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Roe

Justin J.F.J. Jansen

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Illustration on this page by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur dated roughly 1804.

The Ornithology of the Baudin expedition (1800-1804)



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General introduction

Large parts of Australia were still uncharted territory in the late 18th century. The south coast was as yet unexplored and Tasmania was still a part of New South Wales. The settlements were confined to the area now known as Greater Sydney, with 11,370 civilians living there in 1802. The native birds of Australia were mainly known from 'The Watling drawings' and 'The Lambert drawings' and their scientific descriptions by John Latham. These were exciting times for the exploration of the 'great unknown'.

The oldest collection of bird specimens that still exists today dates from the second Cook expedition to the southern hemisphere (1772-1775). From earlier periods, only the odd specimens have survived, mostly due to bad preservation techniques. The second Cook expedition signalled the start of a new era in bird collecting: from the return of this expedition in 1775 onwards, we find for some expeditions double figures of surviving specimens that lasted until today.

Until the French commander Nicolas-Thomas Baudin's first visit in 1801, Timor and large parts of Australia were uncharted territory as far as European natural history was concerned, even though Timor had been part of the Dutch colonies since the middle of the 17th century and Australia had had a permanent settlement since 1788. Thus, it must have been amazing for the crew of the Baudin expedition to walk the pristine shores of New Holland and observe the exotic flora and fauna, after months of battling the seas, bad food and diseases. The voyage's toll on the crew was heavy and many crew members deserted the expedition or died. However, fantastic specimens were the crew's reward when they landed on these foreign shores during the pioneering era of natural history exploration. What is more, collecting and preserving having been brought to near perfection through improved methods of conservation, the collected specimens became available for study in Europe.

The government-funded Baudin expedition took place between 1800 and 1804. The French Revolution had just ended and Napoléon I had overthrown the French Directory on 9 November 1799, replacing it with the French Consulate. Napoléon I agreed to fund the Baudin expedition five months later, on 7 April 1800. The instructions for the expedition included the detailed exploration of the south-eastern, western and northern coasts of New Holland. The other countries visited during the expedition (e.g. Tenerife, Mauritius, Timor and South Africa) were planned as provisional landings or part of an alternative plan. The expedition started with two ships that carried 200 crew members, including an impressive contingent of 22 naturalists and assistants appointed by the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris. Although not all the objectives for mapping parts of Australia were met, no vessel was lost. The expedition brought back a rumoured 100,000 specimens including an unrivalled collection of live mammals and botanical specimens.

The 1,055 ornithological specimens were stored eventually in the Paris museum, but they were not systematically catalogued by the curators, nor was their value appreciated, and part of the collection became dispersed. The effects of the Napoleonic Wars, personal rivalries, the death of Baudin before the end of the expedition and the difficulties involved in tracing and gaining access to the specimens have all contributed to the expedition's exploits remaining largely invisible since their arrival in Europe. As a result, the ornithological collection has never been studied integrally.

Despite the expedition's success in bringing back so many specimens, mapping large parts of Australia and describing what was encountered, Baudin did not make it to the hall of fame of great explorers. No statue exists in France, although there are several places named after him in Australia. He is commemorated in the names of only a few of the natural history

items collected while he was commander of the expedition: Baudin's Treefrog *Smilisca baudinii* (Duméril & Bibron 1841), Long-billed Black Cockatoo *Zanda baudinii* (Lear 1832), Baudin's Sea-lavender *Limonium australe* var. *baudinii* (Linczevski 1986), Baudin's Marsh Saltbush *Atriplex paludosa* subsp. *Baudinii* (Moquin-Tandon 1849) and *Zanctia baudini* (Gershwin & Zeidler 2003).

The key questions behind the research for this dissertation are: 1) to establish the documentation of specimens; 2) to trace the whereabouts of the expedition's specimens; 3) to catalogue the birds found during the expedition and 4) to establish the ornithological heritage of the 1800-1804 Baudin expedition. There are a number of gaps in our knowledge of the Baudin expedition and these developed into additional research questions such as 'What were the original collecting localities, who were the original collectors and what were their aims?' 'Where were specimens acquired and by whom, how many specimens were brought back and who played a role in the taxidermy process?' 'How were specimens dispersed and if so, where did they end up and do they still survive today and what can the Baudin specimens add to the modern understanding of biodiversity and taxonomy?' Supplementary research was also undertaken, to ascertain whether some of the problems encountered during research for this dissertation were more widespread. This has resulted in several other publications which are not included in this dissertation.

Materials and Methods

Many opportunities to uncover specimens accumulated during the Baudin expedition were facilitated thanks to the Internet, digital photography and the ability to travel easily by train and plane throughout Europe. A list of archives and museums was compiled using Internet searches and also the available literature. When working on the actual collections themselves, specimens and notes were documented with a simple digital camera, resulting in roughly 20,000 photographs relating to this research. Each photograph was catalogued and the same applies to the supplementary literature and ornithology-related publications which were uncovered. To map the movements of the specimens since their arrival in Europe, only scrutiny of the numerous documents in the various archives was able to make the pattern visible. The portraits used in dissertation are distributed under a Creative Commons licence (CC BY-SA). The owner of plate Fig. 2-001 could not be traced, if I made an infringement in copyright with this plate or others please let me know.

The sources of ornithological notes for the Baudin expedition which were located for this dissertation are largely unpublished. They were examined, sometimes in combination with specimen research, at: 1) Muséum d'histoire naturelle du Havre, Le Havre, France (27 June 2013, 21 May 2015) (hereafter MHNH); 2) Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France (12-13 June 2012, 1-12 April 2013, 16-20 February 2015, 6-8 February, 19-21 September and 20 December 2016, 21 March 2017) (hereafter MNHN) and 3) Archives Nationales, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, Paris, France (18 February 2015, 9 February 2016) (reference is made to this as the Archives Nationales, there is no distinction between série Marine (starting with 5/) and série museum (starting with 15/)). Additional archival research was undertaken at the British Museum, London, UK (29 June 2014); Natural History Museum, London, UK (29 June 2014, 19 June 2015, 5 January 2016); Natural History Museum, Tring, UK (NHMUK) (14 January 2014, 18 June 2015, 22-23 March 2016) and the Linnean Society, London, UK (19 June 2015).

The various ornithological specimens that are related to the Baudin expedition are widely dispersed, with the majority being held at four locations. These are: Muséum nationale d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France (for visits see above); Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands (Naturalis or RMNH) (18 December 2012, 11 February, 20 June and 13 November 2013, 9, 20 May, 4 June, 17 July, 17 December 2014, 3 June, 3 December 2015, 18 March, 9 June 2015); the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland (NMS) (31 March – 2 April 2015) and the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria (NMW) (29 August 2012, 23-24 March 2015, 27-28 February 2017).

For additional information visits were made to: Martin-Luther-Universität, Zoologisches Institut, Halle, Germany (MLU) (21-22 August 2015); Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (NHRM) (12 May 2015, 3-5 February 2016); Musée Boucher-de-Perthes, Abbeville, France (10 April 2015); Universität Humboldt, Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, Germany (ZMB) (26-27 September 2013); Ethnologische Sammlung der Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany (20 August 2015) and Niedersächsisches Landesmuseum Hannover, Hannover, Germany (21 August 2015).

Email communication was had with: the Indian Museum, Kolkata, India (IM); Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland (MNHG); Musée d'histoire naturelle, La-Chaux-de-Fond, Switzerland (MHNC); Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano, Milano, Italy (MSNM); Museo di Storia Naturale of the University of Pavia, Italy (MSNPV); Museo di Zoologia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy (MZUB); Museo di Storia Naturale, Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy (MZUF); Museo di Zoologia, Istituto di Zoologia e Anatomia Comparata Univer-

sità di Torino, Torino, Italy (MZUT); the National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., USA (USNM); Otago Museum, Otago, New Zealand (OMNZ); Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, La Châtre, France (MLC) and Liverpool Museum, Liverpool, United Kingdom (LIVCM). Also, the French regional museums: Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Toulon et du Var, Toulon; Muséum d'histoire naturelle Victor Brun, Montauban, Montauban; Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Ville de Blois, Blois; Musée de la Prinerie, Verdun and Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy, Nancy; L'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, Rouen, France and Lycée de Moulins, Moulins, France, which both received a fair share of Baudin specimens were contacted; these two collections were lost (one in WW1 and the other at a unknown date), as will be explained later.

X-ray images of specimens were gratefully received from Musée Vert, Muséum d'histoire naturelle du Mans, Le Mans, France in addition to the museums already mentioned (the MNHN, Naturalis, NMW, NHRM, NHMUK, ZMB, MZUT, LIV, Göttingen, Hannover, Musée Boucher-de-Perthes).

The laboratory and facilities of the MNHN were used for DNA sequencing.

How this dissertation is organised

Chapter 1 contains a concise summary of the state of ornithology up to 1800. It discusses the broad range of private collectors, royal collections, the first museums, preservation techniques, publications, general opinion regarding ornithology and its scholarly study. The expedition itself is described in chapter 2, with the preparation in all its aspects being briefly discussed first, followed by a description of the expedition with all its landfalls and challenges; this chapter is dominated by the birds the expedition encountered. At the end of this chapter the expedition's reception in France, the dispersal of the specimens and the attention that the ornithology of the expedition has attracted in the past 215 years since the return of *Le Naturaliste* is catalogued. The first two chapters provide some background information on the findings presented in the articles, which make up the main body of this dissertation, and which constitute chapter 3. This chapter consists of a series of nine published and two unpublished papers detailing the ornithological aspects of the Baudin expedition.

Chapter 3 (articles modified to fit in style of this dissertation) first describes Baudin's previous expedition to the Caribbean between 30 September 1796 and 7 June 1798, and describes the original specimens and the specimens that are still extant in 2017. The DNA identification of the barn owl collected in Puerto Rico is also clarified and Nicolas Baudin is exonerated from accusations made by Wetherbee. The second article summarises the author's knowledge of the Baudin expedition in 2014 with many findings documented here having remained unchanged in the intervening years. A short summary of the journey is given as a table of locations visited by the expedition's bird collectors. It lists the collectors, donors and inventories, as well as the disbursement of specimens and contains suggestions for further research. All the outstanding issues from the 2014 paper have been resolved in this dissertation.

The third article commences with one of the questions raised in the second article, 'How many specimens were brought back and what could be traced?' First, the 12 documents the author could get hold of are discussed, followed by taxidermy reports made by the Paris Museum's senior taxidermist, Louis Dufresne. Taxidermy is also briefly discussed here (this topic is discussed in greater detail in the tenth article). It transpires that 1,055 specimens were brought back. Most of the specimens from *Le Naturaliste* were mounted, while only a very low number of birds from *Le Géographe* received the same attention.

The fourth article discusses the importance of the Baudin expedition for Australian ornithology. During the research for this dissertation the author located 453 specimens collected in Australia prior to 1804 that were once in European collections. The majority of these (228 specimens, 50,3 %) were specimens collected by the Baudin expedition. In article five, René Maugé's collecting activities on Timor are discussed, with special attention being paid to the type-specimens collected there. As Baudin's was the first European expedition ever to collect birds in West-Timor, it is of great importance for our knowledge of Timor at that time. In the sixth article, Jean Macé is discussed as he single-handedly provided 135 of the 1,055 specimens brought back to France by the Baudin expedition in 1804. However, although the specimens are specifically marked as originating from him, an earlier shipment of 358 specimens in 1801 makes it extremely difficult to ascertain exactly which specimens were brought back by the Baudin expedition. The seventh paper relates that Bass was the source of donations to the Baudin expedition of ethnographical material, plus both live and collected birds in November 1802. His life is briefly described along with his Pacific journey in 1801-1802.

The eighth article discusses the illustration made by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur at St Peter Island, off the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, and its suggested identification as a Scrubbird

/ Bristlebird. The ninth article discusses the history of the MNHN collection from 1793 to 1825. When analysing the article, one can see how important the 1800-1804 Baudin expedition was in the museum's history. The museum played a key role and today still contains the largest number of surviving specimens. The article also clearly demonstrates how many specimens left the museum after their initial arrival: 1,055 specimens originally entered the collection, but only 403 remained by 1 January 1809, five years later.

The tenth article is published in this dissertation for the first time and it discusses taxidermy style. Five birds from the 1796-98 expedition into the Caribbean and 10 birds from the 1800-1804 voyage were subjected to x-ray computed tomography. The various taxidermy workshops where these birds were handled are noted in this article, as are the difficulties in getting the right x-ray settings to show either the presence of arsenic or the correct skeleton parts and wiring. For the final article, the publication by Bonnemains & Chappuis of 1985 and some additional ornithological information are discussed. This article provides information on everything that was known on the 50 Lesueur drawings and the 140 pages of ornithological material written by François Péron up until that time. Revised insights and further in-depth research uncovered several omissions in the 1985 paper and these findings aim to provide clarity.

Chapter 4 contains some general conclusions based on the research presented in the previous chapters and is followed by the Appendices in chapter 5. Appendix 1 describes all known birds collected by the Baudin expedition. Appendix 2 contains a list of birds kept in the Vienna Museum which have a probable Baudin origin. Appendix 3 lists all the collectors and donors of birds to the expedition.

Chapter 1

Putting the Baudin expedition (1800-1804)
into its historical and ornithological context

On Sunday, 19 October 1800, two ships sailed from Le Havre harbour bound for the faraway coasts of New Holland (Nouvelle Hollande or Terres australes in French) or Australia. The expedition was commanded by Nicolas-Thomas Baudin (1754-1803) and was the first expedition that was given specific instructions to collect and record natural history items as one of its main objectives. The majority of the exploration voyages undertaken between the 15th and 19th centuries were focussed almost exclusively on the search for and transport of raw materials and resources for trade and establishing trading and supply posts. Only scattered notes of the wildlife the travellers encountered have survived. The exotic specimens which these early explorers found were sometimes brought back to Europe alive, if the animals survived the hardships of sea travel and unskilled care. More often they were dead, having expired on the return journey or having been shot for collecting in the first place. These specimens went on to form private menageries or collections of rare and wonderful curiosa from far-flung parts of the globe and were primarily regarded as objects of beauty or novelty and status symbols for their wealthy owners.

The objectives of the Baudin expedition would now be regarded as 'scientific', although the term and working methods had not yet been defined as we understand it today.¹ The expedition can be viewed as a turning point in the exploration of natural history on a global scale, as it collected specimens from all the natural history groups it encountered, did not specialise in one particular field and also brought back large numbers of specimens. This Baudin expedition was also one of the first to be instructed by a national institution, in this case the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France (hereafter MNHN), to collect large numbers of samples which would then be made available for naturalists to study. Today this latter aspect is considered self-evident, but at that time only the rich or the learned had access to these kinds of exhibits. This chapter will discuss the development of collections and the history of ornithology in Europe until the Baudin expedition's departure for New Holland.

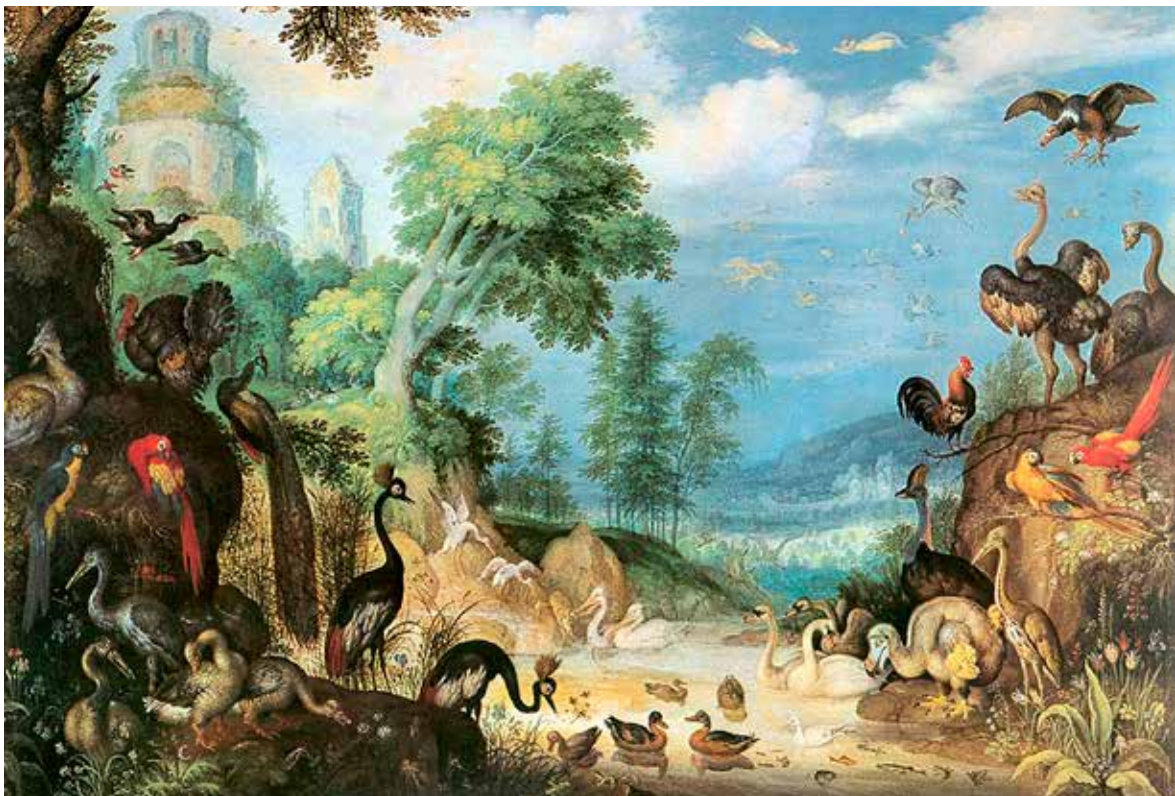


Fig. 1-001 | LANDSCAPE WITH BIRDS painted by Roelandt Savery in 1628
(© Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna).

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Collecting the specimens

Prior to the Baudin expedition, ornithological collections served primarily aesthetic purposes, forming an artistic display usually in a private setting. The owners of these collections were wealthy traders and members of the aristocracy,² with the Royal collections often being one of the sights of the city. The collections were almost all privately owned and were not subject to state interference. Menageries and zoos had already been a part of European culture for a very long time. The first lions, elephants and camels, for example, were brought to Amsterdam by the end of the 16th century (Engel 1986: 6). The multinational company Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC) even had its own stables for exotic animals (Witkamp 1872, 1875).^{3,4} Most of the exhibits of birds in these early collections and cabinets of natural history showed their skeletons, eggs, feathers, dried wings, feet, beaks or heads. Mounted birds could only be preserved temporarily due to the restricted and unreliable preservation methods available. The collections themselves were also used extensively for illustrating natural history books and as models for exotic birds included in paintings (Schulze-Hagen *et al.* 2003).⁵

The 17th century heralded in a more intensive period of bird collecting, as many specimens were brought back from distant places by the Dutch ships that sailed for the VOC (1600-1802), the West Indische Compagnie (WIC) (1621-1792) and the English Honourable East India Company (HEIC) (1600-1874). Birds were bought, collected, exchanged and transported mainly for commercial purposes. There were both government organised (see table 1-001) and privately funded expeditions (see table 1-002) which were specifically instructed to collect natural history items and other curiosa for their owner's personal interest. Military campaigns were also often instrumental in providing natural history specimens prior to 1800, the most well known of which is the French campaign in Egypt and Syria led by Napoléon I (1769-1821) between 1798-1801.⁶ These expeditions brought back numerous new species, either as written descriptions and drawings, preserved in spirits, as a skeleton, 'study-skin' or as mounted specimens. Some were subsequently described as being 'new to science' and a number of them are still available today. Unfortunately, the preservation of specimens was a huge problem: most specimens collected before 1800 have vanished due to neglect and decay and only a limited number (1,500-3,000) still survived in 2005 (Steinheimer 2005a). A quick comparison of the specimens brought back by six collectors shows that of the 1,838 specimens that entered the MNHN prior to 1800, only 211 survive today (11,5 %) (Jansen 2015a).

Private individuals, such as Joseph Banks (1743-1820), played a key role in the exploration of the natural world, especially in extending the knowledge of Australian ornithology. Banks joined commander James Cook on Cook's first expedition that explored the uncharted lands of the South Pacific. During the voyage Banks collected large numbers of plant and animal specimens. He also received a fair share of the specimens collected on all three Cook voyages and subsequent donations from other visitors to Australia (chapter 3.7) (Jansen & Roe 2015).⁷ Via Banks they became spread amongst collections (Stresemann 1949, 1950, Whitehead 1969, 1978, Medway 1976, 1979, 1981, 2002, 2004, 2009, Steinheimer 2003b, 2006a, b, Jansen & Steinheimer 2017).

Supplying and preserving specimens was a hazardous affair, plagued by troubles. Apart from the difficulty in preserving specimens, one of the principal problems was the loss of cargoes in transit. The three loads Caspar Georg Carl Reinwardt (1773-1854) sent on the ships *Amsterdam*, *Ida Alyda* and *Admiraal Everssen* are a perfect example: the ships all sank in 1819. Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913) was dogged by similar misfortune when he lost his Amazonian collections due to a fire on the brig *Helen* in August 1852.

From cabinets of curiosity to museums

The predecessors for what were to become natural history museums first appeared in Europe during the 16th century. They were initially called 'cabinets of curiosity' (or 'Wunderkammer') and contained both artificially made and natural history items collected by members of the aristocracy, wealthy merchants, dealers and travellers; they quickly became an established phenomenon as symbols of social prestige and learning. Together with art galleries ('Kunstammer'), they were among the forerunners of the public museums founded in the 18th and 19th centuries.⁸ Royal collections were among the most extensive and exquisite examples.



Fig. 1-002 | POLYNESIAN WATTLED HONEYEATER *Foulehaio carunculatus*,
28 February 1806, NMW 52122 (Justin JFJ Jansen © NMW).
Arrived in NMW in, or before, 1806 and originating from Samoa, Fiji and Tonga
which were seldom visited at that time by collectors of birds.

There were important royal collections in the Netherlands,⁹ Sweden,¹⁰ Germany,¹¹ Austria,¹² Italy,¹³ Spain¹⁴ and Russia.¹⁵

Some of these private collections would eventually form the basis for public museums. An example is the collection of John Tradescant, which became part of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. Another example is the private collection of Hans Sloane (1660-1753),¹⁶ which went on to become the foundation of the British Museum in 1753. In France, the collection of René-Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur (1683-1757) was merged with the collections for the French Cabinet du Roi in 1757.¹⁷ Another example is Bernardus Paladanus (1550-1633) in Enkhuizen, the Netherlands (Schulze-Hagen *et al.* 2003: 462) whose collections were used, amongst many others, by Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778) for his *Systema Naturae* and by artist Olaf Rudbeck Jr. (1660-1740) for the illustrations accompanying Linnaeus' work.¹⁸

Some early modern cabinets of curiosity were already named 'museums', such as the Museum Wormianum in Denmark (Morris 2012: 11), the Museum Tradescantianum in England,¹⁹ and both the Museo Caspiano and the Museo Ferrante Imperato (Morris 2012: 11) in Italy. In general, the word museum originally referred to the collection itself, rather than to the building in which it was housed. Later, however, the designation shifted towards the building, an early example being the Ashmolean Museum.

Apart from private collections, natural specimens could also be found in institutional collections. Thus, universities often held natural history collections as well as collections for the teaching of anatomy.²⁰ Learned societies, such as the Royal Society (Thomas 2009) and the Paris Academy of Sciences, also held collections of natural objects apart from instruments and books. The world's oldest extant biological society, the Linnean Society of London, held an extensive bird collection from the 1790s onwards (Gage & Stearn 1988).

Museums which were open to the general public were scarce before 1800, as learning was primarily reserved for the wealthy or the clergy. This changed over time as the egalitarian and philanthropic ideals of the French revolution filtered down into national institutions, making knowledge more widely available. Many of the museums which opened their doors before

1800 still exist today in their own right or have formed the basis of an existing museum. In the Netherlands, there is the Teylers Museum,²¹ in France, the Cabinet du Roi,²² in Italy the Pavia University Museum,²³ in Germany the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde²⁴ and in Austria the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien.²⁵ In England, the original museum founded by Ashton Lever²⁶ (Holophusicon) no longer exists because it was sold by public auction in 1806. In the USA, the first public museum was opened in Philadelphia in 1784 by Charles William Peale (1741-1827), who had a large private bird collection; it closed in 1844 (Walters 2003: 98).

How did one obtain specimens for a collection?

Commissioning and selling specimens was a lucrative and well-advertised trade as evidenced by newspapers such as the *Amsterdamse Courant* of October 1765 and onwards (Engel 1986: 11), in which birds and eggs were offered for sale. One of the famous dealers was Anna Maria Sibylla Merian (1647-1717), who was not only known as a dealer, but also as an artist (Engel 1986: 7, Wettengl 1998). An alternative way to acquire specimens was practised by the Amsterdam-based apothecary, Albertus Seba (Engel 1986: 7), who located sick crew members with whom he traded medicines for natural history items which had arrived with the newly docked ships (Holthuis 1995: 7). The crew was often known to trade specimens. At least seven crew members²⁷ possessed bird specimens from the third Cook expedition (1776-1880), obtained either by trade or by collecting specimens themselves.^{28 29} They were all involved in the dispersal of specimens from this voyage. Through these dealers, any accompanying data connected to the specimens often lost or replaced with erroneous or random information (e.g. Jansen 2016b).

Auctions were another frequently used route for acquiring specimens and curiosa; the first registered sale of birds in Great Britain took place at Christie's auction house on 6 June 1771.³⁰ In the Netherlands, the number of auctions was much higher (Engel 1986) and was clearly a popular way to expand one's collection. Notable Dutch auctions selling some rare birds were those of L. F. Holthuizen (Lichtenstein 1793) and Willem Sebastiaan Broers (d. 1792) (van Cleef & Schreurleer 1797).

Preservation

For most of these natural history collections, emphasis was placed on the acquisition of 'novelties', primarily new species, all of which were intended for public display or designated as 'duplicates' in museum archives. Once on display, they were often subject to less than ideal climatological conditions, damage by insects and other hazards, so that they soon faded or were ruined. Other problems included the minimal number of staff caring for the collections, most of whom were uneducated personnel, and random or uninformed directorial decisions. The numbers of decayed and spoiled specimens were therefore huge. George Shaw (1751-1813) is noted as having regularly enjoyed burning the deteriorated specimens from the British Museum basement in the museum gardens from 1808 onwards (Stearn 1981: 21-22). There were also considerable challenges to overcome once the specimens were exhibited or stored. Prior to their arrival, the dead specimens were treated in the field or on board as soon as possible.

The art of preserving specimens was already known by 1555, when people such as Conrad Gesner (1516-1565) and Pierre Belon (1517-1564) based a large part of their works on such specimens.³¹ One of these preservation techniques is taxidermy, whereby the skin of an animal is preserved by inserting 'stuffing' and the bird is posed in a lifelike form, or by making it into a 'study skin'. Birds' feathers are made of keratin, and the skin in which the feathers are embedded is living tissue full of organic components, which are food for insects and an ideal breeding ground for bacteria and fungi. So, natural decay normally sets in quite quickly. The challenge is to preserve the feathers (which are less prone to decay) embedded in the skin and this requires an effective defence against harmful organisms. Insects, particularly the larvae of *Anthrenus* beetles, attack the fleshy parts of feet, wattles and skin, while moulds tend to grow on the beak, face and feathers. Woodworm will eat away the specimen's pedestal and case if given the chance.

In 1664, chemist Robert Boyle (1627-1691) discovered the value of alcohol for preserving animals: alcohol (spirits) removes water from the tissues and renders the body less easily digestible for insects and bacteria. Its use was, however, restricted due to the problems of getting the alcohol sufficiently concentrated. Loss of original colour of specimens is the main

problem when preserving in spirits (Ritchie 1924, Rohdenburg 1930), besides the soggy and distorted look they can take on. This method destroys much of the characteristic appearance of the species and reduces its usefulness for research. Another complicating factor is that the specimen must be kept in a leak-proof jar, which is difficult to maintain on a sea voyage. Specimens were preserved in fluids such as ethanol, neutral formalin and acetic acid-ethanol solutions (Maniatis & Panagiariis 2011).³²

As noted before, long-term preservation was the fundamental issue in the development of modern taxidermy and until a solution was found, specimens did not last for any great length of time (Stresemann 1923, 1951b, Farber 1977, 1980, 1997). The first reports of bird skins being prepared was in 1517, when Dutch sailors brought back specimens including a Cassowary from the Indian Archipelago (Morris 2012: 10). The first taxidermy instructions were published by Pierre Belon in 1555, followed by Olina (1622) and Aitinger (1626-1631) and others (Schulze-Hagen *et al.* 2003). Belon's method promoted the use of salt, followed by other methods including the use of peppers and various spices in later years. Another method was to dry the specimen in an oven to mummify it, and some mounted specimens often contained large parts or even the entire skeleton (Schulze-Hagen *et al.* 2003, Morris 2012). Hans Ehrenreich von Geymann, followed by Wolfgang Helmherd Freiherr von Hohberg (1612-1688), was the first to experiment with arsenic and mercury (Schulze-Hagen *et al.* 2003: 473, Strekopytov 2017). Von Hohberg was followed by the French apothecary Jean-Baptiste Bécouer (1718-1777), who had been trying out chemicals for preserving bird skins and formulated a successful recipe for arsenic soap containing camphor, ground arsenic, soap, potassium carbonate and chalk during his experiments between 1738-1743 (Rookmaker *et al.* 2006, Morris 2012). In February 1797, François Levaillant (1753-1828) passed the recipe on to the MNHN (Morris 2012: 27, Jansen 2015a) together with 300 birds. Louis Dufresne (1752-1832), the MNHN senior taxidermist, was the first to publish this for a wider audience (Dufresne 1800, 1803, 1819).³³ This was soon followed by others, who made their preparations using Dufresne's recipe as a starting point (Nicolas 1801, Mouton-Fontenille 1811, Bullock 1817, Péquignot *et al.* 2006a, b). A recipe containing arsenic soap, white arsenic powder, formalin, tannin and chrome was used in museums until the late 1970s (Harrison 1976, Peguignot *et al.* 2006b, Morris 2012: 34). Chemicals were also used for the pest control of mice, rats and insects (Linnie 1990, Pinnering 1994, 2001, Querner 2015) and the skins themselves were protected with arsenic and other chemicals which are nowadays known to be a health risk (Irvin *et al.* 1972, Hawks & Williams 1986b, Linnie 1990, Sirois & Snasoucy 2001).

Once the skins had been prepared, there were two basic methods for stuffing birds: 1). the 'loose/soft stuffed' method, that prescribed the insertion of wires into the bird's skin via the legs, wrapping them together with a wire inserted from the head to the tail, thus forming



Fig. 1-003 | MAROON SHINING PARROT *Prosopiea tabuensis*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50243 (Alex Bos © NMW).
Arrived in NMW in, or before, 1806 and originating from Fiji which was seldom
visited at that time by collectors of birds; it was introduced onto Tonga.

a supportive framework inside the skin. The skin was subsequently filled with chopped flax, raw cotton or a similar soft material; 2). the 'hard stuffed' method, that consisted in providing the specimen with an artificial body made of flax, jute fibre, straw, balsa wood, peat, tow or wood fibre, bound up with cotton to look like the original specimen. A long wire was thrust through the body and stuffing and was wound round it at one end to form the neck. This was then inserted into the back of the skull and attached to the neck wire. The replacement body was inserted into the skin and supporting leg wires stuck into it. These passed through the artificial body and were bent back into the solid mass to anchor them (Morris 2012: 46-47). Over time, legs, feet and often beaks became greasy as body fat soaked through the skin (Albert 1913). These body parts were often painted by the taxidermist so that they kept their original colours.

Obvious mistakes in the structure of the stuffed birds were commonly made, such as the position of the breastbone and feet. These were often altered when studies of anatomical structures became available (e.g. Owen 1866). Today, these collections are still used for field guides, identification guides and many other studies.

The oldest known stuffed specimen in existence is the African Grey Parrot *Psittacus erithacus* which died just after 1702 (Morris 2012: 39-41). The oldest skeleton is that of a Common Raven *Corvus corax* kept from the 'Kunstammer' of Peter the Great, collected before 1714 (Morris 2012: 37). The biggest challenges in preserving these older specimens is maintaining the ideal temperature (Strang 1992) and preventing the fading of feathers (Horie 1986).

The quality of preserved specimens varies enormously, as everything depended on the skills of their collector and, more importantly, the taxidermist. The fact that preservation techniques using alcohol, mummification or skinning in the field were in the early stages of development made matters more complicated (Péron & Lesueur 1810a, Asma 2001, Steinheimer 2006a, Péquignot 2002, Morris 2012). Techniques gradually improved, and from the second expedition commanded by James Cook (1772-1775) the numbers of birds surviving today are in double figures. This marked a new era of successful preservation of specimens, thanks also to Johann Forster (1771), although many problems still remained. Forster preferred a rather quick preparation method, partly mummifying specimens and simultaneously using toxic arsenic soap to control insect pests rather than preparing them entirely.

It is possible to determine in which taxidermy workshop a specimen was prepared by using x-ray photography (Jansen & Steinheimer 2017, chapter 3.10), as the signature 'style', methods and materials were often passed on from one generation of craftsmen to the next.

Finding order in Nature

Before the late eighteenth century, hardly any naturalist specialized in the study of birds. Zoological works usually encompassed all known types of animals, and were considered to belong to the genre of natural history. Natural history itself, basically the description and classification of natural objects, began to develop into a scientific discipline in the 18th century. Natural objects were no longer studied as symbols for human qualities, and less and less as sources of evidence for the perfection of nature and divine wisdom. New standards for naming, classifying and describing animals were gradually introduced, although uniformity in such standards had to await the following century. Some universities founded chairs in natural history, and learned academies created special positions for natural history. Thus, in 1785, the Paris Academy extended the three 'classes physiques', anatomy, botany and chemistry, with a new 'classe' of natural history, involving three positions for 'pensionnaires', or members receiving a royal pension.

Although many people were involved, four men in particular should be singled out as having played a central role in defining ornithology and giving it direction: the Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778); the English physician and naturalist, John Latham (1740-1837); the French zoologist and natural philosopher, Mathurin Jacques Brisson (1723-1806) and the French nobleman and student of nature, Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707-1788) (Farber 2000: 6). Their systematic approach to naming, describing or ordering birds further inspired the study of ornithology in general. As with other fields of study, books were published which included ornithological contributions. For a list of these publications prior to 1800, see Table 1-003.

In 1736, Linnaeus introduced the idea of a basic binomial nomenclature, which he developed and expanded over the following years. This research resulted in the publication of

his *Species plantarum* that appeared in 1753. He introduced the binomial nomenclature for animals in rather brief scientific descriptions in the 10th edition of his *Systema Naturæ*, which was published in 1758. In this work, in Class II, 554 Aves, or bird species were introduced and divided into six orders (*Accipitres*, *Picae*, *Anseres*, *Grallae*, *Gallinae* and *Passeres*) and 63 genera. Linnaeus was always on the lookout for new species for his growing collection and a fair number of these still survive today (Wallin 2001). In order to spread the word about binominal nomenclature and to collect specimens for Linnaeus' collection, 17 of his most promising students, including Carl Peter Thunberg, Daniel Solander and Andres Sparrman were sent across the globe.³⁴ Linnaeus highly valued naming and classifying and his overall goal was to construct a catalogue of life (Farber 2000: 21).

In 1760, Brisson published his *Ornithologie* containing 115 genera, which were grouped into 26 orders, defined by the beaks and claws of the birds. This system of grouping resulted in considerably more orders than the six used by Linnaeus. *Ornithologie* contained no less than 1,500 species and varieties, all described fully in French. Brisson introduced his book with a history of ornithology and then described his efforts, based on a number of collections, particularly that of René-Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur (1683-1757) (Farber 1997). Contrary to Linnaeus, Brisson adopted a collection catalogue approach to his study of ornithology, using the random order of how the collection appeared in his museum rather than the six orders as published by Linnaeus (Farber 1997: 10). Bernard-Germain-Étienne de La Ville-sur-Ilion, comte de Lacépède (1756-1828) published in 1799 *Tableaux Méthodiques des Oiseaux* and described 39 orders and 130 genera of birds (Knight 1866: 471, Sherborn 1899).

Buffon, director of the Royal gardens since 1739, also had the Jardin du Roi natural history collection under his supervision. To catalogue the collections in his care, Buffon commenced his monumental work *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière* which he published between 1749 and 1788. It comprises 36 volumes, with 12 parts on birds that were published between 1770-1783. Buffon believed that he had uncovered a natural order among quadrupeds that reflected historical changes they had undergone (Farber 2000: 10). He speculated that species might change in response to changing environmental circumstances. His catalogue differs from Linnaeus' in that Buffon was uninterested in taxonomy, but rather provided detailed and extensive descriptions, including observations on behavior and habits. The descriptions range from just a few lines to tens of pages per animal and he also published engravings. His catalogue is written in French, including the bird names. Just like Linnaeus, Buffon expanded the collections under his care considerably using a network of correspondents he had built up all over the world during the course of his work. Unfortunately, due to the embryonic stage that preparation methods were in at that time, only a few samples are left today (chapter 3.9). Buffon disputed the meaningfulness of cataloguing nature by means of an artificial classification, as Linnaeus had attempted, and instead aspired to find the laws that governed the natural world and that explained its origin and changes over time. For Buffon, the comprehensive description of individual species (including humans), their propagation, living conditions and behaviour, was the first step towards uncovering the natural connections between them, in the past and present. Thus, Buffon historicized the study of the earth and the living world (Farber 2000: 21).

Latham identified many birds in various British museums and collections while working there and studying Brisson's writings. Latham's first ornithological work, *General Synopsis of Birds* (1781-1785), contained 106 illustrations by the author and it described many new species. In this work, like Buffon, he did not attach much scientific importance to the names of the species that he described, only describing them with an English name, a method which does not enable easy cross-checking or uniformity in nomenclature. Johann Friedrich Gmelin (1748-1804) published part 1 of the 13th edition of Carl Linnaeus' *Systema Naturæ* in 1788 and part 2 in 1789. It contained descriptions and scientific names of many new species described by Latham. In 1790, Gmelin published *Index Ornithologicus* where he specified a binomial name for all the species he had previously described. In the 19th century, Latham continued publishing articles on birds. In less than 10 years, Latham switched from using a collection catalogue approach of writing to constructing a catalogue of life.

The MNHN played a key role in the development of natural history in France. When it was founded in 1793, the museum offered several professorships, which were held by leading naturalists assisted by well-trained staff (Farber 2000: 25, 29). Two vital elements in the success



Fig. 1-004 | DODO *Raphus cucullatus*,
23 June 2005 (Justin JFJ Jansen © Oxford University Museum of Natural History).

of the MNHN were the position held by de Buffon in its predecessor, the Jardin du Roi, and the arrival of collections from near and far. Buffon's ambition drove the development of the Jardin du Roi, transforming it into a major centre of research and a repository for items that returned from French expeditions (Farber 2000: 28). The collections of exotic animals were particularly important, as these new resources fundamentally altered the study of natural history, inspiring the people who worked on the collections to diversify their research and create new disciplines such as comparative anatomy (e.g. Georges Cuvier).

Authors of early nineteenth-century books on birds such as Louis Vieillot and Coenraad Temminck used the MNHN specimens for their scientific descriptions of new species and were among the rapidly increasing number of naturalists who were specifically interested in ornithology. At the time, there were no specially designated curators for bird collections, as such positions would only be created in the second half of the 19th century.

Summarizing the situation around the departure of the Baudin expedition

When the Baudin expedition left France, the instructions may have been influenced by Buffon's ideas. Buffon pointed out that to provide a minimally adequate description of a species, one would need a male, a female and two juveniles (Walters 2003: 57). Buffon's students were taught to describe anything they encountered in a very extensive and exhaustive fashion rather than concisely (as seen in some of Péron's documents). Taking notes on the collector, the exact collection location and date were not part of the expedition's instructions.³⁵ Taxidermy as an art and the general and specific management of museums, were very much in their early stages and, on the basis of the knowledge on preservation available at the MNHN, the men who were to go on the expedition were taught how to preserve the precious specimens. Anatomical specimens were not part of the instructions and were not taken back.

Table 1-001 | Notable expeditions with natural history intentions 1758-1800. Described are the dates, country of origin of the expedition, the used ships, members that were involved in (possible) collecting activities, main countries visited, surviving specimens (for acronyms see: Materials and methods) and known publication on birds from the specific expedition.

Dates	Country	Boats	Members
1764-1766	UK	<i>HMS Dolphin</i> <i>Tamar</i>	• Captain: John Byron (1723-1786)
1766	UK	<i>Niger</i>	• Constantine Phipps (1744-1792) , Sir Thomas Adams (1738-1770) • Naturalists: Joseph Banks (1743-1820)
1766-1768	UK	<i>HMS Dolphin</i> <i>HMS Swallow</i>	• Captain: Samuel Wallis (1728-1795) (<i>leader</i>), Philip Carteret (1733-1796) (<i>HMS Swallow</i>) • Second Lieutenant: Tobias Furneaux (1735-1781)
1766-1769	France	<i>La Boudeuse</i> <i>L'Etoile</i>	• Captains: Louis Antoine de Bougainville (1729-1811) (<i>leader</i>), Nicolas Pierre Duclos-Guyot (<i>La Boudeuse</i>), François Chenard de la Giraudais (1727-1775) (<i>L'Etoile</i>) • Naturalist: Philibert Commerson (1727- 1773)
1768-1771	UK	<i>HMS Endeavour</i>	• Captain: James Cook (1728-1779) • Naturalists: Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander (1733-1782) • Cartoonist: Sydney Parkinson (1745-1771)
1771-1772	France	<i>Isle de France</i> <i>Le Nécessaire</i>	• Captains: Chevalier de Coëtivi (<i>Isle of France</i>) and M. Cordé (<i>Le Nécessaire</i>) • Naturalist: Pierre Sonnerat (1748-1814)
1771-1772	France	<i>La Fortune</i> <i>Le Gros-Ventre</i>	• Captains: Yves Joseph de Kerguelen-Trémarec (1734-1797) and Louis Aleno de Saint-Aloüarn (1738-1772)
1772-1773 & 1774-1775	Spain	<i>Aquila</i> <i>Jupiter</i>	• Captain: Domingo de Boenechea (1730-1775)
1772-1775	UK	<i>HMS Resolution</i> <i>HMS Adventure</i>	• Captains: James Cook (1728-1779) (<i>HMS Resolution</i>) chief of expedition, Charles Clerke and Tobias Furneaux (1735-1781) (<i>HMS Adventure</i>). • Surgeon-naturalist: William Anderson (1750-1788). • Naturalists: Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-1798), Georg Forster (1754-1794) and Anders Sparman (1748-1820)
1772-1775	UK	<i>Sir Lawrence</i>	• Joseph Banks, Daniel Solander (1733-1782) and John Gore (c. 1730-1790)
1773-1774	France	<i>Le Roland</i> <i>L'Oiseau</i>	• Captain: Yves Joseph de Kerguelen-Trémarec (1743-1797) • Naturalist: Jean-Guillaume Bruguière (1750-1798)
1773-1774	UK	<i>HMS Racehorse</i> <i>HMS Carcass</i>	• Captain: Constantine John Phipps (1744-1792) • Physician-naturalist: Charles Irving (1734-1794)
1774	Spain	<i>Santiago</i>	• Captain: Juan José Pérez Hernández (1725-1775)
1775	Spain	<i>Santiago</i> <i>Sonora</i>	• Captains: Bruno de Heceta (Hezeta) y Dudagoitia (1743-1807) (<i>Santiago</i>) and Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra (1743-1794) (<i>Sonora</i>)
1775-1776	Spain	<i>Aquila</i>	• Captain: Juan Cayetano de Lángara y Huarte (1736-1806)
1776-1780	UK	<i>HMS Resolution</i> <i>HMS Discovery</i>	• Captains: James Cook (1728-1779) (<i>HMS Resolution</i>) and Charles Clerke (1741-1779) (<i>HMS Discovery</i>) • Naturalist Surgeons: William Anderson (1750-1788) and William Ellis (1747-1810) • Illustrator: John Webber (1750-1793)

Prime locations visited	Surviving specimens	Publication(s) on birds
Madeira, Cape Verde Islands, Brazil, Patagonia, Tahiti, Tuamotos, Tokulu, Kiribati, Marianas, Java, South Africa	-	Byron 1767
Newfoundland, Labrador	-	
Tuamaotos, Tahiti, Uvea, Marianas, Java, Tonga, Solomon Islands, New Ireland, Sulawesi, Java, South Africa, St. Helena	-	Robertson 1948
Argentina, Chile, Tuamotos, Tahiti, Samoa, Vanuatu, New Guinea, Solomons, Java	1 MNHN	Jansen 2017c
Tahiti, New Zealand, Australia, Austral Islands Java, St Helena	-	Stresemann 1949, 1950, Whitehead 1969, 1978, Medway 1976, 1979, 1981, 2002, 2004, 2009, Steinheimer 2003b, 2006a, b, Jansen & Steinheimer 2017
Seycelles, Phillipines (Lucon, Mindanao) and Moluccas (Gebe, Panay)	Unknown - possible	Sonnerat 1776, Ly-Tio-Fane 1976
Mauritius, Kerguelen Island, Australia, Timor, Java	-	
Tuamotos, Austral Islands, Tahiti	-	
Madeira, Cape Verde Islands, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Easter Island, Norfolk Island, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Tahiti, Tonga, Marquesas, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands	Unknown - possible	Stresemann 1949, 1950, Whitehead 1969, 1978, Medway 1976, 1979, 1981, 2002, 2004, 2009, Steinheimer 2003b, 2006a, b, Jansen & Steinheimer 2017
Iceland, Hebrides	-	
Kerguelen Island	-	
Svalbard	-	
Queen Charlotte Islands, Nootka, USA	-	
USA, Alaska	-	
Peru, Tahiti	-	
Tenerife, South Africa, Tasmania, New Zealand, Tahiti, Tonga, Palmerston Island, Hawaii, Austral Islands, Cook Islands, USA, Alaska, Russia, Japan, Macao	2+	Stresemann 1949, 1950, Whitehead 1969, 1978, Medway 1976, 1979, 1981, 2002, 2004, 2009, Steinheimer 2003b, 2006a, b, Jansen & Steinheimer 2017

Dates	Country	Boats	Members
1779	Spain	<i>Favorita</i> <i>La Princesa</i>	• Captains: Ignacio de Arteaga y Bazán (1731-1783) (<i>Favorita</i>), Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quandra (<i>La Princesa</i>)
1780-1781	Spain	<i>La Princesa</i>	• Captains: Francisco Antonio Mourelle de la Rúa (1750-1820)
1783-1784	UK	<i>Antelope (Oroolong)</i>	• Captain: Henry Wilson (1740-1810)
1785-1787	UK	<i>Sea Otter</i>	• Captain: James Hanna (x-1787)
1785-1786	UK	<i>Captain Cook Experiment</i>	• James Charles Stuart Strange (1753-1840) (<i>Captain Cook</i>) financier, Henry Laurie (<i>Captain Cook</i>) and Henry Guise (<i>Experiment</i>)
1785-1788	France	<i>La Boussole</i> <i>L'Astrolabe</i>	• Captain: Jean-François de La Pérouse (1741-1788) (<i>La Boussole</i>) and Paul-Antoine-Marie Fleuriot de Langle (1744-1787) (<i>L'Astrolabe</i>) • Naturalists: Jean-André Mongez (1751-v. 88) , Louis Dufresne (1752-1832)
1785-1788	UK	<i>HMS Queen Charlotte</i> <i>King George</i>	• Captains: Nathaniel Portlock (<i>King George</i>) and George Dixon (<i>Queen Charlotte</i>)
1785-1794	Russia	<i>Slava Rossy</i>	• Captain: Joseph Billings (c. 1758-1806) • Surgeon: Michael Robeck, Peter Allegretti • Naturalists: Carl Heinrich Merck (1761-1799) and Carl Krebs
1786-1787	UK	<i>Nootka</i> <i>Sea Otter</i>	• Captains: John Meares (c. 1756-1809) (<i>Nootka</i>) and William Tipping (<i>Sea Otter</i>)
1788-1789	UK	<i>Felica Adventura</i> <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i>	• Captains: John Meares (<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i>) and William Douglas (x-1791)
1789-1794	Spain	<i>Descubierta</i> <i>Atrevida</i>	• Captains: Alejandro Malaspina (1754-1810) (<i>Descubierta</i>) and Jose de Bustamante and Guerra (1759-1825) (<i>Atrevida</i>) • Naturalists: Antonio Pineda and Ramirez (1751-1792), Thaddäus Haenke (1761-1817), Luis Née (V. 1789-1794) and Tomas de Suria
1790-1792	France	<i>La Solide</i>	• Captain: Étienne Marchand (1755-1793)
1791-1793	UK	<i>HMS Providence</i> <i>HMS Assistant</i>	• Captain: William Bligh (1754-1817) • Surgeon: Thomas Dancer (v. 1750-1811)
1791-1794	France	<i>La Recherche</i> <i>L'Espérance</i>	• Captains: Bruni d'Entrecasteaux (1737-1793) (<i>La Recherche</i>) and Jean-Michel Huon de Kermadec (1748-1893) (<i>L'Espérance</i>) • Naturalists: Jacques-Julien Houtou de La Billardière (1755-1834), Claude-Antoine-Gaspard Riche (1762-1898), Jean Blavier (1764-1828), Louis Ventenat (1765-1794) and Louis-Auguste Deschamps (1765-1842)
1791-1795	UK	<i>HMS Discovery</i> <i>HMS Chatham</i>	• Captains: George Vancouver (1757-1798) (<i>Discovery</i>) and William Robert Broughton (1763-1822) • Naturalist: Archibald Menzies (1754-1842)
1796-1798	France	<i>Belle Angelique</i>	• Captain: Nicolas Baudin (1754-1803) • Naturalist René Maugé (1757-1802)
1786-1792	Russia	-	• Billings-Saryčev Expedition

Prime locations visited	Surviving specimens	Publication(s) on birds
Alaska	-	
New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Guam, Mexico	-	
New Guinea, Palau	-	
Nootka, Vancouver Island	-	
Java, Nootka, Vancouver Island	-	
Australia, Russia, Macao, Phillipines, Samoa, Alaska, USA, Hawaii, Easter Island, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia	-	
Fur Trade: Falkland Islands, Hawaii, Alaska, Macao	-	Beresford & Dixon 1789, Banko & Banko 1981, Frohawk <i>et al.</i> 1989, Munro 1944
East Siberia, Alaska, Aleutians, Kodiak Island	-	
Alaska	-	
Alaska, Philippines, Hawaii, China	-	
Argentina, Falklands, Chile, Peru, USA, Alaska, Phillipines, Australia, New Zealand, Tonga	-	Olson 2006
Cape verde, Marquesas Islands, Alaska, Hawaii, Macao, Mauritius	-	
Tahiti, Puerto Rico	-	
Java, Buru, Waigeo, New Ireland, Australia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Fiji	> 72 MNHN	Jansen 2017b, c
South Africa, Australia, Hawaii, USA, Alaska, Canada	2-3 NMUK	Prŷs-Jones <i>et al.</i> 2014
Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix and Puerto Rico	140, various collections	Jansen 2017f
Siberia	22 MNHN	

Table. 1-002 | Examples of private expeditions prior to 1800, on which birds are known to have been collected.

Years	Collector	Collecting location		Surviving specimens
1768-1774	Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811)	Siberia, Caspian Sea, Crimea	-	-
1772-1774	Charles-Nicolas-Sigisbert Sonnini de Manoncourt (1751-1812)	Cayenne, Guyana	MNHN	1
1772, 1775-1776	Anders Sparrman	Participated on the second voyage by James Cook, and collected in South Africa	NMS	8
1773	James Bruce (1730-1794)	Ethiopia	MNHN	-
1774-1781	Pierre Sonnerat (1748-1814)	India, China	MNHN	31
1775	Carl Peter Thunberg	South Africa, Japan	-	-
1781-1789	Louis-Claude Richard (1754-1821)	Cayenne, Argentina, Brazil, Antilles	MNHN	8
1781-1784	François Levaillant (1753-1824)	Southern Africa	MNHN	8
1781-1800	Thomas Davies (1737-1812)	Australia	-	-
1783-1785	René-Louiche Desfontaines (1750-1833)	Algeria, Tunisia	MNHN	4
1783-1785	Alexandre Rodriguez Ferreira (1756-1815)	Brazil	MNHN	-
< 1785	Louis de Chenier (1723-1796)	Turkey or Morocco	MNHN	-
1786	Jean-Charles Brocheton	Cayenne	MNHN	7
1786	Jean-Baptiste Leblond (1767-1802)	Cayenne	MNHN	23
1788-1789	Joseph Martin (x-1826)	Cayenne	MNHN	61
< 1793	Lefevre Deshayes	Dominican Republic	MNHN	-
< 1793	Mr. De la Borde	Cayenne	MNHN	2
< 1793	Mr. Arthur	Cayenne	MNHN	-
1795	Antoine-Christophe Merlin (1762-1833)	Cayenne / France	MNHN	
1797-1800	Louis Augustin Guillaume Bosc (1759-1828)	USA	MNHN	6
1798	Mr. Depille	USA	MNHN	-
1798	Guillaume Brugnieres (1750-1798)	Egypt	MNHN	-
1798-1801	Johann Centurius Graf von Hoffmannsegg (1766-1849)	Iberia	-	-
1799-1801	M. le Reveilliere	South America	MNHN	-
< 1800	Michel Adanson (1727-1806)	Senegal	MNHN	1
< 1800	M. de la Brousse	Cayenne	MNHN	-

Table. 1-003 | The important publications featuring annotations of birds prior to 1800.

Author	Year	Title
Linnaeus, Carl	1758	<i>10th edition of Systema Naturae</i>
Brisson, Mathurin-Jacques	1760	<i>Ornithologie</i>
Pontoppidan, Erik	1763	<i>Den Danske atlas eller Konge-Riget Dannemark</i>
Brünnich, Morten Thrane	1764	<i>Ornithologia Borealis</i>
Daubeton, Edme-Louis et al.	1765-1783	<i>Planches enluminée</i>
Scopoli, Giovanni Antonio	1769-1772	<i>Anni Historico-Naturales</i>
Nozeman, Cornelius	1770	<i>Nederlandsche Vogelen</i>
Buffon, George-Louis-Leclerc	1770-1783	<i>Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux</i>
Turnstall, Marmaduke	1771	<i>Ornithologica Britannica</i>
Schäffer, Jacob Christian	1774	<i>Elementa Ornithologica</i>
Müller, Philipp Ludwig Stätius	1776	<i>Linnaeus's Natursystem'</i>
Cetti, Francesco	1776	<i>Uccelli di Sardegna</i>
Manetti, Saverio	1776	<i>Storia naturale degli uccelli</i>
Brown, Peter	1776	<i>New illustrations of Zoology</i>
Sonnerat, Pierre	1776	<i>Voyage à la Nouvelle-Guinée</i>
Molina, Juan Ignacio	1778	<i>Saggio sulla storia naturale del Chile</i>
Blumenbach, Johann Friedrich	1779-1780	<i>Handbuch der Naturgeschichte</i>
Spallanzani, Lazzaro	1780	<i>Dissertationi di fisica animale e vegetale</i>
Latham, John	1781-1783	<i>Synopsis of Birds</i>
Blumenbach, Johann Friedrich	1782	<i>Handbuch der Naturgeschichte</i>
Buchoz, Pierre Joseph	1782	<i>Les dons merveilleux et diversement coloriés de la nature dans le règne animal, ou collection d'animaux précieusement coloriés</i>
Sonnerat, Pierre	1782	<i>Voyage aux Indes orientales et à la Chine, fait depuis 1774 jusqu'à 1781</i>
Daubeton, Pieter	1783	<i>Table des Planches enluminées</i>
Shaw, George	1784	<i>Zoology of New Holland</i>
von Jacquin, Joseph Franz	1784	<i>Beyträge zur Geschichte der Vögel</i>
Latham, John	1785	<i>Synopsis of Birds</i>
Pennant, Thomas	1785	<i>Arctic Zoology</i>
Sparrman, Anders Erikson	1786-1789	<i>Catalogue of the Museum Carlsonianum</i>
Tunberg, Carl Peter	1787	<i>Museum naturalium Academiae Upsaliensis</i>
White, Gilbert	1789	<i>Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne</i>
Gmelin, Johann Friedrich	1788-1789	<i>13th edition of Systema Naturae</i>

Author	Year	Title
Phillip, Arthur	1789	<i>The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany bay</i>
Shaw, George	1789-1813	<i>The Naturalist's Miscellany or Coloured Figures Of Natural Objects; Drawn and Described Immediately From Nature</i>
Bruce, James	1790	<i>Travels to discover the source of the Nile in 1753-1824</i>
Bonaterre, Pierre-Joseph	1790-1791	<i>Tableau encyclopédique et méthodique des trois règnes de la nature, Ornithologie</i>
Latham, John	1790	<i>Index ornithologicus</i>
White, John	1790	<i>Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales</i>
Meyer, Friedrich Albrecht Anton	1793	<i>Systematisch-summarische Uebersicht der neuesten zoologischen Entdeckungen in Neuholland und Afrika</i>
Spalwosky, Joachim Johann Nepomuk	1793	<i>Beytrag zur Naturgeschichte der Vögel</i>
Donovan, Edward	1794	<i>Natural History of British Birds</i>
Levaillant, François	1796-1808	<i>Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique</i>
Bewick, Thomas	1797-1804	<i>A History of British Birds</i>
Levaillant, François	1797	<i>Oiseaux d'Afrique</i>
Daudin, François-Marie	1799	<i>Traité élémentaire et complet d'Ornithologie</i>
de Lacépède, Bernard-Germain	1799	<i>Discours d'ouverture et de clôture du cours d'histoire naturelle</i>
de Lapeyrouse, Philippe-Isidore Picot	1799	<i>Tables méthodiques des mammifères et des oiseaux observés dans le département de la Haute-Garonne</i>

Chapter 2

The Baudin expedition (1800-1804)

Preparation, timeline, observations and collected birds



Fig. 2-001 | MAP OF THE WORLD, including Australia as shown in Keith (1799).

The Baudin expedition was the third French voyage to visit Australia. It followed in the wake of the expedition commanded by Jean-François Galaup de la Pérouse (1741-1788?), who visited the continent in 1788, but was wrecked off in the Pacific, and that of Antoine-Raymond-Joseph de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux (1737-1793), who visited in 1792-1793.¹ The next expedition to Australia following the Baudin expedition was that undertaken by Louis de Freycinet (1779-1842) with *l'Uranie* in 1818. The birds which were collected during the Baudin expedition are the main focus of research for this dissertation and form the topic of this chapter.

THE PREPARATION

In 1798, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander Freiherr von Humboldt (1769-1859)² arrived in Paris, invited by Louis-Antoine Comte de Bougainville (1729-1811), to participate in a renewed French government-organised and financed circumnavigation of the Southern Hemisphere (Bougainville made a circumnavigation of the globe in 1766-1769). The government subsequently decided to appoint Nicolas-Thomas Baudin (1754-1803) instead of Bougainville (due to his age). Baudin, who had previously commanded *Le Caroline* (1785) and *Le Josephine* (1786-88), had gained further experience leading natural history expeditions as captain of *Le Placeres* (1788-1791), *Le Jardinière* (1792-1794) and *Le Belle Angélique* (1796-1798) (Ly-Tio-Fane 1991).³ The appointment of Baudin made von Humboldt cautious, as he regarded Baudin as less capable than de Bougainville.⁴ Aimé-Jacques-Alexandre Bonpland (1773-1858) was also selected to join the expedition to the Southern Hemisphere as a naturalist, but after meeting von Humboldt, both he and von Humboldt decided to pull out because of the ever-increasing budget and the immediate friendship that arose between them (Buschmann 2014).

Baudin, appointed as Captain in the Navy of the Republic on 5 August 1798, proposed an ambitious programme of exploration of the Pacific to Minister Pierre-Alexandre-Laurent

Forfait (1752-1807). The project was supported by the MNHN own naturalists, Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836) and Bernard-Germain de Lacépède (1756-1825), but the voyage was postponed due to the war between France and Britain.

On 9 November 1799, the situation in France changed dramatically when Napoléon I headed a political coup, providing new political conditions for the expedition. On 7-8 March 1800, Baudin presented a new proposal to the Institute Nationale. In a meeting with Napoléon I and the Minister of the Navy, Forfait, at the Palace of Tuileries on 25 March 1800, Baudin explained the need to keep up with other countries and further French scientific exploration of the world. Napoléon I accepted the idea of a proposed expedition to Australia, but reduced the size of Baudin's proposal. Eventually, everything was finalised by Forfait and Baudin. Charles-Pierre Claret, Comte de Fleurieu (1738-1810) and member of the Council of State, wrote the instructions and itinerary for the Baudin expedition (Llewellyn 2016) and on 7 April 1800, Napoléon I signed his approval, confirming Baudin's role as commander. It was decided that detailed exploration of the south-eastern, western and northern coasts of Australia should be carried out.⁵ The northern and southern coasts were particularly important as they were still unmapped and no north-west route to the Far East around the Australian continent had yet been found (Bourgoin & Taillemite 2002). Even though France had declared war on Britain in 1793, British naturalists such as the eminent Joseph Banks supported and helped expeditions like that of Baudin. He even organised the voyage passports the Baudin expedition needed, as Australia was British territory. He immediately sent a letter to the Governor of New South Wales, Philip Gidley King (1758-1808), informing him that he had sup-

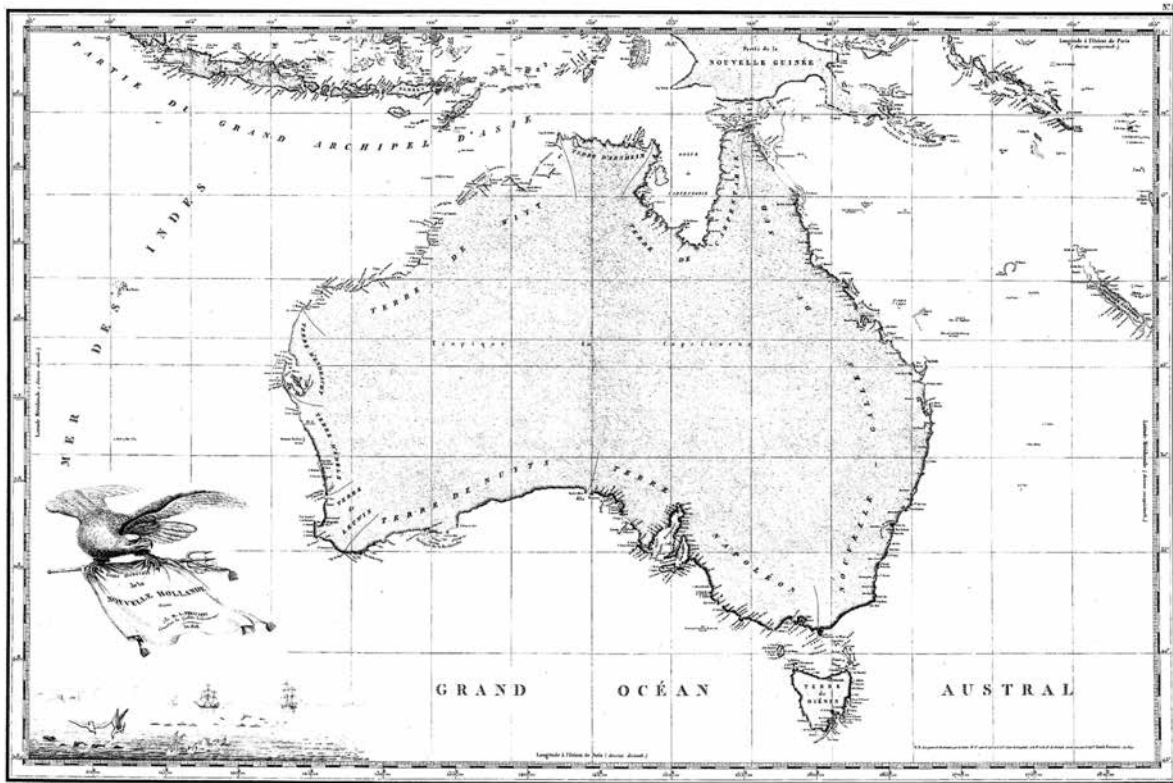


Fig. 2-002 | MAP OF AUSTRALIA, as published in the *Atlas Historique* in Péron (1811). It was the first full map of Australia ever published. For this, Louis de Freycinet used his knowledge from previous expeditions such as the Baudin expedition, where he was responsible for mapping large parts of the continent, supplemented by extensive use of the notes he received from Matthew Flinders.



Fig. 2-003 | Map showing the landing locations in the part of the expedition up to Port Jackson (An 11).

plied the Baudin expedition with passports, so when the expedition reached Port Jackson, the British had been forewarned.

Backed by Joseph Banks (Starbuck 2009a) and with the order to put together a natural history collection for Empress Joséphine (1763-1814), Napoléon I's first wife (Sankey *et al.* 2004), a committee from the MNHN started to assemble a crew of naturalists⁶ to accompany Baudin on this voyage. The Institute of France, which had been established on 10 June 1793 to replace the former academies (but was abolished by the Convention government), played a predominant role by forming a special commission of professional researchers such as the aforementioned Bougainville, Fleurieu, Jussieu and Lacépède. Other members included Pierre-Simon Laplace (1749-1827), Georges-Léopold-Christien-Frédéric-Dagobert Cuvier (1769-1832), Jacques-Bernardin-Henri de Saint-Pierre (1737-1814), and other less famous individuals (e.g. Finney 1984: 108). It was the first time in the history of discovery that such a panel of professional researchers



Fig. 2-004 | Map showing the landing locations of the expedition from Port Jackson until its return to France (An 12).

contributed to the preparation of the instructions given to the commander of an expedition (Bourgoin & Taillemite 2002: 8).

A very comprehensive natural history library was also selected to be carried on board and the final instructions were drafted on 24 September 1800 by the Institute Nationale.⁷ Ultimately, 19 naturalists and three artists were selected by the Institute for the expedition (see Appendix 3).⁸ Even though they did not form a team in the strict sense of the word, they were all the skilled professionals in their fields. Amongst them were astronomers, geographers, geologists and zoologists, as well as eight botanists and gardeners who constituted the most numerous per category and who were divided between the two ships. Baudin had preferred far lower number of naturalists, arguing that four per ship would be more than sufficient (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 21).

The instructions given to the naturalists were brief. The botanists were only asked to



Fig. 2-005 | CAPE LEEUWIN, Western Australia, 12 September 2006 (Justin JFJ Jansen).



Fig. 2-006 | CAPE NATURALISTE, Western Australia, 11 September 2006 (Justin JFJ Jansen).



Fig. 2-007 | DENHAM with Dirk Hartog Island in the background, Western Australia, 3 September 2017 (Justin JFJ Jansen).



Fig. 2-008 | VLAMINGH HEAD (e.g. North-West Cape), Western Australia, 6 September 2017 (Danitsja Stapel).



Fig. 2-009 | GANTHEAUME POINT, Western Australia, 10 September 2017 (Justin JFJ Jansen).



Fig. 2-010 | KUPANG BAY, Timor, 25 November 2016 (Colin Trainor).

answer the following questions: “What are the main, dominant or rare species of trees of which the forests are composed? What use do the natives of the country make of the trees? Do they produce fruit which can be traded? What other uses could be made of the wood and fruit? The same for the shrubs and plants” (Bonnemains 2000: 50). The zoologists received an even shorter brief: “What feral animals dominate on land or in the sea? Which domestic animals can be used or traded? Which bird species dominate? What are the dominant species of shells?” (Bonnemains 2000: 49-50).

The expedition eventually left France with 251 people on board, including 11 stowaways and two passengers; 32 souls died during the expedition. The ships for the 1800-1804 voyage initially selected by the Imperial French Navy were two corvettes, plus a third vessel which was to serve as a store ship. However, these were all rejected by Baudin as being in poor condition and were replaced. The first new replacement was *Le Géographe*, formerly named *Galatee*, which was a 20-gun Serpente-class corvette from the French Navy. The store ship was renamed *Le Naturaliste*, its former name being *Menacarte*. They were rather mismatched for speed, *Le Naturaliste* being the slower of the two, but she did have a large hold for the collections. The third ship, a 30-ton schooner named, *Le Casuarina*, was only purchased on the expedition’s arrival in Port Jackson to allow the expedition to sail closer to the shore and conduct more accurate coastal surveys (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 45).

The expedition itself was to be purely scientific, having only indirect territorial and military ambitions: benefits to France would come from the national prestige associated with the philanthropic advancement to science and from the commercially and military relevant geographical information gathered. In a major innovation, but in keeping with the egalitarian principles of the Revolution, the expedition would be France’s first Pacific voyage to be led by a man of humble birth (Heterington 2016: 53). A French claim to Western Australia prior to Baudin’s visit and officially made on Dirk Hartog Island in Turtle Bay on 30 March 1772 by expedition commander Louis-François-Marie-Aleno de Saint Aloüarn (1738-1772), may have

been part of a longer-term secret agenda.⁹ The French influence in the world was dwindling at the time and the successful settlement of New South Wales (Australia) by the British, made the French wonder if there was a strait that separated the western and eastern side of Australia. If so, they aimed to establish a naval and colonial French base there (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 124). During his expedition Baudin prepared a report for Napoléon I on ways to invade and capture the British colony at Sydney Cove (Fornasiero & West-Sooby 2014). Péron would later claim, in a controversial report he wrote for the Governor of Mauritius, that one of the expedition's objectives was to spy on the British (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 201).

The British Admiralty, inspired by a proposal of Matthew Flinders (1774-1814) to make the first circumnavigation of Australia, which was approved around 21 November 1800 by Joseph Banks and King George III (1738-1820), sent Flinders off to Australia too. The ship HMS *Investigator* was selected for him, leaving England on 18 July 1801, and there is no doubt that the Admiralty were worried about the French discovering large parts of their overseas territory before them. In addition to this, the ambitions of Napoléon I on the world stage were very alarming. The Admiralty even expected Baudin to found a settlement in the Bass Strait and therefore sent the *Cumberland*, captained by Charles Robins (1782-1805), from Port Jackson to King Island for an inspection. Robins handed a letter to Baudin from the British government stating that it was British Territory on 8 December 1802.



Fig. 2-011 | Aerial view of MAINLAND TASMANIA, showing Chicken, Hen and De Witt Islands with the Maatsuyker Islands in the background, 23 November 2006 (Justin JFJ Jansen).



Fig. 2-012 | SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Tenerife, 4 November 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen).

SAILING FROM FRANCE AND THE VISITS TO TENERIFE AND MAURITIUS

On Sunday 19 October 1800, *Le Géographe* (captained by Baudin) and *Le Naturaliste* (captained by Jacques-Félix-Emmanuel Hamelin) left the port of Le Havre in Normandy saluted by a military fanfare and artillery salvos. The voyage did not get off to a good start when *Le Naturaliste* ran aground in the harbour followed, a few hours later, by the ships being apprehended by the British frigate, the *Proselyte*, to check if they had been given safe conduct documents by the British Empire (Brosse 1983b: 98). These setbacks added to the 17-day delay which was already causing commander Baudin considerable concern due to the tight schedule included in the voyage's instructions. Time was of the essence if they were to beat the English in charting the unknown southern coastline of Australia (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 22). To make this epic journey visible, a map of the journey can be seen on figures 2-003 and 2-004 and a table of locations where the expedition landed can be found in chapter 3.2. The expedition's landing places lasting the expedition have been marked in **bold** in this chapter.

On 2 November 1800, the two ships dropped anchor in the harbour of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, **Tenerife** in the Canary Islands (Spain).¹⁰ The ships remained here until 14 November and made various excursions inland to places such as Oratava, meeting up with local dignitaries and revisiting acquaintances made during a previous visit to Puerto de la Cruz, Tenerife, by commander Baudin and his crew between 6 November 1796 and 15 March 1797. Natural history items were also collected then and a total of 28 specimens of 12 bird species returned to the MNHN; 14 are still present (see chapter 3.1).¹¹ The visit in 1800 resulted in several drawings of Barbary Partridge *Alectoris barbara*, Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea* and Bulwer's Petrel *Bulweria bulwerii* (see Appendix 1). A single bird, a White-winged Black Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*, is also known from the same visit.¹² The stop at Tenerife was primarily to take on supplies but took longer than intended. The expedition received extra fresh supplies, due to a gift from the Marquis of Nava, to whose Orotava gardens Baudin had brought plants and seeds on his previous visit.

On 3 February 1801, the two ships sighted the Cape of Good Hope. After 122 days at sea, they anchored in Port North-West, now Port Louis, on the Ile de France (Mauritius) on 16 March 1801.¹³ The journey to Mauritius took longer than planned, as Baudin sailed along the African coast rather than following the normal route taken by James Cook and Mathew Flinders. Baudin was held up by the slow *Le Naturaliste* and also by strong currents and contrary winds. The lengthy journey greatly contributed to the deterioration of morale on board, which resulted in the disembarkation of 10 naturalists and assistants, and the desertion of 21 members of the crew. One of the crew members left behind on Mauritius was Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont, who successfully collected birds there. The birds were eventually picked up on the voyage's return journey by *Le Géographe* in 1804. Two particularly notable deserters were Bory de Saint-Vincent and Gicquel, who were malicious in their reporting on various

incidents as sea. The war against Britain, which started in 1793, had disrupted the links with the mainland and the warehouses of the colony were empty. The uncooperative local authorities kept Baudin occupied during his whole stay on the island and forced the expedition to use the services of Danish captains who were present for the provisioning; they received a bad local beverage instead of wine and spoiled goods. A third ship that should have joined the expedition never appeared (Brosse 1983: 99). The expedition left Ile de France on 25 April with a bad atmosphere on board which was aggravated by the fact that Baudin kept his plans for the following leg of the journey secret.¹⁴

NEW HOLLAND

The crossing of the Indian Ocean was achieved swiftly and without incident, although supplies remained an issue. However, instead of going to Tasmania, as was originally planned, course was set for Western Australia.¹⁵ Both ships arrived at the New Holland coast near Cape Leeuwin on the south-western point of Australia on 27 May 1801. When they sailed northwards looking for a safe place to anchor, they observed two Cape Petrels *Daption capense australe* (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 44). On 30 May, **Geographe Bay**, or more precisely Bunker Bay, was discovered in the Vasse Estuary and a party was sent ashore. In Geographe Bay, Maugé collected 130 new species (sic) of no less than 60 species (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003, 79058, Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 64); 15 of the specimens surviving today were collected here (see chapter 3.4).¹⁶ Léon-François de Brèvedent noted in his diary that he had seen teal, Carnaby's Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*, parakeets and small birds here. Jean-Baptiste-Louis Claude-Théodore Leschenault de la Tour collected Western Rosella *Platycercus icterotis* (Red-bellied Parrot) in Geographe Bay and saw Black Swans *Cygnus atratus* and Australian Pelicans *Pelecanus conspicillatus* there too. On 31 May, François-Michel Ronsard noted that herons had been collected and ducks and quails sighted (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/29). The parties sent ashore

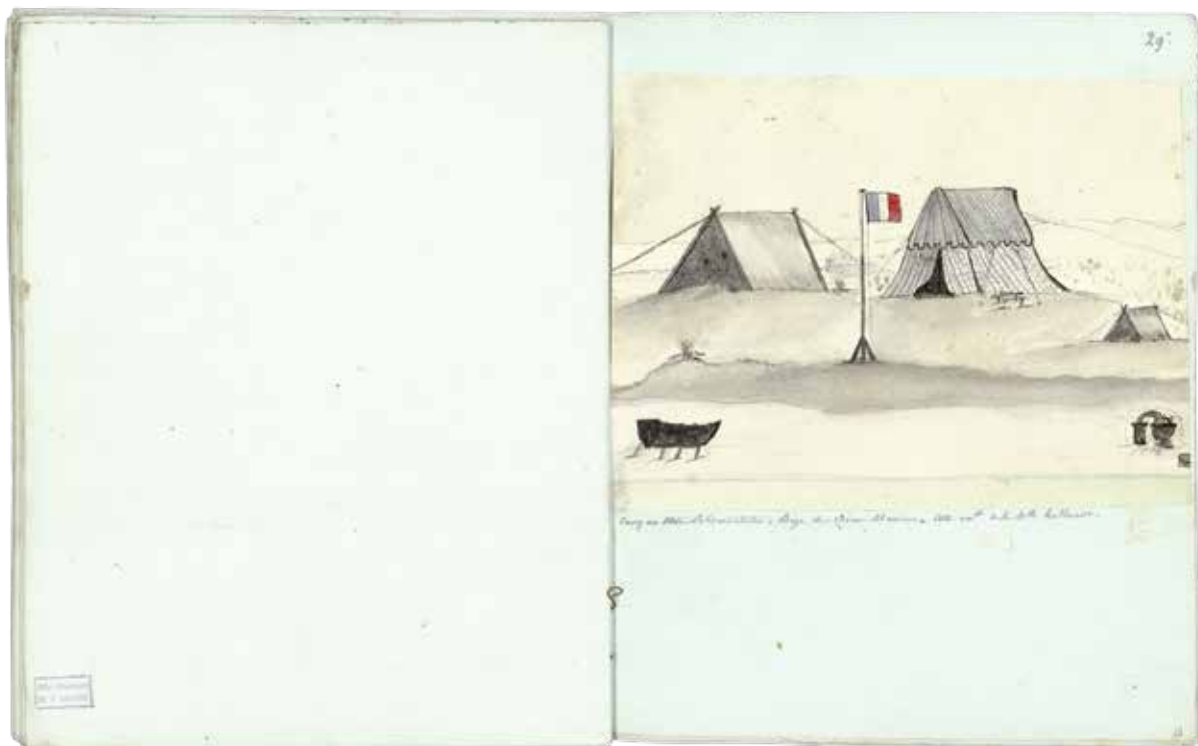


Fig. 2-013 | SHARK BAY (© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Levillain? 07010M).

were often late in returning to the ships. One even remained ashore for two nights, much to the frustration of Baudin as it was against the agreements made. Also on 31 May, Cape Naturaliste, Point Piquet and Hamelin Bay were named.¹⁷ On 5 June, Ronsard noted that the quails encountered here were darker than those in France. Strong winds forced Baudin and the crew to put out to sea to prevent their ships from being smashed against the rocks. The ships were separated by a storm on 10 June; their first rendezvous point was to be Rottneest Island.

***Le Géographe* (Geographe Bay - Timor)**

Le Géographe left Geographe Bay and, on 15 June, sailed into the place where modern-day Fremantle is situated at the mouth of the River Swan; they named it Cape Péron on 18 June. On the same day, they were close to their rendezvous point on Rottneest Island, but bad weather again drove them out to sea. Meanwhile *Le Naturaliste* was anchored on the northern side of Rottneest Island. In the face of such unfavorable weather, Baudin decided to sail further north to a second rendezvous point in Shark Bay. On 26 June, the ship anchored in Shark Bay off the northern tip of **Bernier Island**.¹⁸ During the next two weeks, numerous parties were sent to Bernier Island, **Dirk Hartog Island**, **Dorre Island** as well as other islands. On 28 June, Maugé and Baudin hunted birds on Bernier Island, collecting seven birds (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 57) amongst which was probably a Variegated Fairy-wren *Malurus lamberti bernieri*.¹⁹ However, on that day Péron failed to return, much to the annoyance of Baudin, he returned the day later.²⁰ On 30 June, *Le Géographe* set out on her search for *Le Naturaliste*, anchoring near the end of the Peron Peninsula, only to return to her initial anchoring place on 4 July. Exploration trips were sent to Dorre Island (6-9 July) and to Bernier Island (5-11 July) (Christensen 2008: 59-60).²¹ On 2 July, a raptor, perhaps a Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus*, was seen by Ronsard in Shark Bay. On 6 July, the crew collected 20 kangaroos, Pied Oystercatchers *Haematopus longirostris* and Brahminy Kites *Haliastur indus* (Whittell 1954: 61, Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 62). Brèvedent noted in his diary that small birds, raptors and five birds were collected (possibly Sooty Oystercatchers *Haematopus fuliginosus*). On 14 July, Baudin reported that Maugé had collected 10 species of birds (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 64). In total, 13 specimens which are still present can be traced to this day (see chapter 3.4). The weather worsened on 14 July and they left Shark Bay to make for the North-West Cape, today known as the Ningaloo Reef area.²² The ship reached the Bonaparte Archipelago, off the north-west of today's Mitchell River National Park, in 38 days. The loss of a longboat in Geographe Bay and unfavorable weather conditions restricted the opportunities to land, much to the disappointment of the naturalists. By 19 August, the supplies of wood and water were running dangerously low and there was no alternative but to make for Timor. With very few supplies and a tense atmosphere on board, they arrived at Kupang on 22 August 1801.

***Le Naturaliste* (Geographe Bay - Timor)**

A Brown Skua *Stercorarius antarctica lonnbergi* was collected by hand by Stanislaus Levillain (Journal Levillain, MHNH 07008CE) somewhere between 10 and 12 June 1801, and Cape Petrels (Journal Levillain, MHNH 07008CE, 07008CF) and a Giant Petrel were caught on 12 June (Journal Levillain, MHNH 07008CF). On 14 June, the ship anchored at the rendezvous east-north-east of Rottneest Island and spent two weeks surveying the **River Swan** and various off-shore islands, including **Rottneest Island** itself and Carnac Island.²³ One Cape Petrel, which is still preserved, was collected here. Between 17 and 22 June, François-Antoine-Boniface Hérisson and Louis de Freycinet made the first detailed map of the River Swan, travelling far upstream for fresh water. Bailly and Hérisson collected some Black Swans and Australian Pelicans, possibly for dinner (Whittell 1954: 60). On 28 June, *Le Naturaliste* left Rottneest Island and set sail for Shark Bay. Levillain collected White-chinned Petrel *Procellaria aequinoctialis* (2) on 3-4 July. The ship dropped anchor east of the northern tip of **Dirk Hartog Island**, opposite the central entrance to Shark Bay on 16 July. On 24 July, four Cape Petrel were collected by Levillain (Journal Levillain, MHNH 07008CF). Hamelin started to chart Shark Bay, having entered it by the channel north of Dirk Hartog Island, Naturaliste Channel, Peron Peninsula, and conducted a very thorough exploration of the large bay and its extremely indented coastline; he also discovered the plaque left by Willem de Vlamingh in 1697.²⁴ On 2 August, the ship sailed further and anchored off the Peron Peninsula. Various parties were sent out to map the area, taking measurements along the entire length of the Peron Peninsula and discovering Faure and Pelican Islands. After a few months here, *Le Naturaliste* left Australia bound for Kupang



Fig. 2-014 | Aerial view of PARTRIDGE ISLAND, BRUNY ISLAND, Tasmania, 23 November 2006
(Justin JFJ Jansen).



Fig. 2-015 | ENCOUNTER BAY, South Australia, 27 September 2017 (Justin JFJ Jansen).



Fig. 2-016 | MEMORIAL, Loftus Street, Opposite Jessie Street Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales, 23 November 2006
(Justin JFJ Jansen).



Fig. 2-017 | Original FRENCHMAN'S ROCK location, Penneshaw, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 23 September 2017
(Justin JFJ Jansen).



Fig. 2-018 | ORIGINAL FRENCHMAN'S ROCK, visitors Centre, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 23 September 2017 (Justin JFJ Jansen).

on 5 September. From this stint, eight birds remain available to science today (see chapter 3.4).²⁵ On 21 September, *Le Naturaliste* arrived in Kupang Bay, Timor, where she was eventually reunited with *Le Géographe* after a separation of more than three months.

THE FIRST TIMOR VISIT

On the expedition's arrival on Timor, the two stowaways from the Low Countries who had boarded the ships on Tenerife²⁶ facilitated contact with the Dutch Governor. Three buildings were made available to the crew, one of which was used as a sick bay. The 11 weeks spent in **Kupang** were used to build a new longboat to replace the one lost in Geographe Bay, although illness caused delays in its construction. During this time, fever and dysentery tragically claimed the lives of six men (including the gardener Anselme Riedlé).²⁷ Others became ill here too and were cared for by the expedition's doctor, François-Étienne L'Haridon de Créménec. Several men were ordered to leave the expedition, including Le Bas de Sainte Croix and Ensign Picquet due to misbehavior. Little is known about exactly how far members of the expedition ventured into the interior of West-Timor during this visit, but apparently not very far as only daytrips were noted (see chapter 3.5). However, it is known that Maugé lived in a house in Kupang for a while with fellow naturalists including Péron (Duyker 2006: 96). He went on excursions into the countryside around Kupang with Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, Pierre-François Bernier and Louis Depuch and returned with 'rich' collections on 26 August 1801 (Péron 1807a: 147). On 29 August, he joined Lesueur, Depuch and Riedlé on a reconnaissance of the hinterlands, presumably collecting as they went (Péron 1807a: 151). Maugé is recorded as having attended a dinner with Baudin on 31 August (Baudin 1974: 263-264), but by 15 September, Maugé was seriously ill with scurvy (Péron 1807a: 171). Lesueur was not officially appointed as one of the naturalists, but he may have been responsible for most of the birds collected here, as, when *Le Géographe* returned to Timor in May 1803, Lesueur was recognized by the locals as '*orang mati bourou*' (the bird-killer man) (Péron 1807b: 257, Duyker 2006: 194).²⁸ Another crew member who noted bird sightings was Leschenault de la Tour.²⁹ In his summary of activities on Timor (see chapter 3.5), Bonnemains (*et al.* 1988: 398) mentions that Maugé collected and prepared 300 birds during this visit.

JOURNEY TO PORT JACKSON

On 13 November 1801, *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste* left Timor for Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania); several men on both ships were still suffering from dysentery and fever. The loss of Levillain at sea from a fever contracted on Timor on 23 December 1801 was a big blow for the bird-collecting activities of the expedition. He was the primary bird-collector on *Le Naturaliste*. Levillain was one of 10 more men who died on board. No bird specimens are known to have been preserved on *Le Naturaliste* after Levillain's death. Commander Baudin was ill for three weeks of this leg of the voyage. The three specimens collected on the voyage between Timor and Tasmania that still survive are White-bellied Storm-petrel *Fregetta grallaria*, Bridled Tern *Onychoprion antarctica* and Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*.³⁰

On 13 January 1802, *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste* sailed into D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Van Diemen's Land, where they first anchored in **Recherche Bay**.^{31 32} This was followed by landings on Partridge Island, mainland Tasmania and Bruny Island. Lesueur became the expedition's main bird-collector due to the ill health of Maugé (see chapter 3.4).³³ When in Southern Tasmania, Baudin mentioned the existence of large 'eagles' (Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax*) (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2082). The first encounter with the Aborigines of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) was on 14 January and numerous notes and drawings were executed during the Tasmanian stage of the voyage which included the mainland, Partridge, Bruny and Maria Islands. On the same day, on **Partridge Island**, Leschenault de la Tour collected Pied Oystercatcher and noted small parrots and Brown Quails *Coturnix ypsilophora*. Lesueur went collecting at the mouth of the **River Huon**, Tasmania, where he caught a dozen birds including a Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus* and 3 parrots (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 111). On 19 January, the ships moved to **North West Bay**, opposite the northern tip of Bruny Island. Here they explored the area including the **River Derwent** where Ronsard shot Black Swans

for food as did Louis de Freycinet on 22 January; they also visited Norfolk and Blackman Bays. Hyacinthe de Bougainville mentions that Freycinet shot eight Black Swans on 27 January 1802. A few days later, on 2 February, geographer Pierre Faure reported an important correction to the chart of south-east Tasmania: "Tasman Island" was, in fact, attached by an isthmus (Eaglehawk Neck) to mainland Tasmania. From this visit, and in particular **Bruny Island**, no less than 30 birds are still known to be present (see chapter 3.4).

By 16 February, the ships had left D'Entrecasteaux Channel³⁴ and *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste* anchored in Great Oyster Bay, on the western side of **Maria Island** on 18 February.³⁵ The principal bird collector, René Maugé, died of the dysentery he had contracted on Timor, on 20 February. He had landed briefly on Bruny Island a few days previously, but had collapsed on arrival and had had to be brought back on board; he was buried on Maria Island. In current collections in Europe, 14 bird specimens can be traced back to their collection locality on Maria Island (see chapter 3.4) (Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24, Duyker 2006: 121). After a short but successful stay, the ships left the island and headed north to continue the survey of the east coast of Tasmania on 27 February.

On 6 March, *Le Géographe* lost contact with a dinghy containing the geographer Charles-Pierre Boullanger, midshipman Jean Maurouard and six sailors, which had been sent to conduct a closer survey of the coast. Baudin was confined to bed with colic pains on 8 March and remained there until at least 15 March; the two ships became separated in the course of the evening. Boullanger's party was picked up by a British brig, the *Harrington*, which had been hunting seals in the area, on 9 March.

***Le Géographe* (Tasmania - Port Jackson)**

On 10 March, Leschenault de la Tour observed Little Penguins on **Preservation Island**, which were possibly the birds mentioned by Stresemann (1951a). *Le Géographe* ceased its search for the lost dinghy and headed north on 11 March. François-Désiré Breton³⁶ noted the collection of birds in his own diary, as did Louis de Freycinet.³⁷ Clarke Island was also sighted (Plombey 1983: 98). Short-tailed Shearwaters *Ardenna tenuirostris* were collected from their holes for food by Pierre-Bernard Milius. Eight days later, on 19 March, *Le Géographe* sighted Waterhouse Island, the rendezvous point in Banks Strait, but *Le Naturaliste* had just departed - the two ships had passed one another in the mist! After several days of stormy weather and rough seas, *Le Géographe* headed towards Wilson's Promontory to begin its survey of the 'unknown' south coast of New Holland on 24 March.

Le Géographe sighted Wilson's Promontory on 27 March. Leschenault de la Tour observed the following birds in the Western Port (Victoria): Black Swans, Silver Gull *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*, Pacific Gull *Larus pacificus*, teal, Cormorants, Royal Spoonbills *Platalea regia*, Curlews, Oystercatchers and Australian Pelican. He also collected two Australian King Parrots *Alisterus scapularis* (they became spoiled) and noted some very tame and trusting flycatchers and Brown Quails. On 29 March 1802, *Le Géographe* left Wilson's Promontory and followed the coast in a westerly direction.³⁸ On 1 April, they caught an Australian Pipit *Anthus australis* aboard the ship just off Lady Julia Percy Island ('Ile aux Alouettes'). In the late afternoon of 8 April 1802, the crew of *Le Géographe* spotted a ship in Encounter Bay which they thought was *Le Naturaliste*. However, the ship was waving the white flag and turned out to be the HMS *Investigator* commanded by Matthew Flinders. When Baudin and Flinders met for roughly one hour, one of the first things Baudin did was to show Flinders a drawing of a bird, probably by Lesueur, to break the ice (Bougainville diary, Archives Nationales 155/AP6).³⁹ Flinders visited *Le Géographe* for a second meeting in the early morning of 9 April. He gave Baudin a map showing his findings so far, including the discovery of Kangaroo Island as well as other maps produced by Arrowsmith.⁴⁰ Flinders followed the coast in an easterly direction that day, with Baudin entering Backstairs Passage to begin his survey of the north coast of Kangaroo Island. Unfortunately, Baudin was unable to land on the island and he went on towards the St. Vincent Gulf and Spencergulf. *Le Géographe* left the gulf waters of South Australia on 25 April and headed for the St Peter and St Francis Islands in the Nuyts Archipelago, surveying the western coast of Eyre Peninsula along the way. On 7 May, Baudin broke off his survey of the south coast at Point Adieu, having been unable to circumnavigate the islands of St Peter and St Francis due to unfavorable weather and the deteriorating health of the crew; he decided to head for Port Jackson, via D'Entrecasteaux Channel (Tasmania) as he knew he could take aboard supplies of water and wood here. Bad weather prevented Baudin from entering D'En-

trecasteaux Channel so he anchored instead in **Adventure Bay**, on the eastern side of Bruny Island on 20 May. *Le Géographe* left Adventure Bay after two days and made off to survey the east coast of Tasmania, from Cape Tourville northwards en route for Port Jackson. Baudin halted his survey of Tasmania's east coast and headed for Port Jackson (Sydney) on 4 June.

Le Géographe only arrived in Port Jackson on 20 June, with the crew in such a bad state that they could not execute the maneuvers necessary to moor the ship. The British were kind enough to send out a sloop with a pilot and sailors to help them anchor at Bennelong Point.⁴¹ Here Baudin and the *Le Géographe* crew learned that *Le Naturaliste* had already been there but had left again.

***Le Naturaliste* (Tasmania - Port Jackson)**

Le Naturaliste encountered the *Harrington* at the entrance to Banks Strait and recovered Boulanger and his boat party. On 10 March, *Le Naturaliste* began the survey of Bass Strait while waiting for *Le Géographe*, although this was not the prearranged rendezvous point of Waterhouse Island. *Le Naturaliste* left Banks Strait to search for *Le Géographe* to the south along the east coast of Tasmania on 18 March. *Le Naturaliste* returned to Waterhouse Island after her unsuccessful search for *Le Géographe* around Maria Island on 3 April; they undertook further survey work of Port Dalrymple. The ship left Tasmania and headed for the northern side of Bass Strait on 7 April. A boat party was sent to determine the position of Wilson's Promontory and chart the coast from there to Western Port while other boat parties were sent to examine Western Port and Port Dalrymple itself. *Le Naturaliste* left Bass Strait and headed for Port Jackson on 18 April.

On 25 April, *Le Naturaliste* anchored inside the Heads at Port Jackson and the day after moved to Sydney Cove. *Le Naturaliste* left Port Jackson on 18 May, on its return journey bound for the Ile de France (Mauritius) as *Le Géographe* was not in Port Jackson their rendezvous point; Hamelin's first lieutenant, Pierre-Bernard Milius, was ill and remained in Sydney. *Le Naturaliste*, having been unable to round the southern point of Tasmania, turned back and headed for Port Jackson on 8 June. The ship entered the port on 28 June, but could not reach its moorings until 3 July due to calms and contrary winds.

PORT JACKSON

The Baudin expedition was well received in Port Jackson. This was the direct result of France and Britain having signed the preliminaries for the Treaty of Amiens (25 March 1802).⁴² Half of the crew on *Le Géographe* had scurvy and, unfortunately, two crewmembers died soon after arrival in Port Jackson. The remainder quickly recovered under the good care of the British. On the day of their arrival, Baudin managed to meet Flinders again, who had arrived on 9 May. The two men dined with Governor Philip King and Colonel William Paterson, Baudin being accompanied by Hamelin and Péron. Governor King in particular became a close acquaintance of Baudin and they corresponded in a friendly manner after Baudin left Port Jackson. By 22 July, Flinders had left Port Jackson with the HMS *Investigator* and the *Lady Nelson* to chart the eastern and northern coasts of Australia.

On 24 and 25 August 1802, *Le Naturaliste* was fumigated in order to destroy the rats on board, but this was not very successful and during the passage from Port Jackson to France the ship again became infested with rats which ate and destroyed everything. The outbreak was so bad that they even nibbled the fingertips and the soles of the crew's feet during the night (Bougainville's diary, Archives Nationales 155/AP6). The French commemorated the 10th anniversary of the Republic on 22 September; differences in flag protocols led to a misunderstanding with the British colonists, who wrongly accused the French of maligning their government.

Lesueur secured 'no less than 200 birds' in the Port Jackson region (Caley 1966: 52, Finney 1984: 113, Starbuck 2009b: 184). Of these, 107 specimens from Port Jackson can still be found in European collections to date, along with four donated birds (see chapter 3.4). Excursions were made up-river as far as **Parramatta** (25 kms inland) and the environs of Toongabbie and Hawkesbury (Windsor) (52 kms). The exact number of bird specimens donated by George Bass to the Baudin expedition was not recorded, but small numbers were donated in addition to the Pacific Triller *Lalage maculosa*, Tui *Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae* and Tongan *Ptilinopus porphyraceus* and Samoan Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus fasciatus*. The pigeons were alive and were shipped

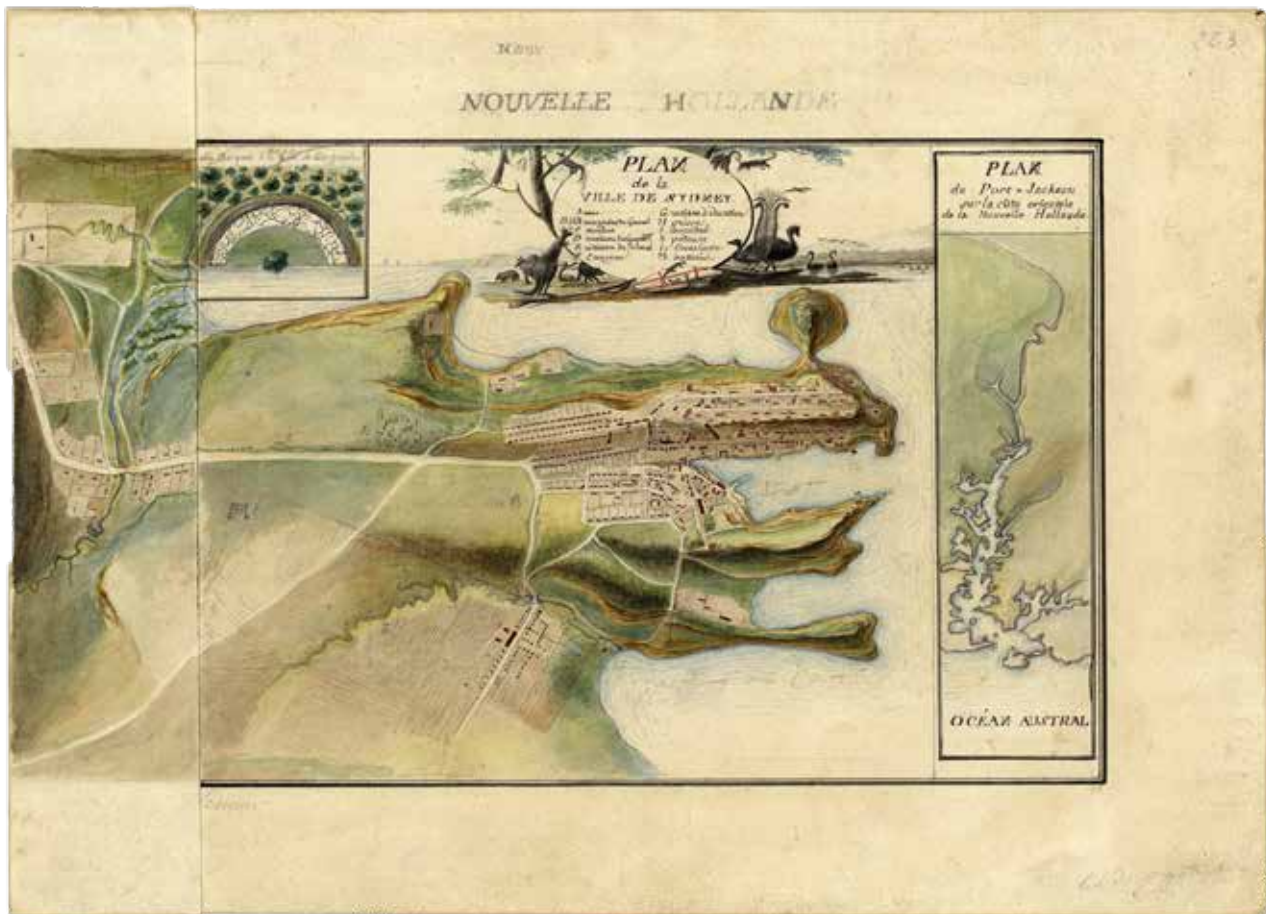


Fig. 2-019 | PORT JACKSON in 1802 (© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 16074.2).

on *Le Naturaliste*^{43,44}; the skins travelled on *Le Géographe* (see chapter 3.7). Ronsard noted a Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* on 28 June (Archives Nationales 5/JJJ/29). Captain H. Weld Noble of the brig *Fanny* donated an unknown number of birds to the expedition (Starbuck 2009b: 135, 184-185).

Baudin was dissatisfied with the work of his geographers and he therefore purchased the 30-ton schooner *Le Casuarina* to allow them to sail closer to the coast and conduct more accurate coastal surveys. *Le Naturaliste* was prematurely sent back to France with roughly 40,000 natural history items collected up until that point. With her she also took the less zealous crew members back to France (Finney 1984: 113, Duyker 2006: 145, Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 45).⁴⁵ Three or four Emus *Dromaius novaehollandiae*, two Black Swans and other birds (Jangoux *et al.* 2010) were included in the livestock.

LE NATURALISTE SAILS BACK TO FRANCE

Le Naturaliste, captained by Jacques Hamelin, sailed from Port Jackson with *Le Géographe* and *Le Casuarina* on 18 November 1802. The latter was purchased in Port Jackson and was captained by Louis de Freycinet. Despite measures taken to prevent such events, some stowaways had managed to board the ships and, with the exception of one man, they were left behind on King Island (Finney 1984: 113).⁴⁶ The ships were accompanied by the American merchant ship, the *Fanny*, which was sailing for Batavia.⁴⁷ Near King Island, *Le Géographe* signaled farewell to *Le Naturaliste*, but, due to adverse winds *Le Naturaliste* turned around and rejoined the convoy.

On 6 December 1802, all three Baudin's ships arrived at **King Island** and anchored off Sea Elephant Bay remaining there until 8 December, when Hamelin and Baudin had a farewell dinner together. Only then did *Le Naturaliste* sail homewards, but not before being boarded by two Englishmen, Captain Charles Robbins (1782-1805) and surveyor Charles Grimes (1772-1858).⁴⁸ These men had just arrived with the *Cumberland*, sent by Governor King to forestall any plans the French might have for a settlement in Tasmania (e.g. Bass Strait); Grimes informed Hamelin that he had been sent to establish a settlement in D'Entrecasteaux Channel; Hamelin left without consulting Baudin on the matter.

Le Naturaliste called in at Ile de France on its journey home on 31 January 1803. Alexandre Le Bas de Sainte-Croix brought back numerous birds from Java, where he had travelled after leaving the expedition on Timor in 1801 and then travelled from Java to Mauritius, to meet his colleagues again. He collected Cerulean Kingfisher *Alcedo coerulescens*, Lineated Barbet *Psilopogon lineatus*, Javan Myna *Acridotheres javanicus* and Long-billed Spiderhunter *Arachnotera robusta*. He also purchased the entire collection obtained by Antoine-Raymond-Joseph de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux on his voyage with *Le Recherche* and *Le Espérance* during his stay on Mauritius; it is unknown if the collections contained any birds. On 10 February 1803, *Le Naturaliste* left Ile de France and headed home. In the course of this journey the ship was again overrun with rats and all live plants were instantly stripped of any new leaves they produced (Jangoux 2018a). *Le Naturaliste* completed its return journey, arriving in Le Havre on 7 June 1803, having been detained by the English in Portsmouth for 10 days. They were released thanks to the intervention of Joseph Banks.

In his diary, Hyacinthe de Bougainville mentioned the following sightings of birds during the journey home: tropicbirds on 20 January 1803, as well as between 27-30 January 1803; on 27 January, a frigate bird; on 28 January, some 'gulls' were noted; on 20 March 1803, more frigatebirds and tropicbirds were noted and tropicbirds were also seen on 25 March and 28 April 1803.



Fig. 2-020 | CAPE DU COUEDIC, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 25 September 2017 (Justin JFJ Jansen).



Fig. 2-021 | PROSPECT HILL, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 26 September 2017 (Justin JFJ Jansen).

LE GÉOGRAPHE AND LE CASUARINA CONTINUE THEIR SURVEY WORK

On 7 December, Louis de Freycinet, in *Le Casuarina*, was sent to survey the Hunter Islands off the north-west tip of Tasmania and the geographer Faure was sent to circumnavigate and chart **King Island**; it was the first European circumnavigation of the island. On 9 December, Robbins and Grimes from the *Cumberland* made Baudin aware of the letter drafted by Governor King about Tasmania. The *Cumberland* remained at King Island until 23 December.⁴⁹ On 12 December, bad weather forced Baudin to weigh anchor and move out to sea for the night, returning to the island the next day. The same happened on 15 December and they were only able to return to Sea Elephant Bay on 23 December. Here the *Le Géographe* was finally able to retrieve the scientists who had been left on the island (Lionnet 1999: 426); *Le Casuarina* had not yet returned from its survey of the Hunter Islands. From King Island, 14 specimens are still present (see chapter 3.4).⁵⁰ King Island Emus *Dromaius minor* were obtained from Daniel Cooper and one of them managed to live on in Paris for many years.⁵¹ At six o'clock in the evening on 24 December, *Le Géographe* left King Island and headed towards the Hunter Islands, hoping to join *Le Casuarina*. When they failed to meet up, *Le Géographe* returned to Sea Elephant Bay and was finally reunited with *Le Casuarina* on 27 December.

On 2 January 1803, *Le Géographe* and *Le Casuarina* sighted **Kangaroo Island**⁵² and began their survey of it, starting with the previously uncharted south coast. *Le Géographe* and *Le Casuarina* arrived off the eastern tip of Kangaroo Island and made the first recorded circumnavigation of the island on 4 January. At 3 or 4 January Ravine des Casoars was visited and two living Kangaroo Island Emus *Dromaius baudianus* were brought on *Le Géographe*. All this survey work has resulted in the predominance of French place-names on the south and west coasts of what is now called Australia. These were places which Matthew Flinders had not visited and, amongst others, were named D'Estrées and Destaing Bays, Baudin Beach, Cape Linois, Vivonne Bay, Cape du Couedic, Casuarina Island and Cape Borda. *Le Géographe* anchored inside Kangaroo Head, in Eastern Cove, near present-day Penneshaw on 6 January; *Le Casuarina* only arrived the following morning.⁵³ An inscription on a rock on Kangaroo Island was left by



members of *Le Géographe* which reads, "Expédition de découverte par le commandant Baudin sur le *Géographe*, 1803", or translated, "Expedition of discovery by Captain Baudin in the *Géographe*, 1803".⁵⁴ On 10 January, Baudin sent *Le Casuarina* to conduct a close survey of the St Vincent and Spencergulf; the crew of *Le Géographe* remained on Kangaroo Island, collecting specimens, looking for water and constructing a new longboat as one had been lost at King Island. On 30 January 1803, Baudin reported, "Be so good as to tell Jacques de St. Cricq that I earnestly beg him to send us back any rare and valuable birds that he kills." Baudin went on to mention that St. Cricq killed a Wood pigeon-like bird and that it could be used to repair a bird shot previously (Baudin 1974: 319). Many Emus were seen, but only two were caught on 31 January (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 236). The Glossy Black-cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus* and two Brush Bronzewings *Phaps elegans* (Whittell 1954: 67, Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 237-238) were a particularly good catch. Seven birds collected on Kangaroo Island are still present in European collections (see chapter 3.4).⁵⁵

On 1 February, *Le Géographe* weighed anchor and left Eastern Cove, heading west;⁵⁶ *Le Casuarina*, whose return was overdue, was sighted at two in the afternoon running in an easterly direction but Freycinet did not tack to follow Baudin and the two ships were separated. This incident served to further exacerbate the animosity between Baudin and Freycinet.

On 6 February, *Le Géographe* made landfall near Streaky Bay, present-day Eyre Peninsula, and the next day anchored in Denial Bay; the area was carefully surveyed and more specimens were collected. On 10 February, the island of **St Peter** was explored and a mystery bird was drawn (see chapter 3.8); various other birds were also observed or collected.⁵⁷ *Le Géographe* left Denial Bay the next day. On 17 February, she anchored in King George Sound and the two ships were reunited: *Le Casuarina* had already arrived here on 13 February.⁵⁸

On 20 February, during a surveying excursion, sub-lieutenant Ransonnet encountered an American sealer, the *Union*, under the command of Isaac Pendleton (1777-1804). They named the place they met **Two People Bay** in commemoration of this meeting. Captain Pendleton visited Baudin in King George Sound on 23 February and he dined with Baudin on *Le Géographe* the next day. *Le Géographe* and *Le Casuarina* left King George Sound on 1 March.



Fig. 2-022 | VIVONNE BAY, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, 20 September 2017 (Justin JFJ Jansen).

Brèvedent noted the following in his diary: waterfowl, small turtle-doves, parrots, teal, ducks (one was killed) and seabirds in King George Sound. Of the birds collected here, two Musk Duck *Birziura lobata* (Stresemann 1951a: 67) and Western Corella *Cacatua pastinator* can still be found in museums (see chapter 3.4).⁵⁹

Two People Bay - Timor

Baudin, having lost sight of *Le Casuarina* on 6 March, decided to sail on to their rendezvous at Rottneest Island two days later. *Le Géographe* sighted Cape Leeuwin and St Allouarn Island on 9 March.⁶⁰ Baudin found *Le Casuarina* anchored at Rottneest Island and the two ships headed for Shark Bay together on 13 March, arriving just off the north-western tip of **Peron Peninsula** on 16 March. A party was sent to **Faure Island** to collect turtles and others were ordered to map the area north of Peron Peninsula with *Le Casuarina* between 18-22 March. Six birds which were collected here can still be found in the MNHN (see chapter 3.4).⁶¹

The ships left Shark Bay and began their survey of the coast from North-West Cape to the Bonaparte Archipelago on 23 March. Near Cassini Island, the French encountered some Malay fishermen on an expedition to fish for *trepan*, or sea cucumbers. On 25 April, Baudin broke off his survey of the north-west coast of New Holland on 29 April and headed for Timor as his health had seriously deteriorated. Two Azure Kingfishers *Ceryx azureus ruficollaris* collected here are still in the MNHN (see chapter 3.4). On 6 May, *Le Géographe* and *Le Casuarina* arrived at Timor and anchored in Kupang Bay.

Péron and Lesueur went out crocodile hunting and brought a skin back to Paris (Brosse 1983b: 105, Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 267-268). Unfortunately, the expedition left Leschenault la Tour at Timor due to health problems.

Le Géographe and *Le Casuarina* left Timor to survey the north coast of New Holland, including the Gulf of Carpentaria, on 3 June.⁶²

Timor - Mauritius

Slightly more than a month later, on 7 July, Baudin halted the survey of the north coast of New Holland at a point just east of Melville Island in the Arafura Sea and decided to head



home. Eastern winds and deterioration of the crew and livestock's health forced him to sail for Mauritius. During the night of 24-25 July, *Le Géographe* and *Le Casuarina* became separated in rough seas and stormy weather; two of the four live Emus died on the journey to Mauritius. A Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna pacifica* was collected somewhere between Timor and Mauritius (see chapter 3.4) and a few Red-billed Tropicbirds *Phaeton aethereus* and a Red-footed Booby *Sula sula* were captured on 20 July.⁶³ *Le Géographe* arrived at Port North-West, **Ile de France** (Mauritius) on 7 August and *Le Casuarina* five days later, on 12 August.⁶⁴ Baudin finally succumbed to his illness at noon on 16 September; he was buried next day on Ile de France. Pierre Milius was given command of *Le Géographe* for the remainder of the homeward journey.

The collection from the Baudin expedition contains 37 surviving specimens from Mauritius and at least 10 of these were donations (see chapter 3.4).⁶⁵ Birds were donated by Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont to Comte de Lacépède, but specimens donated to the remainder of the crew are also included in the total numbers, as Dumont was part of the original crew (see Appendix 3). Other notable donations are those from Charles-Mathieu-Isidore Decaen, who donated live animals such as a Southern Cassowary *Casuarius casuarius* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). Most of the aforementioned species were donated to Decaen by Simon Nicolaasz Dekker. Dekker also donated specimens from Sumatra and New Guinea (Collection Lesueur, MHNH° 21001) such as Western Crowned Pigeons *Goura cristata* and a Pink-necked Green Pigeon *Treron vernans*. Jean Macé donated no less than 135 specimens from India (see chapter 3.6).

On 16 December, *Le Géographe* set sail from Port North-West (Ile de France), leaving *Le Casuarina* at the colony; Matthew Flinders arrived the next day. In December 1803, two tropicbirds were collected on their journey as well as two Brown Boobies (collection Ravelet, MHNH 21035).⁶⁶

***Le Géographe* (South Africa - France)**

On 3 January 1804, *Le Géographe* anchored in Table Bay at the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa⁶⁷ where Lesueur collected 16 birds from the Cape region (Girard 1856: 34, 45); in addition to Lesueur's birds, were donations or purchases from others. Jan Willem Janssens

donated several natural history specimens to the expedition including livestock such as three Common Ostrich *Struthio camelus*, South African Shelduck *Tadorna cana*, two African Rails *Rallus caerulescens* and Spotted Eagle Owl *Bubo africanus* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001, Jouanin & Benoit 1997: 117).⁶⁸ No less than 30 birds were donated by Paravicini di Capelli, including birds from Sierra Leone.⁶⁹ Reinier de Klerk Dibbetz donated 27 birds collected in Bengal. Pieter Heinrich Polemann donated two live Secretarybirds *Sagittarius serpentarius* to the expedition (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). At least 23 specimens from the Baudin expedition can be traced as having been brought back from South Africa, although a higher number is more likely. Only four specimens and three donated specimens survive in 2017 (see chapter 3.4). On 24 January 1804, *Le Géographe* left the Cape of Good Hope, dropping anchor off Ile de Groix, a few kilometers off the coast of Lorient in Brittany, on 24 March 1804. She anchored in the docks of Lorient next day.

THE RECEPTION IN FRANCE, DISBURSEMENT OF SPECIMENS AND THE WRITE-UP OF THE AVIAN EXPLOITS

André Thouin (1746-1824) supervised the transfer of 48 huge cases of collections containing preserved animals and botanical specimens on *Le Naturaliste*, which were mostly transported to the MNHN, arriving there on 23 April (Jangoux 2018a, b).⁷⁰ And Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1772-1844), professor of mammals and birds, was sent by the MNHN to take charge of all the natural and ethnographic materials discovered by the expedition and brought back on *Le Géographe*.



Fig. 2-023 | TWO PEOPLE BAY, Western Australia, 12 September 2006 (Justin JFJ Jansen).

The vast collections were unloaded and the majority transported to the MNHN by wagon. The livestock had a very difficult time on board: of the 50+ live birds on *Le Géographe* noted when she arrived in Timor for the second time (Baudin 1804: 476), only 14 survived the journey to France (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270-271). Full lists of what was being shipped have already been reproduced by Jangoux *et al.* (2010: 268-271). Some of the livestock which were part of the instructions were transported to Empress Joséphine's estate.⁷¹ The others ended up in the Jardin du Plantes in the grounds of the MNHN.^{72 73}

The staff responsible for mounting the Baudin expedition birds after their arrival in the MNHN (see chapter 3.3 and 3.10) included Louis Dufresne and his wife, Michel-Adrie Lalande, whose son or father also worked as a taxidermist in the museum, M. Bécœur, M. Desmoulin, M. Perefile, Mlle. Charpentier and M. Le Roy.⁷⁴ The role of a taxidermist after the arrival of the specimens in a museum or collection was a crucial one, as the workshop signature can help establish the specimen's origin through examination of notes made on the specimens' pedestal undersides and X-radiation of specimens (see chapter 3.10). Also, the better the work was carried out, the longer the specimens remained in a decent state. Birds from the Baudin expedition were skinned and preserved as such throughout the expedition and only mounted on their arrival in France. They were not preserved in alcohol or mummified either during the expedition or after their arrival. In researching this paper, the author was unable to identify original Baudin expedition skins using x-ray (five presumably candidate skins were examined): all the specimens examined were mounts or ex-mounts (see chapter 3.10).⁷⁵

On its return to France in 1803 and 1804, despite the expedition's achievements and the scientific accolades, the surviving crew encountered a very different political climate and a government that had entirely lost interest. The government also had other naval concerns on its mind and, more importantly, the government from Napoléon I downwards was prejudiced against them due to the persistent rumours surrounding Baudin which had been spread by former colleagues.

Baudin had an abrasive character, a strong sense of protocol, was impatient with those who failed to meet his own high standards and was extremely conscious of status, especially his own (e.g. Horner 1987, Brown 2004). However, he is known for having a gift for friendship and inspired loyalty amongst those who came to know him. He faithfully wrote letters to his friend Jussieu in Paris throughout the journey and Maugé was among his closest friends (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 21). One of the principal human problems on the expedition was undoubtedly Baudin's leadership style, in which he used his position to drive people rather than to lead them with respect, trust or affection (Rice 2005: 185). It is clear from reading his diary that he was faithful to the instructions drafted for him and tried, despite often very difficult circumstances, to meet their expectations, which was not appreciated by the rest of the crew. Once the expedition got underway, things soon started to deteriorate aboard the ships as they were far too crowded and few of the men had had the naval training Baudin could work with. The first deserters, crew members who had had disagreements with Baudin, left the expedition on Mauritius in 1801. On their return to France they immediately started an assassination of Baudin's character. One of the main antagonists was Bory Saint-Vincent, who published his own version of the voyage up to Mauritius (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805).⁷⁶ The other antagonist was Pierre-Guillaume Gicquel des Touches who had arrived in France by 16 October 1801. He sent various letters with libellous content and had an audience with the first consul on 4 February 1802 (Jangoux 2018a). Others who were unhappy with Baudin's handling of the expedition only started their attacks when they arrived back in France with *Le Géographe*.

After the natural history items had arrived safely in the MNHN, François Péron went back to his birthplace of Cérilly to be with his mother and sisters. He had been greatly weakened by the long journey and his strength was constantly sapped by the tuberculosis he had contracted. In 1805, however, having been told that a rumour was being spread that the expedition had been a failure, Péron immediately returned to Paris. He requested a meeting with Denis Decrès (1761-1820), the Minister for the Navy, to tell him that the expedition was not a failure. After meeting Decrès, he was sent to the Minister of the Interior, Jean-Baptiste de Nompère de Champagny (1756-1834), to spread the word. Péron received a grant and was appointed to work on the official expeditions narrative. Péron was assisted in this by the artist Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, while Louis de Freycinet worked on the maps from August

1806. Péron and Freycinet both conspired to write Baudin out of the history books by simply referring to him as the Commander and contriving not to mention his name in the official expedition journals. They changed names given to the various places on the Australian coast and ignored the exploits of Flinders, as far as these were known to them (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 48).

Not everyone was uninterested in the expedition's return, however. The staff at the MNHN very gratefully accepted the enormous number of specimens the expedition brought back. It played a key role in natural history exploration of the world at the end of the 18th and the beginning of 19th century, and the addition of the Baudin expedition's specimens provided numerous new possibilities.⁷⁷⁻⁷⁸

Studying Baudin's ornithological exploits

Investigation into the history of the expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin and its crew members has intensified considerably over the past 50 years, with attention being paid to various aspects of the expedition by specialists.⁷⁹ Over the years, portraits have been made of the various crew members.⁸⁰ Unfortunately, most of the descriptions by Péron and the drawings made by Lesueur remain unpublished.

No less than 72,170 items, logbooks, journals, notes, drawings and reports were brought back from the journey (Sankey 2010b). From this mass of information, Bonnemains & Chappuis (1985) published a list of bird watercolours by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur and bird descriptions in Péron's handwriting (see chapter 3.11). However, some of the identifications are incorrect and the names used in Péron's manuscript have not been translated (see chapter 3.11). These Bonnemains & Chappuis (1985) bird names were used by Plombey *et al.* (1990). Berlioz (1938) mentioned the Baudin expedition in his description of the Paris collection on several occasions.

Some details on birds can be found in publications by Jean-Baptiste-Geneviève-Marcellin Bory de Saint-Vincent (1804), Nicolas Baudin's own journal which was translated by Christine Cornell in 1974, the biography of François Péron (Duyker 2006) and the biography of Pierre-Bernard Milius (Duyker 1987, 2013). Michel Jangoux (2005, 2018a) studied some of the zoological manuscripts by François Péron, but not in great detail. Coenraad Jacob Temminck and Louis-Pierre Vieillot were both heavily involved in studying birds from the Baudin expedition.

No thorough study has been carried out on the ornithological findings of the Baudin expedition until now, with Whittell (1954: 58-69) and Stresemann (1951b) being among the few people who studied a small part of the entire expedition. Only a few specimens have been studied collected at the Baudin expedition, these include Carnaby's Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Johnstone *et al.* 2014), Black Swan (Jouanin 1997, Jangoux *et al.* 2010), Galah *Eolophus roseicapilla* (Gammage 2009, Schodde *et al.* 2016), Kangaroo Island Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae baudinianus*, King Island Emu (Jouanin 1962, 2002, Balouet & Jouanin 1990, Pfennigwerth 2010) and Western Grasswren *Amytornis textilis* (Black *et al.* 2013).

In 1807, when the first birds from the Baudin expedition were described, 2,014 taxa were known and by the time the last bird from the expedition was described in 1873, no less than 10,871 taxa had been described; this is an average of 130 new taxa each year.⁸¹ Between 1807 and 1873, new species to science from the expedition were described (\pm 180), although none by any of the Baudin expedition crew members themselves; most of these descriptions followed the cessation of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815. A list of the names can be seen in fig. 2-024, which shows the approximate 180-type species described from the Baudin expedition, with both valid and synonym names.⁸² For the timeline, see fig. 2-025. The authors of the species names shown in the table can be traced through references and these can be found in Appendix 1 and chapter 3.5. Given the number of type-specimens described from the Baudin expedition's Australian birds, this amount was only surpassed by the collecting activities of John Gould and his employees from 1838 onwards. Birds collected on the Baudin expedition and their type locations have been discussed by several authors. They made assumptions on the collecting locality, but as no surviving lists exist from the expedition and no original labels are in place this makes for very unreliable data. The available material in diaries and other documents and the notes attached to the specimens themselves also leave much to be desired in the modern scientific sense.⁸³ This information is supplied in Appendix 1 of

Fig. 2-024 | The number of new species (n=180) and their authors described from the Baudin expedition. In blue valid names and in orange synonyms.

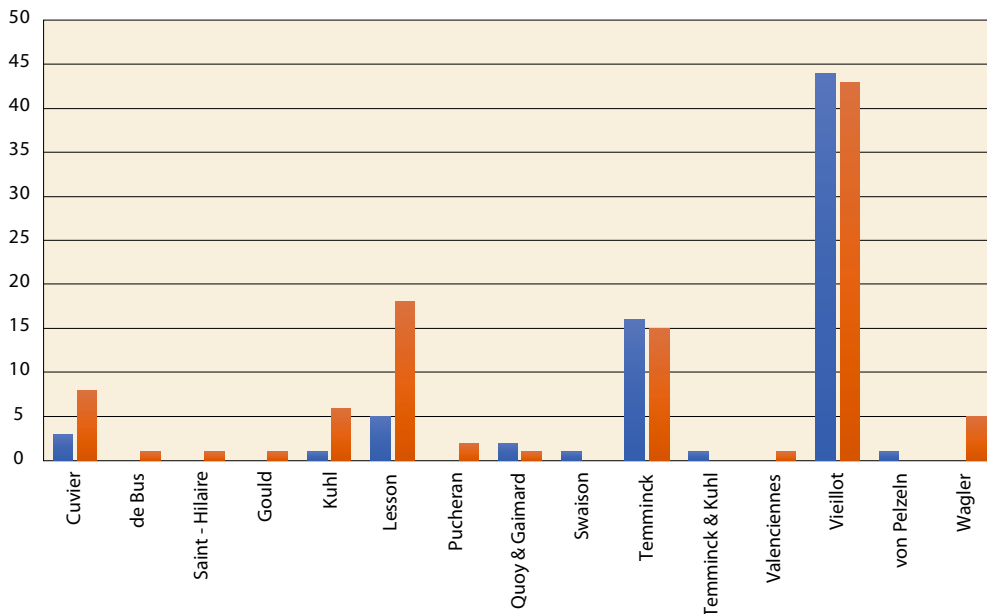
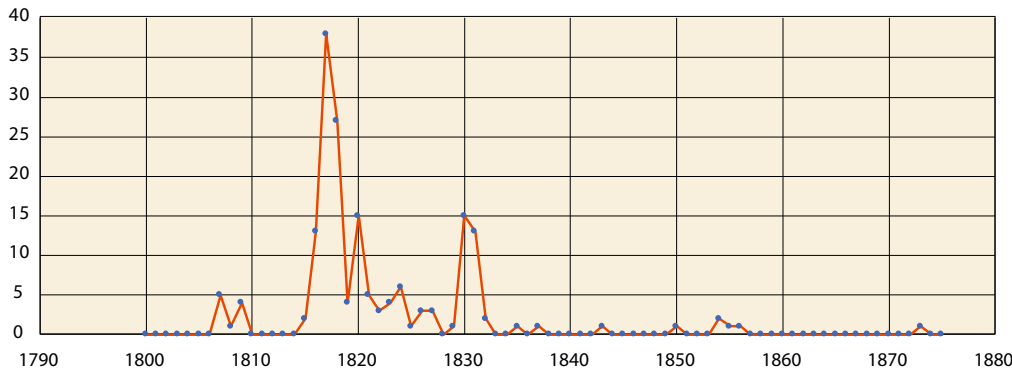


Fig. 2-025 | Number of described type - names from the Baudin expedition (n= 180).



this dissertation, e.g. collecting data and locality.⁸⁴ Research for this dissertation involved pinpointing the collecting locality of as many specimens as possible and, with this information in place, it is now possible to accurately establish which species originally occurred in those largely unspoiled places. The Baudin expedition, for example, was the sole collector of both King Island and Kangaroo Island Emus on their respective islands, Galah in Shark Bay (Gammage 2009, Schodde *et al.* 2016) and possibly also the Mangrove Honeyeater *Gavicalis fasciularis* in Port Jackson.⁸⁵

The re-examination of historic expedition's natural history exhibits, especially the birds, is rarely undertaken these days. This dissertation aims to do this in a straightforward manner for the Baudin expedition in order to give a clear overall picture.⁸⁶

The number of bird specimens brought back and their current whereabouts

At least 100,000 natural history items, including the dried or preserved organisms of more than 2,500 new species, were brought back to France and needed describing.⁸⁷ The number of birds which were brought back as a skin or alive was established at 1,055 specimens from ± 300 taxa; this is further discussed in chapter 3.3.⁸⁸ Péron, Lesueur and Freycinet only wrote

a paltry number of scientific works compared to the vast amount of specimens which were collected (Péron 1804a, b, c, d, e, 1994, Péron & Lesueur 1809, 1810a, b, Lesueur 1815, 1812), none of which were specifically on birds.^{89 90}

When looking at the specimens found in both literature and in museums, 589 of the 599 specimens that arrived with the *Le Naturaliste* cargo can be traced (see chapter 3.3 and Appendix 1). The number that left Port Jackson was probably much higher. The number of surviving specimens from the first leg may be so high due to their skilful skinning by Maugé and the relatively good circumstances around Port Jackson for Lesueur to skin his specimens in. At least 422 specimens and 34 live birds (456 in total) arrived with *Le Géographe* (see chapter 3.3). From the cargo that arrived in France with *Le Géographe*, 112 of the 422 specimens have been traced. In December 2017, at least 389 specimens, 36.8 % of the total number of 1.055 specimens (representing 313 species) which arrived, were traced during research for this dissertation (Appendix 1). The difficulty with the Baudin expedition's specimens is that they did not stay in one place, namely the MNHN.⁹¹ They became dispersed throughout Europe due to a number of events and exchanges (see table 2-002). However, 41 specimens remain unaccounted for (I could not find them despite working various collections nor could curators) and could still be out there (e.g. stored in a different place then looked) (see Appendix 1), they are indicated as *Not found* in table 5-001 of Appendix 1. In the MNHN, 25 birds could not be located despite 21 days of work on the collection between 2013-2017. The collection at Musée Boucher de Perthes, Abbeville could only be examined for a short time on 15 April 2015; the lack of original labels meant only two surviving specimens were found as there was no text on the pedestal undersides, however these specimens could be matched with exchange lists present in MNHN. The same applied to Naturalis where some specimens could not be researched due to the museum's closure between 2016-2019.

As explained in chapter 3.6, the 135 specimens donated by Jean Macé were included in the total of the 456 specimens which arrived with *Le Géographe*.⁹² However, it remains unclear which of Macé's specimens were brought back by the Baudin expedition and which arrived earlier. There are 175 Baudin specimens unaccounted for, minus the 87 birds only identified at family level by Moulins and Rouen (see chapter 3.4, but excluded from Appendix 1), leaving 88 birds with no data at all. Baudin himself complained about the bad condition of the specimens from this particular shipment (Baudin 1803: 417), so maybe these were the specimens that were lost. The expedition had a fair number of donors and these specimens are discussed in Appendix 1; they are also all included in table 2-002.⁹³ Part of the collection ended up in other museums (Jansen 2017g).⁹⁴ The entire Baudin collection has been integrated into the collection in Paris and the specimens are distributed over various parts of the museum.

In total, there are 1,500-3,000 surviving bird specimens which date from before 1800 (Steinheimer 2005a: 45). Until 1800, the expedition and/or collector which has the largest number of surviving specimens, is the collection containing 140+ specimens from Baudin's Caribbean voyage between 1796-98 (see chapter 3.1). If this number is put into the context described by Steinheimer (2005a), and it is borne in mind that 140+ specimens were the largest number for a single expedition and/or collector before this time, the 389 specimens still surviving from the Baudin expedition (1800-1804) are truly exceptional, 180-new species which were described (note the number of serving specimens and new described species vary in chapter 3).

There are numerous Australian or Pacific birds housed in Vienna (see Appendix 2) and Naturalis. It cannot, however, be assumed that they are necessarily from the Baudin expedition; more sources are possible (Jansen & van der Mije 2015 a, b, Jansen & Roe 2016). This has been the source of misguided assumptions made by some authors such as Stresemann (1951a, 1953a), who explicitly stated that Australian birds in C.J. Temminck's private collection were *not* from the Baudin expedition (Jansen 2017a).

Documentation on the specimens

The complicating factor with the Baudin expedition birds is the lack of original labels, lists, or diaries with notes on collected natural history items. The instructions given to the crew on both ships did not demand decent documentation of the collected bird specimens.

Other family groups, such as flora, were documented slightly better. The collection dates, however, were never indicated on the herbarium labels, with often only a rough indication of the collecting locality being given, such as 'west coast', 'south coast' or 'east coast of New

Holland'. Sometimes the only information which was supplied was 'Baudin voyage' or 'voyage to the *Terres Australes*'; even the original collector is only noted on 1/3 of all labels (e.g. Nelson 1976, Jangoux 2017). The amount of detail, or lack thereof, depended very much on the individual collector.

For the birds, information was added to the pedestal underside during the mounting process, especially when it was undertaken by Louis Dufresne. This information was probably supplied by Lesueur and Péron, who both worked in the MNHN after the expedition. The specimens were originally crated up by Péron and Lesueur, and the Port Jackson cargo was labelled as 'An (*année*) XI'.⁹⁵ This number indicates the 11th year of the French Republican Calendar and was used by the French government from 22 September 1792 to 23 September 1805. Year 'An XI' started on 23 September 1802, the year *Le Naturaliste* left Port Jackson and year 'An XII' started on 23 September 1803, the year *Le Géographe* arrived back in France. For the birds brought back on *Le Géographe*, 'An XII' can be found on the specimens and this gives some clues to their origin as it can be linked to the chronology of the voyage. However, it has to be remembered that information was altered by Péron after the specimens' arrival.

When working the collections, a difference can be found between specimens from *Le Naturaliste*, which were mounted before *Le Géographe* arrived and were therefore free of the influence of Péron and Lesueur, and those which were subsequently handled by them. Until the voyage reached Tasmania, all the collected birds formed part of the 'Maugé collection', including the birds collected in Tasmania by Lesueur; Maugé, however, was mentioned as their collector. The distinction between the collectors became obvious from Port Jackson onwards when it was Lesueur who collected birds and was appointed as the expeditions bird collector. Specimens collected from King Island onwards were recorded by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002). This clearly shows that some of the data attached to the specimens were altered, a practise which was also applied to the landmarks the expedition discovered (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 48).

Small stickers, all with nearly identical text, were attached to the pedestal undersides of around 52 specimens which were mounted for the galleries before *Le Géographe* docked in France. The handwriting clearly differs on the various specimens and demonstrates the influence of others on what the original collectors initially recorded.

Incomplete notes recording collecting localities provided another difficulty during research. In document Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21003, Péron mentions a new species he encountered. However, he went on to contradict himself in document Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002, when D'Entrecasteaux Channel which he refers to is absent.^{96 97} Document 21002 would be the list to follow as it provides more details and was more drawn at the spot. The same applies to birds received via donations or purchases, where various mistakes were made for instance when birds from Java were labelled as coming from Timor. Birds handled by Péron and Lesueur that were collected in Timor were also recorded as originating from Australia or vice versa. The exact location is only rarely noted, with the six references on the pedestal underside of specimens to Maria Island being a welcome exception.

Vieillot and the other scientists who worked on most of the Baudin collection were unaware of the alterations and no original crew members were present in the museum to correct them. This explains why several 'mistakes' were made in his works and therefore also by subsequent authors.

The importance of being able to establish the collector and collection locality today is paramount as museum⁹⁸ specimens are used for systematics, ecology biology, evolutionary biology,⁹⁹ and for type-specimen,¹⁰⁰ morphometrical,¹⁰¹ DNA,¹⁰² forensic¹⁰³ and isotope research.¹⁰⁴ However, the problems particularly encountered nowadays are the bad labelling of specimens and misinformation.¹⁰⁵ The questions raised by current scientific thinking differ widely from those put forward during the early days of bird collecting. Thorough archival research and x-raying¹⁰⁶ may help¹⁰⁷ in the search for the required information. The publication of this dissertation aims to provide a contextual and comprehensive overview of the ornithological exploits of the Baudin expedition, thereby facilitating future research into this rather under-exposed and neglected contribution to the birth of modern natural history exploration and science.

Table. 2-001 | This table displays the origin and number of specimens from the various countries. 'Not found' means that the specimen could still be present, but was not located, and 'Lost' indicates that the specimen has definitely vanished. Not documented in any of the researched acquisition books.

	Total	Found	Not-found	Lost	Unknown
Australia	431	228	28	142	33
Indonesia	1	0	0	1	0
Java	12	6	1	3	2
Madagascar	4	3	0	1	0
Mauritius	38	24	4	10	0
Moluccas	1	0	0	0	1
New Guinea	3	0	1	1	1
New Zealand	3	1	0	2	0
Samoa	1	1	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	3	3	0	0	0
South Africa	23	4	3	3	13

Table. 2-002 | This table makes the routes the different specimens took when they left the MNHN, displaying a web of transactions and exchanges which led to the specimens' current home.

Second owner	Year and transition of owner, and number of individuals	Third owner
Private collections		Private collections mingled with Museums
L. A. F. Baillon	1804-1818, 5 ex.	Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire - La Châtre / Musée Boucher de Perthes - Abbeville
M. Bécoeur	<1815, 5 ex.	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien - Vienna
F. A. Bonelli	1812-1822, 3 ex.	Universita di Torino, Museo Zoologico - Torino
A. L. Brogniart / A. Thouin	1804, 5 ex.	
C-F. Brisseau de Mirbel	1803, 7 ex.	Joséphine de Beauharnais
W. Bullock	1814, 1 ex.	
P. A. Delalande	1803, 20 ex.	Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire - La Châtre
É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire	1803, 20 ex.	P. A. Delalande
A-G. Desmarest	1803, 2 ex.	
L. Dufresne	1803-1818, 108 ex.	National Museum of Scotland - Edinburgh

	Total	Found	Not-found	Lost	Unknown
Sulawesi	4	3	0	1	0
Sumatra	2	1	0	1	0
Tenerife	4	1	0	1	2
Tenerife - Mauritius	5	0	0	3	2
Timor	146	111	4	28	3
Timor - Mauritius	8	1	0	2	5
Timor - Tasmania	1	0	0	1	0
Tonga	2	2	0	0	0
Unknown (some details)	8	0	0	4	4
Unknown (nothing)	355	0	0	0	354
	1055	389	41	204	420

Year and transision of owner, and number of individuals	Fourth owner	Year and transision of owner, and number of individuals	Present	Lost	Unknown
1804-1818, 5 ex.			✓	✗	
1815, 5 ex.			✓	✗	
1812-1822, 3 ex.			✓		
				✗	
<1815				✗	
					✗
1803, 20 ex.					✗
1803, 20 ex.	Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire - La Châtre / Musée Boucher de Perthes - Abbeville	< 1823, 20 ex.			✗
			✓		✗
1818, 108 ex.			✓	✗	

Second owner	Year and transition of owner, and number of individuals	Third owner
L. Dufresne	<1815, 12 ex.	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien - Vienna
L. Dufresne	1803-1804, 1 ex.	Muséum nationale d'histoire naturelle - Paris
von Fichtel	1809, 3 ex.	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien - Vienna
B. Faujas de Saint-Fond	1804, 7 ex.	
L. R. Germain	1881, 1 ex.	
M. Gigot-Orcia	1805, 1+ ex.	
N. Huet	1803, 2+ ex.	
Joséphine de Beauharnais	1803, 117 ex.	
M. A. Lalande	<1815, 14 ex.	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien - Vienna
B. Leadbeater	>1818 - <1840, 1 ex.	E. Smith-Stanley, 13th Earl of Derby
M. Letourneau	<1805, 9 ex.	
F. Prévost	1825, 1 ex.	
C. J. Temminck	1803-1820, 70 ex.	Naturalis Biodiversity Center - Leiden
Museums		
Muséum d'histoire naturelle - Blois	1930, 4 ex.	
Musée d'Initiation à la Nature de Caen - Caen	1879, 1 ex.	
Indian Museum - Kolkata	1882, 1 ex.	
Musée d'histoire naturelle - La-Chaux-de-Fond	1924, 1 ex.	
Museum d'histoire naturelle - Geneva	1828, 1 ex.	
Muséum d'histoire naturelle Victor Brun - Montauban	1877, 1 ex.	
Lycée de Moulins - Moulins	1806, 63 ex.	
Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano - Milano	1812, 6+ ex.	
Museo di Storia Naturale of the University of Pavia - Pavia	see Milan	
Musee de Neuilly - Paris	1879, 1 ex.	
Museo di Zoologia, Università di Bologna - Bologna	see Milan	
Museo di Storia Naturale - Università di Firenze - Firenze	<1830, 1 ex.	
Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy - Nancy	1931, 5 ex.	
Naturhistorisches Museum Wien - Vienna	1810-1815, 29 ex.	
Otago Museum - Otago	1876, 1 ex.	
l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen - Rouen	1806, 56 ex.	
Manufacture nationale de Sèvres - Haute-de-Seine	1879, 1 ex.	
Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Toulon et du Var - Toulon	1825, 8 ex.	
National Museum of Natural History - Washington	1935, 1 ex.	
Musée de la Prinerie - Verdun	1878-1883, 2 ex.	

Year and transision of owner, and number of individuals	Fourth owner	Year and transision of owner, and number of individuals	Present	Lost	Unknown
1815, 12 ex.			✓	✗	
1804, 1 ex.			✓	✗	
1809, 3 ex.			✓	✗	
					✗
					✗
					✗
					✗
				✗	
1815, 14 ex.			✓	✗	
1840, 1 ex.	Liverpool Museum - Liverpool	1851, 1 ex	✓		
					✗
					✗
1820, 70 ex.			✓	✗	
			✓	✗	
					✗
			✓		
			✓		
					✗
				✗	
				✗	
			✓	✗	
					✗
				✗	
			✓		
			✓		
			✓	✗	
				✗	
				✗	
					✗
					✗
				✗	
					✗
					✗

Chapter 3

The articles

Chapter 3.1

The Baudin Expedition to Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix and Puerto Rico in 1796-98

Justin J.F.J. Jansen and Jérôme Fuchs

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Abstract: The results of archival and collection research into the expedition led by Nicolas Baudin in 1796-1798 to Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix and Puerto Rico are here-in presented. The expedition brought home at least 296 specimens and was the first to collect in St. Thomas, St. Croix and Puerto Rico. Of these, 142+ specimens still survive, the largest single-voyage collection from pre-1800 still available. Accounts of these specimens and those known to have vanished are presented here for the first time, adding to our knowledge of early Caribbean ornithology. The arguments of David K. Wetherbee (1985, 1986) that thefts by the Baudin expedition took place during a foray into Hispaniola are all shown to be suspect. Molecular work identified a Common Barn-owl *Tyto alba ssp* supposedly collected in Puerto Rico, where no Common Barn-owls now occur, as belonging to a clade of owls found in the Netherlands Antilles and Northern and Central America.

Keywords: *Baudin, Virgin Island, Puerto Rico, Tenerife, expedition, Common Barn-owl*

INTRODUCTION

One of the first scientific expeditions to the Caribbean was captained in 1796-1798 by Nicolas-Thomas Baudin (1754-1803), during which the Danish West Indies (now US Virgin Islands) and Puerto Rico were explored. Expeditions before 1800 that brought large numbers of specimens home were not rare (Jansen 2016b), but from only a few do fair numbers survive. To date only 1500-3000 specimens collected before 1800 are still known to exist (Steinheimer 2005).

The purpose of this research is to present the reader with data gathered from the Baudin expedition and to discuss the publications by Wetherbee (1985, 1986). In these papers Wetherbee raised a number of issues concerning, for example: the supposed collectors on the Baudin expedition (e.g. René Maugé, Alejandro Advenier, Antoine Gonzales and J. Louis Hogard), political espionage, the character of Baudin, Baudin selling all the specimens gathered on the voyage and gaining a huge profit, Baudin stealing specimens from Jamaica, Haiti and Trinidad (from the expedition led by Franz Joseph Märter (1784-1788)) and the existence of papers made by Maugé and subsequent destruction of these papers as cover-up for the theft.

The Baudin expedition is especially known for its collection of the type of the now extinct Hispaniolan Parakeet *Psittacara chloropterus maugei* on Puerto Rico (Olson 2015). In addition, some of the collected birds on the expedition were the basis for several other type descriptions (see for example: Voisin and Voisin 2010 (p. 15); 2011 (pp. 16 & 22); 2016 (p. 57)).

Itinerary of the Baudin Expedition

On 30 September 1796, Baudin left La Havre, France, on the 350-ton corvette *Belle Angelique* with four naturalists on board: René Maugé (1757-1802), Anselme Riedlé (1775-1801), André-Pierre Ledru (1761-1825) and Stanislaus Levillain (x-1801). Baudin's goal was to recover

natural history specimens (chiefly living plants and trees, but also birds) collected in China, Malaysia, South Africa and the West Indies (particularly Trinidad) that he had been left behind on his previous voyage on the *Jardinière* in 1795. The ship *Belle Angelique* headed for the Canary Islands, where she docked on 6 November at Puerto de la Cruz on Tenerife and was condemned here as unseaworthy. On 15 March 1797, after a prolonged stay of four months, Baudin left Tenerife for Trinidad with a reduced crew on the American brig *The Fanny*, arriving on Trinidad on 10 April. He only remained there until 21 April, however, as Trinidad had fallen into the hands of the English and Baudin was not allowed to stay any longer, nor were his specimens from the *Jardinière* given back. Determined to make the expedition a success, Baudin decided to collect on other Caribbean islands, heading first to St. Thomas and St. Croix, where he remained from 30 April – 17 July 1797. Due to a lack of space for his growing collections, Baudin replaced *The Fanny* with *The Triumph* at St. Croix and renamed this ship *La Belle Angélique*. He continued to Puerto Rico, where specimens were collected on the north and east of the island from 16 July 1797 to 13 April 1798. Subsequently Baudin returned to France, docking at Fécamp, Normandy, on 7 June 1798.

After collection, the birds were preserved as skins and transported back to France. On arrival in France, the prime bird collector, René Maugé, worked on the collections. In collaboration with Louis Dufresne, senior taxidermist at the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (MNHN), birds were mounted, as shown by Dufresne's handwriting on the pedestal undersides.

The Common Barn-owl *Tyto alba* ssp collected on the expedition was not recorded until 2016 in Puerto Rico. So, either the Baudin expedition's Barn-owl (MNHN-ZO-2014-457) from there represents the first and sole earlier record or else it was collected elsewhere; therefore, we decided to DNA sample the specimen to try to confirm what taxon was involved.

METHODS

To establish the number of bird specimens collected during the 1796-1798 Baudin expedition that still survive, JJJJ explored the various sections in which birds are stored in the MNHN during seven visits between 2011 and 2017. Additional research was carried out in other collections where specimens exist following exchanges or donations from MNHN, including Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands (hereafter Naturalis), Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (NMW) and National Museums Scotland, Edinburgh (NMS). Additional information was received from Musée George-Sand et de la Vallée noire, de la Châtre (MLC) Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy, Nancy, France and Musée vert - Muséum d'histoire naturelle au Mans, France (MHNLM). Relevant literature was also researched. For the specimens that are now lost, it has been presumed that the identification was correct in the acquisition books (MNHN laboratory, Ms ZMO-GalOis 1-5), which were started in roughly 1854.

For DNA sampling a tissue sample from one of the toe pads was collected from the Common Barn-owl brought back on the expedition for genetic analysis (executed at 9 February 2016). We extracted DNA using the Qiagen kit, following the manufacturer's protocol but doubled quantities and added DTT to facilitate the digestion of the tissue. A short fragment of the Cytochrome b was amplified and sequenced using primers Tyto-cytb470L: 5' TCCCAT-TYCACCATACTTCTC and Tyto-cytb580H: 5' GGTGAGTGGGTTGCTGGTG 3' and compared to existing Cytochrome b sequences from *Tyto* species and subspecies (Wink *et al.* 2009, Aliabadian *et al.* 2016); the fragment retained for the analyses was 620 bp long and corresponds to the positions 13830 to 14449 of the nearly complete *Tyto alba* mitochondrial genome (EU410491; Pratt *et al.* 2009). Gene tree reconstruction of the unique haplotypes was performed using Bayesian inference (BI), as implemented in MrBayes 3.2 (Ronquist *et al.* 2012). We used the *nst=mixed* and *rates=invgamma* options so that model uncertainty could be considered during the phylogenetic reconstruction. Four Metropolis-coupled MCMC chains (one cold and three heated) were run for 10⁶ iterations with trees sampled every 103 iterations.

RESULTS

Number of collected specimens

According to Wetherbee (1985: 171, 1986: 51-54), François Marie Daudin, who put Baudin's



Fig. 3-001 | PUERTO DE LA CRUZ, Tenerife,
4 November 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen).
The ship was docked here in 1796-1797.

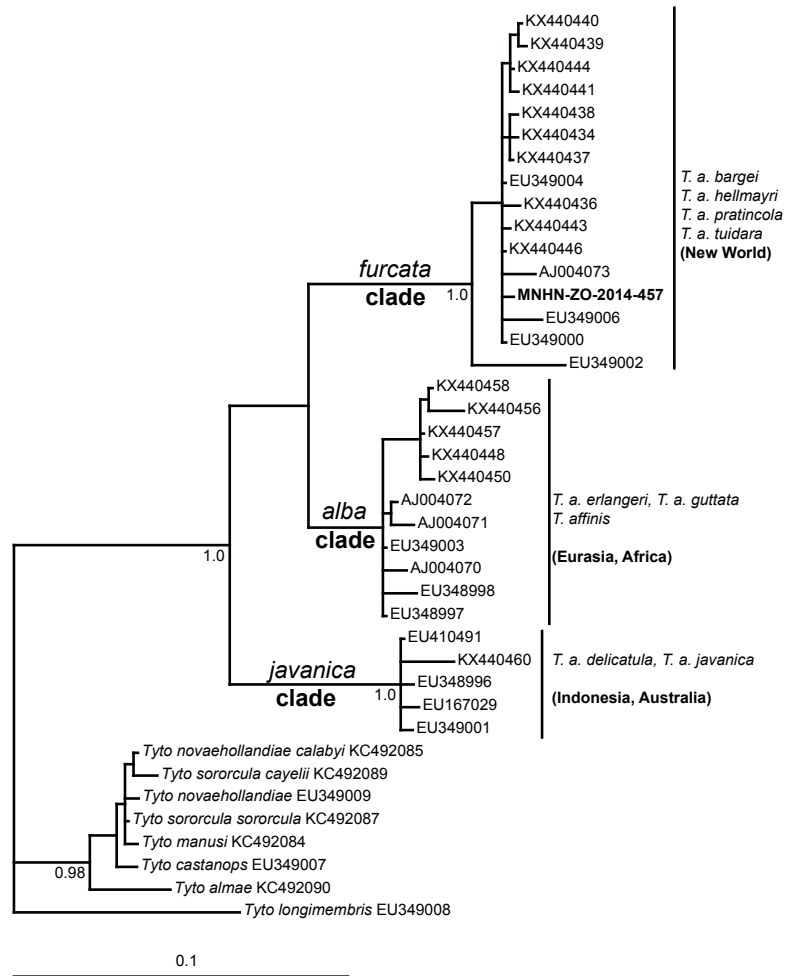


Fig. 3-002 | The majority rule (50%) consensus trees resulting from the Bayesian analyses of the Cytochrome b sequences from *Tyto* species. Numbers next to leaves represent Genbank accession numbers. Numbers close to nodes refer to posterior probabilities greater than 0.95.



birds on display in the Paris Museum soon after the expedition's return, saw 700 specimens and listed 94 species. However, Daudin also quoted a notice of receipt of specimens from the expedition signed by Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck of 450 specimens of birds (Wetherbee 1986: 29). According to another source, 296 birds from the expedition arrived at the MNHN on 2 March 1800 (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809, Jansen 2015a: 84). The actual number is therefore unknown due to the discrepancies in numbers and sources. By 1809 only 210 were still present (Jansen 2015a: 84). No original inventory could be found in the Laboratory or Library of the MNHN or in the Archives Nationales at Pierrefit-sur-Seine.

When Baudin subsequently visited Tenerife in 1800, he accessed a crate with birds he had left behind in 1797. Jangoux (2009: 324-325) mentions the crate contained, 'One hundred and twenty stuffed birds forming thirty-three species from Tenerife'.

The 195 specimens found in the various books in MNHN and in museums abroad are listed in Table 3-001. Maugé, the expedition's primary bird collector, was a skilled taxidermist and most likely responsible for the skinning and preparation of the entire bird collection, hence the large number of specimens that survive today. No less than 96 species were documented (table 3-001), from 195 specimens, of which 142 were found, 33 not found (but could still be present) and 20 had exited (to unknown destination) the collections researched.

Origin of the specimens

All the surviving specimens carry no original labels, nor is there any diary or original list from the voyage that contains information on the specific specimens. Information for these specimens is available on the pedestal label, pedestal underside and in the acquisition books. In the latter, information can also be found for the "not found" and exited specimens. It is interesting to note that the information on the pedestal undersides was a co-production by Maugé and Louis Dufresne (Dufresne's handwriting was recognisable), whereas information in the acquisition books and on the labels, is from an unknown secondary source (maybe another source of information present at the time), and sometimes differs from the pedestal undersides.

A few of the birds found originate from locations not visited by the Baudin expedition. Examples include Ring-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas caribaea* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-534) from Jamaica (Wetherbee 1986: 51 & 245; Voisin *et al.* 2005: 845), Violaceous Quail-dove *Geotrygon v. violacea* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-2670) (Voisin *et al.* 2005: 861) from mainland South-America, Tropical Screech-owl *Megascops choliba crucigerus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2010-287) probably from Trinidad (Voisin & Voisin 2011), Baltimore Oriole *Icterus galbula* (according to the pedestal underside from Haiti) and a Common Barn-owl *Tyto alba ssp* (MNHN-ZO-2014-457), one of the mainland subspecies of the Americas (Dickinson & van Remsen 2013: 256). Among birds not found are a Giant Snipe *Gallinago undulata*, which occurs on mainland South America (MNHN A.C. 13223) and Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus ssp* (MNHN A.C. 9999), which occurs on mainland Northern America. In La Châtre there is a Rufescent Tiger-heron *Tigrisoma lineatum* from main-



Fig. 3-003 | JARDÍN BOTÁNICO PUERTO DE LA CRUZ, Tenerife, 4 November 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen).
André-Pierre Ledrú (crew-member of the Baudin expedition), was the first to catalogue the species grown in the Gardens. He proposed a systematic organization of the collections based on the Linnean classification of 1753.

land South America from the Baudin expedition, donated by Maugé (Gouraud 2014: 23). In NMS, there was a Spotted Tody-flycatcher *Todirostrum maculatum* from mainland South America, but it is no longer present, and at Naturalis there is a Hepatic Tanager *Piranga hepatica* ssp (RMNH.AVES.164.225) present that originates from the mainland of South and North America.

Incorrectly labelled in the acquisition books as from the ‘Americas’ is the Puerto Rican Flycatcher *Myiarchus antillarum* (initially labelled as White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus poly-chopterus*) (MNHN A.C. 3621), which is not present anymore.

Olson (2015) stated clearly that both Hispaniolan Parakeets were collected on Puerto Rico, and not from Mona Island (contra Wetherbee 1992: 51), although on the pedestal underside ‘Antilles’ is recorded for the MNHN-bird as the collecting location (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 474).

At least four watercolours (Antonio Gonzâlès) were made on the voyage, as shown in Jangoux (2009) (contained in MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 49).

Spread of the specimens

In 1815, at least 35 expedition birds were in the private collection of Louis Dufresne (Dufresne 1815), the museum’s senior taxidermist who regularly exchanged birds with the MNHN (Jansen 2016: 17). Dufresne’s specimens up to 1819 ended up in Edinburgh, now NMS (Sweet 1970). Most specimens now in the NMW went there as French reparations following the Vienna Treaty at the end of the Napoleonic Wars (Bauer & Wagner 2012), although some may have arrived earlier due to unregistered exchanges with the MNHN. Coenraad Jacob Temminck, first director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (today Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands), often visited the MNHN for study purposes (his sisters also lived in Paris), enabling him to acquire many birds in exchanges (van Lynden-de Bruïne 2001). Also, birds ended up with private collectors such as the Baillon family (Gouraud 2014), and J. Duchesne de Lamotte received in 1810 two birds from the expedition (manuscript kept in the Laboratory at the MNHN, with title *Journal commence le premier Janvier 1759*).

From a manuscript kept in the Laboratory at the MNHN, with *Journal commence le premier Janvier 1759* on its cover written by Louis Dufresne, we find notes on specimens – now lost – sent to François-Marie Daudin on 22 March 1803 (four), Gustaf von Paykull in 1805 (one), and to an unspecified Italian Museum (they became spread to either Padua, Pavia or Bologna) on 12 October 1812 (two Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo and a heron). For other collections with Baudin specimens see table 3-001.

Common Barn-owl

Puerto Rico is given as the origin of the barn-owl in the MNHN, documented on the pedestal



and in the acquisition books. The Common Barn-owl is listed for Puerto Rico, but only on the basis of 6 records from 1947 onwards (Raffaele 1989) and first nesting in 2015 (Thorstrom and Gallardo 2017: 522); it is not recorded on the Virgin Islands (Raffaele *et al.* 2003: 100). Therefore, the Baudin specimen was subject to additional morphological and molecular analyses, comparing it to the New World subspecies *bargei* and *hellmayri* (Netherland Antilles), *tuidara* (Brazil and southern South America) and *pratincola* (North America). Its tail and bill measurements fall within the range of *pratincola*, but its wing-length falls below the range for this subspecies mentioned by Prins *et al.* (2003: 145) (table 3-002). The other taxa also appear to be excluded on morphological grounds: *bargei* (wing and tail measurements are too long), *hellmayri* (excluded on tail-length) and *tuidara* (excluded on tail-length). Therefore, to try to establish the taxonomic identity of the Baudin specimen, we sequenced a short fragment of its mitochondrial Cytochrome b (101 bp, Genbank accession number MG668890); however, the short fragment of DNA obtained from MNHN-ZO-2014-457 did not allow us to distinguish it from among the other New World subspecies, in the 620 bp alignment (fig. 3-002). Unfortunately, the validity of New World subspecies appears to be difficult to ascertain based on mitochondrial data (Aliabadian *et al.* 2016).

Wetherbee

Wetherbee (1986: 59) assumed that specimens from the Baudin expedition originating from locations not visited during the voyage had been stolen from the Franz Bredemeyer-Joseph Märter expedition (1783-85), which visited Hispaniola, Jamaica and Puerto Rico. However, most, if not all, material from the Bredemeyer-Märter expedition was brought back to Austria (Böhm 2010: 31-34), except for some Caribbean material that was stolen in Málaga in 1791 (Madriñán 2013: 74). The Baudin expedition took place between 30 September 1796 and 7 June 1798 and the specimens arrived in MNHN in 1800, so it is unclear what Wetherbee's source was.

Wetherbee also believed that Baudin



Fig. 3-004 | COMMON BARN-OWL *Strix alba* ssp.,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-457
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-005 | PUERTO RICAN MANGO *Anthracothorax aurulentus*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-976 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-006 | PUERTO RICAN MANGO *Anthracothorax aurulentus*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-975 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

sent three of his naturalists (Alejandro Advenier, Antonio Gonzales and Louis Hogard) on a secret mission to Hispaniola to covertly collect material; however, they returned in 1799 with Michel-Étienne Descourtilz, and it should be noted that the latter did not mention encountering the 3 men (Descourtilz 1809, contra Wetherbee 1985: 171).

Wetherbee (1985) also states that the Green Mango *Anthracothonax viridis* and Puerto Rican Emerald *Chlorostilbon maugeus* (two) specimens had disappeared from MNHN-galleries, although all three type specimens are still present (Jouanin 1950: 8, accessed by JJ at 20 September 2016).

Ledru (1810) lists 94 species, including several birds with “Saint Domingue” (=Hispaniola) in their origins (reprinted in Wetherbee 1985: 48-50); however, “Saint Domingue” is not written on the pedestals or labels of any Baudin specimen nor in the acquisition books, nor are any of the Baudin specimens Hispaniolan endemics. Furthermore, M. Luthier and M. La Reveillere had sent at least 114 birds from ‘San Dominique’ and ‘Amerique’ to the MNHN around September 1799 (Jansen 2015a: 87). Ledru’s (1810) list is anyway suspect, as it includes birds such as “Le pic vert du Bengale” (“Green Bengal Woodpecker”), a location surely not visited by the expedition.

DISCUSSION

Wetherbee’s ideas in general has already been questioned as fanciful by several authors (for example Walters 1995, Wiley & Kirwan 2013, Olson 2015: 4), and our investigations amply confirm previous doubts expressed. What was missed by Wetherbee, but shown in the next voyage captained by Baudin, to Australia and Timor (1800-1804), is the fact that many specimens were purchased at markets or received as donations (Jansen 2014c). Baudin and his crew purchased or received donations in Sydney, Australia, Mauritius and South Africa, including specimens from locations not visited on the voyage (for example Sierra Leone, Madagascar, New Zealand, Tonga, Java) (Jansen 2014c, 2017b). During the Caribbean voyage, large villages like Port of Spain (Trinidad) and San Juan (Puerto Rico) were visited, and live birds from other countries could easily be purchased here.

According to Steinheimer (2005), a total of 1500-3000 bird specimens collected prior to 1800 survive today. Among these, the 142 surviving specimens from the Baudin’s Caribbean Voyage comprise the largest collection from a single voyage pre-1800 which still survives.



Fig. 3-007 | WHITE-NECKED CROW

Corvus leucognaphalus,

20 December 2016,

MNHN-ZO-2011-579

(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Table. 3-001 | The taxonomy followed del Hoyo & Collar (2014, 2016). Identification of specimens no longer present (including exchanged/given away) is based on the species name available of the specimen in MNHN (acquisition books) and other collections were specimens

Species	Latin Name	Col. Loc.	Reg.no. Individual
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11907
Masked Duck	<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 15492
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 15317
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 15318 (exit in 1930)
West Indian Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Antilles	MNHN A.C. 15199
West Indian Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Antilles	NMS, Dufrense 1818: 33 (not found)
West Indian Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Antilles	NMS, Dufrense 1818: 33 (destroyed in 1892)
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 11336
White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11375
White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11376
Bare-eyed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas corensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11381
Scaly-naped Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-540
Scaly-naped Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-541
Scaly-naped Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1819.20.1.72
Scaly-naped Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 44.588
Ring-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>		MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-534
Key West Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11525
Key West Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11527
Key West Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 1815.XXXVII.220 (not found)
Violaceous Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon violacea</i>		MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-2670
Ruddy Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>		NMS_Z 1929.186.61
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11642
Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>		NMS_Z 1929.186.108
Antillean Mango	<i>Anthracothorax aurulentus</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 4536
Antillean Mango	<i>Anthracothorax aurulentus</i>	St Thomas	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-975
Antillean Mango	<i>Anthracothorax aurulentus</i>	St Thomas	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-976
Antillean Mango	<i>Anthracothorax aurulentus</i>	St Thomas	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 7 (destroyed in 1892)
Antillean Mango	<i>Anthracothorax aurulentus</i>	St Thomas	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 7 (destroyed in 1892)
Antillean Mango	<i>Anthracothorax aurulentus</i>	St Thomas	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 7 (destroyed in 1892)
Green Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-978
Green Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 1807.V.87 (not found)

were located. The interpretation of collection locality is based on information in the acquisition books or pedestal underside. Acronyms are explained in the Materials and methods.

Species	Latin Name	Col. Loc.	Reg.no. Individual
Green Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 30 (destroyed in 1890)
Green Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Puerto Rico	Naturalis, Temminck 1807: 71 (not found)
Green Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Puerto Rico	Naturalis, Temminck 1807: 71 (not found)
Green-throated Carib	<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 4532
Green-throated Carib	<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 7 (destroyed in 1906)
Green-throated Carib	<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 7 (destroyed in 1906)
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-952
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-953
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 8 (not found)
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 8 (not found)
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 8 (not found)
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	Naturalis, Temminck 1807: 84-85 (not found)
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 1839
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 1840
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 44.637
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rico	RMNH.AVES.216005
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1929.186.95
Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-MO-ZO-1997-1209
Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 44.637
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13672 (not found)
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13699 (not found)
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13408
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13409
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13528
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Puerto Rico	MLC.2011.0.103
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	Tenerife	MNHN-ZO-2011-588
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 14181 (exit in 1930)
Rufescent Tiger-heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>		MLC.2010.0.120
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>		NMW 39.623
Yellow-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 14037
Yellow-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Puerto Rico	MLC.2010.0.114

Species	Latin Name	Col. Loc.	Reg.no. Individual
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13951
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13954
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13952 (exit in 1879)
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13918
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Puerto Rico	MLC.2010.0.92
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Puerto Rico	Nancy 2013.0.183
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>		MNHN A.C. 12890
Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>		MNHN A.C. 12937a
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Antilles	MNHN A.C. 13420 (exit in 1879)
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		MNHN A.C. 13272 (not found)
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>		MNHN A.C. 13315 (not found)
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>		MNHN A.C. 13316 (not found)
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13207
Giant Snipe	<i>Gallinago undulata</i>		MNHN A.C. 13223 (not found)
Brown Noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 14758
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>		MNHN A.C. 13402
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	USA	MNHN A.C. 14611 (not found)
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>		MNHN A.C. 13382
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 14558
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 14566
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 44.077
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818:4 (destroyed in 1894)
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Antilles	MNHN A.C. 245 (not found)
Common Barn-owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-2014-457
Puerto Rican Screech-owl	<i>Megascops nudipes</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2010-272
Puerto Rican Screech-owl	<i>Megascops nudipes</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-201-273
Puerto Rican Screech-owl	<i>Megascops nudipes</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 40.527
Puerto Rican Screech-owl	<i>Megascops nudipes</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 3 (destroyed in 1894)
Tropical Screech-owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2010-287
Puerto Rican Tody	<i>Todus mexicanus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-1996-487
Puerto Rican Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-MO-ZO-2009-929
Puerto Rican Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-MO-ZO-2009-930
Puerto Rican Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1929.186.19
Puerto Rican Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 23 (exit)
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 431

Species	Latin Name	Col. Loc.	Reg.no. Individual
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 432 (exit)
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 435 (exit)
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 468
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 404
Puerto Rican Parrot	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 1206
Puerto Rican Parrot	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rico	RMNH.AVES.209332
Puerto Rican Parrot	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rico	MHNLM 2003.9.910
Hispaniolan Parakeet	<i>Psittacara chloropterus</i>	Antilles	MNHN-MO-ZO-2004-132
Hispaniolan Parakeet	<i>Psittacara chloropterus</i>	Antilles	RMNH.AVES.110079
Spotted Tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>	Antilles	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 30 (not found)
Caribbean Elaenia	<i>Elaenia martinica</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 3733
Gray Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 3786
Gray Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 3787
Gray Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 3793
Puerto Rican Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus antillarum</i>	Amerique meridionale	MNHN A.C. 3809
Puerto Rican Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus antillarum</i>	Amerique meridionale	MNHN A.C. 3810
Puerto Rican Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus antillarum</i>	Amerique meridionale	MNHN A.C. 3621 (not found)
Puerto Rican Vireo	<i>Vireo latimeri</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-2013-1309
Puerto Rican Vireo	<i>Vireo latimeri</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-2013-1310
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9529
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1929.186.17a
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1929.186.17b
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>		MNHN A.C. 9999 (not found)
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 5391
White-necked Crow	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	Antilles	MNHN-ZO-2011-579
White-necked Crow	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	Antilles	NMW 31.954
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8219
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8220
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Tenerife	MNHN-ZO-2013-1290
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Tenerife	MNHN-ZO-2013-1293
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Tenerife	NMS_Z 1819.20.1.31
Antillean Euphonia	<i>Euphonia flavifrons</i>		MNHN A.C. 7970
Antillean Euphonia	<i>Euphonia flavifrons</i>		MNHN A.C. 7972
Antillean Euphonia	<i>Euphonia flavifrons</i>		NMS, Dufresne 1818: 64 (not found)
Antillean Euphonia	<i>Euphonia flavifrons</i>		NMS, Dufresne 1818: 64 (not found)

Species	Latin Name	Col. Loc.	Reg.no. Individual
Atlantic Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 7499
Atlantic Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 7500
Atlantic Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Tenerife	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 58 (not found)
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6948 (not found)
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>		NMW 65.510
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9277
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9278
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>		MNHN A.C. 9211
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>		MNHN A.C. 9216
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9202
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9204
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9264
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9265
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9266
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 72 (destroyed in 1892)
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 72 (destroyed in 1892)
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9160
Myrtle Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9152
Myrtle Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9153
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9184
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9187
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1929.186.15
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 76 (exit)
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Haiti?	MNHN A.C. 6103 (not found)
Puerto Rican Oriole	<i>Icterus portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6104
Puerto Rican Oriole	<i>Icterus portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6106
Puerto Rican Oriole	<i>Icterus portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6107
Puerto Rican Oriole	<i>Icterus portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6109
Yellow-shouldered Blackbird	<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 6165a
Greater Antillean Grackle	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 5899bis
Greater Antillean Grackle	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 5894 (exit in 1885)
Greater Antillean Grackle	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>	Puerto Rico	RMNH.AVES.168821
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Antilles	NMW 1815.XXXVI.58 (not found)
Caribbean Martin	<i>Progne dominicensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 10918
Caribbean Martin	<i>Progne dominicensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 10924

Species	Latin Name	Col. Loc.	Reg.no. Individual
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga hepatica</i>		RMNH.AVES.164225
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga hepatica</i>		Naturalis, Temminck 1807: 78 (not found)
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga hepatica</i>		NMS, Dufresne 1818: 10 (not found)
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 10410a
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 7110
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-2013-1304
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-2013-1212
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 65.986
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1819.20.1.33
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	RMNH.AVES.110037
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 7128
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 7129
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6852
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1819.20.1.27
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 66.404
Canary Islands Tit	<i>Parus teneriffae</i>	Tenerife	MNHN-ZO-2012-671
Canary Islands Tit	<i>Parus teneriffae</i>	Tenerife	NMS_Z 1929.186.60
Canary Islands Tit	<i>Parus teneriffae</i>	Tenerife	NMW 33.878
Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8083 (not found)
Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8084 (not found)
Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>		MNHN A.C. 11084
Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>		MNHN A.C. 11093
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8778 (not found)
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8823 (exit in 1977)
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8838 (not found)
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	<i>Margarops fuscatus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 8567
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	<i>Margarops fuscatus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 65 (destroyed in 1892)
Red-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus plumbeus</i>		MNHN A.C. 8550 (not found)

Table. 3-002 | Measurements of Barn-owls *Tyto alba* of the New World group. Data of both sexes combined are summarized in the following order: average (standard deviation; sample size) range (taken from Prins *et al.* 2003). Measurements were taken according to Svensson (1992). Morphometric analysis does not include just-fledged specimens. The *Tyto alba ssp* specimen is MNHN-ZO-2014-457.

	<i>Tyto alba ssp.</i>	<i>Tyto alba bargei</i>	<i>Tyto alba hellmayri</i>	<i>Tyto alba pratincola</i>	<i>Tyto alba tuidara</i>
wing	320	253.9 (3.88;15) 245-260	327.8 (7.55;25) 312-342	342.4 (7.48;13) 331-354	303.8 (11.0;6) 292-321
tail	141	99.2 (2.46;14) 96-108	126.6 (5.43;24) 118-136	134.0 (4.86;13) 127-141	118.2 (5.38;6) 110-124
tarsus	82.3 (r), 79.8 (l)	55.8 (1.87;14) 51.5-59.5	72.0 (2.12;27) 69.5-78.0	73.6 (2.69;13) 69.5-78.0	66.2 (2.91;6) 62.4-69.3
bill to skull	37.2	34.1 (1.33;15) 32.2-36.5	39.1 (2.00;16) 36.6-42.8	39.1 (2.42;13) 35.5-42.6	35.3 (0.85;6) 34.3-36.4
length	1007				



Fig. 3-008 | WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON *Patagioenas leucocephala*,
20 September 2016, MNHN A.C. 11375 & MNHN A.C. 11376 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-009 | PUERTO RICAN SCREECH-OWL
Megascops nudipes,
 21 March 2017,
 MNHN-ZO-MO-2010-272
 (Justin JFJ Jansen/ © MNHN).



Fig. 3-010 | HISPANIOLAN PARAKEET *Psittacara chloropterus maugaei*,
 20 September 2016, MNHN-MO-ZO-2004-132 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-011 | PUERTO RICAN WOODPECKER *Melanerpes portoricensis*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-MO-ZO-2009-929 & MNHN-MO-ZO-2009-930
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-012 | COMMON CHAFFINCH *Fringilla coelebs canariensis*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2013-1290 & MNHN-ZO-2013-1293
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-013 | PUERTO RICAN VIREO *Vireo latimeri*,
20 September 2016,
MNHN-ZO-2013-1309 & MNHN-ZO-2013-1310
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-014 | CORY'S SHEARWATER *Calonectris borealis*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-588 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-015 | ISLAND CANARY *Serinus canaria*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2013-1290 & MNHN-ZO-2013-1293
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-016 | AFRICAN BLUE TIT *Parus t teneriffae*,
20 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-671
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-017 | PUERTO RICAN LIZARD-CUCKOO
Coccyzus vieilloti,
28 February 2017, NMW 44.637
(Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 3-018 | NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH
Parkesia noveboracensis ssp.,
28 February 2017, NMW 65.510
(Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 3-019 | GREEN MANGO *Anthracothorax viridis*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-978 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-020 | PUERTO RICAN EMERALD *Chlorostilbon maugaeus*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-952 & MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-953
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Chapter 3.2

Towards the resolution of long-standing issues regarding the birds collected during the Baudin expedition to Australia and Timor (1800-1804): a review of original documents reveal new details about collectors, donors, numbers and disbursement

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Corrections on the published version: style is made uniform with the rest of the dissertation. Also minor corrections on grammar, reference to photos, registration numbers in MNHN and to Archives Nationales and MHNH are altered when needed, in the table (extended with correct Shark Bay landing places, and first visit to Mauritius is dropped).

Abstract: The expedition led by Nicolas Baudin (1754-1803) to Australia (1800-1804) was by far the largest of the European expeditions to Australia and Timor undertaken up to that date. Despite the number of bird specimens collected during the expedition, the original records documenting their identity, origin and disbursement have long been neglected. Only a few brief accounts of the birds collected by the Baudin expedition, by Péron (1809) and Bory de Saint-Vincent (1805), all participants in the expedition, were ever published, while the frequently cited publications of Stresemann (1951a) and Whittell (1954) only repeat information extracted from these sources. Based on recent and on-going research, a new review of the original documents is presented here, revealing hitherto unpublished details about who collected and donated birds to the expedition, how many specimens were collected, and how the specimens were disbursed after the expedition's return.

Key words: Baudin, Maugé, Péron, Lesueur, Bass, Macé, Australia, Timor

INTRODUCTION

When political order was re-established after the French Revolution, France hastened to organize an expedition (Hughes 1987: 121) to explore the as-yet uncharted coasts of western and southern "Nouvelle Hollande" (= Australia) (though the expedition did not have a stated political goal, rumors suggest Napoléon I wanted to see if Tasmania and western Australia could be separated from the British-controlled eastern coast) (Hughes 1987: 121, Bohlander 1998). Captain Nicolas Baudin was chosen to command the expedition and was given two ships to carry out its mission, *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste*. Baudin, who had previously commanded *Le Caroline* (1785) and *Le Josephine* (1786-88), subsequently gained experience leading natural history expeditions as captain of *Le Placeres* (1788-1791), *Le Jardinière* (1792-1794) and *Le Belle Angélique* (1796-1798) (Ly-Tio-Fane 1991). The latter expedition brought back bird specimens from Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix and Puerto Rico, resulting in no less than 296 birds being deposited in the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France (hereafter MNHN) (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809: 88).¹

Baudin's Australian expedition lasted nearly three-and-half years and made collections at over a dozen sites in western and southern Australia, Timor, Mauritius, South Africa, and the Canary Islands. Over 100,000 items were collected, including over 4,000 insect specimens,

Expédition de la France à Saint-Domingue

Département de la N^o. de la France le 15 Mars 1791
renvoyé par le N^o. de la France le 15 Mars et le 15 Mars et le 15 Mars

Genre	Observations		
Colonne	Spéc.	Individus	
	20	20	uniquement l'habitation de la France et le reste de la France
Pittier	18	74	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Tournefort	1	1	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Bucci	1	4	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Pica	2	3	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Cacalia	7	12	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Oreomyza	14	23	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Stuz	2	5	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Lapponia	1	2	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Lanius	5	9	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Tyrannus	3	14	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Muscicapa	11	39	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Muscivora	7	23	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Vireo	20	39	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Coccyz	1	1	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Actinurus	2	16	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Loxia	16	65	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Junco	1	1	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Junco	2	3	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Gracula	4	12	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Corvus	5	8	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Corvus	1	1	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Parus	1	1	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Parus	3	18	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Alcedo	2	2	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Sylvia	7	16	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Sylvia	5	11	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
Empidonax	1	1	uniquement les espèces de la France et le reste de la France
	150	419	

Fig. 3-021 | LIST DRAFTED BY LOUIS DUFRESNE possibly end of 1804 / early 1805, from the archives at the laboratory at the MNHN (unregistered), 16 June 2011 (Justin JFJansen / © MNHN). One of the four lists in existence, one more in MNHN and two in Le Havre.

and 912 birds, 125 mammals and 53 reptile specimens (Jussieu 1804: 10), more than any previous European expedition had ever collected. The expedition's scientific team comprised no less than 24 members, including astronomers, geographers, mineralogists, botanists and zoologists (Brosse 1983b: 95-107), only six of whom however returned to France at the expedition's end. René Maugé (1757-1802), who was assigned to *Le Géographe* and had previously accompanied Baudin on *Le Belle Angélique*, was responsible for collecting birds and mammals (with no senior zoologist appointed to *Le Naturaliste*, bird collecting was limited on the latter vessel). Table 3-003 lists all the locations where bird specimens were collected by expedition members when ashore (locations at sea where seabirds were collected are not indicated).

For authors of the bird specimens mentioned see e.g. Dickinson (2003), for those of mammalian species see Wilson and Reeder (2005).

EXPEDITION ITINERARY

Le Géographe and *Le Naturaliste* departed from Le Havre on 19 October 1800, stopping at Tenerife (Table 3-003, no. 1) and Port Louis, Mauritius before arriving at Geographe Bay (3-002, N° 2) on 30 May 1801. On 10 June, they were separated by a storm after leaving the bay; while *Le Naturaliste* anchored off Rottneest Island (Table 3-003, N° 3) and spent two weeks surveying the Swan River and Rottneest and various other offshore islands, *Le Géographe* headed north and anchored off Bernier Island in Shark Bay (Table 3-003, N° 4), arriving at Timor (Table 3-003, N° 5) on 22 August. *Le Naturaliste* remained off Dirk Hartog Island, opposite the middle entrance to Shark Bay from 16 July-5 September before joining *Le Géographe* at Timor on 21 September.

On 13 November 1801, both ships set sail together for Bruny Island (Table 3-003, N° 6), arriving there on 13 January 1802 and at Maria Island (Table 3-003, N° 7) on 18 February. After being separated again on 8 March, each ship surveyed Bass Strait (Table 3-003, N° 8) alone, with *Le Géographe* continuing to Wilson's Promontory (Victoria), Encounter Bay, Kangaroo Island, Nuyts Archipelago (South Australia) and Bruny Island, arriving at Port Jackson (= Sydney) (Table 3-003, N° 9), on 20 June where *Le Naturaliste* had arrived on 25 April after leaving Bass Strait. On 18 May, *Le Naturaliste* left Sydney bound for Mauritius, but driven back by contrary winds, returned on 28 June and remained at Sydney until 18 November, when it departed again (with *Le Géographe* and *Le Casuarina*, the latter was purchased in Sydney) with all the collections made up to that date and added only a short stop at King Island (Baudin 1974: 493, Horner 1987: 357), *Le Naturaliste* left Australia. After a stop at Mauritius (± 31 January-10 February 1803), *Le Naturaliste* returned to Le Havre on 7 June 1803.²

On 18 November 1802, *Le Géographe* and *Le Casuarina* headed for King Island (Table 3-003, N° 10), and then to Kangaroo Island (Table 3-003, N° 11). After being separated, *Le Casuarina* surveyed St. Vincent and St. Spencer Gulf, while *Le Géographe* made landfall at Eyre Peninsula (Table 3-003, N° 12) at Streaky Bay (6 February) and Denial Bay (7 February), with the two ships reuniting at King George Sound (Table 3-003, N° 13), then being separated again until reunited at Rottneest Island. They subsequently anchored off the north-western tip of Peron Peninsula in Shark Bay (Table 3-003, N° 14) and then, after some surveying of coastal islands and a stop at Timor (Table 3-003, N° 15), did some brief exploring up to the east of Melville Island (Northern Territory) before setting sail for Mauritius on 7 July 1803. After getting separated once more on 24 July, *Le Géographe* docked at Port Louis (Table 3-003, N° 16) on 7 August and *Le Casuarina* on 12 August, with *Le Casuarina* remaining at Mauritius and *Le Géographe* departing on 16 December. After a stop at Cape Town (Table 3-003, N° 17), *Le Géographe* arrived at Lorient on 24 March 1804 (Pinkerton 1814: 739-952).³

COLLECTORS

René Maugé was joined on occasion by Nicolas Baudin (for example at Geographe Bay) when collecting birds (Baudin 1974: 174), until his unfortunate death at Maria Island at 21 February 1802. Baudin had a great interest in birds, as shown in his various letters, for example to Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836) on 11 November 1802 (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2082), and in his diary (Baudin 1974) and added to the growing MNHN bird collection (Jussieu 1804: 5, Girard 1856: 125). Maugé was the main bird-collector until his death



Fig. 3-022 | PAGE FROM 'JOURNAL COMMENCÉ LE PREMIER JANVIER 1759', page 86, from the archives at the laboratory at the MNHN (unregistered), 21 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). This page documents the donation of specimens to the cities of Moulins and Rouen.

(Girard 1856: 125). After skinning the specimens, he gave specimens to artist to be drawn, so that the staff in MNHN could mount them in a more natural state (Horner 1987: 31).

In the last stages of Maugé's life (he was already ill when the expedition left Timor), Charles-Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1846), possibly helped Maugé, assisting him in Tasmania and collecting many birds for the expedition after Maugé's death.⁴⁵ While residing at Sydney and in between packing the specimens with François-Auguste Péron (1775-1810),⁴⁶ Lesueur took the opportunity to make some inland excursions to collect specimens. Lesueur succeeded in securing "no less than 200 birds" (Caley 1966: 52, Finney 1984: 113, Starbuck 2009b: 184).⁷⁸ At Cape Town Lesueur secured 16 birds and 30 insects (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001).

Another notable bird collector was Stanislaus Levillain (1774-1801), the ranking assistant zoologist aboard *Le Géographe* before he transferred to *Le Naturaliste* at Mauritius. Baudin (1974: 33) mentions a bird collection made at Mauritius, which was sold on-board after Levillain passed away. He died when the ship sailed from Timor towards Tasmania on *Le Naturaliste* (Vuacheux 1905, Maury 1954, Jangoux 2004, Black et al. 2013).

Various crewmembers made notes regarding birds in their journals, e.g. François-Désiré Breton (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/57), Léon Brèvent (Archives Nationales 5/JJJ/56) and Jacques Saint-Cricq (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/48) (cf. Baudin 1974: 319). It is unclear however if they ever collected any birds.

François Michel Ronsard (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/29) may have been responsible for various birds collected on the expedition, which he often mentioned in his journal (cf. Baudin 1974: 213).

Pierre-Bernard Milius (1773-1829) collected some specimens, including live birds, while aboard *Le Naturaliste* during its sojourn in Bass Strait (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/57).

Birds, especially after Maugé died, were collected by various hunters on-board of *Le Géographe* (cf. Baudin 1974: 468, 470, 478), one of them was Jean-Louis Barbe (Baudin 1974: 539), and most likely then skinned by Lesueur.

Although François Péron is often acknowledged as either expedition's sole collector of bird specimens (Plombley *et al.* 1990) or one of its three bird collectors (Black *et al.* 2013), it remains doubtful that he ever collected even a single bird on the expedition. While Péron often made notes in his journal on birds and other fauna at the sites visited by the expedition (Milne-Edwards and Oustalet 1899, Parker 1984, Cheke 2009, 2010, Pfennigwerth 2010), he was obviously not the collector of these; indeed, he records that it was Lesueur who collected and 'stuffed' the birds that he mentions (at least in D'Entrecasteaux Strait) (Collection Lesueur, MNHN20113), while Péron worked hard to build up his collections on other taxa. Moreover, while Péron recorded extensive descriptions of bird taxa in his manuscripts that were subsequently published by himself or others, he never formally described a single new bird species. His unpublished catalogue in Le Havre (Collection Lesueur, MNHN21002), recording all "his" specimens and the locations where they were collected, doesn't include any descriptions.

DONORS

Part 1 (an XI)

Jean Macé (<1765->1803), who is mentioned by Louis Dufresne in his files ("Rapporté par L'expedition du capitaine Baudin par le Cm Macé du Bengale", Ms, Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN),⁹ lived in Cape Town from 1789-1792 (Anon. 1848: 81-83), and subsequently Mauritius, where he remained until 1798 (Millin *et al.* 1795: 312-325). In 1798, he was at Tharangambadi (Tamil Nadu, India) and Serampore (West Bengal, India) and at Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh, India) in January 1800 (Laissus 1981: 284-285). Although 135 bird specimens that arrived at the MNHN are attributed to Macé (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809: 88), it is uncertain whether these were included in the total number of specimens collected during the Baudin expedition. Most likely these specimens came back via *Le Naturaliste*, as various mammals from India and Madagascar, attributed to Macé were present in the MNHN in 1803 (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1803, Hill 1980) (although Macé is not known to have visited Madagascar, he may have purchased or acquired his Madagascar specimens from friends in Cape Town or Mauritius).¹⁰ He is also likely to visited Reunion.

Some birds were brought back alive aboard *Le Naturaliste*, including two Black Swans *Cygnus atratus* (André Thouin; Archives Nationales AJ/15/590 21 June 1803) (including specimen MNHN-ZO-2014-395), one adult (as three young) Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Jouanin 1959) and at least two Helmeted Guineafowl *Numida meleagris* (specimens MNHN-ZO-2011-589, MNHN-ZO-2014-475) (François-Désiré Breton; Archives Nationales 5/JJJ/57).

Part 2 (an XII)

In a note in Péron's hand, written on 22 March 1804 aboard at *Le Géographe*, he mentioned various purchases (at least five) made for the Baudin expedition (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms Letter 414) (fig. 3-024).¹¹

Some birds were purchased or donated by George Bass (1771-1803) (Collection Lesueur, MNHN21001), who sold supplies (including pork and other items) to the Baudin expedition (Estensen 2005: 160-161) as well as donating 160 artefacts (Starbuck 2009b: 171). Per Horner (1987: 329) the number of artefacts is 206; however, the total number of bird-specimens donated by Bass is not mentioned (Collection Lesueur, MNHN21001). On 21 November 1801,

Bass left Sydney and travelled around the Pacific, visiting New Zealand, the Austral Islands, the Tuamotu Archipelago, Tahiti, Mo'orea, Hawai'i Island, Oahu, Moloka'i, Tahiti (again), the Marquesas, Tonga, and Samoa, returning to Sydney on 14 November 1802 (cf. Estensen 2005: 149-161). During this trip: two Tui *Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae* (specimen MNHN-ZO-2014-432) were collected at Facile Harbour, Dusky Sound, New Zealand (visited on 7-21 December 1801), a Crimson-crowned Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus porphyraceus fasciatus = coralensis* (specimen MNHN-ZO-2005-2563) was collected in the Tuamotus (January 1801) and a Polynesian Triller *Lalage maculosa* (specimen MNHN-ZO-2016-523) was collected in Tonga ("visited sometime between August and November 1801"). Bass became interested in Natural History by Joseph Banks (he sent two bird skins¹² in May 1799 together with the skin of a Common Wombat *Vombatus ursinus* and a skull to Banks; Estensen 2005: 120, 128) and by William Paterson; the latter introduced him as member of the Linnaean Society in 1799 (Estensen 2005: 70, 72). He collected for example plant and animal specimens with his friend Mathew Flinders in 1798-99 (Estensen 2005: 120). The four specimens mentioned above are all attributed to the Baudin expedition, but how many other birds Bass donated is unknown. The birds did not end up on *Le Naturaliste* as the specimens aboard that vessel were already packed by early November 1802; hence Péron mentions Bass in his journal (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). However, Bass sent some letters back to France with *Le Naturaliste* (Estensen 2005: 162).

Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont (1771-1822), was attached to the first part of the Baudin expedition, and oversaw the entomological aspect of the expedition at *Le Naturaliste*. He collected together with Jean-Baptiste-Geneviève-Marcellin Bory de Saint-Vincent (1778-1848) at Mauritius in April 1801 (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 65-66). He then became sick, and left the Baudin expedition (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 75). He remained at Mauritius until 1810, and then moved to Reunion. He married and remained there until his death in 1822 (Vinson 1944: 424). In the inventory of Baudin specimens made by Louis Dufresne (Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN: Ms), 30 specimens from Dumont are mentioned in the total number of specimens from the expedition.¹³ These birds were addressed to Bernard-Germain-Étienne de la Ville-sur-Ilon de Lacépède (1756-1825). The same lot also included some insects for Jean-Baptiste-Pierre-Antoine de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1829), and some natural history items for Louis-Jean Vieillot (1748-1831).

Jan Willem Janssens (1762-1838), Governor-General of the Cape Colony, donated 15 live birds and 20 live mammals (from Anjouan, Madagascar and the Cape) (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001).

Willem Bartholomé Eduard Paravicini di Capelli (1778-1848), Janssens's chief of staff, donated 30 birds (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001) to the crew of *Le Géographe*. The bird originated from 'Afrique Meridionale', skins of a Bontebok *Damaliscus pygargus* and two Springboks *Antidorcas marsupialis* were also donated.

Reinier de Klerk Dibbetz (1764-1808) donated 27 birds from "Bengale" when *Le Géographe* visited Cape Town between 3 and 24 January 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). Dibbetz probably acquired these birds from travelers.

The sealer/fisher Daniel Cooper "sold" some birds to the Baudin expedition when King Island was visited on 24 December 1802 (Jouanin 1959, Baudin 1974: 453, 456).

Some birds were brought back alive aboard *Le Géographe*, including two "Dwarf" Emus *Dromaius ssp.*, Southern Cassowary *Casuarius casuarius*, Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio ssp* and others (Jangoux et al. 2009).

INVENTORY

According to lists made by Louis Dufresne (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036, (26 June 1804), Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN: N° 180) and a letter from François Péron (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2528), the Baudin expedition brought back a total of 912 birds. This figure agrees with those published by Jussieu (1804: 10) and Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1809: 88). A manuscript list by Péron written in March 1804 also lists 912 birds from 289 species, 144 of which, according to him, were new to science (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2717 / Ms 2528).¹⁴

Of these 912 specimens, Dufresne lists 90 as having been given away or exchanged and 19 as living in Malmasion and at Jardin du Plantes (the Empress Joséphine's residence, where she

maintained a menagerie (Jangoux *et al.* 2009)).¹⁵ Dufresne lists the remaining 803 specimens from 297 species per family names (recorded in a mix of French and Latin). These 803 specimens clearly indicate skins/mounts, and no living birds are included.

Per list made by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MNHN21001), 422 birds (including living, purchased, and donated birds) were collected on the second leg of the Baudin expedition, between 22 November 1802 and 21 January 1804, after the departure of *Le Naturaliste*. This indicates that 490 birds (912 total - 422 from expedition's second leg) were collected during the first leg of the expedition.

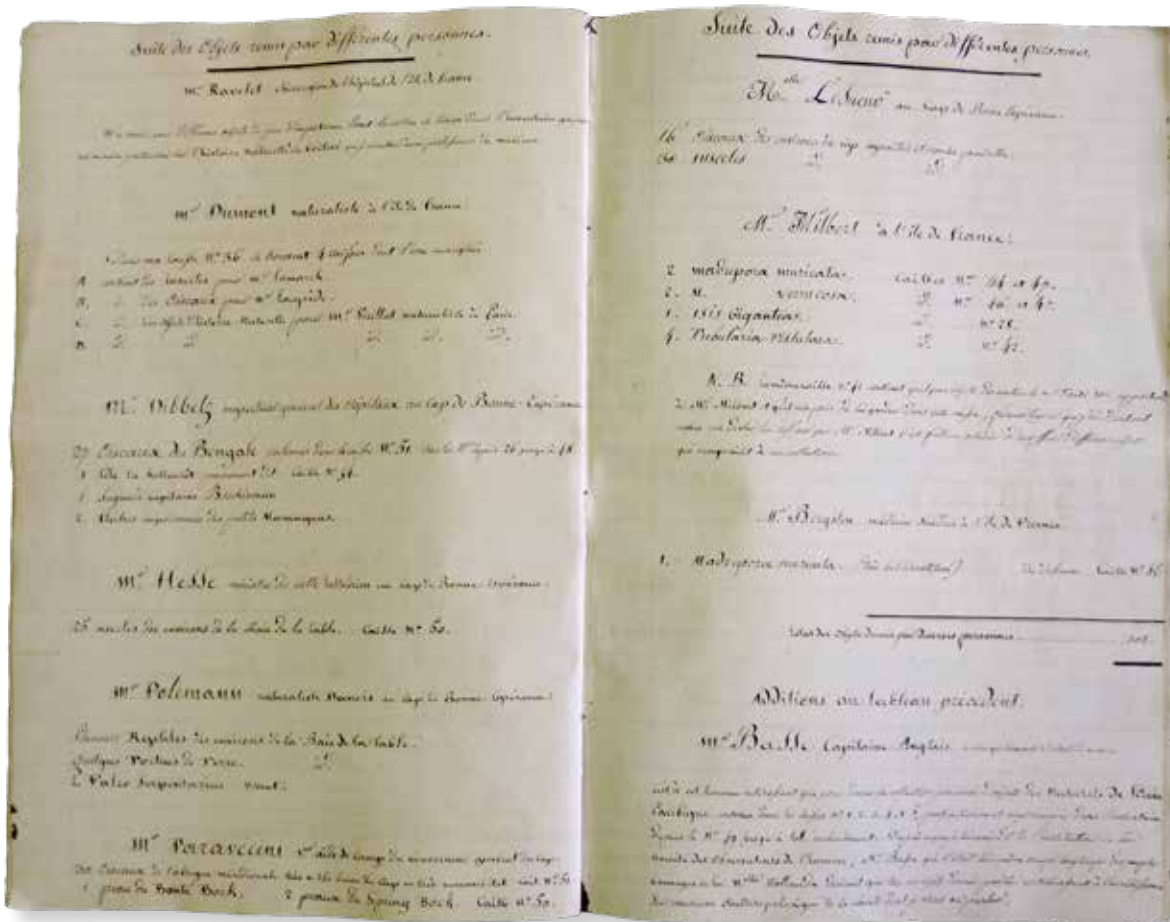


Fig. 3-024 | TWO PAGES FROM 'OBSERVATIONS ZOOLOGIQUES DE PORT JACKSON A LA NOUVELLE HOLLANDE' from the hand of François Péron, and registered as Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21001, 27 June 2013 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Le Havre).

DISBURSEMENT OF THE SPECIMENS

Of the 803 specimens listed by Dufresne, only 403 entered the Paris Museum,¹⁶ of which 325 were prepared for the galleries (Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN: Dufresne Ms list) (fig. 3-021). The remainder followed different routes.

It is uncertain how many of the 893 bird specimens (deducting the 19 live birds from the total of 912) were in good condition upon the expedition's return, considering that the ships were probably infested with swarms of cockroaches and rats (Laurent 1997), or how many deteriorated soon after their arrival in France. It is therefore impossible to establish how many were turned into useful study skins or mounts. Clearly 20+ mounts/skins were in a bad state already in 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 11036).

The 325 birds that were mounted for the galleries were restuffed and treated with arsenic soap by Louis Dufresne and lost their original notes (if any existed). This is also indicated in the type descriptions made by Louis-Jean Vieillot and Coenraad Jacob Temminck (Stresemann 1953).

Baudin specimens ended up in the private collections of Louis-Antoine-François Baillon (1778-1855) (Christophe Gouraud *in litt.*, Gouraud 2014a, b), William Bullock (c. 1773-1849),¹⁷ Pierre-Antoine Delalande (1787-1823),¹⁸ Louis Dufresne (Levaillant 1806, Dufresne 1818, Sweet 1970), Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria (Bauer and Wagner 2012: in Acquisition Book 1: 91-92),¹⁹ Joséphine vicomtesse de Beauharnais (1763-1814)²⁰ and Coenraad Jacob Temminck (Temminck 1807, Stresemann 1953a), as well as in museums, including, Switzerland, Muséum d'histoire naturelle de la Ville de Genève (Jouanin 1959, Hume and Walters 2012), in Italy, the Museo Zoologico de 'La Specola', Sezione del Museo di Storia Naturale, Florence, Italy (Giglioli 1907, Balouet and Jouanin 1990, Barbagli and Violani 2010), the Museo di Zoologia, Università degli Studi di Padova, Pavia, Italy (Rovati *et al.* 2007, Violani and Rovati 2010: 16),²¹ the Museo dell'Istituto Nazionale per la Fauna Selvatica Bologna,²² and in France, in museums in Rouen (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111 and 21114 (dated 23 April 1806))²³ and at Moulins (Girard 1856: 132) (fig. 3-022). Various other collections, yet unknown, probably also received a share of the expedition's specimens. But also, some ended up with merchants like Bécoeur in Paris,²⁴ and M. Gigot'orcica in Paris.²⁵ And specimens were used for exchange and specimens in a bad condition were destroyed.²⁶

FURTHER RESEARCH

The issues addressed above are only an indication of what remains to be done to give a complete account of the Baudin expedition. There are still many questions to be answered, problems to be solved, and persons to be researched, for example: Jean Macé, Barthélemy Faujas de Saint-Fond (1741-1819) and Alexandre Brongniart (1770-1847) and Pierre-Auguste Broussonet (Voisin and Voisin 2008: 16-17). What were their ties with the expedition? What roles did Louis Dufresne and Bécoeur (Stresemann 1951a) play? What specimens were donated or given away?²⁷ At what locations and by whom were the specimens collected (fig. 3-023)? Identifying all the collections where specimens from the Baudin expedition ended up also provides many interesting avenues to explore.

This article is only the first of several publications on the Baudin expedition I intend to publish.

Table 3-003 | Collecting localities of bird-specimens, as noted in various sources.

Visit	Date	Place	Province	Country	Main collector
1	2 - 14 November 1800	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Tenerife	Canary Islands	Maugé
2	30 May - 10 June 1801	Geographe Bay	Western Australia	Australia	Maugé, Levillain
3	14 - 28 June 1801	Rottneest Island / Swan River	Western Australia	Australia	Levillain
4	26 June - 14 July 1801	Shark Bay	Western Australia	Australia	Maugé, Levillain
5	22 August - 13 November 1801	Kupang Bay	Timor	Indonesia	Maugé, Levillain
6	13 January - 16 February 1802	Bruny Island	Tasmania	Australia	Lesueur
7	27 February - 8 March 1802	Maria Island	Tasmania	Australia	Lesueur
8	8 March - 18 April 1802	Bass Strait	Tasmania	Australia	Lesueur, Milius
9	20 June - 18 November 1802	Sydney	New South Wales	Australia	Lesueur, purchased
10	8 - 27 December 1802	King Island	Tasmania	Australia	Lesueur, purchased
11	2 January - 1 February 1803	Kangaroo Island	South Australia	Australia	Lesueur, Baudin
12	6 - 7 February 1803	Eyre Peninsula	South Australia	Australia	Lesueur, Baudin
13	17 February - 1 March 1803	King George Sound	Western Australia	Australia	Lesueur, Baudin
14	16 - 23 March 1803	Shark Bay	Western Australia	Australia	Lesueur, Baudin
15	6 May - 3 June 1803	Kupang Bay	Timor	Indonesia	Lesueur, Baudin, purchased
16	7 August - 16 December 1803	Port Louis	Port Louis district	Mauritius	Lesueur, purchased
17	3 - 24 January 1804	Cape Town	Western Cape	South-Africa	Lesueur, purchased

Chapter 3.3

Towards the resolution of long-standing issues regarding the birds collected during the Baudin expedition to Australia and Timor (1800-1804): the discrepancy in the number of birds collected and their subsequent handling

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Corrections on the published version, see notes¹.

Abstract. This paper is a follow-up of Jansen (2014c) and provides details on discrepancies between the actual number of bird specimens collected on the Baudin expedition (1800-1804) in both the literature as well as in archives and provides a review of how specimens were treated after their arrival and how they were documented. Louis Dufresne (1752-1832) played a key role in the documentation of such specimens; although only a taxidermist in the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris, his role gained significance due to the lack of a curator specifically devoted to birds at that time in the Muséum.

Key words. Dufresne, Baudin, Lesueur, MNHN, birds, taxidermy.

INTRODUCTION

No less than 75+ bird taxa were described as new (including synonyms) because of the specimens brought back by the Baudin expedition (1800-1804) on the ships *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste*, involving no less than 105+ type specimens in total. This expedition can therefore be ranked as one of the most successful expeditions in the 19th century. The expedition docked at multiple locations in Australia and at Tenerife (Canary Islands), Cape Town (South Africa), Mauritius and Timor (see Jansen 2014c).

At least 255 birds were donated to or purchased during the expedition (Jansen 2014c), but the actual number might be much higher, but poor documentation hinders establishing the exact number. The remainder was collected by crew members of the expedition, in particular Stanislaus Levillain, René Maugé and Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. In 1856, 364 birds collected on the Baudin expedition (including those collected by Jean Macé (27 birds) and Jean-Baptiste Dumont (11 birds) (Jansen 2015a, 2016b)) were still in the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France (hereafter MNHN); by 2014, this number had dwindled to roughly 295.

The exact number of specimens collected during the entire expedition, including donations and purchases, is speculative and the various published sources disagree. The same applies for the processing and taxidermy of specimens after arrival. This paper aims to clarify these matters.

Documents were studied at the MNHN on 25 April 2007, 15-17 June 2011, 12-13 June 2012, 2-12 April 2013, 16-20 February 2015 and 8-10 February 2016; the MNHN library on 14 March 2012, 5, 8 April 2013 and 17 February 2015; the Archives Nationales on 18 February 2015 and 9 February 2016; and in Le Havre on 27 June 2013 and 21 May 2015 (MHNH).

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS COLLECTED

Authors disagree on the number of bird specimens collected on the Baudin expedition. Jus-sieu (1804: 10), Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1809: 88) and Jansen (2014c: 6) state 912 birds, Girard (1856: 134) gives 803 birds from 279 species, Bartle (1993) mentions “nearly 1000 bird skins”, and Jansen (2015a: 89), 1021 specimens.

Various lists exist, and for the sake of completeness, all known unpublished documents that record the number of specimens brought back by the Baudin expedition found in the archives are reviewed here:

Document 1

A note written (fig. 3-025) by Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to the director of the museum dated 29 June 1803 (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590), in which he reports the number of birds (599 individuals, 206 species) and mammals (79 individuals, 32 species) brought back by *Le Naturaliste*, which docked in Le Havre at 3 June 1803. He further remarks:

“All of the preparator-artists in the Museum are working on mounting the mammals: the preparation of these animals will not incur any additional expense.

I have given a portion of the birds to be mounted according to the decision of the Assembly: I have made a choice of what needed to be preserved for mounting: the number amounts to 290: this number surpasses that of the species, given that it is necessary to mount the male, female and often the young of the same species.

I have just packed the duplicates, which comes to a number of 309 birds: the administration will be able to dispose of them in favor of whoever is concerned; the separation of these birds cannot hurt us in any way.

Paris, this 10 Messidor, Year 11 [= 29 June 1803].”

This note is annotated at the top of the page in a different hand with the date 19 Thermidor an 11 (= 2 August 1803), evidently added after it was received by the Museum director.

Document 2

An inventory drafted (fig. 3-026) by François Péron on 25 March 1804, of the zoological specimens collected between 1 Frimaire an XI (= 22 November 1802) and 1 Pluiose an XII (= 22 January 1804), and off-loaded from the *Le Géographe* (arrived 24 March 1804), lists 422 birds and 110 mammals (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592). An identical inventory at Lorient, drafted by Milius, captain of the *Le Géographe* at the time of its return, is in Le Havre (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms Lettre 305; Collection Lesueur, MHNH21021). Whether one inventory was copied from the other, and if so, which was drafted first, is unknown.

Document 3

This inventory, entitled “Expédition Française de Découvertes. Tableau des Oiseaux” and dated 8 Messidor an XII (= 27 June 1804) includes two lists of the birds brought back by both ships of the expedition (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592). In the first list, “Récapitulation” (“Summary”), the birds brought back are broken down into seven taxonomic divisions (birds of prey, water-birds, passerines, etc.), for a total of 289 species and 804 specimens. In the second list, “Etat où se trouvent les Oiseaux” (“Account of where the birds are found”), the following numbers are listed: 325 (mounted for the galleries in the museum), 478 (in skins not mounted), 85 (donated to the Empress), 5 (exchanged with Brongniard and Faujas) and 19 (living at Malmaison or the Museum menagerie), for a total of 912 specimens. Below this table, a separate line reads: “Total de les Oiseaux qui manquèrent aux galeries 403 Individués” (“Total of the birds that were [previously] lacking from the galleries 403 individuals”). Evidently, the “Récapitulation” table includes only the totals from the first two lines of the “Etat” table, plus one (804 vs 803 (325 + 478)). A separate inventory, “Expédition Française de Découvertes. Mammifères”, dated 8 Messidor an XII (= 27 June 1804), shows that 125 mammals also entered the collection.

Document 4

A long letter on the expedition by François Péron dated 8 Messidor an XII (= 27 June 1804) shows a table that mentions 912 bird-specimens, 289 species and 144 new species (Copy at Archives Nationales AJ/15/596).

Document 5

A list, dated 4 Vendémiaire an XIII (= 26 September 1804), notes that 178 birds were given

to “S.M. l’Impératrice” from the ‘voyage de découvertes’, as well as “a portion of the shells” (Archives Nationales AJ/15/593). The 178 birds probably included 147 expedition birds (see Document 10, below). It also notes that the Baudin expedition “has provided us with 912 birds, of which 403 have been chosen for the galleries.”

Document 6

An undated list (ca. 1804), entitled ‘Tableau des Oiseaux’, mentions 766 specimens from 248 species (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21005).

Document 7

An undated sheet of paper (ca. 1804) mentions 930 birds and 124 mammals (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21018).

Document 8

A 3-page list, drafted by Louis Dufresne to É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and dated 7 Messidor an XII (= 26 April 1804), lists 75 genera (with the number of species and specimens per genus), totaling 297 species and 803 specimens. On the last page, two tables of summaries are included. In the first table, titled “Montant”, four lines list the total number of birds that entered the museum (803), birds from the expedition given to the Empress (85 (of a total of 116 given to “Sa Majesté”), birds exchanged with Brougniard and Faujas (5), and birds living at Malmaison and in the Museum menagerie (19), for a total of 912 birds. The second table, titled “Employ”, has five lines. The last three lines repeat the information and figures in the table above, but the first two lines list the number of birds mounted in the Museum galleries (325) and the number of unmounted skins (478). The last two figures, 325 and 478, add up to the figure in the first line of the first table, 803.

In the margin alongside the two tables is written: “Total des oiseaux qui manquèrent à la Collection du muséum 403, individués” (“Total of the birds [previously] absent from the Museum collection 403 individuals”) (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036).

Document 9

A small undated (ca. 1804) sheet of paper records: “number of birds / 288 species and 895 individuals / from the expedition of the two corvettes - / of this number 350 individuals were [previously] absent from the collection of the Imperial museum.” (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21038).

Document 10

This 3-page list (undated, ca. 1804), is very like Document 8. It also lists 75 genera, with the number of species and specimens recorded per genus, totalling 297 species and 803 individuals. There are also two tables on the last page. In the first table are four lines recording the total number of specimens (803), those given to Mme. Bonaparte (85), those given to Brongniard and Faujas (5), and those living at Malmaison and the museum (19), for a total of 912 birds. To the left of this figure are two lines: “plus trente oiseaux envoyé de l’île de France par M. Dumont / d’aux ce nombre 20, ont été choisée pour les galléries -” (“over 30 birds sent from the Île de France by M. Dumont / of this number 20 have been chosen for the galleries”). Below this table, as in List 4, is a table entitled “Employ”, listing the number of birds mounted for the galleries (325), the remaining number in skins (478) (which together add up to 803, the total number of specimens noted above), those living (19), those given to Mme. Bonaparte (85, out of a total of 116 given to her), and to Faujas and Brongniard (5), for a total again of 912 birds. Below this table are three additional lines: “choisée le 7 messidor 62 pour S.M. l’impératrice / plus choisée pour le muséum 78. / de la Collection Dumont ile de france 20” (62 chosen on the 7 messidor [= 27 June] for H.M. the Empress / 78 more chosen for the museum / 20 from the Île de France Dumont Collection”). Evidently, on 27 June 1804, 62 more expedition birds were chosen to send to Josephine; these, added to the 116 already chosen for her, brought the total up to 178 birds, as noted in Document 5. On the same date, 78 more expedition birds were chosen for the galleries; these, added to the 325 birds that had already been mounted for the galleries brought the total up to 403, the number of birds (specimens) noted in Documents 5 and 8 as having been previously absent from (e.g. new to) and chosen for the Museum galleries. (Archives du laboratoire de zoologie Mammifères et Oiseaux MNHN: undated Ms).

Document 11

Another 3-page list (undated, ca. 1804) lists 75 genera, with the number of species and specimens for each genus, totaling 297 species and 803 individuals (specimens). Later, the names of species and the registration numbers of specimens were added in a different hand (Archives du laboratoire de zoologie Mammifères et Oiseaux MNHN: undated Ms).

Document 12

An undated list (ca. 1804) of the “objets rapportés” by Perón and Lesueur, probably written by Dufresne and included with a letter by François Péron, notes 912 birds, 289 species and 144 new species (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms Lettre 2528).

TAXIDERMY

Birds collected on the expedition arrived as prepared skins in France, and were subsequently mounted by the museum's taxidermists. Birds were mounted not only in the museum, but also in the taxidermists' homes, as shown by various communications to the museum. To document the progress of turning the Baudin expedition skins into mounts and other activities in the museum, Dufresne made weekly reports to his director, Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. Although birds are only randomly described in these reports, they give an idea of what was collected. Dufresne subsequently noted available data – most likely communicated directly by Lesueur and Perón to Dufresne – on the pedestal underside, to be later transcribed onto pedestal labels and into the acquisition books (drafted ca. 1854). Other taxidermists responsible for some of the mounts include M. Perefile and Mlle. Charpentier. Most weekly reports consulted are in the Archives Nationales (AJ/15/590-596 up to 25 June 1806), with some undocumented reports in the Laboratoire at the MNHN in Paris, however, some are lacking and have not been traced by author. The book indicated as ‘Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822’ is ‘Journal par Dufresne, Travaux de laboratoire de Zoologie, (de Vendémiaire an XII à Mars 1806 et de Janvier 1821 à Décembre 1822’ (book 115), that is located unregistered at the laboratory at the MNHN (fig. 3-027).

1803

7 June: *Le Naturaliste* arrives in France.

13-20 July: Birds from *Le Naturaliste* arrive in the MNHN, as reported by Dufresne, the first bird mounted was a Variegated Fairy Wren *Malurus assimilis* from Port Jackson (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590).

18-25 July: Dufresne mounts a large (brownish) albatross *Diomedeidae* ssp and a giant petrel *Macronectes* ssp. By 25 July, the three MNHN taxidermists had already mounted 64 birds from the Baudin expedition. Dufresne mounted nearly half (30) of these, 14 pigeons have been mounted by Mlle. Charpentier and 20 others by M. Perefile (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590).

2 August: Dufresne makes an inventory of the *Le Naturaliste*. Living birds brought back on *Le Naturaliste* include: Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (1) (3 live young Emus loaded aboard *Le Naturaliste* at Port Jackson died en route), Southern Cassowary *Casuarius casuarius* (1), Ostrich *Struthio camelus* (1), guineafowl (2), rails (2), quails (2), Black Swan *Cygnus ater* (2), Secretarybird *Sagittarius serpentarius* (1), Cape Barren Goose? *Cereopsis novaehollandiae* (1), Common Bronze-wing *Phaps elegans* (2), parrots and parakeets, and Tongan Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus porphyraceus* and Samoan Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus fasciatus* (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590, Jangoux *et al.* 2010)

1-7 September: Dufresne mounts Black Swan, a Greater Frigatebird *Fregata minor* and a Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590 and Ms Dufresne Lab. MNHN).

8-14 September: Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus*, Brown Falcon *Falco berigora* and Grey Goshawk are mounted. No less than 100 birds are reported to have been mounted so far (30 up to 7 August, 60 up to 17 August and 100 up to 14 September (and the 40 birds sent to Josephine)) (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590).

14 September 1804: 40 Baudin expedition birds were sold per 6 Francs a piece to Empress Josephine (Fr. 240, -) (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590).

21 September: No less than 161 expedition birds had been mounted already, with at least 117 birds sent to Empress Josephine.

27 September: From Australia, a ‘buzzard’, ‘eagle’ and ‘sparrowhawk’ was mounted, Dufresne

remarks: "Jointly with Mr Geoffroy, we have chosen for Madame Bonaparte. 117 birds [unreadable] from the Southern Sea. Sent by the Captain Baudin, about 20 to 25 individuals in this number, all from the voyage of the latter, made in America (= Antilles, Puerto Rico) in year 7. His 20 to 25 birds were part of the collection bought back by the unfortunate Maugé. There are today, in the cupboards of the laboratory, 164 birds that have been mounted from the last shipment of C^{pm} Baudin, and more than 50 mammals" (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).

5 October: Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita*, Black Swan and Large Black Parrots (3) are mounted (all from Australia) (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).

6-12 October: Two birds new from Australia are mounted (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).

12-18 October: From Australian an owl and 4 crakes were mounted (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).

19-26 October: Four shorebirds, avocet *Recurvirostra ssp*, drongo *Dicruridae ssp*, (bronze) starling, Owl from Australia and Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus* are mounted (all from Australia) (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591).

27 October-2 November: albatross, giant petrel, gull, blackbird, cardinal, Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis* are mounted (all from Australia) (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591).

3-9 November: Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus* collected by Maugé in Australia, Cape Petrel, dark petrel, two kites from Timor, Black-necked stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* from Australia, raptor from Australia, Owl from Australia and an Australian passerine are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591).

8-16 November: Australian eagle, four ducks and a Brown Falcon are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591).

17-21 November: Two ducks, adult and young Silver Gull *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*, Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*, godwit, young *Accipiter*, curlew/thick-knee, terns (2), Australian White Ibis *Threskiornis moluccus*, Nankeen Nigh-heron *Nycticorax caledonicus*, green pigeon, beautiful passerine, *Muscicapa* (3), avocet and Hardhead *Aythya australis* are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591).

22-27 November: Two ducks, Australian Shoveler *Anas rhynchos* a good-looking cormorant and a Brown Falcon are mounted (all from Australia) (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591).

30 November-6 December: Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio porphyrio*, Bush Thick-knee *Burhinus grallarius*, Australian Shoveler, two ducks, beautiful heron, swallows/ martins (3), Flycatchers (2), chats (2) and a sunbird (with a yellow eyebrow) are mounted (all from Australia) (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591).

8-14 December: Little Eagle *Hieraaetus morphnoides*, cormorant, Australian Gannet *Morus serrator*, two passerines, Flycatcher (2), parakeet and nightjars (2) are mounted (all from Australia) (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591).

15-28 December: Mounted are 18 Australian birds: Heron (brown), Heron (two), Egret, flycatchers (6), 'shrike', Cormorant, Duck (female), Starling, Beo, Bush Chat, 'Loxia' and a beautiful Tern (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).

1803/1804

29 December 1803-4 January 1804: White egret *Egretta ssp*, Royal Spoonbill *Platalea regia*, Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*, Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus*, Beautiful Firetail *Stagonopleura bella*, passerines (4), *Muscicapa* (3), sunbird and shrikes (5) (all from Australia) (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591).

1804

5-11 January: A Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*, 4 shrikes, a flycatcher, a Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus*, 2 finches, a Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus*, a woodpecker and a quail are mounted. 334 birds and 56 mammals from the Baudin expedition have been mounted. In the months that follow many birds are mounted, but none are from the Baudin expedition (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591).

7 March: Young Australian Gannet from Port Jackson – Australia (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).

14 March: Cockatoo from Port-Jackson (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).

24 March: *Le Géographe* arrives.

au C. des Sciences, peints et collecteurs des Expéditions
au C. de l'Inde - universitaires - 3 Jans

manus

Expédition Française de Découvertes.

Histoire - Naturelle. Collections Zoologiques.

Résultats généraux des Collections Zoologiques, faites depuis
le 1^{er} Janvier an XI^e jusqu'au 1^{er} Pluviôse an XII^e.

1 ^o	Anthropologie.....	206. Lignes.	et par colleque
2 ^o	Mammifères.....	110	et par
3 ^o	Oiseaux.....	422	et par
4 ^o	Quadrupèdes - Ovipares.....	166	et par
5 ^o	Bijèdes - Ovipares.....	3	
6 ^o	Reptiles.....	36	et
7 ^o	Poissons.....	258	et par
8 ^o	Insectes.....	2499	et par
9 ^o	Crustacés.....	408	et par
10 ^o	Vers.....	129	
11 ^o	Mollusques.....	119	et par
12 ^o	Echinodermes.....	151	et par
13 ^o	Étaliés.....	18067	et par
14 ^o	Leophytes.....	527	
15 ^o	Phytologie Zoologique.....	217	et par
16 ^o	Lithologie Zoologique.....	99	
	Total Général.....	23415. Lignes	et par

Certifié le présent état véritable par moi soussigné Naturaliste.

Et finissant par une copie de ce qui est contenu dans le présent état.

Fig. 3-026 | DOCUMENT 2, registered as Archives Nationales AJ/15/592, 18 February 2015 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © Archives Nationales).

- 28 April:** Dufresne mentions that the 422 birds from *Le Géographe* were collected between 22 November 1802 and February 1804 (he first mentions the arrival of *Le Géographe* in the weekly report of 3 April 1803). Combining the birds from *Le Naturaliste* and *Le Géographe* indicates the Baudin expedition returned to France with a total of 1021 birds. Living birds brought back on *Le Géographe* include: King Island Emu *Dromaius minor* (1), Kangaroo Island Emu *Dromaius baudinianus* (1), South African Shelduck *Tadorna cana* (from the Cape) (2), Spotted Eagle Owl *Bubo africanus* (2), Western Crowned-Pigeon *Goura cristata* (2), Purple Gallinule (3), “lory parrot” (1), and Australian King Parrot? *Aprosmictus scapularis* (5) (Jangoux *et al.* 2010).
- 9-16 May:** The first bird from *Le Géographe*, an African Grey Hornbill *Tockus nasutus* from South Africa, is mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).
- 17-22 May:** Ring-necked parakeet *Psittacula ssp* from South Africa is mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).
- 23-30 May:** Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis* and tern from Mauritius, and barbet from Bengal are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).
- 31 May-6 June:** A small gull, shrike and kingfisher from Bengal are mounted (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).
- 7-12 June:** Five emus *Dromaius ssp* of different ages, Ostrich and Knysna Turaco *Tauraco corythaix* from the Cape are mounted (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).
- 13-20 June:** Shearwater (from Australia), Western Corella *Cacatua pastinator* from Australia, 2 South African birds (one Crested Guinea fowl *Guttera pucherani*) and a plover from Australia are mounted. In June 1804, 325 mounted specimens and 478 additional skins are reported as being present in the MNHN (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).
- 21-27 June:** Dufresne has one woodpecker from Bengal brought back by the Baudin expedition mounted (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).
- 28 June-4 July:** Two penguins (reportedly two species: Little Penguin *Eudyptula minor* and African Penguin *Spheniscus demersus*), Guinea fowl (South Africa) and avocet from Australia are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592 & Collection Lesueur, MHNH 19003).
- 5-11 July:** A Thrush from Port Jackson and 4 shrikes are mounted (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).
- 12-19 July:** Two Mascarene Martins *Phedina borbonica* from Mauritius, Grey Sparrowhawk (white morph) from Australia, shrikes (3) from Australia and a cuckoo from Bengal are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).
- 18-27 July:** One of two Spotted Eagle-Owl *Bubo africanus* died in the menagerie, Red-capped Plover and a rail, both from Australia are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).
- 8-15 August:** A Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* from Port Jackson and two albatrosses (one brown, one white) are mounted. Dufresne mentions that his wife mounted 20 of the 50 Baudin expedition birds taken back home at 18 July. He mentions further on the Baudin expedition that two ‘Merops’ and two ‘red-headed parrots’ are in worst condition due to the inhabitants of Islands of the Pacific. Also, Dufresne asks the board for more birds for his wife to be mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).
- 16 August-23 August:** Rainbow Bee-eater, plover, kingfishers (3) and an unknown bird are mounted (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).
- 24-29 August:** Two kingfishers from Australia are mounted as two Secretarybirds *Sagittarius serpentarius* (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).
- 30 August-5 September:** Dufresne notes that two rollers from Bengale, a bird from the Cape and a myna that arrived with *Le Géographe* have been mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).
- 6-12 September:** A shrike and 3 flycatchers (3) from Australia were mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).
- 26 September:** Dufresne reports that 178 bird skins were sent to Empress Josephine, 304 birds had entered the bird galleries from the Baudin expedition (it includes specimens from others, e.g. donors, of which 150 were mounted outside the museum with permission from the museum board (e.g. at the taxidermist homes)). By this week, a total of 454 birds from the Baudin expedition have been mounted (so 51 mounted specimens vanished from the museum, as only 403 had entered the museum) (Archives Nationales AJ/15/593).
- 17-24 October:** Superb Lyrebird, Silver Gull, redstart, a duck, plovers (2), terns (2), myna, fairy-wren and two unknown species are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/593).

7-14 November: Grey Goshawk (white morph), petrel from Timor, duck (from Australia), and a bird from Mauritius are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/593).

15 November-21 November: A Black Bustard *Eupodotis afra* from the Cape is mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/593).

4-12 December: Australian Gannet from Port Jackson, Australia (Archives Nationales AJ/15/593).

13-20 December: A bustard from Australia is mounted (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).

1805

13 February: Dufresne takes 22 Australian birds for his private collection (Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822).

27 March: Dufresne takes a beautiful parrot from Tahiti for his private collection (Archives Nationales AJ/15/593 & 594).

3-10 April: A moorhen, a kingfisher from the Cape, and a snipe from Bengale are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/594).

12-19 June: Two birds from the expedition are mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/594).

2 October: Lesser Flamingo *Phoeniconaias minor* collected at Mauritius (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 07010 states that it was collected in South Africa) is mounted (Archives Nationales AJ/15/595).

STYLE

In February 2016, two Baudin expedition original skins (Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna* MNHN-MO-ZO-2003-3649 and Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus* MNHN-MO-ZO-2003-3537) and three Baudin expedition mounts (now made skin again) (Little Woodswallow *Artamus minor* MNHN-ZO-2013-1012, Northern Fantail *Rhipidura rufiventris* MNHN-ZO-2013-1149 and White-winged Triller *Lalage suerii* MNHN-ZO-2012-683) were examined after they were X-rayed.

In the skins, less metal is used than general seen in specimens. Obvious are the broken tibias in the two skins. In the mounts the metal was removed, and new metal was brought into the specimens. And mounts had a twisted thin wire that is very equally twisted. Equally on the skins are the broken tibias. No arsenic soap was used in both skins as mounts as far as could be established from the X-rays.

RESULTS

According to Louis Dufresne, taxidermist at the MNHN, *Le Naturaliste* brought back the skins of 599 birds (2 August 1803, Archives Nationales AJ/15/590). *Le Géographe* arrived in France with the skins of 422 birds (Dufresne inventory of 28 April 1804, Collections Mammifères et Oiseaux MNHN). In total, therefore, the Baudin expedition returned with 1,021 bird skins, in addition to at least 34 living birds (so in total 1,055). It's almost certain however that the expedition collected many more bird skins than it brought back to France, as Laurent (1997) stated that the ships were infested with swarms of cockroaches and rats, and that a few skins were thrown away after and before making the various documents as noted in this paper.

In 1805 and 1806 birds from Macé were mounted, now explicitly stated as from Macé, while above, for example at 5-11 February 1804 the Forest Wagtail (accessed 9 February 2016) and a woodpecker from Macé were mounted but mentioned as from the Baudin expedition. That is why it is hard to establish when a Macé specimen was part of the totals from the Baudin expedition or when it was part of the load received in the first half of 1801 (358 specimens) (Jansen 2015a, 2016b). And are the Macé specimens singled out from the Baudin expedition bird in a later stage? So, it remains speculative how many specimens – once included in the 1,055 specimens – do remain. Also, overtime some specimens lost their documentation, and therefore hard to trace and yet been found by author.

Chapter 3.4

Towards the resolution of long-standing issues regarding the birds collected during the Baudin expedition to Australia and Timor (1800-1804): specimens still present and their importance to Australian ornithology

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For corrections on the published version, style is made uniform with the rest of the dissertation.

Abstract: This paper is a follow-up to Jansen 2014c and Jansen 2016b. There are 228 Australian bird specimens preserved in European museums today collected by 1801-1803 during the expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin to Australia and Timor. No less than 397 specimens accumulated during the Baudin expedition do still survive. The Australian bird collection made during and preserved from the Baudin expedition was the most significant up to that time, only to be surpassed by the collecting activities of John Gilbert (1838-1845), John Gould (1838-1840) and Jules Verreaux (1842-1852). The Baudin Timor (Moluccas) collection is likewise notable in size, with 117 bird specimens still preserved, it was the first collecting executed by Westerners and subsequently brought back to Europe, only to be surpassed by the collecting activities of Salomon Müller (1828-1829), Alfred Wallace (1858-1861) and Heinrich Bernstein (1860-1864). In this article, I present data on Baudin specimens in Europe's oldest museum collections. I also traced other birds collected in Australia from the second half of the 18th century and the first decade of the 19th century. I furthermore comment on the possible sources of some material, whether specimens are still in existence and finally the importance of the Baudin expedition for Australian ornithology.

Key words: Birds, Australia, Baudin, Cook, Vancouver, Labillardière, Paterson, Caley, Brown, Bauer, Sieber

INTRODUCTION

The expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin (1754-1803) docked at Australia, Timor, South Africa, Tenerife and Mauritius in 1800-1804 (see Jansen 2014c). The vessel *Le Naturaliste* returned to France on 7 June 1803 while *Le Géographe* did on 24 March 1804 (Jansen 2014c). The expedition's primary bird collectors were René Maugé (1757-1802) and Charles-Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1846), with others like Stanislaus Levillain (1774-1801) playing a minor part in collecting specimens (Jansen 2014c).¹ No less than 1.021 bird specimens and an additional 34 living birds (= 1.055 total specimens) were brought back by the expedition (Jansen 2016b). Most these specimens were collected in 'Nouvelle Hollande' (= Australia), and were brought back as skins to the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France (hereafter MNHN). Less than half (403 specimens = 39.5%) - including male, female and young specimens - were mounted after arrival for the exhibition galleries in the MNHN.² The remainder was used for exchanges and donations.³ Louis Dufresne (1752-1832) inscribed known collecting data for the mounted specimens on the pedestal undersides, and subsequently on pedestal labels and in



Fig. 3-028 | BLACK-NAPED TERN *Sterna sumatrana*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2016-508 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
Collected Nuyts Archipelago, December 1792, South Australia, Australia,
by J.J.H. de Labillardière. Collecting locality might be an error.



Fig. 3-029 | COLLARED SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter cirrocephalus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 49.638 (Alex Bos / © NMW). Collected in May 1801 in Australia.

the five acquisition books (Archives Laboratory MNHN, ZMO-GalOis1-5). Dufresne, who was the MNHN senior taxidermist, was aware of the importance of what was in front of him and therefore made the distinction of An XI for material from *Le Naturaliste* collected between 19 October 1800 and 18 November 1802, and An XII for material from *Le Géographe* collected between 19 November 1802 and 24 January 1804 on the specimens.

The aim of this paper is to establish how many specimens from all locations visited by the Baudin expedition are still present to date, and to compare them with the extant number of Australian specimens collected up to 1805 in museum worldwide.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The information about species here presented is mainly derived from existing publications and visiting museum collections. Material was gathered from Baudin specimens by either visits or correspondence from: Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy (C.G.U.); Muséum d'histoire naturelle Blois, France; Museum-Aquarium de Nancy, France; Muséum d'histoire naturelle de La Chaux-De-Fonds, Switzerland (MHNC); Muséum d'histoire naturelle de la Ville de Genève, Switzerland (MHNG); Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, La Châtre, France (MLC); Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN); Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, Netherlands (Naturalis but for specimens is used RMNH.AVES); National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland (NMS_Z); Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (NMW) and Museo di Zoologia, Università di Torino, Italy (MZUT). When visiting the MNHN nine times for this research, first, all five acquisition books (dating from ca.1856, Archives Laboratory MNHN, ZMO-GalOis1-5) were examined, and then all specimens were searched for in the mounted, skin, type and extinct/threatened specimen collections, stored in various places in the MNHN. All data was then archived (using Tap Forms), combining pedestal label, pedestal underside, labels, acquisition book information and additional books that documents bird-families started after 1900. Additional information was gathered at the MNHN library, the Archives Nationales, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, France; and in Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Le Havre, France.

I further examined specimens and documents in the Linnean Society, London, UK; Natural History Museum, London, UK; Natural History Museum, Tring, UK; Musée Boucher-de-Perthes, Abbeville, France; Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, Berlin, Germany and Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden.

No documents or logs exist that identify the species brought back by the Baudin expedition; the six known lists that record the specimens brought back identify them only at the level of genus (Jansen 2016b). What information exists for other expeditions to Australia up to 1805 is very limited in the collections visited.

RESULTS

Research shows that no large shipments of Australian birds are known to have arrived in Europe prior to 1800, although Joseph Banks and John White brought back to the UK two relatively small collections. The earliest descriptions of Australian birds were based on the specimens collected by Banks and White and on paintings, like those from: W. Bligh, P. Brown, R. Browne, D. Collins, T. Davies, W. Ellis, J.G. Forster, G. Raper, G.P. Harris, J. Hunter, J.W. Lewin, P. Paillou, S. Parkinson, P. Sonnerat, G. Tobin, T. Watling, as well as the unknown "Port Jackson Painter" and "Sydney Bird Painter" (Lysaght 1959, Finney 1984, Norst 1989, Schifter 1992, Olsen 2001, 2010, Neville 2012, Anemaat 2014). Other known collectors in Australia up to 1810 (and specifically up to 1805) are discussed below, with a summary on their collecting activities and the known spread of specimens.

Cook expedition

The first Pacific expedition captained by James Cook made landfall in Australia on 29 April 1769 at Botany Bay, on 18 June 1770 near Cooktown and on 22 August at Possession Island (where Cook claimed Australia for the British crown). One of two ships from the second Cook expedition, the HMS *Investigator* captained by Tobias Furneaux (1735-1781), docked at Adventure Bay (Bruny Island), Tasmania for five days in March 1773. Both ships of the third Cook

expedition, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, captained by Cook and Charles Clerke (1741–1779) respectively, stopped at Adventure Bay from 26 to 30 January 1777. Only a small number of specimens and paintings of Australian birds are known from the Cook expeditions (Lysaght 1959: 273, 281, 290-291, 311, 319, de Disney 1970, Wagstaffe 1978, Medway 2011).

Although specimens collected on the Cook expeditions from other sites visited still survive (Whitehead 1969, 1978, Medway 1976, 1979, 1981, 2002, 2004, 2009, Olson 1989, Steinheimer 2003b, 2005a, 2006a, b), only one surviving bird from Australia is suspected to originate from the Cook expeditions, an Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata* (BMNH VEL.42.20a) still held at the NHMUK. This specimen is, however, absent from the ms list of specimens held in the NHMUK (Zoology Library, 89 f, d) recorded by Jonas Dryander (1748-1810), the librarian of Joseph Banks (1743–1820), who received the largest share of specimens from the expeditions.

George Vancouver

Captain George Vancouver (1757–1798) in his 1791–95 expedition with the ships *Discovery* and *Chatham*, explored and charted North America's northwestern Pacific Coast regions, including the coasts of Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. He also explored the Hawaiian Islands and the southwest coast of Australia. On 26 September 1791, he sighted land near Cape Leeuwin (Western Australia) and sailing southeast, the ships entered King George Sound two days later. On 11 October, the ships journeyed east, surveying circa 300 miles (483 km) of coast, and, in the westernmost part of the Recherche Archipelago, reached a rocky island that Vancouver called Termination Island. The expedition's naturalist was Archibald Menzies (1754–1842).

Campbell *et al.* (1990: 16), mentions that no specimens from this expedition arrived in England, but according to Whittell (1954: 32-35), Musk Duck *Biziura lobata*, Southern Boobook *Ninox boobook*, Red-capped Parrot *Purpureicephalus spurius* and Western Rosella *Platycercus icterotis* were collected, but unfortunately, they could not be definitively traced in the NMHUK by me. Prŷs-Jones *et al.* (2014) mentioned at least three specimens collected by Menzies, all from North America are still present, including California Quail *Callipepla californicus* and California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus*.

Labillardière

In 1791, the French government sent Captain Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux (1737–1793) with the ships *La Recherche* and *L'Espérance* to search for the lost expedition led by Jean-François de Galaup, Count La Pérouse (1741–1788?). On-board were two naturalists: Jacques-Julien Houtou de Labillardière (1755-1834) on *La Recherche* and Claude-Antoine-Gaspard Riche (1762–1797) on *L'Espérance*. They arrived in Tasmanian waters on 21 April 1792, landing at Adventure Bay and then charted the southern coast of Australia, making landfall on 14 December 1792 near Esperance (Western Australia), then returning to Tasmania and staying there from 22 January 1793 to 27 February (Brosse 1983b, Duyker 2003). On 18 March 1816, 62 specimens of 49 Australian species collected by the d'Entrecasteaux expedition were selected for the MNHN galleries (contra Stresemann 1953; see appendix 9) (fig. 3-028 and 3-034).

William Paterson

William Paterson (1755-1810) played a greater role in the early ornithology of Australia than generally thought. A fair portion of the birds collected in Australia at the beginning of the 19th century was – most likely - collected by Paterson, many of which ended up being mounted and displayed in the Leverian Museum. He was acquainted with Joseph Banks since the mid 1780s, and sent much material to Banks from Australia, where he had arrived in October 1791. From November 1791 until March 1793 he served in command on Norfolk Island. In 1794, he served for a year as Lieutenant Governor of New South Wales. In 1800, he was re-appointed to the post and served a second term until 1808 (except for the Tasmania stint). Paterson left Sydney on 15 October 1804 and arrived a few days later at Dalrymple Bay (now roughly York Town) in northern Tasmania at the mouth of the Tamar River, remaining in the area until 1806. As member of the Royal Society, Paterson sent natural history specimens from Tasmania as well as New South Wales and India (donations received from other most likely) to Joseph Banks who subsequently gave them to John Latham (Macmillan 2016) (see appendix 4). Paterson's botanical collections are still preserved in the Natural History Museum in South Kensington.

Paterson collected at least 15 birds from Dalrymple Bay⁴ that ended up in the NMW (13

of which still survive there) (fig. 3-029), via Latham and Leopold von Fichtel, who purchased them from Latham while in the UK to attend the auction of the Leverian Museum in 1806 to buy specimens for the Vienna Museum (appendix 4). Paterson may also have collected the Botany Bay specimens von Fichtel bought from Latham (4 of 7 still extant, appendix 4) (Bauernfeind 2004, Autogr. 21/35 L.v. Fichel, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, Austria). Two specimens have data attached: one, a female Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter c. cirrocephalus* was collected in April 1801 and a Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus* was collected in November 1803 (see appendix 5).

Paterson received donations from the Flinders circumnavigation of Australia (1802-03), as a Pale-headed Rosella *Platycercus adscitus adscitus* from Cape York that explicitly mentions Paterson as its collector/donor ended up in C.J. Temminck's collection and subsequently Naturalis (still present); however, the wrong collecting locality, e.g. Swan River, Western Australia (where it does not occur) is recorded on the specimen (this location was not visited by Flinders). Paterson also received a Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* as a gift from the Baudin expedition; it subsequently ended up in NMW via Paterson (Starbuck 2009a), Banks, Latham and von Fichtel, and still survives (NMW 36.088).

George Caley

George Caley arrived in Australia on 15 April 1800, having been appointed by Joseph Banks to collect botanical and other natural history items. Caley subsequently collected birds on-and-off; for example, he shot an Australian King Parrot *Alisterus scapularis* in March 1801 (Finney 1984: 88) while participating in the voyage of the *Lady Nelson* to Western Fort (Whittell 1954: 46-49). In a letter dated 28 April 1803, Caley wrote to Banks that he had collected 77-79 skins collected on the trip up the Hawkesbury River to the Blue Mountains (Whittell 1954: 99, Caley 1966: 66, Finney 1984: 119), which were however all lost en route to England due to vermin (Caley 1966: 107). Caley wrote to Banks on 18 August 1804 about sending another 60 bird skins (Whittell 1954: 49), but whether they were sent is unknown. According to Webb (1995: 127), Caley left Australia on 12 May 1810 with 700 skins – all most likely collected in the Greater Sydney area – and arrived in England on 25 October. All were temporarily stored at Banks's home, but Caley doubted if he could salvage more than 150 different birds from them (Webb 1995: 127, 130). In 1812, he searched for a taxidermist, and in 1813 sent his first specimens to a local bird-stuffer, with a plan to make a travelling exposition of them (Webb 1995: 128). Edward Smith-Stanley, 13th Earl of Derby (1775–1851) applied to Caley for some of his skins (via Aylmer Bourke Lambert (1761-1842), founder and vice-president of the Linnean Society), and by 20 July 1813 a box of 20 skins had been sent to Earl of Derby (6 still extant).⁵ By February 1814 he had 200 birds stuffed (Webb 1995: 131). He was very anxious to keep his birds to himself if possible, and put the specimens on display at various locations in 1814-15; however, the exposition proved to be unsuccessful. In September 1815, he visited London, where he sold his collection (number of specimens unknown) to the Linnean Society, where they eventually arrived in 1818 (Anon. 1818). Caley's type specimens were described by Vigors and Horsfield (1826). In 1863, 72 of the Linnean Society's Australian bird specimens were purchased at auction at Stevens by the NHMUK,⁶ where they were registered as 1863.7.6 (1-15), 1863.7.7 (1-72) and 1863.7.8 (1-4). Of these, 56 were most likely collected by Caley⁶ (fig. 3-030) while the remainder (16) are specifically labelled as from Robert Brown (fig. 3-031).

Caley, supplied Friedrich Wilhelm Sieber (1789-1844) in 1811/12 with >100 specimens according to both Stresemann (1951a:70) and Webb (1995). However, there is no mention of this transaction in any correspondence between Caley, Brown and Banks (Webb 1995). Such a transaction would certainly be noteworthy, as Caley was employed and financed by Banks. For the Sieber acquisition, see below.

Robert Brown & Ferdinand Bauer

Brown

Robert Brown (1773-1858) together with Ferdinand Bauer (see below) left England on 19 January 1801 on HMS *Investigator* commanded by Mathew Flinders (1774-1814). The ship rounded Cape Leeuwin and sailed east towards Sydney in 1801-02, and made a circumnavigation of Australia in 1802-03. Brown visited several sites in southern Tasmania in May-August 1804, including Derwent River, Mt Wellington, Bruny Island, and Hobart (Vallance *et al.* 2001) as



Fig. 3-030 | AUSTRALIAN GOLDEN WHISTLER *Pachycephala pectoralis*, 18 June 2015, BMNH 63.7.7.40 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London). Collected near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia by G. Caley. Type *Pachycephala fusca* Vigors & Horsfield 1827.



Fig. 3-031 | TAWNY-CROWNED HONEYEATER *Gliciphila melanops*, 18 June 2015, BMNH 63.7.7.64a (Justin JFJ Jansen / © The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London). Collected in South Australia, Australia, 15 February 1802 by R. Brown.



Fig. 3-032 | WHITE-BROWED WOODSWALLOW *Artamus superciliosus*, NMW 57.630,
LITTLE WOODSWALLOW *Artamus minor*, NMW 57.652,
28 February 2017 (Alex Bos / © NMW). Both collected by F. Bauer.



Fig. 3-033 | RED GOSHAWK *Erythrotriorchis radiatus*, 18 June 2015, BMNH 63.7.7.6 (Justin JFJ Jansen /
© The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London). Unknown collector, arrived via
The Linnean Society, in the same load as the Brown and Caley specimens.



Fig. 3-034 | BLACK-HEADED HONEYEATER *Melithreptus affinis*,
20 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2010-471
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
Collected in Tasmania, by J.J.H. de Labillardière.



Fig. 3-035 | YELLOW-TUFTED HONEYEATER
Lichenostomus melanops, 23 February
2015, MNHN ZO-2013-174
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

well as Dalrymple Bay in northern Tasmania. The HMS *Investigator* left Sydney on 23 May 1805, with Brown and Bauer arriving on 13 October in Liverpool. Material brought home by both men was stored in Banks' home. Brown documented 283 birds in the period 1801-1805 (Wheeler 1993),⁸ (Robert Brown archives, Z 1, Natural History Museum, London, UK; Wheeler 1993). Brown donated 82 specimens (from 74 species) to the British Museum on 12 August 1818 and 76 specimens to the Linnean Society on 15 August 1818 (Wheeler 1993: 419, Vallance *et al.* 2001: 15).⁹ Examples from the 1818 donation to the British Museum that may be present in the NHMUK include Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera* (Gray 1844b: 17), Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (Gray 1844b: 97), Brown Falcon *Falco berigora* (Gray 1844a: 26), Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus* (two birds) (Gray 1844a: 37), but there is no documentation on these specimens to establish this, although they are listed that they arrived in 1818. Brown's type specimens were described by Vigors and Horsfield (1826) (fig. 3-031).

In 1827-28 Brown gave part of his specimens to the British Museum (Vallance *et al.* 2001: 13); for example, the Vellum catalogues (NHMUK-first book of donations) list Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica*, Southern Emu-wren *Stipiturus malachurus*, Spotted Quail-thrush *Cinlosoma punctatum*, and Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris* from Brown. Some material may have left the Brown collection earlier, but no reference of this could be found. Birds did find their way to other collections via exchange, for example, a Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae* was exchanged in August 1818 from NHMUK with MNHN (Jansen 2015a: 95), and possibly more birds were dispersed due to exchanges or lost due to neglect.

Bauer

Ferdinand Bauer (1760-1826) worked under the direction of Robert Brown on HMS *Investigator* commanded by Mathew Flinders. The *Investigator* left Sydney on 23 May 1805. Bauer carried out journeys to Lord Howe and Norfolk Island and Tasmania on his own, and brought back 2,073 sketches made in Australia.¹⁰ In August 1814, he left England and went to Austria with all his possessions (Norst 1989). After his death in 1826, 114 bird specimens were acquired for the NMW (Schifter 1992) (fig. 3-032) of which 81 remain to date (appendix 6).¹¹ However, Bauer also supplied material to other people before his collection entered the NMW, as described by Leopold von Fichtel who was present at the Leverian Museum auction in 1806. Von Fichtel mentions a Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathamii* (either 1806.III.75 = NMW 50.025 or 1806.III.75a = NMW 50.027) that he purchased from Bauer while attending the Lever auction (Bauernfeind 2004: 557).

The Baudin expedition

As pointed out in Jansen (2016b) no original collecting lists exist that record specimens at the species level. The closest ranking is at the family level as shown in appendix 3. Another problem is posed by the specimens from Jean Macé, partly included with those of the Baudin expedition and partly donated directly to the MNHN; how many however is unknown and surely the 27 birds donated by Dutch doctor Reinier de Klerk Dibbetz (1764-1808) from 'Bengale' are included in Macé's totals (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21001, Jansen 2015a, 2016a). It is therefore impossible to estimate how many birds were involved from Macé (appendix 2) and Dibbetz in the total of the 1,055 established Baudin birds.

We find in the MNHN acquisition books (drafted about 1856) 332 specimens acknowledged to the Baudin expedition (excluding those collected by Jean Macé; Jansen 2016a). These specimens originate from Africa, Australia, Sumatra, Java, Madagascar, Mauritius, New Guinea, New Zealand, South Africa, Timor, Tonga and origin unknown. Of these 332, 28 birds could not be found while scrutinizing the collection (some however may still exist, for example in the Grande Hall d'Evolution) and 22 exited the collection between 1856 and November 2016 (part has been located at the location they were sent too). From the 1,021 specimens and 34 living birds = 1,055 specimens (Jansen 2016b)), nowadays, 397 remain (37,6 %).

The Baudin expedition specimens all lack original labels, but received documentation on the pedestal underside (explained above) when mounted for the galleries. Sometimes additional information was included on pedestal labels and the acquisition books. A fair number (48) have a sticker glued to the bottom of the pedestal with the lines "*Asie Aus. C.te Le Nat.te / Expedit. Du Cap. Baudin / an 11*" (all in Dufresne's handwriting in the same pen; stickers are also found on the pedestal undersides of the Baudin mammals, those from *An 11* having a small sticker, those from *An 12* have a large variable sticker (see fig. 3-036)).

Only a limited number of specimens left the MNHN after the draft of the acquisition books, and only very few entries are documented before that time, most follow the route due to merchant or were donated to schools. Known collections were specimens ended up are: in Vienna (see appendix 5, possibly up to 62 specimens), Edinburgh (appendix 10, 105 specimens) and Naturalis (appendix 7, possibly up to 72 specimens) (Jansen 2014c: 13, Quemin & Gouraud 2011). And schools/local collections like those at Rouen (56 specimens, ended eventually up in l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen (Percheron 2014), to be burned in the night of 30-31 December 1925)¹² and Moulins (63 specimens)¹³ in 1806 could not be longer found (Jansen 2016b). But a fair number ended up with merchants like the Verreaux family from Paris, they 'sold' to the NMW 41 specimens in 1815 (with no Baudin birds),¹⁴ the MNHN taxidermist Dufresne 'sold' 50 birds in 1815 no NMW (12 Baudin birds included),¹⁵ the other MNHN taxidermist Lalande 'sold' in 1815 79 specimens to the NMW (including 14 Baudin birds),¹⁶ the MNHN taxidermist Bécoeur 'sold' in 1815 to the NMW 164 specimens (including 5 Baudin birds)¹⁷ and birds ended up with the London-based firm Leadbeater.¹⁸ Specimens from other groups such as plants (Barker 2007) and reptiles (Daszkiewics & Bauer 2003, Bauer & Wagner 2012) were also dispersed. At least 227 Australian specimens collected at the Baudin expedition could be located back in European collections.

The 1811 Sieber purchase

According to Stresemann (1951: 70), Friedrich Wilhelm Sieber, while staying in London in the spring of 1811 en route from Brazil to Berlin (with a large collection of Amazonian birds



Fig. 3-036 | PEDESTAL-UNDERSIDES from Baudin expedition specimens that arrived with *Le Naturaliste* (on 7 June 1803 at Le Havre, France), as indicated by stickers, 19 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

and mammals), bought a small number of items, including 65 Australian birds and some mammals, from Caley after his return to England from Australia in 1810. Documentation of this supposition is however lacking, although Sieber evidently did supply his employer, Centurius von Hoffmannsegg (1766-1849), with a few Australian birds for his collection, perhaps acquired via exchange while he was in London (Legis-Glückselig 1847, Gebhardt 1964: 336).¹⁹ These were studied by Johann Karl Wilhelm Illiger (1775-1813), who referred to species like Eastern Ground Parrot *Pezoporus wallicus* (Illiger 1811). Hoffmannsegg's birds subsequently went to the Berlin Museum (fig. 3-037), where some specimens carry a tag annotated with "Sieber / Gr. V. Hoffmannsegg".²⁰ More however are simply annotated with "Sieber", but whether this refers to the birds acquired by Friedrich Sieber or Franz Sieber (no relation), who collected in New South Wales for several months in 1823 and whose specimens could have ended up in Berlin, is uncertain; future research is needed to resolve this ambiguity.²¹ In October 1829, Franz Sieber sold a maximum of 43 Australian birds to the Vienna Museum (contra Whittell 1954: 670, who mentions 60 birds).

Other specimens

In addition to the specimens cited in this paper, individual Australian birds known to have been shipped to Europe include Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* (appendix 8), Emu²² and Yellow-tufted Honeyeater *Lichenostomus melanops* (MNHN-ZO-2013-174) (fig. 3-035) (Jansen & Roe 2016). The first living Black Swans arrived in England in May 1801 on the *Buffalo*.²³ Small shipments of specimens arrived with John White (1750-1832),²⁴ Denis Considein (x-1815) in 1788,²⁵ George Bass (Jansen 2014c: 11), General Thomas Davies (1737-1812),²⁶ Arthur Phillip,²⁷ Francis-Louis Barrallier (1773-1853) and Philip Gidley King (1758-1808);²⁸ however, shipments



Fig. 3-037 | SOUTHERN EMU-WREN *Stipiturus malacurus*, 26 September 2013, ZMB 4522
(Justin JFJ Jansen / ZMB). Collected in Australia by 'Sieber'.



Fig. 3-038 | NEW-HOLLAND HONEYEATER
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae,
4 February 2016, NMS A533745
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © SMNH). Collected in
Australia, via Museum Paykull.

sent by Newton Fowell (1768–1790) were lost when the *Sirius* sank (Finney 1984: 57), while no specimens from the Spanish expedition captained by Alejandro Malaspina (1754-1810) who visited Sydney Cove, New South Wales, in March–April 1793, survive.²⁹ Specimens of Australian birds were included in private collections like those of W.S. Boers,³⁰ François Levaillant (Rookmaker 1994)³¹ and L.F. Holthuizen (auctioned in October 1793; collection included a Black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus ssp.* and a (yellow-plumed) penguin (Lichtenstein 1844: 6, 26)), and in museums such as Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (ex-Paykull) where we find Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (A533565), Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans* (A533285), Musk Lorikeet (A533293), New-Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (A533745) (fig. 3-038) and Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus* (A533746); these may have been acquired by Paykull in an exchange with MNHN in 1805 (Jansen 2015a: 90). We find even more early specimens of Australian birds in NMW, Vienna, Austria (appendix 4, 5). Birds initially arriving in MNHN from the Baudin expedition also ended up in other museums, such as birds held by Louis Dufresne, the MNHN-senior taxidermist, who took some specimens (he had the first pick) for his private collection (Jansen 2016b). Notably, some of these arrived back in MNHN like Beautiful Firetail *Stagonopleura bella* (MNHN-ZO-2016-520). However, birds like Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-656) and Green Catbird *Ailuroedus crassirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2011-587) may have another origin, and – could - have been purchased in July-August 1803 when he was staying in London, England (Archives Nationales AJ/15/588). Other people also received a share of Baudin specimens, as shown in Jansen (2014c, 2015a, 2016b).

Joseph Banks (1743-1820) played a major role in the early history of Australian ornithology, being both a collector on Cook's first expedition and the proprietor of a large collection of bird specimens collected by others in Australia and the second and third Cook expeditions. Specimens in the Banks collection were described by John Latham (1740-1837) and dispersed to other collectors like Thomas Pennant (1726-1798) (who described 13 species of Australian birds from the collection Banks (Medway 2011)) and Ashton Lever (1729-1788) (Latham 1781-85, 1787, Medway 1976, 1981, Jansen & Roe 2016).

DISCUSSION

Previously, the Australian birds collected during the Baudin expedition were described in only two papers (Stresemann 1951a, Whittell 1954). The total number of surviving Australian bird specimens collected during the first few decades after Cook's first voyage located due to present research totals 452+. These include specimens from Banks (one), Baudin (228), Bauer (81+), Brown (16), Caley (up to 62), Cook expedition (one possible), Labillardière (11), Lever Museum (unknown source, 20), Paterson (16) and from the early Vienna Museum (unknown source, 17). The Baudin expedition is accountable for nearly half of these old Australian birds, and is therefore the single largest collection of such specimens in existence. The total number of surviving specimens from the Baudin expedition, from all visited locations and donations, notes 397 specimens (appendix 1), and is therefore also the single largest collection in existence from that time frame.³²

The visited places in Australia had no definitive settlements (except for Sydney region), and the specimens collected here fill gaps in our knowledge of original biodiversity, and could help us understand the morphology and genetics of the species described from the specimens brought back (113+ 'type' specimens have been selected by MNHN personal as supposed types). The already substantial list of specimens provided may prove to be incomplete, and future investigations into European collections might well reveal additional Baudin and Australian specimens.

APPENDIX 1

For the taxonomic order and names, del Hoyo & Collar 2014, 2016 is followed. Birds are either collected or donated at the specific collecting localities mentioned below. Their geographical origin may lay somewhere complete differently. The collecting localities are distilled using old documents, taking measurements and examine the specimens. Three times a skeleton is involved, and the original skin is present of these.

=>> Santa Cruz, Tenerife (2 - 14 November 1800) (n= 1)

White-winged Black Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus* (MNHN A.C.14729).

=>> Geographe Bay, Western Australia (30 May - 10 June 1801) (n= 15)

Pacific Black Duck *Anas s superciliosa* (MNHN-ZO-2014-399), Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii gracilis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-450), Southern Boobook *Ninox b boobook* (MNHN-ZO-2010-276), Short-billed Black Cockatoo *Zanda latirostris* (LIV D5598s), Red-capped Parrot *Purpureicephalus spurius* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-96), Western Rosella *Platyercus i icterotis* (Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.56, NMW 50.314, NMW 50.313), Elegant Parrot *Neophema e elegans* (MNHN-ZO-2014-409, NMW 50.358), White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunulatus chloropsis* (MNHN-ZO-2010-469, MNHN-ZO-2010-470, NMW 52.016), Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala r rufiventris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-489), Willie-wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca* (MNHN-ZO-2014-329).

=>> Rottnest Island / Swan River, Western Australia (14 - 28 June 1801) (n= 1)

Cape Petrel *Daption capense australe* (MLC.2010.0.260).

=>> Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (26 June - 14 July 1801) (n= 13)

Pied Oystercatcher *Haematopus longirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2012-186), Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (MNHN-ZO-2012-187, RMNH.AVES.223142, MLC.2010.0.384, NMS_Z 1929.186.124, NMW 49.153, NMW 39.046), Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-182), Osprey *Pandion haliaetus cristatus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-402), Singing Honeyeater *Gavicalis v virescens* (MNHN-ZO-2010-454), Little Woodswallow *Artamus m minor* (MNHN-ZO-2010-490), Mistletoebird *Dicaeum h hirundinaceum* (MNHN-ZO-2011-596).

=>> Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (16 July - 5 September 1801) (n= 8)

Pacific Reef-egret *Egretta s sacra* (MLC.2010.0.97, RMNH.AVES.235003), Little Pied Cormorant *Microcarbo m melanoleucos* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-163), Sooty Oystercatcher *Haematopus f fuliginosus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-452), Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-473, MNHN-ZO-2014-474), Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2143), Galah *Eolophus r roseicapilla* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-92).

=>> Kupang Bay, Timor (22 August - 13 November 1801) (n= 115)

Asian Blue Quail *Synoicus chinensis chinensis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-468, MNHN-ZO-2014-467), Sunda Collared Dove *Streptopelia b bitorquata* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-536), Barred Dove *Geopelia maugeus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-525, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-526), Brown-capped Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica timorensis* (MNHN-ZO-2011-593, Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2012.0.50), Timor Green Pigeon *Treron psittaceus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-454, NMW 65.863), Rose-crowned Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus regina flavicollis* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-128, MNHN-ZO-2005-2539, NMW 48.251), Savanna Nightjar *Caprimulgus affinis timorensis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-420, MNHN-ZO-2014-421), Glossy Swiftlet *Collocalia esculenta neglecta* (MNHN-ZO-2014-428), Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1997-1224, MNHN-ZO-2014-426), Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-244), Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (MNHN A.C. 13939), Great Frigatebird *Fregata m minor* (MNHN-ZO-2014-476), Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* (MNHN-ZO-2014-472), Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles* (MNHN-ZO-2014-471), Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes* (MNHN-ZO-2012-155), Red-backed Buttonquail *Turnix m maculosus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-543, RMNH.AVES.87424), Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella* (MNHN-ZO-2012-162, MNHN-ZO-2014-453, RMNH.AVES.87567), Southern Boobook *Ninox b fusca* (MNHN-ZO-2010-277), Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2128, MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2129), Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-423, MNHN-ZO-2014-424, NMW 50.823), Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis bengalensis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-417), Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus c chloris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-415), Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus s sanctus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-416), Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher *Todiramphus australasia* (MNHN A.C. 3488), Spotted Kestrel *Falco moluccensis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-462), Marigold Lorikeet *Trichoglossus c capistratus* (Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.69), Jonquill Parrot *Aprosmictus j jonquillaceus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-97, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-104, NMS 1929.186.12), Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus g geoffroyi* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-93, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-102, NMW 50.150, NMW 50.149), Flame-eared Honeyeater *Lichmera flavicans* (MNHN-ZO-2010-462, MNHN-ZO-2010-463), Helmeted Friarbird *Philemon b buceroides*

(MNHN-ZO-2010-472), Streaky-breasted Honeyeater *Meliphaga reticulatus* (MNHN-ZO-2010-450, MNHN-ZO-2010-451, NMW 35.339), Timor Figbird *Sphecothebes viridis* (MNHN-ZO-2012-677, MNHN-ZO-2012-680, MNHN-ZO-2012-681, MNHN-ZO-2012-698, NMW 52.648), Timor Oriole *Oriolus melanotis* (MNHN-ZO-2011-602, MNHN-ZO-2014-477), Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis calliope* (MNHN-ZO-2014-488, MNHN-ZO-2011-598), Wallacean Cuckooshrike *Coracina p personata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-483, NMW 5.206), White-shouldered Triller *Lalage sueurii* (MNHN-ZO-2012-683, MNHN-ZO-2012-674), Black-faced Woodswallow *Artamus cinereus perspicillatus* (MNHN-ZO-2010-489, MNHN-ZO-2010-488, NMS_Z 1929.186.134, RMNH.AVES.90493), White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer* (MNHN-ZO-2014-514, MNHN-ZO-2016-524, NMW 5.464, NMW 70.486), Timor Fantail *Rhipidura rufiventris* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1149, MNHN-ZO-2013-1156), Wallacean Drongo *Dicrurus d densus* (MNHN A.C. 9755, NMS_Z 1819.I.3), Broad-billed Flycatcher *Myiagra r ruficollis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-525, NMS 1819.20.1.67), Red-chested Flowerpecker *Dicaeum m maugei* (MNHN-ZO-2012-633), Ashy-bellied White-eye *Zosterops c citrinella* (MNHN-ZO-2014-446), Short-tailed Starling *Aplonis minor* (MNHN-ZO-2015-71, MNHN-ZO-2011-594, RMNH.AVES.90406), Orange-sided Thrush *Geokichla p peronii* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1103, MNHN-ZO-2013-1105, NMW 13.310), Timor Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis h hyacinthinus* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1136, MNHN-ZO-2013-1138), Pied Bush Chat *Saxicola caprata pyrrhonota* (MNHN A.C. 9127), White-bellied Bush Chat *Saxicola gutturalis* (MNHN-ZO-2011-595, MNHN-ZO-2013-1118, NMW 12.359, NMS_Z 1819.1.41), Flame-breasted Sunbird *Cinnyris s solaris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-530, MNHN-ZO-2014-531), Black-faced Munia *Lonchura m molucca* (MNHN-ZO-2014-502, MNHN-ZO-2014-503), Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata particeps* (MNHN-ZO-2014-504, MNHN-ZO-2014-505), Five-coloured Munia *Lonchura quincolor* (MNHN-ZO-2014-500, MNHN-ZO-2014-501, NMW 35569), Pale-headed Munia *Lonchura pallida* (MNHN-ZO-2014-499), Timor Sparrow *Lonchura fuscata* (MNHN A.C. 6490, MNHN-ZO-2011-597, MNHN A.C. 6491, NMW 35.570), Timor Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-506, MNHN-ZO-2014-507, MNHN-ZO-2014-508, MNHN-ZO-2014-510, NMW 52.401), Tricolored Parrotfinch *Erythrura tricolor* (MNHN-ZO-2014-509).

=>> Kupang - Tasmania (n= 3)

White-bellied Storm-petrel *Fregetta g grallaria* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-261), Bridled Tern *Onychoprion a antarctica* (MNHN-ZO-2011-592), Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia* (MNHN-ZO-2014-449).

=>> Bruny Island, Tasmania (13 January - 16 February 1802) (n= 26)

Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis f flabelliformis* (NMS_Z 1819.1.12, RMNH.AVES.214384, RMNH.AVES.214390), Little Penguin *Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae* (MNHN-ZO-2014-459), Hooded Dotterel *Thinornis cucullatus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-151), Silver Gull *Chroicocephalus n novaehollandiae* (MNHN-ZO-2011-128), Green Rosella *Platycercus caledonicus brownii* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-68, MNHN-ZO-2014-408, RMNH.AVES.88060, NMW 50.286), Ground Parrot *Pezoporus w wallicus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-560, RMNH.AVES.212669), Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus c cyaneus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-522), Black-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus affinis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-532), Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus t tenuirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-529, MHNC_003028), Little Wattlebird *Anthochaera chrysoptera tasmanica* (MNHN-ZO-2014-434), Yellow Wattlebird *Anthochaera p paradoxa* (MNHN-ZO-2014-433), Olive Whistler *Pachycephala o olivacea* (MNHN-ZO-2014-487), Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla h harmonica* (MNHN-ZO-2014-438), Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus perthi* (MNHN-ZO-2010-487), Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* (MNHN-ZO-2014-444), Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1143, MNHN-ZO-2013-11640), Tree Martin *Petrochelidon n nigricans* (MNHN-ZO-2012-714, MNHN-ZO-2012-715).

=>> Maria Island, Tasmania (27 February - 8 March 1802) (n= 14)

Pacific Gull *Larus p pacificus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-122, MNHN-ZO-2011-123), Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* (MNHN-ZO-2014-410, NMS_Z 1921.1.65, NMW 50.391), Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysostoma* (NMS_Z 1929.186.32), Yellow-throated Honeyeater *Nesoptilotis flavicollis* (MNHN-ZO-2010-466, MNHN-ZO-2010-467, NMS_Z 1819.1.22, NMW 52.164), Beautiful Firetail *Stagonopleura b bella* (MNHN-ZO-2016-520, MNHN-ZO-2014-517, NMS_Z 1921.1.21, NMW 52.400).

=>> Bass Strait, Tasmania (8 March - 18 April 1802) (n= 5)

Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-395), Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-1129), Black-faced Cormorant *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-167),

Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii cristatus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-143), Australian Pipit *Anthus a australis* (MNHN-ZO-2012-720).

=>> Sydney, New South Wales (20 June - 18 November 1802) (n= 111+4)

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (NMW 73.217), Brown Quail *Synoicus y ypsilophorus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-463, MNHN-ZO-2014-464, MNHN-ZO-2014-465, MNHN-ZO-2014-466), Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-394, MNHN-ZO-2014-541), Australasian Shoveler *Anas r rhynchotis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-396, NMW 13.600, Blois 2011.0.789), Pheasant Coucal *Centropus p phasianinus* (RMNH.AVES.88177), Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops n novae-hollandiae* (Blois 2013.0.2), Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx basalis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-425), Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis* (MNHN-ZO-2011-539), Buff-banded Rail *Hypotaenidia p australis* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-1271, NMW 4.5830), Australian Crake *Porzana fluminea* (MNHN-ZO-2011-534), Purple Swampphen *Porphyrio porphyria melanotus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-458), Rufous Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-251, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-252, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-253, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-254, NMW 47.4460), Bush Thick-knee *Burhinus grallarius* (MNHN-ZO-2014-448), Beach Thick-knee *Esacus magnirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2016-522), Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-138, MNHN-ZO-2012-139), Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseornis melanops* (MNHN-ZO-2012-142), Black-breasted Lapwing *Vanellus tricolor* (MNHN-ZO-2012-169, NMS_Z 1929.186.121), Australian Painted-snipe *Rostratula australis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-451), Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii* (MNHN-ZO-2014-470), Common Barn-owl *Tyto d delicatula* (MNHN-ZO-2014-457), Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-400, NMW 44.151), Brahminy Kite *Haliastur indus girrenera* (MNHN-ZO-2014-401), Australian Hobby *Falco l longipennis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-460, MNHN-ZO-2014-461), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus b banksii* (MNHN-ZO-2014-404, RMNH.AVES.208040), Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus l lathamii* (MNHN-ZO-2014-405, MNHN-ZO-2014-406, MNHN-ZO-2014-407, RMNH.AVES.87940, NMS_Z 1929.186.26), Turquoise Parrot *Neophema pulchella* (MNHN A.C. 1423, RMNH.AVES.212529), Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta c concinna* (MNHN-ZO-2014-411, MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3649, NMW 49.943, NMW 49.944, NMS 1929.186.10), Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla* (MNHN-ZO-2014-412), Green Catbird *Ailuroedus crassirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2011-587, RMNH.AVES.90516, RMNH.AVES.90517), Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus v violaceus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-556), White-throated Treecreeper *Cormobates l leucophaea* (MNHN-ZO-2012-669, MNHN-ZO-2012-670, RMNH.AVES.89914, RMNH.AVES.89915), Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris p picumnus* (RMNH.AVES.89912, RMNH.AVES.89913 (see former)), Variegated Fairy-wren *Malurus l lamberti* (MNHN-ZO-2014-519, MNHN-ZO-2014-520, MNHN-ZO-2014-521, RMNH.AVES.172003), Southern Emu-wren *Stripiterus m malacherus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-605), Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus monachus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-478, NMS_Z 1921.1.25, RMNH.AVES.134728), Little Wattlebird *Anthochoera c chrysoptera* (NMW 52.303, NMW 52.302), Regent Honeyeater *Anthochoera phrygia* (MNHN-ZO-2014-437), Red Wattlebird *Anthochoera c carunculata* (NMS_Z 1921.1.26), Mangrove Honeyeater *Gavicalis fasciocularis* (NMS_Z 1819.1.11), Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Caligavis c chrysops* (MNHN-ZO-2010-455), Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys* (MNHN-ZO-2014-435, MNHN-ZO-2014-436, NMW 52.267), Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus p punctatus* (RMNH.AVES.132405, NMW 57.966), Inland Thornbill *Acanthiza a apicalis* (MNHN-ZO-2012-708), Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus s sagittatus* (MNHN-ZO-2010-480), Spotted Quail-thrush *Cinlosoma p punctatum* (MNHN-ZO-2014-486, NMS_Z 1819.1.1), Eastern Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-442, MNHN-ZO-2014-443, NMS_Z 1921.1.14), Black-faced Cuckooshrike *Coracina novaehollandiae melanops* (MNHN-ZO-2014-481, MNHN-ZO-2014-484), White-bellied Cuckooshrike *Coracina papuensis artamoides* (MNHN-ZO-2011-601, MNHN-ZO-2014-482), White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor* (RMNH.AVES.124027), Grey Currawong *Strepera v versicolor* (MNHN-ZO-2010-512), Pied Currawong *Strepera g graculina* (MNHN-ZO-2014-432), Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina t tibicen* (MNHN-ZO-2014-430), Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus t torquatus* (MNHN A.C. 5506, RMNH.AVES.90505), Magpie-lark *Grallina c cyanoleuca* (MNHN-ZO-2010-493, MNHN-ZO-2010-494, NMW 51.659, NMW 51.660), White-winged Chough *Corcorax m melanorhamphos* (MNHN-ZO-2010-495, MNHN-ZO-2010-496), Scarlet Robin *Petroica b boodang* (MNHN-ZO-2011-388), Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria a australis* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-584), Hooded Robin *Melanodryas c cucullata* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1131), Brown Songlark *Cincloramphus cruralis* (MNHN-ZO-2011-600), Rufous Songlark *Cincloramphus mathewsi* (MNHN-ZO-2011-603), Bassian Thrush *Zoothera l lunulata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-485), Red-browed Finch *Neochmia t temporalis* (NMW 52.524).

Donations

Tongan Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus porphyraceus* (RMNH.AVES.213951), Samoan Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus fasciatus* (MNHN-ZO-2005-2563), Tui *Prothemadera n novaeseelandiae* (MNHN-ZO-2014-431), Polynesian Triller *Lalage m maculosa* (MNHN-ZO-2016-523).

=>> King Island, Tasmania (8 - 27 December 1802) (n= 14)

King Island Emu *Dromaius minor* (MNHN-ZO-2012-610, C.G.U. 9588 (see former), MNHN-ZO-2012-611, MZUT AV2661), Australian Ibis *Threskiornis m moluccus* (Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.213), Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2016-507, RMNH.AVES.87047, RMNH.AVES.87048), Gray Goshawk *Accipiter n novaehollandiae* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2157, MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2159, MSNPV CV0035), Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo n novaeguinea* (MNHN-ZO-2014-414), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua g galerita* (MNHN-ZO-2014-403), Strong-billed Honeyeater *Melithreptus validirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2010-453), Dusky Robin *Melanodryas v vittata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-533),.

=>> Kangaroo Island, South Australia (2 January - 1 February 1803) (n= 7)

Kangaroo Island Emu *Dromaius baudinianus* (MHNG 629.041, MNHN-ZO-AC-A3525 (see former)), Brush Bronzewing *Phaps e elegans* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-2657, MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-388, RMNH.AVES.87782), Australian Masked Owl *Tyto n novaehollandiae* (MNHN-ZO-2014-456), Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum* (RMNH.AVES.255063), Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo *Zanda funerea whiteae* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3537).

=>> Eyre Peninsula, South Australia (6 - 7 February 1803)

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=>> King George Sound, Western Australia (17 February - 1 March 1803) (n= 3)

Musk Duck *Birziura l lobata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-397, MNHN-ZO-2014-398), Western Corella *Cacatua p pastinator* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-77).

=>> Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia (16 - 23 March 1803) (n= 6)

Western Grasswren *Amytornis textilis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-534, MNHN-ZO-2014-535), White-cheeked Honeyeater *Phylidonyris n gouldii* (MNHN-ZO-2014-527), Brown Honeyeater *Lichmera i indistincta* (MNHN-ZO-2014-537), Pied Honeyeater *Certhionyx variegatus* (MNHN-ZO-2010-448), Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis occidentalis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-272).

=>> Kupang Bay, Timor (4 June - 7 July 1803) (n= 2)

Azure Kingfisher *Ceryx azureus ruficollaris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-418, MNHN-ZO-2014-419).

=>> Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia - Port Louis, Mauritius (7 July - 7 August 1803) (n = 1)

Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna pacifica* (NMS_Z 1929.186.88).

=>> Port Louis, Port Louis district, Mauritius (7 August - 16 December 1803) (n= 27+10)

Helmeted Guineafowl *Numida meleagris mitratus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-589, MNHN-ZO-2014-475, NMS_Z 1819.1.70), Eastern Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-532), Mascarene Swiftlet *Aerodramus francica* (MNHN-ZO-2014-429), Mauritius Kestrel *Falco punctatus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-388, RMNH.AVES.87290), Grey-headed Lovebird *Agapornis c canus* (NMW 8.332, NMW 8.333), Mauritius Cuckoo-shrike *Lalage typica* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2000-751), Mascarene Paradise-flycatcher *Terpsiphone bourbonnensis desolata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-526, MNHN-ZO-2014-441), Mauritius Olive White-eye *Zosterops chloronothus* (MNHN A.C. 10310), Mauritius Grey White-eye *Zosterops mauritianus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-445, RMNH.AVES.133473), Mascarene Martin *Phedina borbonica* (MNHN-ZO-2014-518, RMNH.AVES.124.743), Red Fody *Foudia madagascariensis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-492, MNHN-ZO-2014-494, MNHN-ZO-2014-513, NMW 34.035), Mauritius Fody *Foudia rubra* (MNHN-ZO-2014-493, MNHN-ZO-2014-495), Common Waxbill *Estrilda astrild* (MNHN-ZO-2014-496), Red Avadavat *Amandava a amandava* (MNHN-ZO-2016-519, MNHN-ZO-2014-497, MNHN-ZO-2014-498).

Donations

Pink-necked Green Pigeon *Treron vernans* (MNHN-ZO-2014-455), Grey-rumped Treeswift *Hemiprocne*

l longipennis (MNHN-ZO-2014-427), Barred Buttonquail *Turnix suscitator* (MNHN-ZO-2011-591), Cerulean Kingfisher *Alcedo coerulescens* (MNHN-ZO-2006-559, MNHN-ZO-2006-560), Lineated Barbet *Psilopogon l lineata* (MNHN-ZO-2008-758), Purple-naped Lory *Lorius domicella* (Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.44, NMW 49.822), Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot *Loriculus pusillus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-113), Javan Myna *Acridotheres javanicus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-540).

=>> Cape Town, Western Cape (3 - 24 January 1804) (n= 4+3)

Common Ostrich *Struthio camelus australis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-536), Southern Black Bustard *Afrotis atra* (MNHN-ZO-2014-447), Spotted Eagle Owl *Bubo a africanus* (MNHN-ZO-2010-258), Crowned Hornbill *Tockus alboterminatus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-413).

Donations

Western Crested Guinea fowl *Guttera vverreauxi* (MNHN-ZO-2011-590), Blue-throated Roller *Eurystomus gularis* (MNHN-ZO-2007-207), Variable Sunbird *Cinnyris v venustus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-646).

APPENDIX 2

This is a supplement to Jansen (2016a), as the new registration numbers are now placed behind the specimens (when present), and some additional specimens were found. For not all species the subspecies are known, order according to del Hoyo & Collar (2014, 2016).

Jean Macé

Yellow-footed Green-Pigeon *Treron phoenicopterus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-140), Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala* (MNHN A.C. 14085 Exit), Black-headed Ibis *Theristicus melanocephalus* (MNHN A.C. 14106 Not found), Little Cormorant *Phalacrocorax niger* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-164), Brahmy Kite *Haliastur indus girrenera* (MNHN A.C. 149 Not found), Indian Roller *Coracias benghalensis* (MNHN A.C. 3270 Exit), Asian Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis* (MNHN A.C. 3371 Not found), White-breasted Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis* (MNHN A.C. 3453 Not found), Blue-throated Barbet *Psilopogon asiaticus* (MNHN-ZO-2007-766), Black-rumped Flameback *Dinopium benghalense* (MNHN-ZO-2009-910, MNHN-ZO-2009-911), Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos m macei* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1996-926, MNHN-ZO-MO-1996-927), Black-hooded Oriole *Oriolus xanthornus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-516), Rosy Minivet *Pericrocotus roseus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-684, MNHN-ZO-2012-676), Bar-bellied Cuckooshrike *Coracina striata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-479), Indian Cuckooshrike *Coracina macei* (MNHN-ZO-2012-679), Ashy Woodswallow *Artamus fuscus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-515, MNHN A.C. 9623 Not found), Common Iora *Aegithina tiphia* (MNHN-ZO-2014-528, MNHN A.C. 10279 Exit), White-throated Fantail *Rhipidura albicollis* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1147), Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-599), Bronzed Drongo *Dicrurus aeneus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-539), Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus paradiseus* (MNHN A.C. 9734 Not found), Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea styani* (MNHN-ZO-2014-524), Rufous Treepie *Dendrocitta vagabunda* (MNHN-ZO-2014-439, MNHN-ZO-2014-440), House Crow *Corvus splendens* (MNHN A.C. 5451 Not found), Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos levaillantii* (MNHN A.C. 5435 Not found), Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis* (MNHN A.C. 9475 Not found), Ashy-crowned Sparrow-lark *Eremopterix griseus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-538, MNHN A.C. 7364g Not found), Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-604), Paddyfield Pipit *Anthus rufulus* (MNHN A.C. 8207 Not found), Red-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer* (MNHN A.C. 8362 Not found, MNHN A.C. 8364 Not found), Asian Pied Starling *Gracupica contra* (MNHN-ZO-2014-480), Verditer Flycatcher *Eumyias thalassinus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-490, MNHN-ZO-2014-491), Purple-rumped Sunbird *Leptocoma zeylonica* (MNHN-ZO-2012-649), Baya Weaver *Ploceus philippinus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-511, MNHN-ZO-2014-512).

Unknown: *Acrocephalus ssp* (MNHN A.C. 8703 Not found), Thrush *Zoothera ssp.* (MNHN A.C. 8390 Not found).

APPENDIX 3

In parentheses species and then individuals from 803 specimens of 297 species (list 3, 8, 10 and 11 per Jansen 2016b).

Cacatoës (7/20), Psittacus (18/74), Touraco (1/1), Bucco (1/4), Picus (2/3), Cuculus (7/13), Oiseaux du Proye (14/23), Strix (2/5), Caprimulgus (1/2), Lanius (5/9), Tyrannus (3/14), Muscivora (11/39), Muscivora (7/23), Turdus (20/39), Oriolus (1/1), Etournoux (2/10), Loxia (16/65), Geure affaire (1/1), Emberiza (2/3), Gracula (4/12), Corvus (5/8), Coracias (1/1), Paradisea (1/1), Parus (3/18), Alauda (2/2), Sylvia (7/16), Hirundo (4/11), Upupa (1/1), Grive (3/5), Certhia / Surrier (9/25), Guere surrier (8/16), Drongo (2/4), Geure nouveau (1/2), Geure nouveaux (2/2), Pie (4/14), Nouveaux geure (1/1), Buceros (3/9), Alcedo (11/24), Merops (2/6), Promerops (1/1) (du Cap), Columba (10/32), Phasianus (1/3) (Parkinsonia), Phasianus (1/1), Perdix (5/21), Trydactyla (1/2), Numida (2/4), Phoenicoptera (1/1), Diomedea (3/5), Procellaria (4/19), Anas (9/32), Cygnus noir (1/4), Urinator (2/6), Aptenodytes (2/4), Recurvirostra (2/8), Larus (9/21), Fregata (1/1), Carbo (3/8), Sula (2/7), Phaeton (1/1), Pelecanus (1/1), Messenger (1/1), Glareola (1/3), Ardea (11/31), Rallus (2/9), Hameatopus (2/6), Platalea (1/1), Scolopax (4/6), Mycteria (1/1), Tantalus (2/2), Hydrogallus (2/7), Parra (2/7), Charadrius (8/12), Otis (1/2), Struthio (1/1), Rhea (1/6).

APPENDIX 4

Australian bird specimens (34) from the Leverian Museum still present in NMW. If only two registration numbers are between brackets the specimen has been located, if only one registration number the specimens has not been located.

From Dalrymple Bay (per annotations in the Acquisition book)

Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis flabelliformis* (1806.III.109 = NMW 50.890), Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus* (1806.III.110 = NMW 50.876), Tasman Native Hen *Tribonyx mortierii* (1806.III.102 = NMW 48.681), Sooty Tern *Onychoprion fuscata serrata* (1806.III.114 = NMW 48.937), Green Rosella *Platycercus caledonicus* (1806.III.115 = NMW 50.288), Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* (1806.III.119 = NMW 36.088), Yellow-throated Honeyeater *Lichenostomus flavicollis* (1806.III.120 = NMW 52.170), Spotted Quail-thrush *Cinclosoma punctatum ssp* (1806.III.112 = NMW 57.419, 1806.III.112a = NMW 57.420), Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica* (1806.III.116 = NMW 57.683, 1806.III.116a = NMW 57.684), Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (1806.III.124 = NMW 43.463).

Birds that entered the acquisition books as 1806.III.121, 122 and 123 represent unknown specimens.

From Botany Bay (per annotations in the Acquisition book)

Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus* (1806.III.111 = NMW 50.880), Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* (1806.III.113 = NMW 50.826), Australian Gannet *Sula serrator* (1806.III.165), Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna* (1806.II.178 = NMW 49.947), Scarlet Myzomela *Myzomela sanguinolenta* (1806.III.117 = NMW 52.059), Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis* (1806.III.118).

With no specific collecting locality

Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* (1806.III.162), Wonga Pigeon *Leucosarcia melanoleuca* (1806.III.95 = NMW 48.566), Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides* (1806.III.93 = NMW 50.453), Australian Owllet Nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus* (1806.III.61 = NMW 50.472), White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica* (1806.III.171 = NMW 47.479), White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae* (1806.III.185 = NMW 12.280), Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus* (1806.III.159), Masked Owl *Tyto novaehollandiae* (1806.III.92 = NMW 49.754), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (1806.III.180 = NMW 50.022), Glossy Black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami* (1806.III.75 = NMW 50.025, 1806.III.75a = NMW 50.027), Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla* (1806.III.82 = NMW 49.969), Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* (1806.III.87 = NMW 50.392), Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* (1806.III.161 = NMW 51.018), Variegated Fairy-wren *Malurus lamberti* (1806.III.85 = NMW 43.672), Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* (1806.III.77 = NMW 52.075), Regent Honeyeater *Xanthomyza phrygia* (1806.III.18), Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys* (1806.III.129 = NMW 43.833), Eastern Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus* (1806.III.80 = NMW 57.789), Striated Pardalote *Pardalote striatus* (1806.III.84), Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (1806.III.86), Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina* (1806.III.142 = NMW 51.769), Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus* (1806.III.81 = NMW 51.753), Australian Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis calliope* (1806.III.83), Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata* (1806.III.76 = NMW 52.390).

We find bird references from Australia in the Lever Catalogue (Anon 1806) for example in Lots 44, 62, 183, 184, 533, 1032, 1035, 1097, 1300, 2224, 2228, 2700, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2787, 2788, 2789, 3288, 4080, 4095, 4830, 5795, 6057 and 6587.

Largen (1987) could confirm the purchase of a Scarlet Robin *Petroica boodang* (LIVCM D534) for Lord Derby at the auction but is no longer held in Liverpool (Tony Parker *in litt.* 13 October 2016).

APPENDIX 5

Vienna specimens (44 still present) are noted in the acquisition books from 1806 onwards with annotations that Australia was their origin. Excluded are the purchases from the Lever Museum, which can be found in a separate appendix. Most specimens checked by Hans-Martin Berg, Anita Gamauf and myself. The 1815 donations/purchases are part of the Treaty of Vienna (1815), unknown is, if the other donators Dufresne, Bécoeur and Lalande also participated as part of consequences of the treaty. The specimens from Australia that arrived as part of the 1815 transactions are mentioned below. The Timor Figbird *Sphecotheres viridis* (NMW 52.648) that was already in 1806 in NMW, and only collected at the Baudin expedition, shows that birds from the Baudin expedition had ended up in the Vienna collection before 1806.

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (1806.II.53 = NMW 73.217), Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa* (1806.II.50), Brush Cuckoo *Cacomantis variolosus* (1806.II.29 = NMW 50.891), White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae* (1806.II.44), Little Pied Cormorant *Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos* (1806.II.36 = NMW 49.551), Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (1806.II.33 = NMW 13.504), Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (1806.II.24), Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (1806.II.45 = NMW 49.602), Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter c. cirrocephalus* (adult female, dated May 1801) (1806.I.67d = NMW 49.638), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita* (1806.I.404 = NMW 50.041), Green Rosella *Platycercus caledonicus* (1806.I.96 (supplement) = NMW 50.309), Turquoise Parakeet *Neophema pulchella* (1806.I.397 = NMW 50.707), Musk Lorikeet *Glosopsitta concinna* (1806.I.394 = NMW 49.927), Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* (1806.I.624, 1806.I.624a), Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picummus* (1806.I.appendix.113 = NMW 51.904, collected November 1803), Varied Sittella *Daphoenositta chrysoptera* (1806.II.35), Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus* (1806.II.16 = NMW 57.566), New-Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (1806.II.37), Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis* (1801.I.601 = NMW 52.317), White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus* (1806.II.40 = NMW 52.032), Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata* (1806.II.38), Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus* (1806.II.30 = NMW 52.345), Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus sagittatus* (1806.II.43), Willie-wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys* (1806.II.13 = NMW 51.231), Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis* (1806.II.15 = NMW 52.420).

Unidentified are: 1806.I.61b *Circus* (not found); 1806.I.746 *Procellaria* (not found); 1806.I.77 Kite (donated); 1806.I.85c *Strix* (not found); 11806.I.406a Cockatoo (not found); 1806.I.409 *Psittacus* (not found); 1806.I.409a *Psittacus* (not found); 1806.I.390 *Psittacus* (not found); 1806.I.398 *Psittacus* (not found); 806.I.124 *Malurus* (not found); 1806.I.125 *Malurus* (not found); 1806.I.538 *Meliphaga* (not found); 1806.I.540 *Meliphaga* (not found); 1806.I.156 *Turdus?* (not found).

Specimens that arrived in 1810 due to exchange with MNHN

Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* (1810.XXIII.3 = NMW 50.391), Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (1810.XXIII.6 = NMW 5.206), White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorhynchus* (1810.XXIII.2 = NMW 5.464).

Specimens that arrived in 1815 (including some birds from Timor)

With MNHN

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (1815.XXXVI.83 = NMW 48.097), Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata* (1815.XXXVI.108 = not found), Musk Duck *Birziura l. lobata* (1815.XXXVI.109 = not found), Rose-crowned Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus regina flavicollis* (1815.XXXVI.87 = NMW 48.251), Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis* (1815.XXXVI.97 = not found), Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris*

(1815.XXXVI.4 = NMW 44.151), Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae* (1815.XXXVI.75 = not found), Green Rosella *Platycercus caledonicus brownii* (1815.XXXVI.13 = NMW 50.286), Australian King Parrot *Alisterus scapularis* (1815.XXXVI.12 = not found), White-bellied Bush Chat *Saxicola gutturalis* (1815.XXXVI.46 = NMW 12.359), Five-coloured Munia *Lonchura quincolor* (1815.XXXVI.117 = NMW 35.569), Beautiful Firetail *Stagonopleura bella* (1815.XXXVI.67 = NMW 52.400).

Unknown: Cuckoo (1815.XXXVI.27 = not found), 'Psittacus fasciatus' (1815.XXXVI.10 = not found), *Philedon macul*' (1815.XXXVI.39 = not found), 'Corvi paradoxo spec. vicina (rara).

With Louis Dufresne

Australian Shoveler *Anas rhynchotis* (1815.XXXVII.14 = NMW 13.600), Timor Green Pigeon *Teron psittaceus* (1815.XXXVII.16 = NMW 65.863), Buff-banded Rail *Hypotaenidia philippensis meliori* (1815.XXXVII.23 = NMW 4.583), Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (1815.XXXVII.27 = NMW 49.153), Western Rosella *Platycercus icterotis* (1815.XXXVII.19 = NMW 50.314), Yellow-throated Honeyeater *Nesoptilotis flavicollis* (1815.XXXVII.33 = NMW 52.164), Streaky-breasted Honeyeater *Meliphaga reticulatus* (1815.XXXVII.34 = NMW 35.339), Orange-sided Thrush *Geokichla p peronii* (1815.XXXVII.32 = NMW 13.310), Timor Sparrow *Padda fuscata* (1815.XXXVII.38 = NMW 35.570).

Unknown: 'Pie grièche' (1815.XXXVII.35 = not found),

With M. Bécoeur

Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (1815.XXXVII.121 = NMW 39.046), Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys* (1815.XXXVII.77 = NMW 52.648).

With M. Lalande

Nankeen Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (1815.XXXVII.252 = NMW 47.446), Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* (1815.XXXVII.214 = NMW 50.823), Western Rosella *Platycercus icterotis* (1815.XXXVII.196 = NMW 50.313), Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans* (1815.XXXVII.198 = not found), Elegant Parrot *Neophema e elegans* (1815.XXXVII.200 = NMW 50.358), Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta c concinna* (1815.XXXVII.235 = NMW 49.944), Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus* (1815.XXXVII.240a = not found), Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus* (1815.XXXVII.241 = NMW 57.966), Magpie-lark *Grallina c cyanoleuca* (1815.XXXVII.225 = NMW 51.659), Magpie-lark *Grallina c cyanoleuca* (1815.XXXVII.225a = NMW 51.660), Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis* (1815.XXXVII.239 = NMW 52.524), Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata guttata* (1815.XXXVII.240 = NMW 52.401).

APPENDIX 6

Bauer specimens

Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa* (NMW 49.449), Australasian Shoveler *Anas rhynchotis* (NMW 49.436), Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides* (NMW 50.469), Australian Owllet-nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus* (NMW 50.471), Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans* (NMW 48.532), Bar-shouldered Dove *Geopelia humeralis* (NMW 48.492), Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus* (NMW 50.980, 50.985), Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis* (NMW 48.571), Cape Petrel *Daption capense australe* (NMW 48.845), White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae* (NMW 49.294), Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* (NMW 49.198), Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus* (NMW 48.963), Lesser Noddy *Anous tenuirostris* (NMW 70.532), Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus* (NMW 48.934), Fairy Tern *Sternula nereis* (NMW 48.942), Forest Kingfisher *Todiramphus macleayii* (NMW 9.162), Blue-winged Kookaburra *Dacelo leachii* (NMW 50.545), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (NMW 50.020, 50.021), Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami* (NMW 50.024), Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus* (NMW 50.006, 50.008), Pale-headed Rosella *Platycercus adscitus* (NMW 50.292), Australian Ringneck *Barnardius zonarius* (NMW 50.320), Ground Parrot *Pezoporus wallicus* (NMW 50.697), Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysostoma* (NMW 50.357), Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* (NMW 51.019), Southern Emu-wren *Stipiturus malachurus* (NMW 51.606), New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (NMW 52.235), White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus* (NMW 52.021), Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* (NMW 52.076), Tawny-crowned Honeyeater *Gliciphila melanops* (NMW 52.093), Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia* (NMW 52.105), Noisy Niner *Manorina melanocephala* (NMW

52.279), Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus* (NMW 51.951), White-browed Babbler *Pomatostomus superciliosus* (NMW 51.450), Eastern Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus* (NMW 51.777, 51.778), Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica* (NMW 51.682), Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus* (NMW 51.435), Black-faced Cuckooshrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (NMW 43.375), Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina* (NMW 51.768), Grey Currawong *Strepera versicolor* (NMW 51.771), White-browed Woodswallow *Artamus superciliosus* (NMW 51.630), Little Woodswallow *Artamus minor* (NMW 51.651), Paperbark Flycatcher *Myiagra nana* (NMW 51.265), White-winged Chough *Corcorax melanorhamphos* (NMW 52.705), Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea* (NMW 51.106), Scarlet Robin *Petroica boodang* (NMW 51.090, 51.091), Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis* (NMW 51.879), Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans* (NMW 51.068), Mistletoebird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* (NMW 51.942), Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata* (NMW 52.389), Australasian Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae* (NMW 52.370).

APPENDIX 7

Birds in Temminck 1803-1804, 1807 (39 specimens), which could be identified and originated from Australia. The majority was most likely acquired due to exchanges with MNHN (therefore from the Baudin expedition), although few birds were purchased at auctions, for example at the W.S. Boers auction (Jansen 2017b).

Not checked = not physical checked if this specimen is present to date, mainly due to the closure of the museum. Specimens already mentioned in appendix 1 are not repeated here.

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1803-04: 16, Temminck 1807: 162, N°559) (not present anymore), Brown Quail *Coturnix ypsilophora* (Temminck 1803-04: 159, Temminck 1807: 159, N°681) (various early specimens without data), Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea* (Temminck 1803-04: 175, Temminck 1807: 192, N°771) (not checked), Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* (Temminck 1803-04: 175, Temminck 1807: 189, N°572) (not checked), Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1803-04: 133, Temminck 1807: 38, N°852) (not checked), White-bellied Storm Petrel *Fregetta grallaria* (Temminck 1807: 188, N°832) (not checked), Cape Petrel *Daption capense* (Temminck 1807: 188, N°773) (not present anymore), White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1803-04: 147, Temminck 1807: 166, N°64) (not present anymore), Black-faced Cormorant *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Temminck 1803-04: 180, Temminck 1807: 195, N°769) (various early specimens without data), Red-kneed Dotterel *Erythrogonys cinctus* (Temminck 1807: 172, 259-260, N°979) (not checked), Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Temminck 1807: 179, N°932) (not present anymore), Brown Skua *Stercorarius antarcticus* (Temminck 1807: 187, N°1023) (not checked), Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1807: 12-13, N°958) (various early specimens without data), White bellied Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (Temminck 1807: 8, N°569) (not present anymore), Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus* (Temminck 1803-04: 112, Temminck 1807: 20, N°542) (various early specimens without data), Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius* (Temminck 1803-04: 119, Temminck 1807: 24, N°330) (various early specimens without data), Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans* (Temminck 1803-04: 120, Temminck 1807: 27, N°498, Temminck 1807: 28, N°752) (various early specimens without data), Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* (Temminck 1803-04: 120, Temminck 1807: 28, N°810) (various early specimens without data), Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla* (Temminck 1803-04: 119, Temminck 1807: 26, N°142, Temminck 1807: 28, N°537) (various early specimens without data), Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1807: 138, N°965) (not checked), Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* (Temminck 1807: 50 & 204, N°600) (not checked), Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis* (Temminck 1807: 51, N°962) (not present any longer), Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus* (Temminck 1803-04: 132, Temminck 1807: 38, N°511) (not checked), Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia* (Temminck 1803-04: 49, Temminck 1807: 89, N°460, Dekker & Quaisser 2006: 68) (not checked), Speckled Warbler *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus* (Temminck 1807: 129, 244, N°997) (not checked), Timor Figbird *Sphecotheres viridis* (Temminck 1803-04: 27, Temminck 1807: 50 & 204, N°320) (not checked), Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1807: 45, N°49) (not checked), White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor* (Temminck 1807: 116, 241, N°1002) (not checked), Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys* (Temminck 1807: 116, 240, N°865) (not checked), Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen* (Temminck 1803-04: 36, Temminck 1807: 54, N°855) (not present any longer).

After 1807, several more specimens from the Baudin expedition arrived like: Brush Bronzewing (RMNH.AVES.87782), Red-backed Button-quail *Turnix maculosus* (RMNH.AVES.87424), Barred Button-quail *Turnix suscitator* (RMNH.AVES.87419), Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella* (RMNH.AVES.87567) (van der Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997) and Mauritius Kestrel *Falco punctatus* (RMNH.AVES.87290).

APPENDIX 8

From literature and museum collections 27 Superb Lyrebirds *Menura novaehollandiae* are known, from most the current whereabouts are unknown;

1. 26 January 1798, upper reaches of the Nepean River, Bargo, John Price, unknown collection, this specimen was sent via John Hunter to England (Collins 1804; Chisholm 1955, 1960 (17); Smith 1968);
2. 30 March - 1 April 1798, between Bargo and Mittagong, three birds, James Wilson, unknown collection, via John Wilson and John Hunter two specimens (the other was spoiled) and one egg arrived in England (Chisholm 1955, 1960);
3. February 1799, along the Hawkesbury River north of Port Jackson, George Bass, unknown collection, sent to Joseph Banks and arrived in August 1800 (Collins 1804 (65); Bowden 1952 (83); Chisholm 1955 (9); Estensen 2005 (120); Pigott & Jesop 2007 (210));
4. April - September 1800, two birds, sent by Philip Gidley King in September 1800 to David Collins in 1801, these specimens arrived at the Linnean Society of London, and were sold by auction at 10 November 1863 (3 specimens in Lot 96) (Davies 1802 (209); Chisholm 1955 (9), 1960 (31));
5. < 1801, a specimen was in the collection of (Jacques?) Desray in 1801 (Audebert & Vieillot 1801 (39-42));
6. c 1801, two birds were in the showroom from John Thompson, the taxidermist for the British Museum (Latham 1801 (271-272); Audebert & Vieillot 1801 (vii), 1801 (39-42); Anon. 1811 (487));
7. July 1801 - October 1805, Ferdinand Bauer, NMW 51.019, the bird arrived in 1826 (Norst 1989; Schifter 1992 (50));
8. c 1801-1807, two birds were sent by Margaret Catchpole to Elisabeth Cobold, one bird is still present but the other was destroyed by insects in the Ipswich Museum (Cobold 1845 (xii, 374); Chisholm 1960 (57-58); Damian Etherington *in litt.* 13 October 2015);
9. 20 June - 18 November 1802, 3 birds, possibly collected by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, brought back with the Baudin expedition (arrived in 1803 in France on-board of *Le Naturaliste*). Two were still present in 1822 in MNHN, one was depicted on a watercolor by Lesueur (dated 1807), to date there are 3 old unspecified specimens in MNHN that could be the two, MNHN A.C. 3939 (male), 3933 (unsexed) and 3934 (female) (Péron 1811, Deleuze 1823 (346); Altmann 2012 (255); Milius 2013 (174));
10. < 1803, two specimens are crossed in the Ms catalogue from the private collection from Coenraad Jacob Temminck, implying they left the collection (Temminck 1803-04);
11. 1800-1805, a specimen was sent by William Paterson to Joseph Banks (Chisholm 1960 (29));
12. 1800-1805, one bird donated by Charles Jenkinson to William Bullock. At the Bullock sale in 1819 six birds were offered for sale as in the successive sale of the Hullett collection a female was offered for sale (Bullock 1810 (30); Bullock 1819; Anon. 1819 (lot 47));
13. < 1806, Adult male and female, registered as NMW 1806.I.614 (adult male) and 1801.1.624a (female?) are still present;
14. c. 1806, Juvenile male, was sold at the auction of the Lever Museum in 1806, and purchased for the NMW, the specimen is registered as NMW 51018. This bird is most likely painted by Sydenham Edwards (Chisholm 1960 (38); Johnson & Hewett 1979; Bauernfeind 2004 (564));
15. c. 1807, two males and two females, they might be the - still present - old specimens with additional date, RMNH.AVES 166244 (female), RMNH.AVES. 166260 (immature male) and RMNH.AVES.166266 (adult male) (Temminck 1807 (pp. 138 & doubles pp. 28)).

APPENDIX 9

Birds collected in Australia by Labillardière, that could be extracted from the Acquisition books of MNHN and from Stresemann (1953b: 100-102) and Whittell (1954: 36-39).

Still present in MNHN (24 December 2016):

Brown Quail *Synoicus ypsilophorus* (MNHN-ZO-2016-513; Australia), Pacific Gull *Larus pacificus* (MNHN A.C. 14457; Australia), Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana* (MNHN-ZO-2016-508: Nuyts Archipelago), Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (female) (MNHN A.C. 593; Tasmania), Superb Fairywren *Malurus cyaneus* (MNHN-ZO-2016-515, MNHN-ZO-2016-516), Black-headed honeyeater *Melithreptus affinis* (MNHN-ZO-2010-471; Australia), Yellow-throated Honeyeater *Lichenostomus flavicollis* (MNHN-ZO-2010-465; Australia), Yellow Wattlebird *Anthochaera paradoxa* (Stresemann 1953: 100-102), Singing Honeyeater *Gavicalis virescens* (MNHN-ZO-2010-452; Australia), Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea* (MNHN-ZO-2016-518; Australia), Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata* (MNHN-ZO-2016-521, Australia).

Not found, but perhaps present:

Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* (Whittell 1954: 36-39), Cape Barren Goose *Cereopsis novaehollandiae* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), White-faced Storm Petrel *Pelagodroma marina* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), Sooty Oystercatcher *Haemotopus fuliginosus* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* (MNHN A.C. 13439), Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* (MNHN A.C. 13449), Green Rosella *Platycercus caledonicus* (Whittell 1954: 36-39), Ground Parrot *Pezoporus wallicus* (Whittell 1954: 36-39), Strong-billed Honeyeater *Melithreptus validirostris* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), Grey shrike-Thrush *Coluricincla harmonica* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa* (MNHN A.C. 9406, Egg No 146; Australia), Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata* (MNHN A.C. 6545; Australia).

Unknown: 'Honeyeater ssp' (MNHN A.C. 10089; Australia), 'Turdus phaeolopterus' (MNHN A.C. 8503).

Not collected in Australia (contra Stresemann 1953b) but elsewhere, and still present:

Fairy Prion *Pachyptila turtur* (= Waigeo) (MNHN-MO-ZO-1996-1041), Pacific Swift *Apus pacificus* (= Sunda Islands) (MNHN-ZO-2016-514), Brown-throated Sunbird *Anthreptes malacensis* (= Moluccas) (MNHN A.C. 10648).

APPENDIX 10

Specimens taken from notes in Dufresne (1818), the actual specimens were checked (partly) by author but most work was done by Bob McGowan (*in litt.* 22 September 2016). Only birds from Timor and Australia taken in account and excluding the species already mentioned in appendix 1 that have been located (total are 81 specimens in NMS).

Not found (but most likely vanished)

Brown Quail *Synoicus ypsilophorus* (Dufresne 1818: 54, Australia, 3 birds), Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* (Dufresne 1818: 31, Australia), Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata* (Dufresne 1818: 32, Australia), Australasian Shoveler *Anas r. rhynchotis* (Dufresne 1818: 32, Australia), Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera* (Dufresne 1818: 80, from Sydney), Barred Dove *Geopelia maugeus* (Dufresne 1818: 80, Australia = Timor), Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis* (Dufresne 1818: 46, Australia), Little Penguin *Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae* (Dufresne 1818: 35, Australia), Cape Petrel *Daption capense* (Dufresne 1818: 36, Australia), Australian Ibis *Threskiornis moluccus* (Dufresne 1818: 40, Australia), Bush Thick-knee *Burhinus grallarius* (Dufresne 1818: 48, Australia), Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica baueri* (Dufresne 1818: 43, Australia), Pacific Baza *Aviceda subcristata* (Dufresne 1818: 3, Australia), Common Hoopoe *Upupa epops africana* (Dufresne 1818: 11, Australia = South Africa), Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus l. lathami* (Dufresne 1818: 22, one not found), Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans* (Dufresne 1818: 21, Australia, 3 birds not found), Ground Parrot *Pezoporus w wallicus* (Dufresne 1818: 20, Australia), Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysostoma* (Dufresne 1818: 21, Australia, two not found), Australian King Parrot *Alisterus scapularis* (Dufresne 1818: 20, 3 birds Australia), Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus ten-*

uirostris (Dufresne 1818: 87), Timor Figbird *Sphecotheres viridis* (Dufresne 1818: 16, Australia = Timor), Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus* (Dufresne 1818: 5, one not found), Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus* (Dufresne 1818: 16, Australia), Timor Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hyacinthinus* (Dufresne 1818: 71, Timor).

Destroyed

Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Dufresne 1818: 32, Australia, destroyed in May 1892), Glossy Swiftlet *Collocalia esculenta neglecta* (Dufresne 1818: 63, Timor, destroyed in May 1892), Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans* (Dufresne 1818: 80, from Tasmania, destroyed in October 1894), White-bellied Storm Petrel *Fregetta g grallaria* (Dufresne 1818: 36, Australia, destroyed in December 1906), Nankeen Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (Dufresne 1818: 41, Australia, destroyed in November 1892), Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* (Dufresne 1818: 44, Australia, destroyed in December 1916), Eastern Osprey *Pandion haliaetus cristatus* (Dufresne 1818: 1, Australia, destroyed December 1906), Azure Kingfisher *Ceyx azureus* (Dufresne 1818: 29, Timor, destroyed in 1892), Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo n novaeguinea* (Dufresne 1818: 29, destroyed in 1929), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (Dufresne 1818: 22, destroyed in May 1892), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua g galerita* (Dufresne 1818: 22, destroyed in May 1892, one not found), Superb Lyrebird *Menura n novaehollandiae* (Dufresne 1818: 52, Australia, two birds, destroyed in November 1907), Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus* (Dufresne 1818: 75, Australia, one destroyed in December 1892), White-cheeked Honeyeater *Phylidonyris niger* (Dufresne 1818: 15, Australia, destroyed in 1930), New-Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (Dufresne 1818: 87, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis* (Dufresne 1818: 87, Australia, destroyed 1892), Strong-billed Honeyeater *Melithreptus validirostris* (Dufresne 1818: 87, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Tawny-crowned Honeyeater *Gliciphila melanops* (Dufresne 1818: 87, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Brush Wattlebird *Anthochaera chrysoptera* (Dufresne 1818: 87, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys* (Dufresne 1818: 15, Timor = Australia, destroyed November 1892), Magpie-Lark *Grallina c cyanoleuca* (Dufresne 1818: 78, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Bassian Thrush *Zoothera lunulata halmaturina* (Dufresne 1818: 66, Australia, destroyed in October 1930), Pied Bush Chat *Saxicola caprata* (Dufresne 1818: 74, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata particeps* (Dufresne 1818: 56, Australia = Timor, destroyed in May 1892), Timor Sparrow *Padda fuscata* (Dufresne 1818: 56, Australia = Timor, destroyed in May 1892).

Unknown: Booby *ssp* (Dufresne 1818: 36, Australia, not found), Tern *ssp* (Dufresne 1818: 37, Australia, not found), Thrush *ssp* (Dufresne 1818: 67, Australia, two unknown species).

Chapter 3.5

René Maugé's ornithological collections from Kupang Bay, West-Timor, Indonesia, August-November 1801, with special regard to type-specimens

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For corrections on the published version see notes¹.

Abstract: The French collector René Maugé (1757-1802) conducted some bird-collecting excursions when anchored in Kupang Bay, West-Timor during his time as part of the French government-funded expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin (1754-1803). The expedition docked at Tenerife (Spanish Canary Islands), Mauritius, Australia, Timor and South Africa between 1800 and 1804. Maugé made the first collections in Timor. Specimens became dispersed after their arrival with the store-ship *Le Naturaliste* in Le Havre, France on 7 June 1803. Information concerning 153 specimens of 61 species was found in various documents and museums throughout Europe. Only the type-specimens are listed here and include data associated with them. Fifty-two species new to science were described from Maugé's Timor collections, 28 of which are still taxonomically recognised today.

Key words: Lesueur, Levillain, Péron, Birds, Timor, exploration

INTRODUCTION

The Government supported expedition bound to Australia led by commander Nicolas Thomas Baudin (1754–1803), left Le Havre, France on 19 October 1800. The French Navy 20-gun Serpente-class corvette, *Le Géographe*, and the store-ship *Le Naturaliste*, were selected for the voyage, with focus on cartography and natural history. The expedition stopped at Tenerife, Mauritius and at various places in Western Australia (for example Geographe Bay and Shark Bay) before the first ship (*Le Géographe*) docked opposite Fort Concordia in the Bay of Kupang, West-Timor on 22 August 1801. Soon to be followed by the second ship (*Le Naturaliste*) at 21 September 1801, both remained here up to 13 November 1801 when both ships departed back to Australia (see for more information, Jansen 2014c). After visiting for example Tasmania and Port Jackson (=Sydney), *Le Géographe* returned to Kupang between 6 May and 3 June 1803. *Le Naturaliste* returned to France at 7 June 1803 (French revolutionary calendar indicated as *An XI*) and *Le Géographe* at 24 March 1804 (French revolutionary calendar indicated as *An XII*). The revolutionary years can be found back on the specimens.

The designated bird-collectors and 'scientists' appointed by the Muséum nationale d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France (hereafter MNHN), were René Maugé and Stanislaus Levillain, later followed by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur after Maugé and Levillain died. Other crew-members were involved with collecting, however, Maugé, Levillain and Lesueur can be accounted for the collecting in Timor.

The Baudin expedition was the first expedition with a focus on biological exploration in this part of West-Timor and the nearby Island Semau. A few birds were collected by Caspar George Carl Reinwardt (1773–1854) in April 1821. Then followed by Salomon Müller in 1828–1829.

To the disappointment of the surviving crew no Governmental interest was shown after arrival. The deserters, as the crew-members who had fall-outs with Baudin (who died at Mauritius on 16 September 1803), and when back in France they described him as an incompetent and authoritarian leader. François Péron (1775–1810) and Louis-Claude de Saulces de Freycinet (1779–1841) took on the official expedition narrative, and – for example – Baudin was written out of large parts as landmarks were renamed (Péron 1807a, b, 1811, 1815, 1816).

There are no original lists available of the birds collected in Timor, nor are there any publications on Timor, on the 200+ specimens supposedly collected in Timor (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2126, lettre 4, 5 October 1801). A considerable number of specimens was dispersed over several schools, museums and private collectors. As part of on-going research into the Baudin expedition, all possible leads were followed up (Jansen 2014c, 2016b, 2017b), the Timorese part being published here.

MAUGÉ, LESUEUR AND LEVILLAIN

René Maugé was born in 1757 in Cély-en-Bière, in the Seine-et-Marne department near Paris, France. Nothing is known of his life prior to May 1794. In that month, he started work at the MNHN, learning taxidermy and studying natural history (Jangoux 2009: 30). Maugé was trained by Louis Dufresne (1752–1832) who taught him to skin birds properly. Aged 39, he joined the first government-funded expedition captained by Nicolas Baudin towards Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix and Puerto Rico (1796–1798) (Jangoux 2009: 30). The voyage was a success and 296 bird specimens collected by Maugé were brought back; 140+ specimens still survive (Jansen and Fuchs 2017). Aged 42, (Horner 1987: 400) he again left with Baudin on a voyage to Tenerife, Mauritius, Australia and Timor with the corvette *Le Géographe* and the store-ship *Le Naturaliste* which left Le Havre on 19 October 1800. Maugé was appointed by Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu, director of the MNHN, as one of the official expedition zoologists.

Little is known how far the expedition ventured into the interior of West-Timor during its visit between 22 August and 13 November 1801, but apparently not far (as only daytrips are noted). However, it is known that Maugé lived in a house in Kupang for a while with fellow naturalists including François Péron (Duyker 2006: 96). He went on excursions into the countryside around Kupang with Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, Pierre-François Bernier and Louis Depuch and returned with 'rich' collections on 26 August 1801 (Péron 1807a: 147). On 29 August, he joined Lesueur, Depuch and Anselme Riedlé on a reconnaissance of the hinterlands, presumably collecting as they went (Péron 1807a: 151). Maugé is recorded as having attended a dinner with Baudin on 31 August (Baudin 1974: 263–264), but by 15 September, Maugé was seriously ill with scurvy (Péron 1807a: 171). He died on board the *Le Géographe* when it was off the coast of Tasmania on 20 February 1802. He was buried on Maria Island (Baudin 1974: 340).

Maugé is often acknowledged as collector on the pedestal undersides, if not mentioned in the descriptive texts by Lesson and Vieillot. Baudin (Bonnemains *et al.* 1988: 398) mentions that Maugé collected and prepared 300 birds in his summary of activities on Timor. This differs from the letter sent by Baudin on 5 October 1801, to Jussieu (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2126, lettre 4, 5 October 1801), in here he mentions more than 200 specimens including many new species for science.

Charles-Alexandre Lesueur was born on 1 January 1778, in Le Havre, Seine-Maritime, France. At the age of 22, he left France with *Le Géographe*, ranked as assistant gunner 4th class. He is not specifically mentioned in the various diaries as a bird-collector. However, he did go out collecting with Maugé on Timor on 26 and 29 August. He was hunting 'macaques' and maybe also birds (Péron 1809: 130, Brown and Flannery 2008: 156). He collected birds either alone or in the company of Maugé in the weeks before 22 August and 15 September. That he was unofficially known as a bird-collector was demonstrated when *Le Géographe* returned to Timor around 6 May 1803 and Lesueur was recognised by the locals as *orang mati bourou* (the bird-killer man) (Péron 1807b: 257, Duyker 2006: 194). Lesueur is also acknowledged as the collector by those describing new species such as *Ardea timoriensis* (Cuvier in Lesson 1831) (but see earlier remark on fraud). Lesueur arrived back safely in France after the expedition and went on to collect in the USA and other countries for several years before his death on 12 December 1846.

Stanislaus Levillain (1774-1801) was appointed by Jussieu as a zoologist to the expedition. Levillain also joined Baudin and Maugé on the Caribbean voyage between 1796 and 1798. He actively collected birds when sailing and landing with *Le Naturaliste* and some of his specimens are still present in the MNHN. Péron stated he was in perfect health when he settled in with him and other naturalists shortly after the arrival of *Le Naturaliste* on 21 September at Kupang (Péron 1807a: 167), and may well have collected in the first few days after arrival in Kupang, as he soon became ill. He died at sea when the expedition was traveling from Timor to Tasmania, on 29 December 1801.

TIMORESE BIRD-SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY MAUGÉ AND HIS COLLEAGUES

Collecting location

In ascertaining or clarifying the collecting locality, I considered the available diaries kept by Baudin 1974, the Levillain Diary (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590) and other diaries, official reports (Péron 1807a, b, 1809), collectors' notes (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 08040, 21001, 21002, 21003, 79055-79127) and the localities within the known range of the taxon. The available information from Timor, e.g. information available from the official narrative of the voyage, mentions a day excursion at 26 August 1801 (Péron 1807a: 147) and 29 August 1801 (Péron 1807a: 151), further information on bird collecting activities could not be found by author. The expedition made no large journey's outside of Kupang during their first stay, and remained restricted to its vicinity.

With the available information on the pedestal underside (see below), the printed (glued on the pedestal) substitute label (added well after the 1850's), registration books and documents available in Le Havre, it was established that all birds from Timor were only collected during the first visit (most are documented with An XI = arrival with *Le Naturaliste* (visited only once Timor)). The best proof of this is that Péron kept track of the specimens during the second leg of the voyage and no specimens were entered during the second Timor visit (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001).

Taken in account article 76a (ICZN 1999) we find unfortunately, no original notes (e.g. labels), no collector's notes, no personal communications. For the original description see chapter available information from the specimen. So, we only have the itinerary and the expedition's narrative (Péron 1807a), that discusses two day trips collecting birds near Kupang (article 76A.1.3 (ICZN 1999)). So, summarizing, birds were only collected during the first stay at Timor in 1801 and birds were collected near Kupang Bay.

Arrival in France

All birds collected by Maugé arrived on *Le Naturaliste* in Le Havre, France in one shipment on 7 June 1803. The collection subsequently arrived at the MNHN in the week of 13-20 July 1803 (Jansen 2016b). The collections contained 154 specimens (61 species) and became - for a part - dispersed throughout France and Europe. All specimens from the expedition were the property of the French nation and no signs were found of specimens being taken home by members of the crew. Not all specimens, however, were registered and part of the collection was only roughly identified in the then known bird-families (Jansen 2016b). Comprehensive information on the MNHN birds only found its way into the registration books around 1854, more than 50 years after the expedition returned to France (ZMO-GalOis 1-5).

Specimens returned as skin and were subsequently mounted for the museum showcases. No original tags or collecting lists are known to have been brought back to France (Jansen 2015a).

Available information from the specimen

Péron did not only change names given to the various places on the Australian coast but also altered later in works the collectors of the specific specimens (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016). Labels were substituted by Péron for other groups then birds (Jangoux 2005: 5, Duyker 2006: 124), and he and Lesueur were designated as their collectors. For birds, no original labels are known, nor found. But as indicated by mentioning Levillain and Maugé as their collectors, some sort of documentation had to be present in Paris by then.

The specimen information available, part communicated by Péron (and possibly also by Lesueur) personally to the taxidermists, is situated on the pedestal underside, registration books and documents (for example those kept in Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79054-79127, see Jansen 2016b, 2017b). Information on the pedestal undersides was added after mounting the specimens in Paris. Mounting the specimens was executed by the museum's senior taxidermist Louis Dufresne (1752-1832). Other taxidermists like Michel Adrie Lalande, M Bécouer, M. Desmoulin, M. Perefile, Mlle. Charpentier and M. le Roy were also involved and Dufresne's wife. Recognisable is the handwriting from Dufresne on most specimens, in special those containing stickers and those mention his close friend René Maugé. We find for example on the sample of 69 Timorese MNHN type-specimens, names for collectors, ranging from Maugé (37), Exp. Baudin (9), Péron (2), Péron et Lesueur (4), Lesueur (2) and 15 have a sticker glued on (and hold Maugé as their collector (so 75 % are collected by Maugé)). The stickers were glued to the specimens on *Le Naturaliste* specimens directly after arrival (Jansen 2016b).

Two of the scientists who survived the expedition, François Péron and Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, provided extra information to senior taxidermist, Louis Dufresne, and other MNHN taxidermists. This information was mostly scribbled on the pedestal undersides, but is not available for all specimens. Due to a personal feud (scientific and personal business) between Péron and Baudin, the original collector names have largely disappeared (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 47-48). The birds that contained Péron and Péron et Lesueur as collector were in another hand, and part of the 'corrections' as executed by Péron. Only one note (by Péron) exists, on six bird species from the first Timor visit: Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes*, Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella*, Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus*, Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis bengalensis*, Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris* and Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher *Todiramphus australasia* (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79125).

Therefore, I designated in this paper - and therefore correcting this fraud - all specimens as collected by Maugé, despite the mention in the original type-description of Lesueur and Péron as its collectors.

Scientific names

The 53 scientific names published between 1807 and 1855 were executed by Charles-Lucien Bonaparte (1), George Cuvier (3), René Primevère Lesson (11), Coenraad Jacob Temminck (10), Jean-Louis Vieillot (25), Johann Georg Wagler (2) and William John Swainson (1). All of them visited the MNHN and some scientists mentioning the MNHN explicitly as source in the type-descriptions.

Other collectors

In 1829, the second collection from Timor arrived in Europe, collected by Salomon Müller employed by the Rijksmuseum of Natuurlijke Historie Leiden (now Naturalis). Müller, collected 178 species (196 specimens) in West-Timor and 14 species (16 specimens) at Semau. The number of type-species is 46 (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997, Dekker 2003, Dekker and Quaiser 2006).

Descriptions prior to 1829 are exclusively birds collected on the Baudin expedition. Lesson and Vieillot worked only in the MNHN and always mentioned if information was obtained from another collection. Temminck also often worked in the MNHN (van Lynden-de Bruïne 2001) and obtained a fair number of Baudin expedition birds for his private collection (Jansen 2017a). Louis Dufresne, the MNHN senior taxidermist, also had a large private collection of specimens which mostly had a MNHN origin. By 1818, his collection had been sold to the National Museum of Scotland (hereafter NMS), Edinburgh, Scotland (Sweet 1970, Cheke and Jansen 2016). The descriptions by Vieillot were largely executed before 1816 and formed part of the publication of the first part of '*Dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle*' (1816-1819). The first part appearing in September 1816 (Mathews 1911). The Baudin birds sent to the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (hereafter NMW), Vienna, Austria as part of the 'Final Act' of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 (Daszkiewicz and Bauer 2003, Bauer and Wagner 2012) also included specimens that Vieillot had examined.

Number of surviving specimens

Today, the largest batch of the surviving 395 specimens, from the original 1,055 specimens from the Baudin expedition, is housed in the MNHN. The Timor specimens have received

some evaluation in the past (Hellmayr 1914, 1916) and in recent years the type-specimens have been steadily catalogued (Voisin and Voisin 1996, 1999, 2001, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2015, Voisin *et al.* 2004, 2005, 2008). During research for this paper specimens collected by Maugé were in various collections throughout Europe. The museums which were visited are: Musée Boucher-de-Perthes, Abbeville, France, Muséum Nationale d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN), Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands (Naturalis or RMNH), the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland (NMS) and the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria (NMW). Email communication was conducted with: Muséum d'histoire naturelle - Ville de Blois, Blois; the National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., USA (USNM) and Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy, Nancy, France. Two collections that also housed Baudin specimens were l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, Rouen, France and Lycée de Moulins, Moulins, France, both unfortunately destroyed. Findings are noted in Table 3-004.

LIST OF TYPE-SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY MAUGÉ ON TIMOR

The following list summarizes the information on specimens collected in Timor during the Baudin expedition (1800-1804) (Maugé mainly given as collector). The taxonomical order and current names are those according to del Hoyo and Collar (2014, 2016).

The catalogue is structured as follows:

Protonym (original spelling ICZN 1999 art. 31.1.3.)

Author and year of publication

Publication + page (abbreviation)

Type locality (as in the original description)

Valid scientific name + Author

Publication (reference to (type-) publications and corrections of type locality and collector).

Type status

Registration-number (current and old)

Sex / age

Collecting locality

Date

Collector

Information on Pedestal underside and Pedestal label

The type locality has been fixed for all available type specimens to date to the exact collecting locality (article 76 in ICZM 1999).

Coturnix excalfactoria

Temminck

Coturnix excalfactoria Temminck, 1815, *Hist. nat. Gen. des Pige. Liv. 3* - 516 (Batavia, Timor, Moluques, Manilla, Luçon, China, Sumatra).

Synoicus chinensis chinensis (Linnaeus, 1766). - Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-468 [MNHN A.C. 12653], adult female, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal Underside: 1 - (sticker) *Asie Australe C^{ve} Le Nat^{re} / Expedit. du Capt^{ne} Baudin / an 11 / 115 / (illegible)*. 2. - *Coturnix excalfactoria / ♀ Tem / Tet. Chinensis L. / Perd. Chinensis / P. Manillensis*

Lath. / Excalfactoria chinensis / Timor / 12653 / 417 / (illegible) T. manillensis. Pedestal label: *Excalfactoria chinensis / (L.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-467 [MNHN A.C. 12647], adult male, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *No 171 Péron Maugé /*

Cap Baudin / an 11 / Le Naturaliste / 12647 / Excalfactoria chinensis / Timor / Coturnix chinensis Lath.
Pedestal label: *Excalfactoria chinensis / (L.) / Exp. Baudin Timor.*

Comments. Many individuals were examined by Temminck, including birds from Batavia (Java), Moluccas, Timor, Manilla, Luçon and from China. The Timorese specimens were catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Labo-

ratory, ZMO-GalOis 4), and for a long time represented the sole specimens in MNHN, to be followed by a bird from Batavia by Pierre-Médard Diard which arrived in 1821. One of the type localities (Timor), is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck named this species *excalfactoria* or 'warming, heating' (Jobling 2017).

Columba bitorquata

Temminck

Columba bitorquata Temminck, 1809, *Hist. nat. Gen. des Pig. Liv. 86: pl. 40 (l'Inde).*
Streptopelia bitorquata (Temminck, 1809). See Hellmayr 1914: 91 and Voisin *et al.* 2005: 850-851. - Now.

Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-536 [MNHN A.C. 11464], adult, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Australia / L. Naturaliste. / Cap. Baudin / M. Maugé / 11464 Type / Turtur bitorquata / Tem.* Pedestal label: *Turtur bitorquatus / (Tem.) / Type / M. Maugé Timor.*

Comments. In the original description Temminck mentioned that it was described from a single specimen. This specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory,

ZMO-GalOis 4) and represented the sole specimen in the MNHN for a long time. It was followed by a bird from Sumatra collected by Pierre-Médard Diard and subsequently donated to the MNHN in 1821. This Baudin expedition bird arrived with *Le Naturaliste* in Le Havre, France on 7 June 1803 and subsequently entered the MNHN in the week of 13-20 July 1803 (Jansen 2016b). The type locality is erroneous (l'Inde), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck named this species *bitorquata* or 'double-banded' (Jobling 2017).

Columba Maugei

Temminck

Columba Maugei Temminck, 1809, *Hist. nat. Gen. des Pig. Liv. 115: pl. 52 (Iles de l'Australe-Asie).*
Geopelia maugeus (Temminck, 1809). See Lesson 1831: 474, Wagler 1827 (*Columba* N° 105), Peters 1937: 101 and Voisin *et al.* 2005: 852-853. - Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-525 [MNHN A.C. 11721], adult male, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Cap.^{ne} / Baudin / M. Maugé / an 11 / 11721 / Geopelia Maugei / Tem.* Type. Pedestal label: *Geopelia Maugei / (Tem.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Timor.*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-526 [MNHN A.C. 11722], adult, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Cap / Baudin / an 12 / M. Maugé / 11722 / Geopelia Maugei / Tem.* / Type. Pedestal label: *Geopelia maugei / (Tem.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Timor.*

SYNTYPE (lost): The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 80: *Columba maugeus, La Colombe Maugé, Tk. Pl. 52, des Isles del' Austr. Asie.* Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Comments. Two individuals in the MNHN are mentioned in the original description by Temminck and one in the possession of Louis Dufresne. The bird, as mentioned by Dufresne in the manuscript catalogue (1818: 80), is no longer present in the NMS. The MNHN specimens were catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represented the only specimens in MNHN for a long time. They were followed by one specimen collected on the *Voyage of l'Astrolabe* (1822-1825). The type locality is erroneous (Iles de l'Australe-Asie), and therefore cor-

rected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). The

second part of the species' Latin name commemorates its collector.

Columba Psittacea

Temminck

Columba Psittacea Temminck, 1808, *Hist. nat. Gen. des Pigeons*. Liv. 28, pl. 4 (Timor, Java).

Treron psittaceus (Temminck, 1808). – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-454 [MNHN A.C. 11138], adult male, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. Cap^{ne} Baudin / an 11 / 11138 / Treron psittacea / Tem.* Pedestal label: *Treron psittacea / (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Timor.*

SYNTYPE: NMW 65.863 [NMW 1815.XXX-VII.16], male, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal label: n. 129 *C. psittacea Temminck / Tab. 4 / Columbar unicolor / XXXVII 16 / aus Paris 1815 gekauft Dufresne / 118.*

SYNTYPE (lost): The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 79: *Columba psittacea, Le Colombar unicolor, Tem. K. hist. des fig. P. 4, Isle de Timor.* Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Comments. Temminck examined more than 30 birds in various collections, including specimens from the Island of Timor as well as Java, as stated in the original description. The MNHN specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represented the sole specimen in the MNHN for a long time. It was followed by two birds collected on Java by Pierre-Médard Diard in 1821. It is interesting to note that it is absent in the type catalogue published by van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997, Voisin *et al.* 2004, 2005 and Schifter *et al.* 2007. It is notable that the types were not mentioned by Schlegel (1873: 59), as he mentions only the presence of two skins and one skeleton collected in May 1829 in Timor by Salomon Müller, no Javan specimens. The type locality for the Timor birds is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck named this species *psittacea* or 'parrot' (Jobling 2017).

Ptilinopus flavicollis

Bonaparte

Ptilinopus flavicollis Bonaparte, 1855, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 2: 20 (Timor).

Ptilinopus regina flavicollis (Bonaparte, 1855). See Lesson 1831: 472 (under the name *Columba purpurata*), Voisin *et al.* 2004: 116 and Voisin *et al.* 2008: 775-776. – Now.

Type materials. PARALECTOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-128 [MNHN A.C. 11201], adult, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *1. Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. d. la Découverte / an 12 / 11.209 / Ptilopus Ewingii / Gould. 2. =11201 [added with blue pen].* Pedestal label: *Ptilopus Ewingii / (Gould.) / Exp. Baudin Timor.* (added with pen) *Type de Pt. flavicollis / Bp.*

PARALECTOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2005-2539 [MNHN A.C. 11199], adult, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. de la Découverte / an 12 / 11.199 / Ptilopus Ewingii /*

Gould / Type de Ch. Bp. Pedestal label: *Ptilopus Ewingii / (Gould.) / Exp. Baudin Timor; added with pen: Type de Pt. flavicollis / Bp.*

Comments. Bonaparte explicitly stated that he described this taxon from specimens in the British Museum and Paris. The MNHN specimens were catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represented the only specimens in the MNHN for a long time. They were followed by one specimen collected on the *L'Uranie* voyage between 1817-1820 and donated by Louis de Freycinet in 1820. Two birds from Charles-Lucien-Jules-Laurent Bonaparte's collection arrived in 1858. The bird collected on the Baudin expedition, and now housed in NMW, was donated in 1815 but was not studied by Bonaparte and has no type status (NMW 48.251). Only one bird was selected as syntype by

Voisin *et al.* 2004: 116 but this was corrected by Voisin *et al.* 2008: 775-776, designating MNHN-ZO-2005-2539 as paralectotype. Warren (1966: 98) named BMNH 1842.1.19.4 as the holotype, and inadvertently made a lectotype designation. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Bonaparte named this species *flavicollis* or 'yellow-necked' (Jobling 2017).

Note. measurements of 122 and 126 mm (average of both wings) were taken from both MNHN specimens and are outside the range of 104-119 mm as described in Gibbs *et al.* 2001: 486. It is important to measure the BMNH lectotype as well, as that could have repercussions for applying the name *flavicollis*. More research is needed to establish which taxon is involved.

Cuculus variegatus

Vieillot

Cuculus variegatus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 8: 224 (Australasie).

Heteroscenes pallidus (Latham, 1801). See Mathews 1913: 154, Hellmayr 1916: 110 and Voisin and Voisin 1999: 392. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-1997-1224 [MNHN A.C. 1954], immature, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / M. Maugé / 1954 / Cacomantis pallidus / Lath. / C. variegatus / Vieill.* Type. Pedestal label: *Cacomantis pallidus / Lath. / M. Maugé / Timor.*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-426 [MNHN A.C. 1956], immature, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / M. Maugé / 1956 / Cacomantis pallidus / Lath.* Pedestal label: *Cacomantis pallidus / (Lath.) / M. Maugé Timor.*

Comments. Vieillot does not mention the

number of birds examined, but his description mentions both adults and immature birds, so clearly more birds were involved. He also does not mention which collection were used, but as most of the birds he examined for his contributions to the *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle* (1816–19) were housed in the MNHN, it can safely be assumed that this is where he made his description. The MNHN specimens were catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 1) and were the only specimens in the MNHN for a long time. They were followed by a bird collected on the *L'Uranie* voyage captained by Louis de Freycinet (1817-1820). The type locality is erroneous (Australasie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *variegatus* or 'variegated' (Jobling 2017).

Cuculus tenuirostris

Lesson

Cuculus tenuirostris Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 3: 146-147 (Bengale and Timor).

Cuculus saturatus (Blyth, 1843). – Now.

Type materials. 'type' (lost): Relevant line in the type description: Coucou tenuirostre; *Cuculus tenuirostris*, Mus. de Paris. Variété de Timor. Habite le Bengale (Duvaucel) et Timor (Maugé).

Comments. In the registration book drafted around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis

1) two birds were noted, one collected in 1822 in Bengale and one from the same location from Duvaucel from 1823. So clearly the specimen from Maugé left the MNHN before 1854. Lesson named this species *tenuirostris* or 'Slender billed' (Jobling 2017). A solution for this special case, should be found in the future (e.g. type-specimen and type-locality).

Ardea australis

Cuvier

Ardea australis Cuvier, 1831, in Lesson, *Traité d'Orn.* 8: 572 (no locality).

Ixobrychus flavicollis australis (Cuvier, 1831). See Peters 1931: 123 and Voisin and Voisin 1996: 605. – Now.

Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-244 [MNHN A.C. 13960], immature, col-

lected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35'

0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Exp. Baudin / Ardea flavicollis (Lath.) / A. australis (Cuv.) type / Exp Baudin / 13960 N.C. No 219*. Pedestal label: no longer present.

Comments. Lesson did not mention the number of specimens examined from the Baudin expedition. The MNHN specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 5) and represented the sole spec-

imen in the MNHN for a long time. It was followed by two birds collected on Java by Labillardière between 1794-1796 and donated to the museum in 1817. The latter two birds are the syntypes of *Ardea bilineata* Cuvier in Lesson, 1831 (Voisin and Voisin 1996: 604, who designated MNHN-ZO-MO1992-242 as the lectotype). The type locality is lacking and added as: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Cuvier named this species *australis* or 'southern' (Jobling 2017).

Ardea timoriensis

Cuvier

Ardea timoriensis Cuvier, 1831, in Lesson 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 8: 575 (Timor).

Ardea alba modesta (J. E. Gray, 1831). See Lesson 1831: 575. – Now.

Type materials. 'type' (lost). At least one specimen was collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E) between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé (Lesson 1831: 575).

Comments. Cuvier did not mention how many specimens he examined for his description. He did mention, however, that it origi-

nated from Timor with Lesueur as the source. It could not be traced in the MNHN acquisition books and neither was *timoriensis* registered. It can therefore be concluded that the Baudin expedition bird left the MNHN before 1854. Cuvier named this species *timoriensis* or 'from Timor, Dutch East Indies' (Jobling 2017). A solution for this special case should be found in the future (e.g. type-specimen and type-locality).

Vanellus gallinaceus

Lesson

Vanellus gallinaceus Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 7: 542 (Timor).

Vanellus miles (Boddaert, 1783). – Now.

Typematerials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-471 [MNHN A.C. 13015], immature female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: (*sticker*) *Asie Aust. C^e Le Nat^{te}. / Expedit. du Cap^{ne} Baudin / an 11 / Timor – Maugé. (sticker 2) (large part crossed and illegible) / Van gallinaceum / Jard. Et Selb / pl. 24 / (illegible) gallinace / Vanellus gallinaceus Tem. / Ch. Gallinaceus / Wagl. / Timor. Pedestal label: *Vanneau gallinace / Vanellus gallinaceus, Jard. Et Selb. / Chetusia gallinacean, G.R. Gr. / Charadrius gallinaceus, Wagl. / de Timor, par Maugé.**

Comments. Lesson did not mention how

many individuals he examined. Reference is made by Lesson that the type locality was Timor and the collector Maugé. The MNHN Maugé specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represents the sole specimen of this species. The bird sent from the MNHN to Rouen on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114) was not examined by Lesson. In the night of 30-31 December 1926, the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017). The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species *gallinaceus* or 'hen, or hens' (Jobling 2017).

Totanus brevipes

Vieillot

Totanus brevipes Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 6: 410 (no locality).

Tringa brevipes (Vieillot, 1816). See Cuvier 1829: 521 (note 2), Lesson 1831: 552, Pucheran 1851: 370-371, Peters 1931: 270 and Voisin and Voisin 2012: 45. – Now.

Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-155 [MNHN A.C. 13377], adult in sum-

mer-plumage, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123°

35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: (sticker) *Asie Aust. C^{te} le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du Capit^{ne} Baudin / an 11 / Timor p. Mgé / T. brevipes Cuv. (type)*. Pedestal label: *Le Chevalier aux pieds courts / Tringa brevipes. Cuv. / de Timor: par Maugé.*

Comments. Vieillot referred to a mounted bird. The MNHN specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis

4) and represented the sole specimen of this species until 1856 when a specimen collected by Constantin de Sabir in the Amur region was added to the collection. The holotype also represents the only surviving / located syntype of *Totanus pedestris* Lesson 1831 (see below). The type locality is lacking and clarified as: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *brevipes* or 'short foot' (Jobling 2017).

Totanus pedestris

Lesson

Totanus pedestris Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 7: 552 (Mariannes, Timor).
Tringa brevipes (Vieillot, 1816). – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-155 [MNHN A.C. 13377], adult in summer-plumage, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: (sticker) *Asie Aust. C^{te} le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du Capit^{ne} Baudin / an 11 / Timor p. Mgé / T. brevipes Cuv. (type)*. Pedestal label: *Le Chevalier aux pieds courts / Tringa brevipes. Cuv. / de Timor: par Maugé.*

Comments. Lesson referred to (a) bird(s) from the Marianas (Quoy and Gaimard), an additional one from the Marianas and the

bird from the Baudin expedition. Lesson aged the Maugé bird incorrectly as a young bird. The MNHN specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represents the sole specimen of this species until 1856 when a specimen collected by Constantin de Sabir in the Amur region was added to the collection. The syntype listed here also serves as the holotype of *Totanus brevipes* Vieillot 1816, for comments see above. The type locality of the Timor bird is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *pedestris* or 'foot'.

Hemipodius maculosus

Temminck

Hemipodius maculosus Temminck, 1815, *Hist. Nat. Gen. Pigeons Gallinaces* 3: 631, 757 (le continent de la Nouvelle Hollande).

Turnix maculosus (Temminck, 1815). See Peters 1934: 144, van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 53 and Voisin and Voisin 2015: 54 and 57. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-543 [MNHN A.C. 12676], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cv^{te} Le Nat^{te} / Expedit. Du Capit^{ne} Baudin / an XI / 134 / Vieill. (partially illegible) planche 217. 1. 11676 / (illegible) maculatus / Hempidus maculosus (illegible). 2. Turnix maculosus (Tem.). Pedestal label: *Turnix maculosa (Tem.) / T. maculata (V.) Type / Exp. Baudin Asie.**

SYNTYPE: RMNH.AVES.87424, adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *He. maculosus / T. mauchete / male / Vieill. Pl 217 / Oceanie*. Pedestal label: *Turnix maculosa / Cat. 1. / Hemipodius maculosus / Turnix mouchete / Temm. Pig et Gall. / Viell. Pl. 17 / Oceanie / ♀ / Type / ♂ / 1812*. Pedestal label: absent.

SYNTYPE (lost): near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Comments. Temminck stated that the Baudin expedition brought back three specimens which entered the MNHN (Voisin and Voisin 2015: 54). One specimen is therefore missing. The MNHN specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represents the sole specimen of this species. The RMNH specimen

was exchanged with Temminck in 1812. At that time, Temminck had one of the largest private collections in Europe (Jansen 2017a). The two surviving syntypes, and likely the missing third syntype as well, are also the type series of *Turnix maculatus* Vieillot 1819.

The type locality is erroneous (le continent de la Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck himself described this species and named it *maculosus* or 'spotted' (Jobling 2017).

Turnix maculatus

Vieillot

Turnix maculatus Vieillot, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 35: 47 (Assam).

Turnix maculosus Temminck, 1815. See Hellmayr 1914: 94-96, van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 53 and Voisin and Voisin 2015: 54 and 57. – Now.

Type materials. The three SYNTYPES are the same as *Hemipodius maculosus* Temminck.

Comments. Vieillot refers to the Baudin expedition and an Australian origin, but not to the number of specimens examined. Vieillot referred to Temminck (1815) for the birds he examined. The three syntypes form part

of the type series of *Hemipodius maculosus* Temminck 1815, as well. The type locality is erroneous (Assam), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot, described this species and named it *maculatus* or 'spotted' (Jobling 2017).

Glareola isabella

Vieillot

Glareola isabella Vieillot, 1816, *Ana. d'une nouv. orn. élém.*: 69 (l'Australasie).

Stiltia isabella (Vieillot, 1816). See Mathews 1913: 74 and Voisin and Voisin 2012: 51. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-162 [MNHN A.C. 13084], male non-breeding, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: n° 161 de Péron / *asie australe / expédition de découverte / an 11. / Glareola australis / Leach ♂. 3. Glareola grallaria Tem. / Glareola / isabella / Vieill. type / gal. 263. Pedestal label: Glareola grallaria (Tem.) / M. Péron Australie / Gl. isabellina V. (T).*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-453 [MNHN A.C. 13083], female (moulting in summer-plumage), near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *De Péron / No 161 / A. / Glareola isabella Vieillot / Glareola grallaria Temm. / Glareola Australia Leach / F 3 / ♀ / A. Pedestal label: Glareola grallaria ♀ / (Tem.) / M. Péron Australie*

Comments. Vieillot did not mention the number of specimens he examined. The MNHN specimens were catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represent the only specimens of this species. The syntypes of *Glareola isabella* also form part of the type series of *G. grallaria* Temminck 1820. The type locality is erroneous (l'Australasie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *isabella* or 'isabelline-colored' (Jobling 2017).

Glareola grallaria

Temminck

Glareola grallaria Temminck, 1820, *Man. d'Orn.*: 503 (l'Austral-Asie).

Stiltia isabella (Vieillot, 1816). See van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 70 and Voisin and Voisin 2012: 51. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-162 [MNHN A.C. 13084], male non-breeding, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *n° 161 de Péron / asie australe / expédition de découverte / an 11. / Glareola australis / Leach ♂. 3. Glareola grallaria Tem. / Glareola / isabella / Vieill. type / gal. 263. Pedestal label: Glareola grallaria (Tem.) / M. Péron Australie / Gl. isabellina V. (T).*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-453 [MNHN A.C. 13083], female (moulting in summer-plumage), near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *De Péron / No 161 / A. / Glareola isabella Vieillot / Glareola grallaria Temm. / Glareola Australia Leach / F3 / ♀ / A.* Pedestal label: *Glareola grallaria ♀ / (Tem.) / M. Péron Australie*

SYNTYPE: RMNH.AVES.87567, adult male non-breeding, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Glareola grallaria ♀ / Temm Manuel / Cat. N.° 1 / Mus. Par / Australie.* Ped-

estal label: *Glareola grallaria ♀ ad: Cat. 1 / Musée de Paris Australie.*

Comments. Temminck did not mention the number of specimens or in which collection he examined them. The MNHN specimens were catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represent the only specimens of this species. The MNHN syntypes are also the type material of *Glareola isabella* Vieillot 1816. The type locality is erroneous (l'Austral-Asie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck named this species *grallaria* or 'stilt-walker' (Jobling 2017).

Ninox fusca

Ninox fusca Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 7: 22* (Saint-Domingue and Porto-Rico).

Ninox boobook fusca (Vieillot, 1817). See Sharpe 1875: 256 and Voisin and Voisin 2011: 24-25. – Now.

Vieillot

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2010-277 [MNHN A.C. 784], female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Strix maugei / Tem. / Expédition du Cap. Baudin / en Amérique aux Antilles / tué par Maugé / Strix fusca, Vieillot / L. renseigt d. localit. / me parait fort / douteux / Athene boobook / Lath. / vient / d'Australie / et nondes Antilles / [illegible].* Pedestal label: *Athene Boobook ♀ / Latham / Maugé Australie.*

Comments. The type description lists the wrong collecting location (Saint-Domingue and Porto-Rico) and it refers to two specimens. In the catalogue, notes can be found under the old registration number MNHN A.C. 783 (= MNHN-ZO-2010-276) stating that this specimen represents the type for *Ninox fusca* (Vieillot 1817) and *Ninox maugei* (Temminck 1823). And for the MNHN A.C. 784 (= MNHN-ZO-2010-277) it is noted as *Ninox boobook* (Latham 1801). Measurements taken on 25 April 2017 (Jerome Fuchs *in litt.*) show that MNHN-ZO-2010-277 has a wing-length of 220 mm. And the female MNHN-ZO-

2010-276 has an average wing-length of 251 mm (left 250, right 252). Identifying MNHN-ZO-2010-277 with plumage characters and measurements as *Ninox boobook fusca* and MNHN-ZO-2010-276 as *Ninox boobook boobook*.

Both specimens are the only 'old' Australian-Timor specimens in the MNHN and both specimens were listed as having been collected in the Antilles. These notes are attached to the wrong specimen. The only similar owls from the Antilles and Puerto Rico in the museum at that moment with which they could have been confused, were the Puerto Rican Screech-owl *Megascops nudipes* (Daudin 1800) (MNHN-ZO-MO-2010-272, MNHN-ZO-MO-201-273) and the Tropical Screech-owl *Otus choliba crucigerus* (Spix 1824) (MNHN-ZO-MO-2010-287) although neither match the description. Erroneous notes were clearly taken by Vieillot. Therefore, the syntype status as noted in Voisin and Voisin 2011: 24-25 needs to be corrected for specimen MNHN-ZO-2010-276. The type localities are erroneous (Saint-Domingue and Porto-Rico), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *fusca* or 'dusky' (Jobling 2017).

Strix maugei

Strix maugei Temminck, 1823, *Planches Coloriées* 3: pl. 46 (Antilles).

Ninox boobook fusca (Vieillot, 1817). See Voisin and Voisin 2011: 24-25. – Now.

Temminck

Type materials. The SYNTYPE is the same as *Ninox fusca* Vieillot.

Comments. Temminck mentioned that the species was present in the MNHN and origi-

nated from the Antilles. Temminck copied Vieillot about the bird's origin. The syntype is also that of *Ninox fusca* Vieillot 1817. The type localities are erroneous (Antilles), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Ti-

mor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck commemorated René Maugé when giving it its Latin name. See *Ninox fusca*.

Nisus australis

Lesson

Nisus australis Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 1: 61 (Nouvelle Hollande).

Accipiter fasciatus (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Voisin and Voisin 2001: 184-185. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2128 [MNHN A.C. 656], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Asie Australe / C^{te} le Naturaliste / Exp. du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / 656 / jeun d l'annee / Astur torquatus Tem. / Nisus australis (Less.) / Type de Lesson.* Pedestal label: *Astur torquatus (Tem.) / Nisus australis (Less.) Type / Exp. Baudin, Timor.*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2129 [MNHN A.C. 660], immature male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Asie Australe / C^{te} le Naturaliste / Exp. du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / par Maugé / 660 / Astur torquatus Tem. / Nisus australis (Less.) / Type de Lesson.* Pedestal label: *Astur torquatus (Tem.) / Nisus australis (Less.) Type / Exp. Baudin, Timor.*

Comments. Described by Lesson as originating from 'Nouvelle Hollande' or Australia, with Péron as its origin; the number

of specimens is not cited. They were the only two specimens in the MNHN until another specimen from Tasmania arrived from Maison Verreaux in 1844. It is identified in the Parisian catalogue (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 1) as Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus* (Vieillot 1817). However, both syntypes are in fact Brown Goshawks *Accipiter fasciatus* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827) (contra Voisin and Voisin 2001: 184-185), and are misidentifications and therefore corrected (article 67.13 (ICZN 1999)). Their identification as *A. fasciatus* is based on the rounded tip of the tail and the relative position of those two knuckles to one another that is closer in *fasciatus* than *cirrocephalus* (because *A. cirrocephalus* has the relatively longer middle toe) (Menkhorst *et al.* 2017). These specimens are also syntypes of *Falco torquatus* (Cuvier 1821), and *Accipiter fasciatus hellmayri* (Stresemann 1922). The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species *australis* or 'southern' (Jobling 2017).

Falco torquatus

Cuvier

Falco torquatus Cuvier, 1821, in Temminck, *Planches Colorées liv.* 8: 43, 93 (Nouvelle Hollande).

Accipiter fasciatus (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827). See Voisin and Voisin 2001: 184-185. – Now.

Type materials. The two SYNTYPES are the same as *Nisus australis* Lesson.

Comments. Cuvier mentioned that specimens were present in both the MNHN and RMNH. Contra Voisin and Voisin (2001: 184-185) they represent Brown Goshawks *Accipiter fasciatus* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827) and not Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus* (Vieillot 1817), and therefore are misidentifications and needed to be corrected (article 67.13 (ICZN 1999)). Strese-

mann (1922) refers to *Falco torquatus* Rafinesque 1814 from Sicily, and refers to Temminck (= Cuvier) 1821, and replaces the junior homonym with *Accipiter fasciatus hellmayri* Stresemann 1922 (Nouvelle Hollande). The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Cuvier named this species *torquatus* or 'colored' (Jobling 2017). See *Nisus australis*.

Alcedo moluccana**Lesson**

Alcedo moluccana Lesson, 1826, *Zool. de la Coq.* 1: 343 (no locality; the specific epithet suggests Moluccas).

Alcedo atthis bengalensis (Gmelin, 1788). – Now.

Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-417 [MNHN A.C. 3559], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. Cap. Baudin / C^{te} Nat^{te} / 3559 / Alcedo Bengalensis / Gm.* Pedestal label: *Alcedo bengalensis / (Gm.) / M. Maugé Timor.*

Comments. Lesson provided no details on where and how many specimens were examined. Given that he only studied birds in the

MNHN (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 2), this is the holotype of the species as it was the only specimen until 1820 (and from the Moluccas), when another specimen collected in 'Bengale' by Dussumier was added to the collection. This female was described by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79125Bv) as 'Martin-pêcheur rivière de Timor'. The type locality is erroneous (Moluccas), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *moluccana* or 'from the Moluccas' (Jobling 2017).

Alcedo australasia**Vieillot**

Alcedo australasia Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 19: 419 (no locality; the specific epithet suggests Australasia).

Todiramphus australasia (Vieillot, 1818). See Pucheran 1853: 389-390 and Hellmayr 1914: 68. – Now.

Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN A.C. 3488, adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Tag: *Halcyon Australasia / Exp. Baudin Timor (Vieill.) / M. Maugé (N°139) other side: Cat. des. gal. 184 (3488).*

Comments. The type description by Vieillot

provides no details as to how many specimens were involved and from which collection they were examined. This specimen was the sole representative of the species up to the early 1900's (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 2). The type locality is erroneous (Australasia), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *australasia* or 'southern' (Jobling 2017).

Psittacus jonquillaceus**Vieillot**

Psittacus jonquillaceus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 25: 352 (Nouvelle Hollande).

Aprosmictus jonquillaceus (Vieillot, 1817). See Pucheran 1851: 562, Peters 1937: 248 and Voisin and Voisin 2008: 483-484. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-97 [MNHN A.C. 1346], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *1346 / Platycerque ensanglanté / Platycercus vulneratus / Wagl. / un der types / Wagler. / Exp. De Cap. Baudin / Maugé / C'est de jonquillaceus / Vieillot. (un des types).* Pedestal label: *Platycercus vulneratus / P. jonquillaceus (V.) T. / Exp. Baudin Timor.*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-104 [MNHN A.C. 1345], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S;

123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *1345 / Platycerque ensanglanté / Platycercus vulneratus Wagl. / Timor (illegible) / Maugé / un der types / Wagler (illegible) / P. jonquillaceus / Vieillot (illegible) types.* Pedestal label: *Platycercus vulneratus / P. jonquillaceus (V.) T. / Exp. Baudin Timor.*

SYNTYPE: NMS_Z 1929.186.12., adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

The information available for the NMS

bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: *Psittacus jonquillaceus*, La. P. Jonquille, une belle variété, N^{lle} Hollande.

Comments. Vieillot referred neither to the number of available specimens nor to the collection where he examined the species. Both MNHN birds were the only two specimens (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 1) until Temminck provided a male from Timor in 1844. The specimen now in NMS left the MNHN at an unknown date, but probably

not before 1818, and should have been examined by Vieillot. It has therefore been considered part of the type-series. For this reason, it is assumed that the NMS syntype does not double as syntype for *Platycercus vulneratus* Wagler 1832, in contrast to the MNHN syntypes. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *jonquillaceus* or 'narcissus' (Jobling 2017).

Platycercus vulneratus

Wagler

Platycercus vulneratus Wagler, 1832, *Monographia Psittacorum*: 704 (Timor).

Aprosmictus jonquillaceus (Vieillot, 1817). See Pucheran 1851: 562 and Voisin and Voisin 2008: 483-484. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-97 [MNHN A.C. 1346], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: 1346 / *Platycerque ensanglanté / Platycercus vulneratus / Wagl. / un der types / Wagler. / Exp. De Cap. Baudin / Maugé / C'est de jonquillaceus / Vieillot. (un des types)*. Pedestal label: *Platycercus vulneratus / P. jonquillaceus (V.) T. / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-104 [MNHN A.C. 1345], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: 1345 / *Platycerque*

ensanglanté / Platycercus vulneratus Wagl. / Timor (illegible) / Maugé / un der types / Wagler (illegible) / P. jonquillaceus / Vieillot (illegible) types. Pedestal label: *Platycercus vulneratus / P. jonquillaceus (V.) T. / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

Comments. Wagler did not mention how many specimens he examined, but clearly those in the MNHN (Voisin and Voisin 2008: 483-484). There were originally two specimens, followed by a male from Timor, donated by Temminck in 1844 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 1). Both syntypes also form part of the type series of *Psittacus jonquillaceus* Vieillot 1817. The type locality Timor is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Wagler named this species *vulneratus* or 'wounded' (Jobling 2017).

Psittacula batavensis

Wagler

Psittacula batavensis Wagler, 1832, *Monographia Psittacorum*: 624 (Java, Nova Hollandia australi).

Geoffroyus geoffroyi (Bechstein, 1811). See Voisin and Voisin 2008: 481. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-93 [MNHN A.C. 1481], male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Exp. Cap. Baudin / 1481 / ♂ / Geoffroyus batavensis / Wagl. / Type (added with pen: Geoffroyus geoffroyi geoffroyi / (Bechstein))*. Pedestal label: *Geoffroyus batavensis / ♂ / (Wagl.) Exp. Baudin Timor*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-102 [MNHN A.C. 1482], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August

and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Cap. Baudin / an XI / n° 3 / 1482 / ♀ / Geoffroyus batavensis / Wagl. / Type*. Pedestal label: *Geoffroyus batavensis / ♀ / (Wagl.) Exp. Baudin Timor*.

Comments. These two syntypes were the only two specimens in the MNHN until a specimen arrived with *La Zélée* from Dumont d'Urville's *Astrolabe* expedition (1837–1840), donated by Hombron and Jacquinot (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 1). Wagler did not mention the number of specimens examined, only that they were present in MNHN. Other Baudin expedition specimens (not

examined by Wagler) is one bird in C.J. Temminck's private collection (Temminck 1807: 33, N°1060) and two birds that arrived in 1815 in NMW (NMW 50.150 and NMW 50.149). The type localities are erroneous

(Java and Nova Hollandia australi), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Wagler named this species *batavensis* or 'from Batavia' (Jobling 2017).

Melithreptus flavicans

Vieillot

Melithreptus flavicans Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 14*: 325 (Nouvelle Hollande).
Lichmera flavicans (Vieillot, 1817). See Hellmayr 1916: 102. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2010-462 [MNHN A.C. 10176], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Exp. Baudin / Le Naturaliste / Péron et Lesueur / an XI / 10176 No 29 / Ptilotis / flavicans V. / Type*. Pedestal label: *Ptilotis flavicans / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2010-463 [MNHN A.C. 10177], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / C^e Naturaliste /*

Cap. Baudin / an XI / 10177 / Ptilotis flavicans / V. / Type. Pedestal label: *Ptilotis flavicans / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

Comments. Vieillot did not describe how many birds were involved and where they were examined. They were the only two specimens in the MNHN (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4). The syntypes also formed the basis for *Meliphaga maculata* Temminck 1820. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *flavicans* or 'becoming yellow' (Jobling 2017).

Meliphaga maculata

Temminck

Meliphaga maculata Temminck, 1820, *Man. d'Orn. Liv. 5*: plate 29, fig.1 (l'Océanie).
Lichmera flavicans (Vieillot, 1817). See Hellmayr 1916: 102. – Now.

Type materials. The two SYNTYPES are the same as *Melithreptus flavicans* Vieillot.

Comments. Temminck did not mention the number of specimens he examined in the MNHN. The only two specimens in the MNHN were the birds collected at the Baudin expedition (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis

4). These syntypes also are those of *Melithreptus flavicans* Vieillot 1817, making it an objective junior synonym. The type locality is erroneous (l'Océanie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck, named this species *maculata* or 'spotted' (Jobling 2017).

Philedon buceroides

Swainson

Philedon buceroides Swainson, 1837, *Anim. Menag.*: 325-326 (New Holland).

Philedon buceroides Swainson, 1837. See Pucheran 1858: 469 and Hellmayr 1916: 101-102. – Now.

Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2010-472 [MNHN A.C. 10100], immature, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Australie / C^{ette} L. Naturaliste / M. Maugé / Capt^e Baudin / 10.100 / Philemon = / (illegible) = buceroides / P. timoriensis SW / (Mull) Type*. Pedestal label: *Philemon buceroides (Sw.) / timoriensis (Mull.) Type / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

Comments. Swainson studied one bird in

the MNHN. The Baudin expedition bird represents the only specimen in the MNHN (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4). The bird which was once in NMS (Dufresne Ms 1818: 87) was not a type and is no longer present (Bob McGowan *in litt.*). The type locality is erroneous (New Holland), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Swainson named this species *buceroides* or 'resembling a hornbill' (Jobling 2017).

Meliphaga reticulata**Temminck***Meliphaga reticulata* Temminck, 1824, *Planches Coloriées* 5: pl. 29, fig. 2 (Timor).*Meliphaga reticulatus* Temminck, 1824. See Pucheran 1858: 469 and Hellmayr 1916: 101-102. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2010-450 [MNHN A.C. 10178], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / an XI Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / Le Naturaliste / 10178 / Ptilotis reticulata / (Type) (Tem.)*. Pedestal label: *Ptilotis reticulata / Type (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2010-451 [MNHN A.C. 10179], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Le Naturaliste / Exp. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / an XI / 10179 / Pti-*

lotis reticulata / Tem. / Type. Pedestal label: *Ptilotis reticulata / Type (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

Comments. Temminck only mentioned that the species could be found in the MNHN. The only two specimens at the MNHN at the time of writing are birds from the Baudin expedition (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4). The specimen now in NMW (NMW 35.339) left the MNHN by 1815, was not examined by Temminck, and has no type status. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck named this species *reticulata* or 'reticulated/with net-like markings' (Jobling 2017).

Sphecothera viridis**Vieillot***Sphecothera viridis* Vieillot, 1816, *Ana. d'une nouv. élém. orn.*: 68 (l'Australasie).*Sphecotheres viridis* Vieillot, 1816. See Quoy and Gaimard 1824: 103 and Lesson 1831: 351. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-677 [MNHN A.C. 9636], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: (*sticker*) *Asie Aus. C. te Le Nat. te. Expedit. Du Cap^t Baudin / an 11 / Timor / Maugé (the remainder of the pedestal is faded)*. Pedestal label: *Sphecothere verte, ♂ / Sphecothere viridis / Sphecotherus virescens / Grauculus viridis, Quoy and Gaimard / de Timor, par Maugé*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-680 [MNHN A.C. 9634], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Pie grièche (illegible) / (sticker) Asie Aust. Cv^{te} Le Nat. te / Expedit. Du Capt. te Baudin / an 11 / Sphecothera grisca, Less / Type*. Pedestal label: *Sphecothere australe / Sphecothera / australis / panicollis / Sw. / Sphecotherus grisca, Less (T.) / Lanius asturinus Geoff. St. H. (T) / Nouvelle Hollande par Péron et Lesueur*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-681 [MNHN A.C. 9640], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Pie grièche (illegible) / (sticker) Asie Aust. Cv^{te} Le Nat. te / Expedit. Du Capt.*

te Baudin / an 11 / Sphecothera grisca, Less / Type (illegible) Sphecothere. Pedestal label: *Sphecothere verte, ♂ / Sphecothere viridis / Sphecotherus grisca, Less (T.) / Lanius asturinus, Geoff. St. H. (T) / de Timor, par Péron et Lesueur*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-698 [MNHN A.C. 9639], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Sphecothere verte (sticker) Asie Aus. C. te Le Nat. te. Expedit. Du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / Timor / Maugé / (illegible) colliera Viell / Viello (illegible)*. Pedestal label: *Sphecothere verte, ♂, Vieill. Gal, 147 (T) / Sphecothere viridis / Sphecotherus virescens Vieill. (T.) / Grauculus viridis, Quoy et Gaimard / de Timor, par Maugé*.

SYNTYPE (lost). The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 16: *Sphecothere viridis, Le Choucar vert Cuvier, N^{le} Holl^{de}, rare (Timor)*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Comments. Vieillot did not mention the number of specimens he examined or from which collection. These were the only specimens in the MNHN until one arrived via Maison Verreaux (Natural History merchants from Paris) in 1830 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). A specimen in the NMS could have been examined by Vieillot and is there-

fore designated as a type-specimen. Another Baudin expedition specimen, present in NMW (NMW 52.648) had already arrived by 1806 and is not part of the type-series as it was not examined by Vieillot. The same applies for the bird documented in Temminck (1803-04: 27) and Temminck (1807: 50 and 204, N°320). Unfortunately, the Leiden specimen could not be checked due to the closure of the collection between 2016-2019.

The syntypes listed above, except the NMS-syntype, also represent the type material of *Sphecothea grisea* Lesson 1830 and *Lanius asturinus* Lesson 1830. The type locality is erroneous (l'Australasie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot, named this species *viridis* or 'green' (Jobling 2017).

Sphecothea grisea

Lesson

Sphecothea grisea Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 5: 351 (terres Australes).

Sphecothes viridis (Vieillot, 1816). See Quoy and Gaimard 1824: 103 and Lesson 1831: 351. – Now.

Type materials. The five SYNTYPES are the same as *Sphecotera viridis* Vieillot.

Comments. Lesson did not mention the number he examined nor in which collection. The syntypes of *Sphecothea grisea* are also part of the type series of *Sphecothea*

viridis Vieillot 1816. The type locality is erroneous (terres Australes), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species *grisea* or 'grey' (Jobling 2017). See *Sphecotera viridis*.

Lanius asturinus

Lesson

Lanius asturinus Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 5: 351 (terres Australes).

Sphecothes viridis (Vieillot, 1816). See Quoy and Gaimard 1824: 103 and Lesson 1831: 351. – Now.

Type materials. The five SYNTYPES are the same as *Sphecotera viridis* Vieillot.

Comments. Lesson did not mention the number of specimens he examined or the collection. These were the only specimens in the MNHN until another one arrived via Maison Verreaux in 1830 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). Other specimens which are not regarded as types are: NMW 52.648, which arrived in NMW in or before 1806; one

in C. J. Temminck's private collection, which could presently be in Naturalis (Temminck 1803-04: 27, Temminck 1807: 50 and 204, N°320) and one specimen which could not be located in NMS (Dufresne Ms 1818: 16). The type locality is erroneous (terres Australes), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species *asturinus* or 'goshawk like' (Jobling 2017).

Turdus Suerii

Vieillot

Turdus Suerii Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 20: 270 (Nouvelle Hollande).

Lalage sueurii (Vieillot, 1818). See Mathews 1914: 104, Hellmayr 1916: 99-100 and Dickinson et al. 2002: 40. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-683 [MNHN A.C. 9821], non-breeding male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / Timor / 9821 / Lalage timoriensis / Turdus sueri / Type Vieill.* Pedestal label: *Lalage timorensis* (Mull) / *T. sueurii* Type (V.) / *Exp. Baudin Timor.*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-674 [MNHN A.C.

9823], immature, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Exp. Baudin / Maugé / 9823 / an 11 / Lalage timorensis / Mull / L. leucopoea / Type et Vieill.* Pedestal label: *Lalage timorensis* (Mull) / *S. leucophaca* Type (V.) / *Exp. Baudin Timor.*

Comments. This species was only present

in the MNHN, but Vieillot did not list the number of specimens. These specimens represent the only two listed in the registration book (drafted in roughly 1854) (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3), as originating from Timor. Another specimen collected in the Philippines by Dussumier entered the collection in 1820. The syntypes also constitute the

types of *Sylvia leucophæa* Vieillot 1817 (see below), making them objective synonyms. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot commemorated Charles-Alexandre Lesueur when naming this bird.

Sylvia leucophæa

Sylvia leucophæa Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 11: 189 (Nouvelle Hollande).
Lalage sueurii (Vieillot, 1818). – Now.

Vieillot

Type materials. The two SYNTYPES are the same as *Turdus Suerii* Vieillot.

Comments. An unknown number of specimens was described by Vieillot. These specimens represent the only two in the registration book (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). Another specimen collected in the Philippines by Dussumier entered the collection in 1820. The name *suerii* supersedes the chrono-

logically senior name *leucophæa*, this needs to be subject to additional research. The syntypes are the same as that of *Turdus Suerii* Vieillot 1818. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *leucophæa* or 'shining white' (Jobling 2017).

Artamus cinereus

Artamus cinereus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 17: 297 (Timor).
Artamus cinereus perspicillatus (Bonaparte, 1850). See Valenciennes 1820: 23, Wagler 1827 (*Leptopteryx* 4), Ford 1978, Mees 1982: 164, Schodde and Mason 1999: 566 and Dekker and Quaiser 2006: 57-58. – Now.

Vieillot

Type materials. LECTOTYPE: RMNH. AVES.90493, adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Tag: from O. Finsch hand (drafted around 1900): *Kat. N° 1 ad. Type temminck / Artamus cinereus Vieill. 1817 / Sharpe Cat. Brit. M. XIII p. 16 / Cabinet Temminck 1807 / Australia (N.S.W., Tem).* Other side tag: *Type "l'Angroyan gris Tem. Cat. Syst. 1807 p. 102 N° 166 (Nouv. Gall. / merid.) ib. p. 232 (illegible) / Spater: Ocypterus cinereus / Australie "by Tem" on label.* A new tag is attached when the specimen was typified see Dekker & Quaiser 2006. The bird is documented in Temminck (1804-05: 59) and Temminck (1807: 102, 232, N° 166).

PARALECTOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2010-488 [MNHN A.C. 9620], immature, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: 1 (*sticker*) *Asie aust. Covt^{te} Le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du Capt^t Baudin / an XI / Timor par Maugé.* 2. *Lanrayer ligne blanc.* 3. *Art. luneaus Vieillot juene age / Type de Vieillot / Ocy-*

pterus albovittatus / (illegible) / (illegible) / fig 2. Pedestal label: *Le Langrayen a lignes blanches Cuv. / Ocypterus albo-vittatus Val. Mem.Mus VS Pl 8, 1 / de Timor: par Maugé.*

PARALECTOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2010-489 [MNHN A.C. 9608], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *sticker: Asie Aust. Cvet^{te} Nat^{te} / Expedit. Du Cap. Baudin / an XI / Par Maugé.* 1. *Artamus cinereus / Vieillot / type de Vieillot.* Pedestal label: *Artamus cinereus / T. (V.) / Maugé Timor.*

PARALECTOTYPE: NMS_Z 1929.186.134, adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 6: *Artamus perspicillatus (added later), Le Langraien Gris, de Timor, 1929.186.134 (added later).*

No original label.

Comments. Vieillot only mentioned the type locality and not the number of speci-

mens examined. The MNHN-Baudin expedition birds were the two specimens that had entered the registration books around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). Mees (1982: 164) designated the RMNH-specimen as Lectotype using Stresemann (1953a: 323) as primarily source. Hellmayr (1916) could trace the birds in MNHN, but he was right in noting that the origin of this taxon was Timor:

the measurements and biomorphological characteristics for all the specimens mentioned here seem to indicate that the name *cinereus* should be applied to the Timor subspecies, hitherto conventionally named *perspicillatus*. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *cinereus* or 'ash-grey' (Jobling 2017).

Ocypterus albiventer

Lesson

Ocypterus albiventer Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 5: 370 (Timor).

Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer (Lesson, 1831). See Valenciennes 1820: 22 and Mees 1982: 161-162. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-514 [MNHN A.C. 9599], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: (*sticker*) *Asie. Aust. C^{ve} le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du. Cap^{me} Baudin / au 11 / Timor par Maugé. 2. Lelangrayer / ent.9.f.1. / Lanius leucorhynchus, L. / Artamus leucorhynchus / Vieillot. Pedestal label: *Le Langrayen a ventre blanc. / Val. Mem. Mus. VI. Pl. 7. fig. 87? / Lanius leucorhynchus. Lan. Dominicanus. Gm. / De Timor: par Maugé.**

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2016-524 [MNHN A.C. 9601], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Tag: *Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer* (Lesson) / Timor / (*other side*) "expedition du Capitaine Baudin / Artamus par Maugé" / "Langrayen a ventre Blache.

SYNTYPE: NMW 5.464 [NMW 1810.XXIII.2], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

No original label.

SYNTYPE: NMW 70.486 [NMW 1815. XXXVI.28], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal label: *N 29 Lanius / 127 / leucorhynchus / Pie-Grieche de Manille / v. pariser Museum / Artamus / leucorhynchus / 1815.*

Comments. Lesson did not specify how many birds were examined, only that they originated from Timor and were brought back by Maugé. These were the only specimens in the collection until a specimen arrived from the Philippines via Maison Verreaux in 1837 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). Mees (1982) drew attention to an issue regarding Lesson's name, which included reference to the specimens collected by Maugé listed above, but could be interpreted as a replacement name for *Ocypterus leucogaster* Valenciennes 1820. The issue is not yet solved, and more research is needed. The type locality is restricted to: Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species *albiventer* or 'white-bellied' (Jobling 2017).

Platyrhynchus rufiventris

Vieillot

Platyrhynchus rufiventris Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 27: 21-22 (Nouvelle Hollande).

Rhipidura rufiventris (Vieillot, 1818). See Mayr and Traylor 1986: 538. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1149 [MNHN A.C. 9417], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Asie / australe / Timor / Cvt^{te} l. Naturaliste / (Péron) Exp. Baudin / 9417 an 11 / Rhipidura / rufiventris / V.* Pedestal label:

Rhipidura rufiventris / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1156 [MNHN A.C. 9418], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Péron et Lesueur / 9418 / Rhipidura rufiventris / Less. Type V.*

Pedestal label: *Rhipidura rufiventris* / Type (Vieillot.) / Exp. Baudin Timor.

Comments. Vieillot did not specify how many specimens were in the MNHN. The only two specimens that entered the registration book (drafted roughly by 1854) are those described

above (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *rufiventer* or 'red belly' (Jobling 2017).

Platyrinchos ruficollis

Vieillot

Platyrinchos ruficollis Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 27: 13 (Nouvelle Hollande).

Myiagra ruficollis (Vieillot, 1818). See Pucheran 1855: 360, Hellmayr 1916: 99 and Mathews 1921-1922: 54. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-525 [MNHN A.C. 9349], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / C^{te} le Naturaliste / Exp. Baudin / an 11 / 9349 / Myiagra rufigula / (illegible) Vieill. / (V)*. Pedestal label: *Myiagra ruficollis / (V) / Exp. Baudin Timor*

SYNTYPE: NMS_Z 1819.20.1.67., adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 72: *moucherolle à gorge rousse Timor*. Old printed label: *Myiagra*

rufigula, Wallace / Timor. New label: *Dufresne moucherolle a gorge rouses / de Timor / Mesurements wg 68 / tar 18 / Tail 66 Beak 12*. Other side of new label: *Reg. N° 1819-20.1.67 / Myiagra ruficula / M. ruficollis / Timor*.

Comments. Vieillot did not specify how many specimens were present in the MNHN. The current MNHN specimen was the sole specimen in the MNHN until another arrived in 1844 with *La Zélée* from Dumont d'Urville's *Astrolabe* expedition (1837–1840), donated by Hombron and Jacquinet. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *ruficollis* or 'red-necked' (Jobling 2017).

Dicaeum Maugei

Lesson

Dicaeum Maugei Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 4: 303 (Timor).

Dicaeum maugei (Lesson, 1830). – Now.

Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-633 [MNHN A.C. 10423], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / par M. Mauge / Dicaeum maugei / type (Less.) / 10423*. Pedestal label: *Dicaeum hirundinaceum / (Shaw) / Exp. Baudin Australie*

Comments. Lesson did not say how many

specimens he examined, only referring to a female collected by Maugé. This female was the sole specimen from the Baudin expedition that entered the registration book around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) as can be seen from the original description. There was also one other bird, collected by Labillardière in Tasmania which arrived between 1816-1818. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson commemorated Maugé in the species' name.

Sylvia australasiae

Vieillot

Sylvia australasiae Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 11: 235 (l'Australasie).

Zosterops citrinella (Bonaparte, 1850). See Mees 1961: 29-30 and Stresemann 1951a: 69-70. – Now.

Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-446 [MNHN A.C. 10293], adult, near Kupang Bay,

Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13

November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Exp. Du cap. Baudin / Timor / Maugé an 11 / Zosterops citronella / (Mull.) / 10293*. Pedestal label: *Zosterops citrinella / (Mull.) / M. Maugé Timor*.

Comments. Vieillot did not specify how many specimens he had studied. This bird is the only specimen that had entered the registration books around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-Ga-

IoIs 4). Mees (1961: 31) favoured to leave the name *australasiae* indeterminate, believing (erroneously) the holotype to be lost and viewing Vieillot's description as too ambiguous to confidently assign the name. The type locality is erroneous ('Australasie'), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *australasiae* or 'southern' (Jobling 2017).

Turdus peronii

Vieillot

Turdus peronii Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 10: 212 (Nouvelle Hollande).

Geokichla peronii (Vieillot, 1817). See Pucheran 1855: 352-353, 377 and Mayr 1944: 155. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1103 [MNHN A.C. 8394], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. Baudin / an 11 / 8394 / Geocichla peroni / Type V*. Pedestal label: *Geocichla peronii / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1105 [MNHN A.C. 8383], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Exp. Baudin / M. Maugé an 11 / 8393 / Geocichla peroni / Type V*. Pedestal label: *Geocichla peronii / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

SYNTYPE: NMW 13.310 [1815.XXXVII.32], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.]

Pedestal label: 12210 (*alte N° 1815.XXXVII.32*) / *Geoleichla / Turdulus peronii o esp? / Australie?? (Timor) / last line illegible*. Old tag: 1815.XXXII.32

/ (144) / *Turdus peronii Vieill. / Neu Holland? / Von Dufresne gekft.*

Comments. Vieillot did not describe how many specimens were available to him when preparing the species description. The two MNHN specimens are the only specimens that had entered the registration book around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The bird now in NMW was also available to Vieillot as it was sent to Vienna in 1815 (see explanation in chapter: Timorese bird-specimens collected by Maugé and his colleagues). A specimen sent to Rouen on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114) and burned in the night of 30-31 December 1926 (Bénédict Percheron and Thierry Kermandach *in litt.*) was not part of the type-series. The first two syntypes listed above are also the syntypes of *Turdus Novæ Hollandiæ* Lesson 1831. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot paid tribute to François Péron when naming this species.

Turdus Novæ Hollandiæ

Lesson

Turdus Novæ Hollandiæ Lesson, 1831, *Traite d'Orn.* 6: 411 (no locality; the specific epithet suggests Nouvelle Hollande).

Geokichla peronii (Vieillot, 1817). – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1103 [MNHN A.C. 8394], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. Baudin / an 11 / 8394 / Geocichla peroni / Type V*. Pedestal label: *Geocichla peronii / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1105 [MNHN A.C. 8383], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Exp. Baudin / M. Maugé an 11 / 8393 / Geocichla peroni / Type V*. Pedestal label: *Geocichla peronii / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

Comments. Lesson did not mention the number of specimens examined. The two MNHN specimens are the only specimens that had entered the registration book around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). Both syntypes listed above are also part of the type material of *Turdus peronii* Vieillot

1817. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species *novaehollandiae* or 'from New Holland' (Jobling 2017).

Muscicapa hyacinthina

Temminck

Muscicapa hyacinthina Temminck, 1820, *Planches Coloriees* 3: 119 (Timor).
Cyornis hyacinthinus (Temminck, 1820). – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1136 [MNHN A.C. 9861], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Exp. Baudin / Lesueur / 9861 / ♂ / Siphia / Cyornis / hyacinthina / M^{na} cyanea / Tem. / Typ. de Vieillot*. Pedestal label: *Siphia hyacinthina* ♂ / *Type (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1138 [MNHN A.C. 9862], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Exp. Baudin /*

Lesueur / 9862 / ♀ / Siphia / Cyornis / hyacinthina / Tem. / Typ. de Vieillot. Pedestal label: *Siphia hyacinthina* ♀ / *Type (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*.

Comments. Temminck did not mention the number of specimens he examined in the MNHN. The only two MNHN specimens were a male and a female (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The two syntypes are also the syntypes of *Muscicapa cyanea* Vieillot 1818, making it an objective junior synonym, but Vieillot's name has been suppressed (Anon. 1956). The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck named this species *hyacinthina* or 'hyacinthine/like the hyacinth' (Jobling 2017).

Muscicapa cyanea

Vieillot

Muscicapa cyanea Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 21: 447 (no locality).
Cyornis hyacinthinus (Temminck, 1820). See Vaurie 1952: 104-105 and Anon. 1956: 257-264. – Now.

Type materials. The two SYNTYPES are the same as *Muscicapa hyacinthina* Temminck.

Comments. Vieillot did not record how many specimens were available to him when examining the species. The two syntypes are the only specimens of this taxon that were registered (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3).

The name has been suppressed (Anon. 1956) at request of Vaurie (1952). Both syntypes double as those of *Muscicapa hyacinthina* Temminck 1820, which name now takes precedence. The type locality is lacking, and therefore clarified as: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *cyanea* (= dark-blue) (Jobling 2017).

Œnanthe pyrrhonota

Vieillot

Œnanthe pyrrhonota Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 21: 428 (Nouvelle Hollande).
Saxicola caprata pyrrhonota (Vieillot, 1818). See Pucheran 1855: 347 and Deignan and Ripley 1964: 113. – Now.

Type materials. 'type' (lost). Specimen MNHN A.C. 9128 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 3: 9128 / *Pratincola caprata*, Gm / *Timor?* / *Voy. aux Terre Austral. an 11. S. 1977 N°1*. Catalogue des Merles: 784 / 9128 *Pratincola caprata* / *Timor / Exp. Baudin / an 11. S / 1977 N°1*. Exit from the MNHN collection in 1977 (N° 1) part of 387 specimens that were destroyed.

Comments. A single bird was selected and described by Vieillot; a female. However, this bird is no longer present. Unknown if the bird, that ended up in NMS, was this specific female (Dufresne Ms 1818, 74: *Œnanthe caprata*, Gm., Le traquet del Isle de Luzon, Buff. 235.1., Terres Australes), however, the

annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present. Only a male collected at the Baudin expedition still resides in the MNHN (MNHN A.C. 9127). The male was the only specimen in the collection until another arrived with

La Favorite in 1844 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). Vieillot named this species *pyrrhonota* or 'flame-coloured/red' (Jobling 2017). A solution for this special case, should be found in the future (e.g. type-specimen and type-locality).

Enanthe gutturalis

Vieillot

Enanthe gutturalis Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 21: 421 (Nouvelle Hollande).
Saxicola gutturalis (Vieillot, 1818). See Pucheran 1855: 346-347, Hellmayr 1916: 98 and Deignan and Ripley 1964: 115. – Now.

Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1118 [MNHN A.C. 9079], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: (sticker) *Asie aust. C^{me} le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du cap^{me} Baudin / an 11 / N. tr. Par Lesueur. 2. Sylvia? / Vieill. / type d. Vieillot.* Pedestal label: *Traquent a gorge blanche, o. / Saxicola gutturalis. / Sylvia gutturalis, Vieill. (T) / de la Nouvelle Hollande (?)*

/ par Péron et Lesueur / = Oreica melanoleuca (Vieil.).

Comments. A single bird was selected and described by Vieillot; a female. Three other Baudin expedition birds still exists (female, NMW 12.359; male, MNHN-ZO-2011-595; male, NMS_Z 1819.1.41). The type locality is erroneous (e.g. Nouvelle Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *gutturalis* or 'of the throat' (Jobling 2017).

Loxia variegata

Vieillot

Loxia variegata Vieillot, 1807, *Ois. Chant.:* 82 (Moluccas).
Lonchura molucca (Linnaeus, 1766). – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-502 [MNHN A.C. 6507], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: 1 (sticker) (illegible) *C^{te} Le Nat^{te} / expedit. Du Cap^{te} Baudin / an XI Timor mer / Maugé. 2. Vieill. / variegata V / Munia (illegible).* Pedestal label: *Munia variegata / (V.) / M. Maugé Timor.*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-503 [MNHN A.C. 6508], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Asie austr. C^{te} Le Nat^{te} / expedit. du Cap^t Baudin / an XI Timor par / Maugé*

L. variegata. 2. Vieillot Ois Chat N 3 / Loxia variegata / Munia variegata / V. Pedestal label: Munia variegata / (V.) / M. Maugé Timor.

Comments. Vieillot did not mention the number of specimens he examined or which collections he used to describe the species. The two specimens in the MNHN from the Baudin expedition are the only specimens in the collection (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The type locality is erroneous (Moluccas), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *variegata* or 'variegated' (Jobling 2017).

Loxia atricapilla

Vieillot

Loxia atricapilla Vieillot, 1807, *Ois. Chant.:* 84 (Les Grandes Indes).
Lonchura punctulata particeps (Riley, 1920). – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-504 [MNHN A.C. 6509], immature, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: MNHN-ZO-2014-504: (sticker) *Cvt^{te} Le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du Captm Baudin / an 11 Timor. 2. Le domino / Vieillot Ou Ch pl 50 / Maugé.* Pedestal label: *Munia puctularia / (L.) / M. Maugé Timor.*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-505 [MNHN A.C.

6510], immature, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Munia / punctularia / Timor / Maugé / an X*. Pedestal label: *Munia punctularia / (L.) / M. Maugé Timor*.

SYNTYPE (lost): Specimen NMW 1815. XXXVI.68 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 89: *Loxia punctularia / Inde / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815. Not found at 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

SYNTYPE (lost). The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 56: *Loxia punctularia, Le Domino, B. Pl. 109, N^{le} Hollande*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818

'destroyed in May 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Comments. The original description does not indicate how many specimens were involved, only that the species was described from the MNHN collection. It was wrongly identified in the acquisition books, so it is difficult to establish exactly how many birds were present. The nomenclatural availability and taxonomic identity of the name *atricapilla* needs additional research, particularly in relation to the chronologically junior name[s] *particeps* and *blasii* Stresemann (1912). The type locality is erroneous (Les Grandes Indes), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *atricapilla* or 'black-headed' (Jobling 2017).

Loxia quanticolor

Vieillot

Loxia quanticolor Vieillot, 1807, *Ois. Chant.*: 85 (Timor).

Lonchura quanticolor (Vieillot, 1807). – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-500 [MNHN A.C. 6506], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: (sticker): *Asie Aust Cvt^{te} Le Nat^{te} / Loxia quanticolor, Vieill. / Expedit. du Cap^{me} Baudin / an 11 Timor / Maugé. 2. Munia quanticolor (V)*. Pedestal label: *Munia quanticolor ♂ / (V) / M. Maugé Timor*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-501 [MNHN A.C. 6505], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cvt^{te} le Nat^{te} / Loxia quanticolor / Expedit. du C^{at}me Baudin / an 11 Timor / Vieill. / Maugé. 2. Munia quanticolor (V)*. Pedestal label: *Munia quanticolor ♂ / (V) / M. Maugé Timor*.

SYNTYPE: NMW 35569 [NMW 1815.

XXXVI.117], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal label: *Amadina quanticolor / 1815 XXXVI – 117 / Von Pariser Mus. In kauf / Molukken / N° 121*.

SYNTYPE (lost): The bird is documented in a Temminck (1807: 112 N°994). No specific specimens were located.

Comments. The number of specimens is not mentioned in the type-description nor is the collection mentioned. The two MNHN specimens are the only remaining specimens (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *quanticolor* or 'five-coloured' (Jobling 2017).

Loxia fuscata

Vieillot

Loxia fuscata Vieillot, 1807, *Ois. Chant.*: 95 (Timor).

Lonchura fuscata (Vieillot, 1807). – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2011-597 [MNHN A.C. 6489], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: 1. (sticker) *Asie austr. Cvt^{te} le Nat^{te} / expedit. du Cap^{me} Baudin / an XI du Moluques / Padda brun. 2. (illegible) 95 pl 62 / Padda fuscata Vieill. / Loxia*. Pedestal label: *Padda fuscata / (V) / M. Maugé Timor*.

SYNTYPE: MNHN A.C. 6490 [MNHN A.C.



Fig. 3-039 | TIMOR SPARROW *Lonchura fuscata*, 19 December 2016, MNHN A.C. 6490 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Pedestal underside of *Loxia fuscata*. It shows a sticker glued. The same stickers are used on multiply specimens collected in either Australia and Timor. The handwriting is from Louis Dufresne and only used on specimens brought back with *Le Naturaliste*.

6490], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cvt^{te} Nat^{te} / Expedit. Du Cap^{te}n Baudin. an 11 / le Padde brun ♂. 1. Loxia fuscata Padda (vieill.) pl 45*. Pedestal label: *Padda fuscata* / ♂ / (V.) / M. Maugé Timor.

SYNTYPE: MNHN A.C. 6491, female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Loxia madagascar / Padda* / sticker: *Asie Aust. Cvt^{te} Nat^{te} / Expedit. De Capt Baud / An XI Timor / ♀ Maugé*. Pedestal label: not present.

SYNTYPE: NMW 35.570 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.38], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal label: *Amadina fuscata Gray / 1815-XXXVII-38 (153) / Dufresne gekft.*

SYNTYPE (lost). The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 56: *Loxia fuscata, La Padda Brun, Vieillot, N^{lle} Holl^{de}, rare*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in May 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Comments. The number of specimens is not mentioned by Vieillot (1807: 95), but the descriptions of a male, female and first year birds indicate multiple specimens. The three MNHN birds were the only three until another was donated by the RMNH in 1855 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The NMW specimen was present in the MNHN when Vieillot (1807) described the species. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *fuscata* or 'dark' (Jobling 2017).

Fringilla guttata

Vieillot

Fringilla guttata Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 12: 233 (îles Moluques).*Taeniopygia guttata* (Vieillot, 1817). See Lesson 1831: 446 and Blake *et al.* 1968: 358. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-506 [MNHN A.C. 6548], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Taeniopygia insularis* / (Wall.) / *Maugé* / M. Maugé / an 11 Timor / Exp. du C^{ne} Baudin. Pedestal label: *Taeniopygia insularis* / (Wall.) / M. Maugé Timor.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-507 [MNHN A.C. 6549], immature male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / *Maugé* / Timor / an 11 / Exp. du Cap^{ne} / Baudin. Pedestal label: *Taeniopygia insularis* / (Wall.) / M. Maugé Timor.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-508 [MNHN A.C. 6550], female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / *Expéd. du Maugé* / C^{ne} Baudin Timor / an 11. Pedestal label: *Taeniopygia insularis* / (Wall.) / M. Maugé Timor.

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-510 [MNHN A.C. 6551], female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / *Maugé Timor* / an 11 / Exp. C^{ne} / Baudin.

Pedestal label: *Taeniopygia insularis* / (Wall.) / M. Maugé Timor.

SYNTYPE: NMW 52.401 [NMW 1815.XXX-VII.240a], female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal label: 1815 XXXVII 24 / *Amadina castanotis* Gould fem. / Von Lalande gekft / Molukken / 305.

SYNTYPE (lost). The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 61: *Fringilla guttata, Le bengali moucheté, male, V. Dict. D.h. n. t. 12, p 233*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

SYNTYPE (lost). The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 61: *Fringilla guttata, Le bengali moucheté, femelle, V. Dict. D.h. n. t. 12, p 233*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Comments. The number of specimens is not mentioned by Vieillot, but the descriptions of a male, female and first year birds indicate multiple specimens. The four Baudin expedition birds are the only specimens that had entered the registration books around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The other three specimens (NMW + NMS) were also examined by Vieillot. The type locality is erroneous (îles Moluques), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *guttata* or 'spotted/speckled' (Jobling 2017).

Fringilla tricolor

Vieillot

Fringilla tricolor Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 12: 233 (Timor).*Erythrura tricolor* (Vieillot, 1817). – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-509 [MNHN A.C. 6584], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S; 123° 35' 0" E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Erythrura tricolor* / Mr Maugé ♂ (V.) / Timor / acq. Temminck. Pedestal label: *Erythrura tricolor* / V. / M. Maugé Timor.

Comments. The number of specimens was not specified by Vieillot, but he does men-

tion a difference between the male and female. There was only one specimen noted in the inventory catalogue (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3) until another bird was donated by Temminck in 1841. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *tricolor* or 'tricoloured' (Jobling 2017).

	Species	Lat. Name	Reg. Number Present specimens	Lost	Not found
1	Asian Blue Quail	<i>Synoicus c chinensis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-467, MNHN-ZO-2014-468	Brogniart / Thouin, Rouen	
2	Sunda Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-536		
3	Barred Dove	<i>Geopelia maugeus</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-525, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-526	NMS	
4	Brown-capped Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica timorensis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2011-593, Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2012.0.50		
5	Timor Green Pigeon	<i>Treron psittaceus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-454, NMW 65.863	NMS	
6	Rose-crowned Fruit-dove	<i>Ptilinopus regina flavicollis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2005-2539, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-128, NMW 48.251		
7	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis timorensis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-420, MNHN-ZO-2014-421		
8	Glossy Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia esculenta neglecta</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-428	NMS	
9	Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-1997-1224, MNHN-ZO-2014-426		
10	Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>		Unknown	
11	Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa frontata</i>		Washington	
12	Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis australis</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-244		
13	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	MNHN A.C. 13939		
14	Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>		Unknown	
15	Great Frigatebird	<i>Fregata m minor</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-476		
16	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-472		
17	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-471	Rouen	
18	Comb-crested Jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>		Rouen	
19	Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-155		
20	Red-backed Buttonquail	<i>Turnix maculosus</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-543, RMNH.AVES.87424		
21	Australian Pratincole	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-162, MNHN-ZO-2014-453, RMNH.AVES.87567		
22	Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox boobook fusca</i>	MNHN-ZO-2010-277		
23	Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2128, MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2129		
24	Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-423, MNHN-ZO-2014-424, NMW 50.823	Brogniart / Thouin, Moulins, NMS	
25	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis bengalensis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-417		
26	Collared Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus c chloris</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-415	Blois	
27	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus s sanctus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-416		MNHN A.C. 3465
28	Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus australasia</i>	MNHN A.C. 3488, Abbeville		
29	Spotted Kestrel	<i>Falco maluccensis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-462		
30	Marigold Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus capistratus</i>	Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.69	NMS (3), NMW (2)	MNHN A.C. 1625
31	Jonquil Parrot	<i>Aprosmictus jonquillaceus</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-97, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-104, NMS_Z 1929.186.12		
32	Red-cheeked Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-93, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-102, NMW 50.149, NMW 50.150		Naturalis

	Species	Lat. Name	Reg. Number Present specimens	Lost	Not found
33	Flame-eared Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera flavicans</i>	MNHN-ZO-2010-462, MNHN-ZO-2010-463		
34	Helmeted Friarbird	<i>Philemon buceroides</i>	MNHN-ZO-2010-472	NMS	
35	Streaky-breasted Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga reticulatus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2010-450, MNHN-ZO-2010-451, NMW 35.339		
36	Timor Figbird	<i>Sphecothebes viridis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-677, MNHN-ZO-2012-680, MNHN-ZO-2012-681, MNHN-ZO-2012-698, NMW 52.648	NMS	Naturalis
37	Timor Oriole	<i>Oriolus melanotis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2011-602, MNHN-ZO-2014-477		
38	Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis calliope</i>	MNHN-ZO-2011-598, MNHN-ZO-2014-488		
39	Wallacean Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina personata</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-483, NMW 5.206		
40	White-shouldered Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-674, MNHN-ZO-2012-683		
41	Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus perspicillatus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2010-488, MNHN-ZO-2010-489, NMS_Z 1929.186.134, RMNH.AVES.90493		
42	White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-514, MNHN-ZO-2016-524, NMW 5.464, NMW 70.486		
43	Timor Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	MNHN-ZO-2013-1149, MNHN-ZO-2013-1152, MNHN-ZO-2013-1156		
44	Wallacean Drongo	<i>Dicrurus densus</i>	MNHN A.C. 9755, NMS_Z 1819.1.3		
45	Broad-billed Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra ruficollis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-525, NMS_Z 1819.20.1.67		
46	Red-chested Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum maugei</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-633		
47	Ashy-bellied White-eye	<i>Zosterops citrinella</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-446		
48	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>		Unknown	
49	Short-tailed Starling	<i>Aplonis minor</i>	MNHN-ZO-2011-594, MNHN-ZO-2015-71, RMNH.AVES.90406		
50	Orange-sided Thrush	<i>Geokichla peronii</i>	MNHN-ZO-2013-1103, MNHN-ZO-2013-1105, NMW 13.310	Rouen	
51	Timor Blue Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis hyacinthinus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2013-1136, MNHN-ZO-2013-1138	NMS	
52	Pied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola caprata pyrrhonota</i>	MNHN A.C. 9127	MNHN A.C. 9128, NMS	
53	White-bellied Bush Chat	<i>Saxicola gutturalis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2011-595, MNHN-ZO-2013-1118, NMS_Z 1819.1.41, NMW 12.359		
54	Flame-breasted Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris solaris</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-530, MNHN-ZO-2014-531		
55	Black-faced Munia	<i>Lonchura molucca</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-502, MNHN-ZO-2014-503		
56	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata particeps</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-504, MNHN-ZO-2014-505	NMS, NMW	
57	Five-coloured Munia	<i>Lonchura quincolor</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-500, MNHN-ZO-2014-501, NMW 35569	Naturalis	
58	Pale-headed Munia	<i>Lonchura pallida</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-499		MNHN A.C. 6495
59	Timor Sparrow	<i>Lonchura fuscata</i>	MNHN A.C. 6490, MNHN A.C. 6491, MNHN-ZO-2011-597, NMW 35.570	NMS	
60	Timor Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-506, MNHN-ZO-2014-507, MNHN-ZO-2014-508, MNHN-ZO-2014-510, NMW 52.401	NMS (2)	
61	Tricolored Parrotfinch	<i>Erythrura tricolor</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-509		

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Tabel 3-004 | List of bird specimens (skins) collected by René Maugé in Timor. Names of abbreviations: NMS = National Museum of Scotland, Edinburg, Scotland; NMW = Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria; MNHN = Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France; RMNH = Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands. Abbeville, Nancy, Rouen, Moulins and Washington are other collections where specimens arrived.

SUMMARY

Although no lists or diary entries exist on the bird specimens collected in Timor, this paper aims to give final clarity regarding type-specimens and type localities. The Maugé collection provides us with a rare view of the biodiversity of the location where the city of Kupang now stands. It is the largest city and port on the Island of Timor, with an estimated population of 350.000 in 2011.

During his visit to Timor in 1801, René Maugé collected at least 153 specimens (61 species) (table 3-004). To date, 117 specimens still exist and are held in five European collections; the MNHN holds 91 specimens (77,7 %). There are 52 species new to science based on Maugé's collection and 28 names are still in use. This study reveals that eight type-species were missed by Voisin and Voisin (1996, 1999, 2001, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2015) and in Voisin *et al.* (2004, 2005, 2008).

There is a possibility that additional specimens collected by Maugé on Timor may still be found and the author urges others to continue searching for such material.



Fig. 3-040 | TIMOR FIGBIRD *Sphecotheres viridis*, 19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-677 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
In addition to the sticker, Timor is later added in another hand.

Chapter 3.6

The early Indian bird collectors: Jean Macé, collector during 1798–1803

Justin J. F. Jansen

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Corrections on the published version, table is made more complete (new registration numbers MNHN).

While researching the exploits from the Baudin expedition (1800-1804), captained by Nicolas Baudin, to Australia, Timor, Mauritius, Tenerife and South Africa, and the history of the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France (hereafter MNHN), I noticed the name Jean Macé (Jansen 2014c, 2015a), who donated a number of birds from 'Bengale' (= Bengal) to the expedition. He had earlier also donated another batch of specimens to the MNHN. I here present my notes on the specimens, and a literature research, on Macé, and his collections.

Macé was elected as a member of the Society of the Histoire Naturelle in Paris, in 1790, and was asked to collect specimens in the foreign countries, by its board. Educated as doctor, Dr Jean Macé MD departed from The Netherlands, on board a vessel to Cape Town (South Africa) in 1789, and remained there up to 1792 (Anon. 1848: 81–83). He visited inland locations, including the Hottentots, made notes, and collected items of natural history. He then proceeded to



Fig. 3-041 | PURPLE-RUMPED SUNBIRD *Leptocoma zeylonica*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-649 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
Selected type specimen.



Fig. 3-042 | WHITE-THROATED FANTAIL *Rhipidura albicollis*, 19 December 2016, MNHN A.C. 9413a (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Selected type specimen.



Fig. 3-043 | LARGE CUCKOO-SHRIKE *Coracina macei*, 19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-679 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Selected type specimen.



Fig. 3-044 | ROSY MINIVET *Pericrocotus roseus*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-676
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 3-045 | BLACK-CROWNED SPARROW-LARK *Eremopterix nigriceps*,
21 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-722
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Selected type specimen.



Fig. 3-046 | ROSY MINIVET *Pericrocotus roseus*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-684 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Mauritius where he remained until 1798 (Millin *et al.* 1795). By 03 December 1793 he had accumulated a collection of 22 bird-species, including species of flamingo *Phoenicopterus*, tropicbird *Phaeton*, and others (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, letter 03 December 1793, dossier 52). His plans to visit Sri Lanka did not materialise, due to war, and it is unknown whether he visited Madagascar as initially planned (Millin *et al.* 1795). In 1798 he was at Tharangambadi (11.03°N, 79.85°E; Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu, India; erstwhile Tranquebar), Sreerampur (22.75°N, 88.34°E, Hooghly District, West Bengal, India; erstwhile Serampore) and Saharanpur (29.96°N 77.55°E, Saharanpur District, Uttar Pradesh, India) in January 1800 (Laissus 1981). He collected, or procured no less than 371 birds from around Danish-ruled Serampore (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, letter 03 December 1793, 07 January 1800, dossier 52). He tried to get back to France but the authorities did not let him. His collections, library, diaries, and notes on natural history that he had left at Mauritius, were seized, and confiscated by rioters. However, the Serampore bird collection he made in India in 1800 was sent, via Copenhagen, Denmark, through the Danish merchant Christian Wilhelm Duntzfeld, to France. His natural history collections, including birds, arrived in the MNHN in the second half of 1801. It contained 358 birds (Manuscript dated 23 September 1801, in the Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN). This collection also contained purchased items from Madagascar (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1803; Hill 1980). 135 birds, collected by Macé in 'Bengale' [=Bengal], were shipped in January/February 1803, aboard *Le Naturaliste*, one of the ships that comprised the Baudin Expedition (1800–1804), led by Nicolas Baudin (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809; Jansen 2014c, 2015a).



Fig. 3-047 | YELLOW-FOOTED GREEN PIGEON *Treron phoenicoptera*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-140 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

BIRDS IN THE MNHN COLLECTIONS

In the five acquisition books, drafted roughly in 1856, 45 specimens were traced back then, however, only 21 specimens from 16 taxa remain today (contra Jansen 2015a). The data attached to the specimens, in Louis Dufresne's (the MNHN taxidermist) hand, are limited; his notes can be found under the pedestals of the mounted birds.

Species still present from the 1856 record, in MNHN, are given in Table 3-005. I searched twice for the remaining specimens (in April 2013, and February 2015), but could not locate them.

DISCUSSION

Macé was amongst the early collectors in India, and 21+ of the birds that he collected, still remain in good condition in MNHN. However, a vast number of his collected specimens ended up in other collections, like that of Louis Dufresne (Jansen 2014c). Two birds were also sent to Rouen in 1806, but these have not survived (Jansen 2015a).

A record also exists, of Reinier de Klerk Dibbetz (1764–1808) donating 27 birds from “Bengale”, when *Le Géographe* visited Cape Town between 03 and 24 January 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH: 21001; Jansen 2014c), but whether these came from the Macé collection remains unknown, and it is also quite possible that Dufresne mislabelled some birds. It is evident that few details about Macé are known, and more research could reveal the whereabouts of more specimens, and more details about his life. I encourage researchers to find, and publish, additional information to this article.

Table 3-005 | List of species collected by Macé that are located by author in MNHN.

Species	Specimen record number	Notes
Ashy Woodswallow <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-515	
Bar-bellied Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina striata</i>	MNHN A.C. 9655	
Baya Weaver <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-511 & MNHN-ZO-2014-512	
Black-naped Blue Monarch <i>Hypothymis azurea styani</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-524	
Black-rumped Flameback <i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	MNHN-ZO-2009-911 & MNHN-ZO-2009-910	type (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 13)
Blue-throated Barbet <i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	MNHN-ZO-2007-766	type (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 135)
Common Iora <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-528	
Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos macei macei</i>	MNHN-ZO-2009-926 & MNHN-ZO-2009-927	type (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 19-20)
Indian Black-headed Oriole <i>Oriolus melanocephalus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-516	
Indian Black-crowned Finch-Lark <i>Pyrrhuloxia frontalis</i>	MNHN A.C. 7364f	
Indian Black-crowned Finch-Lark <i>Pyrrhuloxia frontalis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-722	type
Large-billed Crow <i>Corvus macrorhynchos levaillantii</i>	MNHN-ZO-2011-576	type (Voisin & Voisin 2016: 57)
Large Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina macei</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-679	type
Little Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-154	type (Voisin 1992: 163)
Pied Myna <i>Sturnopastor contra</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-480	type
Purple-rumped Sunbird <i>Leptocoma zeylonica</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-649	type
Rosy Minivet <i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-676 & MNHN-ZO-2012-684	
Rufous Treepie <i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-439 & MNHN-ZO-2014-440	
Verditer Flycatcher <i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-490 & MNHN-ZO-2014-491	type (Voisin <i>et al.</i> 2004: 112)
Yellow-footed Green Pigeon <i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-140	type (Voisin <i>et al.</i> 2004: 112)
White-throated Fantail <i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	MNHN A.C. 9413c	type

Table 3-006 | List of species collected by Macé, but not (yet) found by author.

Species	Specimen record number	Notes
Ashy Woodswallow <i>Artamus fuscus</i>	MNHN A.C. 9623	
<i>Acrocephalus ssp.</i>	MNHN A.C. 8703	
Black Drongo <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	MNHN A.C. 9742	
Black-headed Ibis <i>Theristicus melanocephalus</i>	MNHN A.C. 14106	
Brahimy Kite <i>Haliastur indus girrenera</i>	MNHN A.C. 149	
Common Iora <i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	MNHN A.C. 10279	
Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	MNHN A.C. 5813	
Forest Wagtail <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	MNHN A.C. 8272	
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	MNHN A.C. 9734	
Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	MNHN A.C. 9475	
House Crow <i>Corvus splendens</i>	MNHN A.C. 5451	
Indian Roller <i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	MNHN A.C. 3270	
Little Green Bee-eater <i>Merops orientalis</i>	MNHN A.C. 3371	
Orange-headed Thrush <i>Geokichla citrina</i>	MNHN A.C. 8390	
Paddyfield Pipit <i>Anthus rufulus</i>	MNHN A.C. 8207	
Red-vented Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	MNHN A.C. 8362 & 8364	
White-throated Kingfisher <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	MNHN A.C. 3453	



Fig. 3-048 | FULVOUS-BREASTED WOODPECKER *Dendrocopos macei*,
2 April 2013, MNHN-ZO-2009-926 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Chapter 3.7

George Bass, an early bird collector in the Pacific (1801-1802), and some notes on early bird collecting on the Pacific Ocean islands

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Corrections on the published version, style is altered on Archives Nationales and (MHNH) references.

Abstract. The arrival of two living Samoan Fruit-doves *Ptilinopus fasciatus* on 7 June 1803 in the harbor of Le Havre, France with the return of one of the Baudin expeditionary vessels, the *Naturaliste*, marked the arrival of the first live birds from the tropical Pacific in Europe. More specimens from the tropical Pacific followed on 24 March 1804 when the second Baudin vessel, the *Géographe*, arrived at Lorient, France. The person responsible for collecting these birds was - most likely - George Bass (1771-1803), who donated these specimens to the expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin at Port Jackson, Australia in November 1802. This paper documents Bass's bird collecting activities, his 1801-02 voyage, the role of the Baudin expedition and the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris (e.g., donation, exchanges), and it documents the history of bird collecting in the tropical Pacific - on locations visited by Bass - pre-1823.

Key words. George Bass; Nicolas Baudin; Pacific; Birds; Australia; Cook Expeditions

INTRODUCTION

George Bass (1771-1803) is a well-known explorer of Australia and to a lesser extent of the Pacific (Bowden 1952, Estensen 2005, 2009). Little has been published on his ornithological activities in Australia (pre-1800), and in the Pacific and New Zealand (1801-02). His connection with the expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin to Australia (1800-1804) has been published (Bowden 1952: 113, Estensen 2005: 160-161, Starbuck 2009b: 105, Jansen 2014c, Jansen & van der Vliet 2015), in particular the merchandise he sold to the expedition (e.g., Bass sold pork, salt and other goods to the expedition). In addition, he donated 160 ethnographic artifacts when the expedition was moored in Port Jackson in November 1802 (Hamy 1906, Péron 1994: 159-167, Starbuck 2009b: 171, 212). According to Horner (1987: 329), the number of artifacts was 206, however, this was the total number of artifacts collected during the entire Baudin expedition (Collection Lesueur, MHNH, 21001; Starbuck 2009b: 171). A part of the whaleboat in which Bass discovered Bass Strait was also given to the expedition (Bowden 1952: 68); its current whereabouts, as well as the ethnographical material he donated, are at present unknown. Ethnographical material was confiscated by Napoléon's I wife, the Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais and incorporated into her private collection at her Malmaison estate, and subsequently destroyed in 1814 by invading troops during the final months of Napoléon's reign, while the rest was dispersed and sold in 1829 after Josephine's son Eugene de Beauharnais died (cf. Hamy 1906, Horner 1987: 329, Péron 1994: 224, Duyker 2006: 212, 289, Attenbrow 2010: 86, Fornasiero *et al.* 2010: 355). Bass also donated notes to the Baudin expedition on the vocabulary and grammar of the "savages" at Port Jackson (Starbuck 2009b: 171), as well as details regarding Bass Strait.

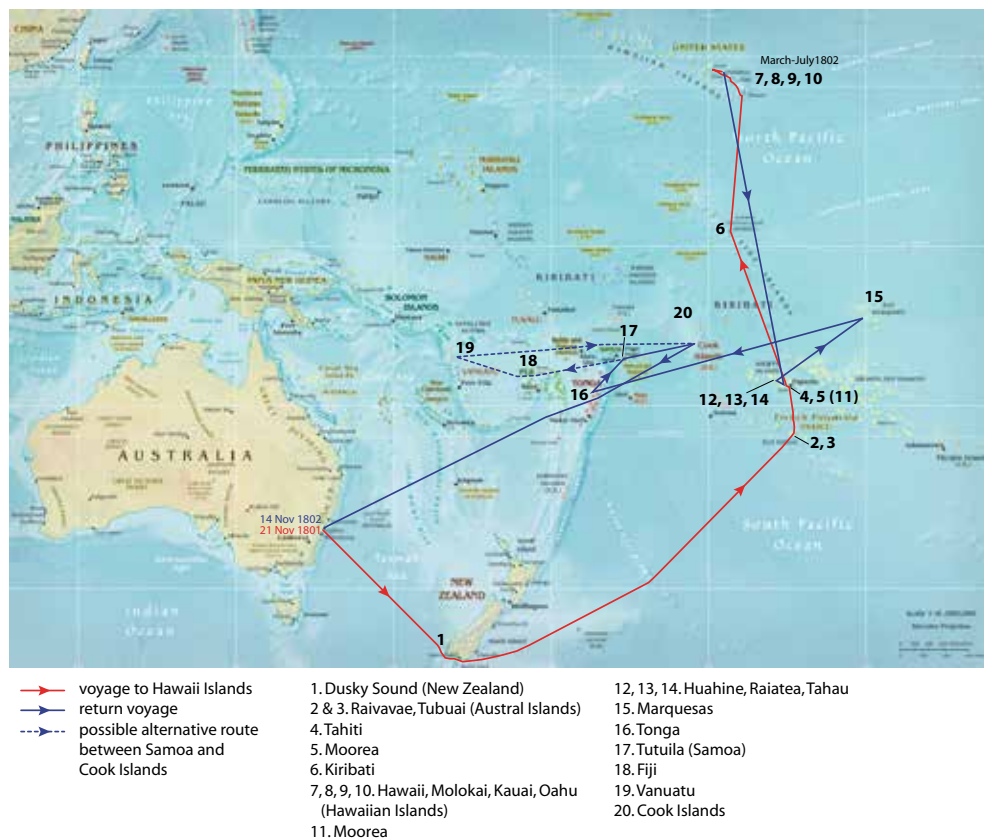
Bass boarded the *Géographe* at least once for a visit, on 14 November 1802, in the company of Governor King and Captain Kent (Starbuck 2009b: 102).

Until 1823 expeditions in the Tropical Pacific are few – but included those by Bougainville, Cook, Malaspina, Bruni d’Entrecasteaux, Vancouver, Krusenstern, Freycinet, Kotzebue (Brosse 1983) – but the first to make notable collections after the Cook expeditions was the *La Coquille* in 1823 (Holyoak & Thibault 1982). This paper discusses the birds almost certainly collected by Bass during his Pacific travels and documents his early collecting in Australia.

Birds collected by Bass prior to 1801: We find the first evidence of Bass collecting natural history specimens in a letter written to his wife Sarah Bass (1798, State Library NSW, MLMSS 6544 / 6 letter 2). In this letter, he states his plans to accompany Mathew Flinders to Tasmania to collect natural history specimens for Joseph Banks and the Linnean Society in London (Whittell 1954: 40-46).

In a letter to the famed naturalist Joseph Banks (1743-1820) dated 27 May 1799 (State Library NSW, Series 72.005, CY 3682 11-14), Bass mentions, in describing his voyage during which he and Mathew Flinders discovered the Bass Strait: ‘In the course of this expedition I collected at different times some few new subjects, both animals and plants; but they were from time to time destroyed by rain or by the seas which in bad weather the boat was constantly shipping; so that none remained upon my arrival at Port Jackson’. With this letter, Bass also sent to Banks a skull of a Common Wombat *Vombatus ursinus* (Estensen 2005: 120, Pigott & Jessop 2007: 210), most likely collected west of Port Jackson, as well as skins of two birds: a Spotted Quail-thrush *Cinclosoma punctatum dovei* (described by Bass as a beautiful “banded runner” that had been chased and caught by a greyhound), collected in early January 1799 along the River Derwent in southeast Tasmania (Bowden 1952: 78, 83), and a Superb Lyrebird *Menura n. novaehollandiae* (described by Bass as a rare and new pheasant) (Bowden 1952: 83). The last is

Fig. 3-049 | Reconstruction of the journey made by George Bass between 21 November 1801 and 14 November 1802.



the bird mentioned by Collins (1804: 65) and Olsen (2001: 33) as the specimen collected along the Hawkesbury River near Port Jackson.

Bass regularly went out from Port Jackson in search of new or rare natural history specimens (Bowden 1952: 33). William Paterson, Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales and a collector of natural history specimens for Banks, probably encouraged Bass's collecting activities, as both men knew each other and notes from Bass's observations on birds can be found in Paterson's diaries (cf. Bowden 1952: 66, 71-75, 78). Bass met Banks when in England in 1800, and presented Banks with some additional information on the items he had sent (it is unknown if Bass sent Banks more than one shipment of specimens). In the entry on Bass in the Australian Dictionary of Biography (<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bass-george-1748>), Bowden mentions natural history publications by Bass, but unfortunately, I have not located them.

While at Port Jackson, Bass was made an associate member of the Society for Promoting Natural History, in the same decade as Paterson (1755-1810) (who subsequently became a full member), John William Lewin (1747-1795) and botanist Robert Brown (1773-1858). The Society for Promoting Natural History was later merged with the Linnean Society (Neville 2012: 72).

In addition to the sites mentioned below, Bass could also have collected birds at Norfolk Island during visits in September-October 1796 and June-July 1798, New Caledonia and Tuvalu in June 1799, the Gilbert Islands (Abemama, Nonuti, Taputea), Marshall Islands and Mariana Islands in July 1799, Saint Helena in early 1800, as well as some other places visited during his voyages (Bowden 1952, Estensen 2005, 2009).

Pacific Journey: Bass was contracted by Governor Philip Gidley King (1758-1808) to sail to Tahiti and transport salted pork back to Port Jackson, as food was scarce in Port Jackson but pigs were plentiful in Tahiti. From Port Jackson, Bass sailed into the Pacific on 21 November 1801 with Charles Bishop (1765-1810), and didn't return until 14 November 1802 (Bowden 1952: 106-113, Bowden 1980: 86-87, Estensen 2005: 149-161). In quotes below the supposed visits made by Bass (see fig. 3-049).

Bass first landed at Dusky Sound, South Island, New Zealand (6-21 December 1801) (Anon. 1908a,b,c, Hamy 1906: 31, 32, Péron 1994: 230, 231, Bowden 1980, Rusden 2011: 415-416), and then proceeded on to the Austral Islands (Raivavae, Tubai) ('December 1801 or/and January 1802') (Estensen 2005: 150-151), Tahiti (24 January - 6 February 1802, 'July'-19 August 1802) (Anon. 1967, Anon. 1908b: 226, Hamy 1906: 30, Péron 1994: 229, Bowden 1952, Estensen 2005), Moorea ('February 1802') (Estensen 2005: 152), Kiribati ('February or/and March 1802') (Estensen 2005: 154), the Hawaiian Islands (Hawaii, Molokai, Kauai, Oahu) (11 March - July 1802) (see below), Moorea (August 1802) (Anon. 1967), French Polynesia (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahau (August 1802) (Bowden 1952: 112)), the Marquesas (Island(s) visited unknown, 'August or/and September 1802') (Estensen 2005: 157), Tonga (Island(s) visited unknown, 'September or October 1802') (cf. Hamy 1906: 30, Bowden 1980: 86-87, Péron 1994: 229), Samoa (Tutuila) ('September or/and October 1802') (cf. Hamy 1906: 28-32, Maude 1964: 262, Gilson 1970: 67, Pearson 1970: 140, Bowden 1980: 86-87, Linnekin 1991: 16, Péron 1994: 226-231, Tcherkézoff 2008: 73), (possibly) Fiji ('October 1802') (Bowden 1980: 86-87, Estensen 2005: 159), (possibly) Vanuatu ('October 1802') (cf. Bowden 1980: 86-87) and Cook Islands ('October or/and November 1802') (cf. Hamy 1906: 31, Péron 1994: 230). During Bass's stay in Tahiti, Lewin was also present (Neville 2012: 72-75).

Bass's visit to the Hawaiian Islands is notable. Documentation of his visit includes several letters (see Bowden 1980), including letters from Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii (George Bass to Sarah Bass, 20 May 1802, ZML MSS 6544, ML (Mitchell Library), Sydney) (Bowden 1980: 86-87, Estensen 2009: 154), Oahu (6 letters between Bass and James Innes) (the letters to Innes, who lived in Portsea (Hampshire), England, were sold at Christie's, London on 15 October 2009, then purchased by Hodern House, Sydney (an antique shop) and subsequently re-sold to a private collector (Matthew Fishburn *in litt.* 18 November 2014); one of the letters, dated 23 May 1802, was written by Bass at Waikiki Bay, Oahu, Kauai (Bowden 1980: 86-87) and Molokai (George Bass to Elisabeth Bass, 20 May 1802, ZML MSS 6544, ML, Sydney) (Estensen 2009: 151-153). Four ethnographic artifacts donated by Bass from the "Îles Sandwich" (= Hawaiian Islands) were listed as N° 74 and nos. 90-92 in the manifest of the ethnographic artifacts that returned with the Baudin expedition written by François Péron, the expedition's surviving zoologist (Hamy 1906: 30, Péron 1994: 229, 230). Of special interest is N° 74, which Péron described as a "Grand

Havre, France. I further examined specimens and documents in the Linnean Society, London, UK; Natural History Museum, London, UK; Natural History Museum, Tring, UK; Musée Boucher-de-Perthes, Abbeville, France; Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, Berlin, Germany and Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden.

RESULTS

ARRIVAL IN EUROPE AND DISPERSAL OF SPECIMENS

Donation. When supplying the Baudin expedition (that visited Tenerife, Australia, Timor, Mauritius and South Africa), Bass donated to the expedition ethnographical items (see above), and the presence of birds from the same locations link them. These items were all shipped back later at the *Géographe*, but at least two live birds, a pair of Samoan Fruit-doves *Ptilinopus fasciatus* (fig. 3-050) - most likely - collected by Bass, arrived with the *Naturaliste* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010). In addition to a variety of other live birds and mammals, the *Naturaliste* brought back 599 bird specimens according to Louis Dufresne, taxidermist at the MNHN (2 August 1803, Archives Nationales AJ/15/590). Possibly because all the specimens that returned on the *Naturaliste* had already been packed (by Péron and Charles-Alexandre Lesueur) when Bass arrived back in Port Jackson only the two Samoan Fruit-doves arrived in France on the *Naturaliste* which sailed directly from Sydney to Le Havre with short stops only at King Island and Mauritius. The *Géographe* arrived in France in March 1804 with 422 bird skin specimens and 34 live birds (Dufresne inventory of 28 April 1804, *Collections Mammifères et Oiseaux* MNHN).

Documentation. Several lists of the ornithological contents from both ships were compiled after the *Géographe* specimens arrived at the MNHN on 18 July 1804, joining the material shipped back on the *Naturaliste* that had arrived there in July 1803 (Burkhardt 1997: 505, Starbuck 2009: 213). Dufresne compiled three incomplete lists, one now in the *Collections Mammifères et Oiseaux* in the MNHN (undated), one at the Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21036 (dd. 26 June 1804) and one in the Archives Nationales (AJ/15/592) (dd. 27 June 1804) while a fourth list (undated), also in the *Collections Mammifères et Oiseaux* MNHN, is probably a transcription by an unknown author (Jansen 2016b). All four lists only identify the specimens by family and by the number of species and specimens, but do not identify the individual species within each family listed; moreover, they include only ten annotations of collecting localities. Even so, we find on these lists the collecting locality “d’otaiti”, i.e., “from Tahiti”, mentioned twice, first in the entry for “Grive nouveau” (“new thrush”), possibly the Society Island Flycatcher *Pomarea nigra* (two specimens listed, both no longer present in the MNHN), annotated as “tres beau d’otaiti” (“very beautiful from Tahiti”). Tahiti is mentioned again in the entry for “Mycteria - Jabiru”, probably referring to the Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis* of Australia (one specimen), annotated with “et un bec d’otaiti” (“and one beak from Tahiti”), the origin of the latter species apparently misidentified (list in *Collections Mammifères et Oiseaux* MNHN). Included in the list of live animals brought back on the *Naturaliste* were “Tourterelles des îles des Navigateurs” (“Turtledoves from the Navigator Islands”) (cf. Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 271, 281). Both turtledoves and fruit-doves were referred to as “tourterelles” at that time (cf. Buffon 1765-1783: plate 142). The only pigeon present to date in MNHN (fig. 3-050) from the ‘îles des Navigateurs’ (= Samoa) is a single Samoan Fruit-dove, the pedestal underside confirms its origin (arrived in An XI = via *Le Naturaliste* according to Louis Dufresne on the pedestal underside). These specimens, of the “Grive nouveau” and the “Tourterelles des îles des Navigateurs”, almost certainly came from Bass, as the Baudin expedition did neither visit Tahiti nor Samoa. However, crew-member Hyacinthe de Bougainville, mentioned as origin the Sandwich Islands (de Bougainville, Archives Nationales, 155/AP6).

The Birds. Bass most likely collected four specimens of birds presently in the MNHN; however, as all four lack their original labels (which applies as well to all specimens (1000’s) in the MNHN acquired prior to 1850), their origin remains speculative. The four specimens are: two Tui *Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae* (only one, registered as MNHN-ZO-2014-431, is still present (fig. 3-051); the other has not been located by me but it is noted in the acquisition books



Fig. 3-051 | TUI *Prothemadera n. novaeseelandiae*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-432 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN). Collected at Dusky Sound, South Island, New Zealand, 6-21 December 1801, arrived at 18 July 1804 in France aboard the *Géographe*.

and was present in 1856), most likely collected by Bass at Facile Harbor, Dusky Sound, New Zealand between 7-21 December 1801 (its origin is documented in the pedestal underside that mentions “Nouvelle Zélande / La Découverte an 12 / Peron et Lesueur / N° 80 / 10116 / *Prothemadera novaezeelandiae* / Gm); Samoan Fruit-dove (MNHN-ZO-2005-2563, fig. 3-050), collected by Bass in Samoa in ‘September or October 1802’ (this is one of the two captive Samoan Fruit-doves noted above that arrived on the *Naturaliste* in 1803; the other is no longer present in the MNHN (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 271, 281)); and Polynesian Triller *Lalage maculosa* (MNHN-ZO-2016-523, fig. 3-052, a skin that was never mounted) (its new label mentions “Exp Baudin / Ex. Peron et Lesueur / “*Lalage Pacifica*”), was collected on an unspecified Pacific locality. Also, on 27 March 1805 a parakeet from Tahiti was ‘sold’ to Dufresne, for his private collection (Archives Nationales AJ/15/593).

The notes at the Pigeon and Tui are from Louis Dufresne’s hand, who mounted birds that arrived in the museum to be used for the galleries almost directly after arrival in the museum (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592 & 593, Jansen 2016b). This makes these specimens amongst the best-documented birds from the tropical Pacific collected pre-1823 (Medway 2004). All other Pacific birds in European collections lack their original label, and only very few are proven to be collected from the Tropical Pacific before 1823 (Burton 1968, Medway 2004, Steinheimer 2005).

Exchanges

Only half of the 1.055 specimens (all skins) that arrived with the Baudin expedition were mounted for exhibition in the MNHN galleries and about 397 are still present in European collections (Jansen 2017b). The remainder – especially those birds that arrived on the *Géographe* – were used for exchanges and donations (Jansen 2014c, 2016b, Jansen & van der Vliet 2015). It is uncertain how many bird specimens were in good condition upon the expedition’s return, considering that the ships were probably infested with swarms of cockroaches and rats (Laurent 1997), or how many deteriorated soon after their arrival in France, noted is that some had to be thrown away (Louis Dufresne, 7 May 1811, Laboratory MNHN).

No less than 178 birds were disposed of Empress Josephine (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire at 23 September 1804, Archives Nationales AJ/15/593) (93 birds from the *Naturaliste* and 85 birds from the *Géographe*, most likely donated in two shipments). Donations were made to schools in Rouen and Moulins (Jansen 2014c, 2016b, 2017b) and to Vienna in 1815 as partial repayment or material looted during the Napoleonic Wars (Bauer & Wagner 2012; Archives Nationales France, AJ/15/840). Baudin specimens were also probably amongst the 847 birds donated to the Netherlands for the same reason (Archives Nationales AJ/15/840) (Jansen 2016b: 104).

Most specimens that arrived on the *Géographe* were purchased by or donated to the Baudin expedition, as estimated by 93 specimens from *Géographe* still at the MNHN; only 23 birds of which were collected in Australia, a large portion originated from countries not visited by the Baudin expedition, for example: Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Madagascar and India. It is unknown how many birds, from the total number that arrived on the *Géographe*, originated with Bass. That all these precious specimens left the MNHN was primarily due to the lack of an ornithologist as curator of the bird collection. At that time a visitor, the clerk of *Bulletin des Lois*, Louis Vieillot, described a portion of the birds brought back as new birds (cf. Mearns & Mearns 1998: 133-134).

The speed with which new specimens were dispersed is shown by the purchase of 30 skins in 1806 by Leopold von Fichtel from John Latham; these birds, currently in Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria, were collected at Dalrymple Bay, Tasmania in April 1802 (Autogr. 21/35 L.v. Fichel, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, Austria) (Bauernfeind 2004: 557), an area visited by the Baudin expedition in March-April 1802 (*Naturaliste*). The area was also visited by Robert Brown on 1-17 January 1804 (cf. Vallance *et al.* 2001; Jansen 2014c), who collected two bird specimens there (NHMUK London, Brown, M.S. Descriptions Animals HMS *Investigator* 1801-1805. Aves). From these two specimens for one its whereabouts remain unknown (one was donated to Linnean Society in 1818 (list in Linnean Society (S.P. 156) and a typed version of the BM donation in NHM, London (NHM London, Brown, M.S. Descriptions Animals HMS *Investigator* 1801-1805. Aves)). So, part of these Dalrymple Bay specimens have (if the rumoured date is correct) - most likely - originated from the Baudin expedition, the other from William Paterson who resided here for a few years between 1804 and 1809.

Other specimens ended up in the private collection of Coenraad Jacob Temminck, then a private collector, and later his collection formed the nucleus of the collection we now know as

Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden. In his collection six pacific specimens arrived between 1803-04 and 1807 and was enlarged to 22 specimens (Jansen 2017a: 353), and amongst them is a Tonga Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus porphyraceus* (RMNH.AVES.213951) (maybe this is the other ‘Samoan Fruit-dove’ shipped alive on the ship *Naturaliste*). But a fair number ended up in numerous other collections in Europe (see for more details Jansen 2017b).

Some specimens from the Baudin expedition may also have been among specimens from MNHN that entered the Lever Museum in London (Jansen & van der Vliet 2015).

DISCUSSION

We find various bird specimens from the tropical Pacific and New Zealand collected prior to 1823 (appendix 1) in older collections (e.g., Berlin, Cambridge (USA), Edinburgh, Göttingen, Hannover, Leiden, LIVCM, MNHN, Stockholm, NHM, Turin, Vienna) that are still in good condition, probably due to their having been treated with arsenic soap either when they were collected or upon their arrival in Europe (the recipe for arsenic soap was known to the French and a few others like C.J. Temminck and François Levaillant (cf. Steinheimer 2003a, Jansen & Roe 2013, Jansen & van der Vliet 2015)). Few expeditions and/or collectors are known to have been active in the locations visited by George Bass (see appendix 1).

In this paper, it has been shown that: 1) George Bass has been neglected as a natural history collector; 2) There is evidence that he had direct links with the Baudin expedition, as for ethnographical material (proven) also ornithological material could be donated to the expedition and eventually ended up in the MNHN; 3) Few, if any, extant pre-1823 bird skins are unambiguously attributable to specific collectors, due to inadequate labeling; 4) However, locality information and known routes of Baudin and of Bass suggest Bass probably collected some skins that were taken to France; 5) The fate of Bass’s now poorly documented specimens illustrates the problem of determining the provenance of tropical Pacific specimens that were circulating in Europe in the early 19th century.

I encourage further research to find missing documents and to locate additional information of tropical Pacific and Australian specimens collected by George Bass.



Fig. 3-052 | POLYNESIAN TRILLER *Lalage maculosa* ssp., 19 February 2015, MNHN A.C. 9818 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Collected in 1801-02 in the Pacific, arrived at 18 July 1804 in France on-board of *Le Géographe*.

APPENDICES

PREVIOUS COLLECTING IN LOCATIONS VISITED BY BASS (1766-1823)

To establish the importance of the collecting carried out by Bass, I analyzed ornithological collecting activity up to the early 1800s in the order of the countries visited by Bass. Up to 1823 expeditions in the Tropical Pacific are few and the first large expedition was the *La Coquille* in 1823 that visited the region (Holyoak & Thibault 1982).

Australia: See Jansen (2017a).

New Zealand: Cook landed at New Zealand during all three expeditions (cf. Lysaght 1959; Whitehead 1978), and 8 specimens from New Zealand are known from Banks's private collection (Medway 1979). Although few Cook specimens are still extant (Burton 1968; Medway 2004), specimens known or alleged to have been collected in New Zealand during the Cook expeditions are (or were) still present in Cambridge (USA) (Paradise Shelduck *Tadorna variegata* (1788 collected) not present anymore, according to <http://mczbase.mcz.harvard.edu/SpecimenSearch.cfm>, accessed 6 June 2015), NHM (three birds), Leiden (three birds) and Liverpool Museum (hereafter LIVCM), (four birds) (cf. Steinheimer 2003). The next expedition to New Zealand was with the *Recherche* and *Espérance* (apparently, no birds collected in New Zealand, cf. Stresemann 1953b). Captain A. Malaspina landed in 1793 in New Zealand, but none of his specimens entered museums and none have survived (Olson 2006). The *Coquille* visited New Zealand in April/May 1825 and approximately 50 birds were collected (MNHN Library, Ms 354). The *Astrolabe* took 11 New Zealand birds back to France.

Raiivavae: Although Cook sighted this island on his third expedition; he did not land there (Brosse 1983).

Tubai: Cook also sighted this island on the third expedition, but did not land there either (Brosse 1983).

Kiribati: Cook described this island after a possible visit on 24 December 1777, during the third expedition (Brosse 1983). Tahiti: Cook visited Tahiti during all three expeditions (Brosse 1983); at least 15 birds from Tahiti were recorded in Banks's private collection (Medway 1979). It is unknown if birds are brought back to Europe/Russia by the frigates *Boudeuse* and *L'etoile* (captained by L.A. de Bougainville, 1766–69, cf. Laissus 1978) and the ships *Predpriyatiye* (captained by O. von Kotzebue, 1823–26), *Blossom* (captained by F.W. Beechey, 1825–1828, cf. Beechey 1839, no Pacific specimens are reported in here), *Vostok* and *Mirny* (captained by F. Bellinghausen, 1819–1821) and *Senyavin* (captained by F.P. Litke, 1826–1829). At least 36 birds collected in Tahiti during the visit of the *Coquille* arrived in the MNHN in 1829.

Moorea: Cook visited Moorea on the third expedition (Brosse 1983).

Hawaiian Islands: Visited by Cook during the third expedition; at least 53 birds collected in Kauai and Hawaii ended up in Banks's private collection (Medway 1979) and were subsequently dispersed, as were Hawaiian birds from the Cook expedition deposited in other collections (cf. Steinheimer 2003a; Jansen & Roe 2013). The ship *King George* (captained by N. Portlock) was mainly at Oahu from 26 May to 13 June 1786, that resulted in an unknown number of specimens arrived in England (cf. Dixon 1789; Olson & James 1994). From the *Uranie* voyage, 9+ birds were collected in August 1819 (Hawaii, Oahu) (archives MNHN). The ship HMS *Blonde* (captained by G.A. Byron) visited various islands in May–July 1825 and collected 21 bird species (Callcott *et al.* 1826: 248–252). The ships *Nadezhda* and *Neva* (captained by A.J.R. von Krusenstern) the brig *Rurik* (captained by O. von Kotzebue, 1815–1818) expeditions visited the islands, but apparently, no birds made their way back (maybe from the later via J.J. Dussemier to the MNHN). Birds may have been collected when the *Blossom* visited Oahu in 1826 (Brosse 1983), but no Hawaiian specimens are mentioned in Beechey (1839).

Huahine: Visited by all three Cook expeditions (Brosse 1983).

Raiatea: Visited by the second and third Cook expeditions (Medway 1979); at least eight birds from these expeditions were in Banks's private collection (Medway 1979).

The Marquesas: Visited by the second Cook expedition (Brosse 1983). A lone bird was brought back by *Nadezhda* and *Neva* (Holyoak & Thibault 1982).

Tonga: Visited by the second and third Cook expeditions (Brosse 1983). No less than 40 birds from Tonga are known from Banks's private collection (Medway 1979). In 1793, *Recherché* and *Espérance* (1791–1794) brought some birds back to France (at least five birds, Stresemann 1953). Commander Malaspina landed in Tonga in 1793; some birds were collected, but they were neglected and have vanished (Olson 2006: 43). The *Astrolabe* expedition collected 51 birds in Tonga in 1827 (inventory of 520 birds that arrived back from the whole expedition from 25 May 1829, MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2223).

Notable is the description from at least one living Tonga Fruitdove by Robert Brown brought back on the HMS *Investigator* in 1805 to England, however it "Died from cold on the ship HMS *Investigator* on crossing from New Wales to England" as mentioned by Brown (NHM London, Brown, M.S. Descriptions Animals HMS *Investigator* 1801–1805. Aves. No 196). This bird is not on the list of donations of his 78 specimens in both the British Museum as to the Linnean Society of London, so its whereabouts are unknown. Its source is unknown, it is not George Bass, as both men did not meet in Bass's stint in Sydney after returning between November 1802 and February 1803 from the Pacific (Brown returned at 9 June 1803 to Sydney).

Samoa: The islands were visited by the ships *Predpriyatiye* (1823–26) and *Uranie* (1819) but no known birds were brought back (Brosse 1983).

Fiji: Visited by the second Cook expedition (Brosse 1983). One bird was collected on the *Astrolabe* expedition (inventory of 520 birds from 25 May 1829, MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2223).

Vanuatu: Visit at the second Cook expedition, *Recherché* and *Espérance* as the *Astrolabe* (1826–1829) expeditions, but no known specimens were brought back (cf. Brosse 1983).

Cook Islands: Apparently, a single bird was collected here in 1798 by HMS *Discovery* (captained by G. Vancouver, cf. Holyoak & Thibault 1982). HMS *Blonde* visited Mauke in August 1825, and collected were a kingfisher, a pigeon and a starling (Olson 1986).

Chapter 3.8

The 'new and singular' bird of St Peter Island

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Abstract - Mystery has surrounded the identity of a ground dwelling bird collected in February 1803 on St Peter Island in Denial Bay, Eyre Peninsula by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, one of two surviving artists of the Baudin Expedition. Despite the existence of its illustration and supporting descriptive notes, contained among the large residual Lesueur Collection in Le Havre, the collected specimen has not been located and the bird was never described scientifically. We recognise features of the bird consistent with either a scrubbird or bristlebird but conclude that it was most likely a Rufous Bristlebird of an undescribed and extinct subspecies.

INTRODUCTION

During Nicolas Baudin's 1800-1803 exploration of the coasts of southern and western Australia the French expeditioners twice visited the region of Nuyts Archipelago off Eyre Peninsula, South Australia (SA). Towards the conclusion of the expedition scientists from Baudin's corvette *Le Géographe* achieved landings on the mainland at Denial Bay and on St Peter Island

Fig. 3-053 | WESTERN EYRE PENINSULA, South Australia, showing Nuyts Archipelago including St Peter Island.



(Cornell 2003, 2006). On the island they reported seeing and collecting a specimen of an unusual bird whose identity has been the subject of much speculation.

Nuyts Archipelago was discovered in 1627 during the voyage of the ship *Gulden Zeepaert* and was named after its most important passenger, Pieter Nuyts (Manning 1986). At the time the archipelago marked the eastern limit of European exploration of the southern Australian coast and beyond it lay a portion of the continent of interest to both Britain and France. Of the archipelago's two largest islands, St Francis Island is well offshore and St Peter Island is close to the mainland. The latter was referred to as Ile St Pierre during the Baudin Expedition but subsequently renamed Ile Eugène (the inshore group as Iles Joséphine) among the many short lived Napoleonic revisions promulgated by Péron and Freycinet (1816).

François Péron, the surviving naturalist of Baudin's expedition, reported that on 10 February 1803 three scientists explored St Peter Island: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, who went inland to collect animals, Jean-Baptiste Leschenault de la Tour, the expedition's botanist, who examined its vegetation, and Péron himself, who, accompanied by a crew member named Lefebvre, remained close to the shoreline, his interests lying almost exclusively with marine invertebrates (Cornell 2003). Lesueur was one of two artists in Baudin's party but by this time was also the expedition's prime bird collector, following the deaths of both designated naturalists, René Maugé and Stanislas Levillain (Jansen 2014c).

Péron's account (Péron and Freycinet 1807-1816: p. 119) of the bird collected on St Peter Island is cited in full below.

“La stérilité profonde qui caractérise les îles Joséphine, semble en avoir repoussé l'espèce volatile. Les oiseaux de terre y sont presque inconnus, et nos collections en ce genre se réduisent à une espèce de Muscicapa nouvelle et singulière, qui vit sous les broussailles, et se nourrit plus particulièrement des fourmis qui pullulent sur ces bords. Avec ses ailles basses et traînantes, sa queue relevée, étalée, et les plumes de son croupion hérissées sur son dos, ce petit animal figure assez bien, et comme en miniature, un coq-d'inde de nos basse-cours faisant la roue.”

Cornell (2006: p. 95) translated the description:

“The extreme barrenness that characterises the St Peter Islands seems to have repelled the winged species. Land birds are almost unknown there; and our collections in this field are reduced to a new and singular kind of flycatcher that lives under bushes and feeds mostly on the ants that swarm on these shores. With its low, trailing wings and the ruffled-up feathers of its rump, this little animal looks rather like a miniature of one of our farmyard turkey cocks fanning out its tail.”

Because of the differing roles of the scientists it may be inferred therefore that only Lesueur observed the bird and could have provided the description above, and not Péron himself. Lesueur also collected a specimen and completed a drawing of it (Figure 3-053), with an additional annotation (Bonnemains, Forsyth and Smith 1988: p. 306):

”Ile St Pierre et St François – Toujours à terre et sous les arbustes, avec un air toujours content de lui, traînant ses ailes à terre de manière à laisser leurs traces qu'imite fort bien ce que pourraient faire les roues d'une petite voiture.”

This translates as:

“St Peter and St Francis Is, - Always on the ground and under the bushes, always looking pleased with himself, dragging his wings along the ground in such a way as to leave tracks very much like the wheels of a small carriage might make.”

No bird specimen resembling Lesueur's field notes or drawing has been discovered during recent searches in Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris or other European museums containing material from the Baudin Expedition (J.J.F.J.Jansen personal data). Likewise, an enquiry posted on the electronic Bulletin for European Avian Curators (eBEAC) dated 25 October 2015 provided no information about a missing specimen of the kind illustrated. Furthermore, in an undated catalogue of specimens and their localities prepared by Péron in the later period of the voyage (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002), no such bird is listed, either from St Peter Island or elsewhere. However, that document is known to be incomplete (see below).

In this review we present earlier opinions on the identity of the mystery bird and offer our own conclusion.

Speculation based on Péron's description

Cleland (1937) appears to have been the first to write in English of the unidentified small bird seen and collected on one of the Isles of Joséphine early in 1803 by members of the Baudin Expedition. He thought that the bird might be a Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa*.

Stresemann (1951), diverted from his attempts to determine type localities for species described from among the Baudin Expedition collections, cited the original French description and believed that it applied to the Shy Heathwren "*Hylacola cauta* Gould."¹

Whittell (1954) also noticed the interesting account and commented on "considerable speculation among ornithologists regarding the identity of this bird" with "suggestions rang[ing] from the Grey Fantail, *Rhipidura fuliginosa*, to the Ground Wren, *Hylacola cauta*."

Neither Cleland, Stresemann, Whittell nor any contemporaneous Australian ornithologist would have known of Lesueur's drawing of the bird in question because it remained unpublished until 1985. Furthermore, despite the record that a specimen of the bird was collected, it appears not to have been the subject of formal description.

Opinions based on Lesueur's drawing

Bonnemains and Chappuis (1985: p 67) included Lesueur's bird among paintings and manuscripts of the Lesueur Collection contained in Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Le Havre (MHNH) but inexplicably identified the drawing as "Lalage suerii" [= *Turdus suerii* Vieillot, 1818, now White-shouldered Triller *Lalage sueurii*, which in 1985 included the Australian species, White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor* as a subspecies]. Vieillot mistakenly assumed that the type specimen had come from Australia, but it is the other species, as shown in Figure 3-055, and must have been collected in Timor. It bears no resemblance to the St Peter Island bird.

Shortly afterwards Bonnemains, Forsyth and Smith (1988) published in English an appreciation of the Baudin Expedition, based primarily on the works of its artists that are contained in the Lesueur Collection in Le Havre. Included in their publication was a reproduction of Lesueur's pencil and wash drawing of the unidentified bird together with his annotation.

The authors had obtained opinions on the identity of the bird from Belinda Gillies, then Assistant in Ornithology at Museum Victoria, and Shane Parker, then Curator of Birds at the South Australian Museum, who appear each to have suggested that the drawing might be of a bristlebird *Dasyornis* sp.

More recently Baglione and Crémère (2009), in their biography of Lesueur, reproduced this same image and annotation, but reverted to identifying the bird as "Echenilleur de Lesueur, *Lalage suerii*".

A composite appraisal of Péron's account and Lesueur's field notes and drawing

In the combined field notes we read of a ground dwelling bird of the understorey, the size (presumably) of an old world Muscicapid flycatcher with a diet predominantly of ants. Its tail was seen to be held elevated and spread while it trailed its wings along the ground, perhaps an elaborate example of the rodent run, a form of distraction display found among many birds and especially small Australian passerines (Rowley 1962). An uncommon but additional observation was the ruffling of its rump feathers, a feature sometimes evident as a result of the body and tail shaking that may accompany a rodent run display.

Lesueur's drawing (figure 3-054) illustrates many of the features of posture and behaviour described. It is a plump bird with a broad and graduated tail of twelve rectrices. The wings are short, barely reaching the base of the tail, with little variation in the length of primaries and secondaries, thus the typical rounded wings of a bird of limited flight. The bill is slightly decurved but large, both long and deep, the upper mandible strongly convex. It has a relatively small dark eye, apparently short legs (although it is difficult to determine what is hidden by the wings), but exceptionally large feet and toes. Distinctive scutellation of the legs and feet is shown. There are no noteworthy features of plumage such as supercilium, eye ring, wing bar or body patterning. Also depicted is what may have been designed to illustrate the ruffling of the bird's evidently rather long and loose rump feathers as it [presumably] shook, while fanning its tail.

DISCUSSION

It is apparent that Cleland (1937), Stresemann (1951a) and Whittell (1954) were intrigued by the description of the mystery bird. Whether the opinions offered by Gillies and Parker related only to Lesueur's annotated drawing or took account of the additional published field notes is not recorded.

In considering the identity of the mystery bird most Australian species can be readily eliminated. It is neither a grasswren *Amytornis* nor any scrubwren, fieldwren or heathwren (Acanthizidae). Apart from other considerations they are eliminated by the particularly robust bill and exceptionally powerful feet. A fantail *Rhipidura* or Australian robin or flycatcher (Petroicidae, Monarchidae) can also be set aside on many grounds including its small wings.

There are several features that are consistent with that of a bristlebird: its short wings, large graduated tail and terrestrial lifestyle, but known bristlebirds have longer legs than are evident and smaller bills. The Rufous Bristlebird *Dasyornis broadbenti* in particular also has a relatively distinctive facial pattern, while only the Eastern Bristlebird *D. brachypterus* lacks obvious patterning to its body feathers.

We rather find a resemblance between this bird and a scrub-bird, genus *Atrichornis*. Scrub-birds have short, powerful feet and toes, shorter legs and shorter plumper bodies than bristlebirds, and show subtle barring but otherwise no patterning of body feathers other than on the throats of adult males.

There are however three aspects to the record of Lesueur's bird that are not typical of a scrub-bird. On the upper mandibles of scrub-birds is a keel that rises towards the crown, giving the head a triangular profile. If Lesueur's drawing is interpreted as showing a keel it lacks nonetheless that triangularity of profile and the consequently more rounded head is more consistent with a bristlebird than a scrub-bird. On the other hand, early illustrations of scrub-birds did not always depict the keel anatomically (see watercolor of the Rufous Scrub-bird by E. E. Gostelow reproduced by Olsen 2015). The bill is larger than that of either scrub-birds or bristlebirds and might not therefore be an accurate representation. Scrub-birds' (and bristlebirds') tails are more graduated than is shown and their famously loud song was not described.

One feature of the drawing that leads to an identification of bristlebird is the pattern of scutes on the legs and feet. The relatively large and clearly defined scutes on the feet with few, elongate scutes on the tarso-metatarsi match closely with the arrangement we observed in South Australian Museum specimens of Rufous Bristlebird, and a little less closely with specimens of Eastern Bristlebird. Photographs of scrub-birds in Danks (2004) show a different pattern of smaller, more numerous and less well-defined scutes.

We find therefore that there are several features that support an identification of scrub-bird but others that allow the alternative identification of a bristlebird to be more plausible. It must be observed here that Lesueur's drawing was a sketch that may not have included some plumage features, and the shape and proportions of legs, feet, bill and tail may not be accurate. Lesueur's other illustrations vary greatly in these attributes. The scutellation of legs and feet may also not be entirely accurate, as suggested by differences between the left and right legs in the drawing. We have canvassed this puzzle among a number of ornithologists, including those with particular field or museum expertise with scrub-birds and bristlebirds. Most favoured an identification of a scrub-bird but noted inconsistencies such that a bristlebird cannot be eliminated from consideration.

Two further questions need to be addressed in considering the identity of Lesueur's bird as a scrub-bird. First, whether the feeding and other behaviour described is consistent with it and second, whether the habitat on St Peter Island at the time might have satisfied the requirements of the species.

Higgins, Peter and Steele (2001) described the food of the Noisy Scrub-bird *Atrichornis clamorosus* as mainly macroinvertebrates of the soil and litter, while Danks and Calver (1993) had found that Formicidae (ants) were taken selectively by adults, accounting for 22 of 53 prey items (41.5%).

In a display reported by Smith and Robinson (1976) a male was seen to lower the wings, fan and move the tail over and almost parallel to the back as the whole body and tail quivered rapidly. The same authors also observed a rodent-run display with body compact and low, neck and bill parallel to the ground, wings held horizontally and outer wings trailing. These



Fig. 3-054 | LESUEUR'S PENCIL AND WASH DRAWING
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79041).

observations are remarkably similar to the drawing and brief accounts provided of the St Peter Island bird.

The food of bristlebirds is evidently less specialised than that of scrub-birds, consisting of both plant and animal material, including ants but with no especial preponderance (Higgins and Peter 2002).

Some descriptions of the behaviour of the Eastern Bristlebird suggest that its tail may be fanned and flicked but never raised more than 45° above horizontal (Higgins and Peter 2002 and references therein). Likewise, the tail of the Western Bristlebird *D. longirostris* is usually held horizontally, only occasionally erect and fanned, while that of the Rufous Bristlebird may be fanned but not generally raised above 30° (*loc. cit.*). On the other hand, Gregory (2007) reported that tail cocking is frequent among bristlebirds and shaking of the wings and body may be seen during song production but with the head raised. He showed a Rufous Bristlebird with a fully cocked tail (p. 537), as in Lesueur's drawing.

We have not found a report of the rodent run among bristlebirds. Serventy (1982) published an observation of the Rufous Bristlebird by A.J. Campbell. "One par which had a large young one running with them were quite pugnacious. The male, with spread wings and tail, approached to within three feet."

Robinson *et al.* (1996) reported severe modification to the vegetation of St Peter Island from clearance for sheep grazing over the period 1859 to 1987. The two dominant vegetation types at the time of survey were an introduced grassland and a tall shrubland (to 2 metres) of native juniper (*Boobialla*) *Myoporum insulare*. They reasoned that Coastal Mallee *Eucalyptus diversifolia* and Dryland Tea Tree *Melaleuca lanceolata* open scrubs would have provided much of the island's original cover.

Remnant Noisy Scrub-birds in southwest Western Australia occur chiefly in damp and dense vegetation, including low closed eucalypt forest of up to three metres (Smith and Robinson 1976, Johnstone and Storr 2004) but the species was previously found in drier and less closed habitats (Higgins, Peter and Steele 2001 and references therein). It is perhaps unlikely that the formerly widespread, relatively open Coastal Mallee and Dryland Tea Tree scrubs of St Peter Island would have suited a remnant population of scrub-birds. On the other hand, the structure of *Boobialla* shrubland can be dense and tangled and might more plausibly have supported the species. Such vegetation would certainly suit the Rufous Bristlebird whose subspecies *D. broadbenti broadbenti* occurs among *Boobialla* and Coastal Wattle *Acacia sophorae* in the Coorong and South-East of SA (Higgins and Peter 2002).

In reviewing this record a further essential consideration is that the reporting of Lesueur's mystery bird, whether bristlebird or scrub-bird, might have been misplaced retrospectively onto St Peter Island from King George Sound, Western Australia (WA), *Le Géographe's* next port of call after Denial Bay. While this is a pertinent question, since both the Noisy Scrub-bird and Western Bristlebird occur in the immediate vicinity, it seems an unlikely error.

First the observation's locality was provided by two corroborating sources. Lesueur's drawing was annotated with the names of the islands of St Francis and St Peter and with brief descriptive notes of the bird's behaviour, and Péron's account was placed squarely in his report of the exploration of Denial Bay. In describing the vegetation of the area Péron's opinion was uncomplimentary. "Of the countless plants of New Holland only a few species" were present and "all languish on the dry surface" (Cornell 2003). It was in this context that Péron reported collecting just one species, the "new and singular kind of flycatcher".

Second, he subsequently wrote that land birds were rare at King George Sound and that those taken there "belonged to the same species as have been mentioned successively in the course of this work" (Cornell 2003). It appears therefore that, apart from specimens of Musk Duck *Biziura lobata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-397, 398) that Lesueur took there, as recorded by Péron in his account of the voyage (Cornell 2003) but not in his catalogue (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002), the birds obtained during the expedition's twelve-day stay at King George Sound were not felt to have been especially noteworthy.

Had Lesueur discovered the Noisy Scrub-bird or any bristlebird there it would not have escaped the attention of Péron who provided a detailed account of the harbor's bays, streams, swamps, diverse but barren bushland and bare hills.

Many birds with populations on Eyre Peninsula are representatives of western species. Some such as the Rufous Treecreeper *Climacteris rufa* and Copperback Quailthrush *Cinlosoma clarum* are distributed continuously between Eyre Peninsula and WA. Others, including the

Western Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria griseogularis*, Blue-breasted Fairywren *Malurus pulcherrimus* and Western Grasswren *Amytornis textilis*, occur on Eyre Peninsula as isolated populations. Therefore, a scrub-bird on St Peter Island would almost certainly be a Noisy Scrub-bird *Atrichornis clamosus*, a species confined to the most humid southwest of WA and, since the 1960s, restricted to the extreme east of its range (Johnstone and Storr 2004). If the ruffled rump feathers were as long as Lesueur showed in his drawing, this might suggest phenotypic differentiation from the WA population although rump feathers of Noisy Scrub-birds in WA are certainly long and loose (Alan Danks pers. comm.). Given that the WA population occurs over 1400 km west of St Peter Island, isolation is likely to have been prolonged and subspecific differentiation is possible. On the other hand, Rufous Bristlebirds also have long and fluffy rump and flank feathers (P. Horton pers. obs.)

The alternative identification as a bristlebird requires consideration of three species although the Eastern Bristlebird of wet heaths and rainforest margins of subcoastal eastern Australia is an unlikely candidate as an outlier on western Eyre Peninsula. Its western equivalent the Western Bristlebird is considered unlikely to be the bird represented in Lesueur's drawing by those experienced with it in WA, and the larger and more robust Rufous Bristlebird appears therefore to be the most likely possibility apart from Noisy Scrub-bird. Two Rufous Bristlebird subspecies, *D. b. broadbenti* and *D. b. caryochrous* occur in subcoastal south-eastern SA and western Victoria and a third subspecies *D. b. litoralis* is extinct in south-western WA. A fourth population on a western Eyre Peninsula island would most likely represent another extinct subspecies.

Extinctions on St Peter Island include Tammar Wallabies *Macropus eugenii*, Brush-tailed Bettongs *Bettongia penicillata* and Brush-tailed Possums *Trichosurus vulpecula*. The direct effects of human activity, including sealing conducted between 1803 and 1836 or of any cat presence are not known. Goannas *Varanus* sp. were later introduced from the mainland to control snakes but foxes, rabbits and rats are not included in the island's fauna (Robinson *et al.* 1996). Habitat loss and degradation may have been the predominant cause of extinctions but other factors are not excluded.

CONCLUSION

The evidence presented here leads to a likely inference that, in February 1803, Baudin's artist and naturalist Charles-Alexandre Lesueur saw, described, drew and collected either a Noisy Scrub-bird or Rufous Bristlebird from a relict population on St Peter Island in Denial Bay, Eyre Peninsula. Neither species has been reported otherwise from Eyre Peninsula.

Whether that population, most likely an undescribed subspecies, was already verging on extinction at the time, it would most certainly have succumbed to the effects of European management, including sheep grazing and clearance, that followed colonisation.

Given the closer proximity of Rufous Bristlebird populations to St Peter Island, the habitat that would better suit this species, and the distinctiveness of scutellation on the legs and feet, we believe that Lesueur's record was of a Rufous Bristlebird. Confidence in the identification would be promoted if Lesueur's specimen can be found, perhaps as yet unrecognised in an incompletely documented collection, or if subfossil material of either putative species is discovered nearby.



Fig. 3-055 | WHITE-SHOULDERED TRILLER *Lalage sueurii*,
3 April 2013, MNHN-ZO-2012-683 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Holotype.

Chapter 3.9

The bird collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France: the first years (1793-1825)

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Corrections on the published version, see note¹.

Summary. The founding of the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France, in 1793 marks a historical milestone in the development of natural history. The museum's collections subsequently grew rapidly due to acquisitions, donations and exchanges. The first years of the museum were crucial in developing its role amongst the various private and national cabinets at that time, and under the directorate of Étienne Geoffroy Saint Hilaire the collection grew rapidly. Crucial moments in its early history include a significant advancement in the method of specimen preservation (ahead of all other major collections at that time) due to the knowledge and use of arsenic soap, and donations on a large scale to universities and schools and as reparations due to the French wars. Recently the collections have been re-examined and re-ordered to restore the museum's history in the turbulent years up to 1825.

Keywords. Collectors, birds, MNHN, type specimens, history.

INTRODUCTION

The Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France, (hereafter MNHN) is a major repository of specimens closely linked to the history of exploration and is internationally important. The MNHN was founded in 1793, but its history goes back further, with its origin in the *Cabinet du Roi* (the "King's Cabinet") located in what is now known as the *Jardin du Plantes* (Laissus 1981). Under the able administration after 1793 of directors such as Louis-Jean-Marie Daubenton (1793-1794, 1796-1798), Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu (1794-1795, 1798-1800), Bernard Germain Étienne de Laville-sur-Ilлон de Lacépède (1795-1796), Antoine-François Fourcroy (1800-1801, 1804-1805), René Desfontaines (1802-1803, 1806-1807, 1810-1811, 1820-1821), Georges Cuvier (1808-1809, 1822-1823), André Laugier (1812-1813, 1818-1819), André Thouin (1814-1817) and Louis Cordier (1824-1825), the collection grew steadily into one of world's largest museum collections.

Numerous documents on the early collections of the MNHN are held in two archives at the museum (in the Laboratoire and the central library) as well as the Archives Nationales at Pierrefit-sur-Sienne (unaffiliated with the MNHN); however, records in the Laboratoire are not sorted yet and are not bound together, nor is their information complete; moreover, in some cases I was unable to decipher the documents. The information presented here – as the majority is from books and manuscripts kept in the Laboratoire – is yet unregistered by the MNHN, as the documents have no unique registration number.

It is therefore difficult to refer to these documents; hence, any citations to specific sources are absent in this paper. Original notes are lacking for all early specimens. Most notes that are extant are in Louis Dufresne's handwriting and located on the pedestals of mounted spec-



Fig. 3-056 | COMMON QUAIL *Coturnix coturnix*,
20 September 2016, MNHN A.C. 12635 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
From the collection of Louis XV from France, brown aberration.

imens: Dufresne mounted most specimens, and recorded available information on the pedestal. Inventories written by either Dufresne (after 1793) and later, Antoine Desmoulin (after 1798), on collections that arrived during their tenure form the core of this article. Specimens in the collection were listed in five large acquisition books - dated circa 1854 - and these volumes were used to determine if specimens are still present (the author has also searched for many of the actual specimens - e.g. all Baudin birds (see below) - to see if they still survive; the remainder of the presented information is from written accounts). Sometimes it is not clear from available information if the date mentioned on the bird is the collecting date or the date of entry/donation. Species with type specimens in the MNHN are cited in the footnotes and appendices with references to the type catalogues; the latter is still an ongoing work in progress (Berlioz 1929, Jouanin 1950, Voisin 1992, 1993, 1995, Voisin & Voisin 1996, 1999, 2001a,b, 2002, 2008a,b, 2009, 2010, 2011a,b, 2012, 2015, Voisin *et al.* 1997, 1999, Voisin *et al.* 2004, 2005, 2008, 2015, Somadikarta *et al.* 2002, Voisin & Mougin 2002, Cleere *et al.* 2006).

This paper is drafted to give the researcher an idea of the ornithological history of the MNHN, but is by no means complete. I encourage researchers to find and publish additional material to this article.

For the authorship of scientific names of the bird taxa mentioned in this paper see Dickinson and Remsen (2013) and Dickinson and Christidis (2014). Only valid names (not synonyms) are mentioned (and mentioned if considered in one of the type catalogues), and only noted when the year of arrival is known. They are in alphabetical order instead of taxonomic order.

RESULTS

The first years up to 1793

The first account of the Paris collection (still known then as the *Cabinet du Roi*), is from 1789: 460 birds and 75 mammals are noted as being present in the *Cabinet du Roi*, although their identities are not specified. According to Steinheimer (2004), the collection originated with specimens from René-Ferchauld **de Réaumur** (1683-1757), Pierre **Poivre** (1719-1786) and Mathurin-Jacques **Brisson** (1723-1806). The aforementioned collections were obtained by the King of France (Stresemann 1951). None of these specimens are present anymore; however, a Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix* from France contributed to the *Cabinet du Roi* by **Louis XV** (1710-1774) still survives (fig. 3-056). And from **Louis XVI** (1754-1793) a Redwing *Turdus iliacus* survives (fig. 3-061). Georges-Louis-Leclerc **de Buffon** (1707-1788) travelled through Europe and acquired a few (mostly foreign) specimens. Today we find 17+ birds acknowledged to Buffon in the MNHN,² however the majority were collected by others (e.g. by Sonnerat; see below) (fig. 3-060). The birds in Buffon's collection include some birds collected by Charles-Nicolas-Sigisbert **Sonnini de Manoncourt** (1751-1812), who collected specimens (ca. 160 species) in Cayenne and Guyana (1772-1774); to date one specimen remains in the MNHN acknowledged to Sonnini.³ James **Bruce** (1730-1794) donated an unknown number of birds in 1773 from his trip along the Nile in Ethiopia; an unknown number of birds were also donated by Lefevre **Deshayes** from Dominican Republic, by M. **Arthur** from Cayenne and by M. **de la Borde** from Cayenne (2+ survive).⁴

Philibert **de Commerçon** (1727-1773), born in France, studied medicine and botany at Montpellier, and for a time was a practicing physician. Commerçon travelled widely in Europe (e.g. in France and Switzerland) and was even employed – at Carolus Linnaeus's request – for a brief time in Sweden (± 1757) by Queen Louisa Ulrika to work on fishes from the Mediterranean for the 10th edition of Linnaeus's *Systema Natura*. In 1766, Commerçon joined Louis-Antoine Comte de Bougainville (1729-1811) on his voyage of circumnavigation of the globe (1766-69). This was the first French expedition to do so, and the fourteenth Western expedition around the globe. One bird donated by 1789 attributed to Commerçon remains in the MNHN collection.⁵



Fig. 3-057 | WHITE-THROATED RAIL *Dryolimnas cuvieri*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-535 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
Collected by Mathieu at Mauritius (still the sole record up to 2016).



Fig. 3-058 | EASTERN WHIPBIRD *Psophodes olivaceus*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-656 (Justin JFJ Jansen /
© MNHN). Donated to Dufresne in 1802-03, bird is from
Australia.

1793-1799

An inventory of 10 June 1793 by Louis Dufresne mentions 463 birds (+102 doublets) and 78 mammals (+18 doublets) (collectors unspecified) in the “Old Collection” (*ancien collection*) derived from the *Cabinet du Roi* (excluding the Stadtholder specimens noted below, as they had yet arrived); these represent the start of the MNHN collection. In 1809 only 102 birds survived from the *ancien collection*; by 1856, only ten birds remained.⁶

After 1793, 295 birds collected prior to 1785 in Turkey or Morocco by Louis **de Chenier** (1723-1796) were donated to the MNHN by his widow, Elizabeth-Sant Lomaca-Chenier. Jean-Charles **Brocheton** collected in Cayenne in 1786 and collected (partly) with Jean-Baptiste **Leblond** (1767-1802), who sent 387 birds to the MNHN that arrived in 1797-98. To date seven birds acknowledged to Brocheton⁷ and 23 birds acknowledged to Leblond are still in the MNHN.⁸ Joseph **Martin** (x-1826) collected 198 birds in Cayenne in 1788-1789; 61 specimens remain in the MNHN to date, which arrived in 1798/1801 and even in 1819.⁹ Antoine-Christophe **Merlin** (1762-1833) from Thionville, France, exchanged 30 birds, including 6 from Cayenne in March 1795. In February 1797, 300 ‘African’ birds were purchased from and/or exchanged with François **Levaillant** (1753-1824),¹⁰ but the exchange also included birds from Australia,¹¹ 8+ birds remain in MNHN. On 4 July 1798, 24 American birds from Mr. **Depille** of Philadelphia arrived in the MNHN in exchange for 15 birds sent back; Depille was appointed by the MNHN to collect specimens. Louis-Augustin-Guillaume **Bosc** (or Louis-Augustin Bosc d’Antic) (1759-1828) was in the United States from 1797-1800 and brought back some birds (part arrived in 1806). Six birds remain in the MNHN.¹² From Guillaume **Brugnières** (1750-1798) some birds arrived from Egypt.¹³ At least one bird is present in MNHN collected by Michel **Adanson** (1727-1806) in Senegal.¹⁴ René **Maugé** (x-1802) sailed to the West Indies with Nicolas Baudin between 1796 and 1798 on the *Belle Angélique*; 296 birds arrived in the MNHN from this trip on 2 March

1800, however, only 210 remained in 1809; 105 specimens still remain in the MNHN (Jansen 2014c).¹⁵ Coenraad Jacob **Temminck** (1778-1858) may have traded some pre-19th century specimens; however this is not yet established. Denoted Temminck specimens (four are still present) originate from Bengal, Congo and the Altai and could be of older origin. Louis-Jean **Vieillot** (1748-1831) contributed a few specimens to the MNHN; 5+ are still present (date when collected unknown) including Long-tailed Ground Dove *Uropelia campestris* collected by Mr. **Faye** in Brazil (Voisin *et al.* 2008: 777) and Long-winged Harrier *Circus buffoni* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 179) collected by M. **Macé** in Brazil.

There are two specimens from Joseph **Banks** (1743-1820) presently in the MNHN.¹⁶ Banks was on the first Cook expedition, and had a large private collection; his MNHN specimens arrived prior to 1802. No less than 32 southern seas birds were present in roughly 1798 in MNHN, of which 15 have been donated by Banks, the others have been purchased by Dufresne when he visited England (fig. 3-058). However, more specimens that originated from Banks's private collection may have arrived in the MNHN via William **Bullock** (c.1773-1849), Louis **Dufresne** or Guillaume-Michel-Jérôme Meiffren de **Laugier**, Baron de Chartreuse (1772-1843) (unfortunately this is undocumented; most specimens bearing de Laugier's name arrived in 1837). Some birds from the Bullock Museum, collected in Senegal and Australia, arrived at the MNHN in 1819-1821 via de Laugier and some directly from Bullock; presently, there are 11+ birds with a Bullock label in the MNHN.¹⁷

Claude-Louis **Berthollet** (1748-1822; erroneously named Berth in the acquisition books), Guillaume-Antoine **Olivier** (1756-1814), Étienne **Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire** (1772-1844), René-Claude Geoffroy **de Villeneuve** (1767-1831) and Marie-Jules-César-Lelorgne **de Savigny** (1777-1851) all participated in the Napoléon I expedition into Egypt (1799-1801). Eleven specimens presently remain from Berthollet,¹⁸ one specimen from de Villeneuve,¹⁹ three specimens from Olivier²⁰ (fig. 3-062) and 20 specimens from de Savigny (donated in 1819, 1822 and 1824).²¹

M. le **Reveilliere** donated 74 birds (21 were mounted for the galleries) from South America in April/May 1799. An unknown number of specimens from Cayenne arrived from M. **de la Brousse**. René-Louiche **Desfontaines** (1750-1833) travelled to Africa (Algeria and Tunisia) in 1783-1785 and brought back several birds (exact number unknown), of which at least four birds remain in the MNHN to date (birds arrived in several years up to 1818).²²

The collection of Willem V Prince of Orange-Nassau (1748-1806), **Stadtholder** of the Dutch Republic, came into French possession when the rulers in France commissioned André Thouin (1746-1824) and Barthélemy Faujas de Saint-Fond (1741-1819) to confiscate Willem's specimens. These included 684 specimens from the collections of Aernout Vosmaer (1720-1799) and Albertus Seba (1665-1736) and arrived in 1795. The numbers quickly dwindled as by 1809 only 390 birds remained (Geoffroy Saint Hilaire 1809) and by 1856 only three survived. Two birds (Nicobar Pigeons *Caloenas nicobarica*) were destroyed in 1879 and 1882; one still survives (fig. 3-064).²³

Louis **Dufresne** (1752-1832), who was one of the naturalists onboard the ill-fated *Astrolabe* voyage, which left Brest in August 1785 on a voyage of discovery, became taxidermist at the MNHN in 1793, and was subsequently of great influence in the development of the collection. On the *Astrolabe* Dufresne visited Madeira, Tenerife, Trinidad, Brazil, Chile (Cape Horn and Concepción), Hawaii, Alaska, Canada and Macao (China) and returned to France in 1787. His work included the classification and arrangement of the collections of both invertebrates and vertebrates and he visited many parts of the world on behalf of the MNHN. In 1803, he popularized the use of arsenical soap for preserving bird specimens by publishing the recipe in an article in *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle* (Dufresne 1803). This technique had enabled the MNHN to build the greatest collection of birds in the world. Dufresne also maintained a private collection that by 1818 consisted of 1,600 bird specimens (on wooden supports and with both French and scientific names), 800 eggs from all over the world, 4,000 shells, fossils, amphibians, and corals, and 12,000 insects. The University of Edinburgh purchased this collection in 1819 after Dufresne first offered it for sale to the Berlin Museum in 1815. It is now conserved in the Royal Scottish Museum (Sweet 1970). Dufresne contributed 36 birds to the MNHN collection from his 1785-1787 travels, from his private collection and from visits to England (1800 and 1802); six remain in the MNHN (arrived in 1801-1802 and later).

1800-1809 collections

Per an inventory drawn up by Dufresne on 12 January 1809, no less than 3,411 birds (includ-



Fig. 3-059 | HAWK OWL *Surnia ulula*,
20 September 2016, MNHN A.C. 757 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
Received in an exchange with Paykull, bird is from Sweden.

ing 1,234 doublets) and 1,026 mammals, were held in the MNHN. Dufresne noted their origin as follows: Old Collection (102), Stadthouder (390), Baudin (1796-1798; West Indies, 296), Baudin (1800-1804; 403), Egypt Campaign (39), Leschenault (Java; 78), Dufresne (36), Lisbon Cabinet (275), Richard (37), Leblond/Brocheton (102), Martin (198), Madame Chenier (295), Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais (22), Macé (135), Dumont (20), Baillon (176), Chéppier (280), Menagerie (170) and from other correspondents (637). In total, there were 3,045 birds in the galleries and 91 in the Laboratoire; 275 birds from the Lisbon Cabinet (see below) were held in a separate room.

A shipment of 114 birds from North America and San Domingo arrived at an unspecified date (possibly just after 1802) from a General-Major of the Army, M. **Luthier**, who lived at St. Eustache in San Domingo. A collection of 280 birds from M. La **Chéppier** was received, but it is unknown where or when (before 1807) they were collected. An unspecified number of birds from the **Menagerie** also arrived.

No less than 176 birds were received from Jean-François-Emmanuel **Baillon** (1742-1801) or his son, Louis Antoine François **Baillon** (1778-1855), before 1809, but it is not known when they were collected (most if not all were European birds, donated from 8 January 1799 onwards. For example, in 1804 one bird from Baillon was traded for 5 birds (two from the Baudin 1800-1804 expedition and 3 from Cayenne).

1800

11 birds from America arrived from M. **L'Amerique**.

1801

In the first half of 1801, 358 birds collected by Jean **Macé** arrived from Southern Africa.

1802

Some birds from India as well as Australia arrived from L. **Dufresne**. Dufresne visited in July/August London and visited John Thompson (taxidermist of the British Museum) and purchased at least six birds for the museum.²⁴

1803

Ten+ specimens are extant from Jean **Perrein** (1750-1805), who traveled to northern Africa,²⁵ the Indian subcontinent and the United States; little else is known of him; the specimens were donated in 1803-1804.²⁶ In 1803, an unknown number (14+) of birds from Angola arrived in exchange with M. **Rodriguez**, who collected with Perrein, four survive.²⁷ Louis-Claude **Richard** (1754-1821) worked in Cayenne (1781-1789) and travelled to Argentina, Brazil and the Antilles. He left a collection of 362 birds to the MNHN in 1803, of which eight remain to date.²⁸

1804

In 1804, some birds arrived from J. **Martin** from Cayenne.²⁹ Alexandre **Brongniart** (1770-1847) traded 6 birds for 6 others in 1804 (receiving 5 birds from the Baudin 1800-1804 expedition in exchange).³⁰ At least two birds arrived via G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier** in 1804.³¹

Empress **Joséphine** de Beauharnais (1763-1814) held a large private collection as well as a small private menagerie. Some birds were most likely collected prior to 1800 but donated in 1804 and in 1808; presently there are 19+ birds in the MNHN (at least sixteen from Senegal and one from Jamaica and China; some of which – not specified – arrived in 1825);³² some birds also arrived from **Joséphine**'s menagerie.³³

René **Maugé** (1757-1802) sailed with Nicolas Baudin to Australia, Tenerife and Timor, on *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste*. Both Baudin and Maugé collected specimens, as did Charles-Alexandre **Lesueur** (1778-1846) after Maugé passed away; various other crew members also collected specimens and François **Péron** (1775-1810) purchased specimens (Jansen 2014c). 1,021 birds returned to France in total from the Baudin expedition to Australia. 281+ specimens are presently in the MNHN.³⁴ Désiré **Dumont** (1771-1822) collected specimens on Mauritius, when he arrived there in 1801 with the Baudin expedition; Dumont remained on Mauritius while the rest of the expedition continued. Dumont also participated in the 1796-1798 voyage to Puerto Rico with Baudin. No less than 38+ birds from Mauritius arrived with the Baudin expedition in 1803; 18 presently remain.³⁵ 135 birds collected by Jean **Macé** were also shipped from Mauritius in 1803 with the Baudin expedition (Geoffroy Saint-Hillaire 1809), including

an unknown number collected in 'Bengale' (Jansen 2014c). In 1801, already a large shipment arrived from Macé, to date 21 birds from Macé remain in the MNHN (the Baudin birds and the 1801-shipment birds are mingled and unspecified) (Jansen 2014c).³⁶

1805

Gustaf von **Paykull** (1757-1826) traded 16 birds in 1805 with the MNHN (receiving 18 birds from Maugé in return), five birds are still present (fig. 3-059).³⁷ There is a 'Japan' specimen in the collection³⁸ that might have been collected by Carl Peter **Thunberg** (1743-1828) and could have arrived via an exchange with von Paykull (who had more Thunberg specimens in his private collection). Some birds arrived via M. **Brongniart**.

1807

In 1807, some birds were received from Léonard-Puech **Dupont** (1796-1828) from Tasmania.³⁹ In 1807 some exchanges took place between the MNHN and the **Vienna** Museum (which received 7 birds). On 21 August 1807, 78 birds from Hindustan, Java, Africa and Cayenne collected by Jean-Baptiste-Louis-Claude-Théodore **Leschenault de la Tour** (1773-1826) arrived in Paris,⁴⁰ although it is unknown from whom Leschenault obtained the Hindustan, African and Cayenne birds, as he did not visit these locations. Some birds from Mauritius were received from Jacques **Delisse** (1773-1856) in 1807.⁴¹ Also, birds from Empress **Joséphine** de Beauharnais garden arrived.⁴²

1808

In 1808 some birds from Cayenne, Martinique and the USA were received from Jean-Baptiste **Moussier** (1774-1836).⁴³ Alexandre Rodriguez **Ferreira** (1756-1815) collected in the decade following 1783 in various regions of Brazil, including Para, the Rio Negro, the Rio Branco, Madeira River, Mato Grosso and Cuyaba. He sent these collections to Portugal (Stowell Rounds 1990). 443 birds (263 species) arrived in the MNHN in 1808 from the Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle du Musée Royal de l'Ajuda (the "**Lisbon Cabinet**" mentioned above) (Geoffroy Saint-Hillaire 1808: 434-438).⁴⁴ Of these, 64 birds were donated to Dufresne, 40 to Verreaux and 39 to Geoffroy Saint-Hillaire and 102 specimens remain in the MNHN.

An unknown number of birds arrived from Johann Centurius Graf **von Hoffmannsegg** (1766-1849) in 1808, most likely collected by Friedrich Wilhelm **Sieber** (1775-1831) in Brazil.⁴⁵

1809

Auguste-Frédéric-Louis **Viesse de Marmont** (duc de Raguse) (1774-1852) donated some birds from Dalmatia. An unspecified number of birds from France arrived from M. **Bazouen**.

1810-1815 collections

Between 1810-1817 documentation improved, but only a few collections arrived. The menagerie in 1814/1815 was also filled with live birds that returned from various expeditions. In 1814/1815 a total of 3,950 mounted birds were present in the collection (an increase of 539 birds in 6 years) and 205 birds were present in the menagerie (per an anonymous sheet in the MNHN archives), some of which found their way into the museum's collections.

1810

An exchange with the **Vienna** Museum occurred in 1810 (23 birds from the MNHN arrived in Vienna). An unspecified number of specimens from France were sent by Pierre-Antoine **Dela-lande** (1787-1823);⁴⁶ by M. **Marchand** from France;⁴⁷ and some birds arrived via G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier**.⁴⁸

1811

In March 1811 and 10 October 1812, 30 mostly European birds were traded with Franco Andrea **Bonelli** (1784-1830), keeper of the zoological collection in Turin, in exchange for 12 birds. On 26 October 1811, C.J. **Temminck** sent 2 birds and 4 monkeys to the MNHN and received 10 bird species in return. Temminck often worked at the MNHN during earlier visits and exchanged specimens, but unfortunately most of these are not documented, only the visits from 1806, 1807, 1820-24 are documented in van Lynden-de Bruïne (2001). Also in 1811, an unknown number of birds arrived from Germany and Brazil from G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier**,⁴⁹ some birds from the USA arrived from M. **Jérôme**⁵⁰ and at least one bird from France was received from M. **Lucas**.⁵¹ Birds from Mauritius arrived, collected by Mr. **Mathieu** (fig. 3-057);⁵² and some birds



Fig. 3-060 | AFRICAN GREY PARROT *Psittacus erithacus*,
 20 September 2016, MNHN A.C. 1453 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
 From the collection of Buffon. Due to melamine loss and overproduction of psittacine,
 the bird has an aberration due to food deficiency.



Fig. 3-061 | REDWING *Turdus iliacus*,
 20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-1996-83 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
 From the collection of Louis XVI from France. Progressive Greying
 aberration.

collected in the USA by M. **Thouneau**. Birds from India and Java were received from J.B.L.C.T. **Leschenault de La Tour**.⁵³

1812

33 birds were donated by **LJustitus** on 12 October; LJustitus also donated birds on 1 October 1815.

1813

Pierre **Sonnerat** (1748-1814), nephew of the botanist Pierre Poivre (1719-1786), made an extensive voyage to the East Indies, visiting Mauritius, the Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao, Panay) and the Moluccas (1769-1772).⁵⁴ A second voyage from China to India (1774-1781) resulted in 300+ birds. Birds from both journeys arrived at the MNHN in 1813 (some well prior to 1813; see caption to fig. 3-063; 31 specimens remain from both voyages.⁵⁵ From Alexander **Ricord** (1798-1876) at least one bird from Cuba was received.

1814

An exchange with the well-known collector William **Bullock** took place in February 1814, with 8 birds exchanged for 8 birds from Bullock originating from Australia, India and Guyana.⁵⁶ Also in 1814, some birds from the Cape (South Africa) were received from M. **Catoire**.⁵⁷ Also birds from various locations via **Baillon** were received; birds from Guadalupe were received from M. **Moreau**; and from G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier** specimens originating from France.

1815

Some birds were received from Carl Franz Anton Ritter **von Schreibers** (1775-1852) of the Vienna Museum.⁵⁸ The first birds collected by Jacques- Gerard **Milbert** (1766-1840) from New York were also received in 1815.⁵⁹ Seven birds were traded with L.A.F. **Baillon** in February 1815⁶⁰ and in 1816;⁶¹ but birds were also received in other years.⁶² 84 birds were sent to **Milan** in exchange.

Collections 1816-1825

Birds from the menagerie, registered as sole entries, arrived during this period.

1816

In 1816, some birds were received from M. **Marchand** from France,⁶³ an unspecified number of specimens were received from Princess Karoline Auguste **von Bayern** (1792-1873),⁶⁴ and some birds from Norway and Patagonia were received from M. **Corbitte**.⁶⁵ Also in 1816, 50 birds arrived from Trinidad collected by M. **Robin**⁶⁶ and from Gerard **van Spaendonck** (1746-1822). 224 birds were sent by P.A. **Delalande** between 1816 and 19 January 1818, possibly from his travels in Brazil, which he undertook in 1816 as an employee for the MNHN.⁶⁷ Some birds from F. **Levaillant** also arrived in 1816.⁶⁸

Antoine-Raymond-Joseph de Bruni **d'Entrecasteaux** (1737-1793) captained the search for the missing expedition (1791-1794) of Jean-François de Galaup, Comte de La Pérouse. The collectors on d'Entrecasteaux's ship were Jacques-Julien Houtou de **Labillardière** (1755-1834), Claude-Antoine-Gaspard **Riche** (1762-1797) and Jean-Baptiste **Philibert** Willaumez (1763-1845). More than 300 birds (as well as some eggs)⁶⁹ arrived from this expedition; several lists found at the MNHN mention a total from 326 birds that arrived on 18 March 1816, 2 June 1817, 14 September 1817 and 23 April 1818.⁷⁰ One bird attributed to d'Entrecasteaux, 69 birds to Labillardière (fig. 3-065) and two birds to Philibert are still present. Some birds arrived earlier as indicated by a bird that arrived in 1807.⁷¹

Jean-Pierre-Duchesne de **Lamotte** (1778-1819) from Abbeville donated an unknown number of birds in December 1816. LaMotte also exchanged birds with the MNHN (dates unknown), and some of these are still present in the Musée Boucher de Perthes in Abbeville (Voisin & Voisin 1991).

1817

At least three pigeons arrived from Mauritius on 5 February 1817 collected by M. **Des Etangs**. Also in 1817, M. **Watrin** sent a shipment of birds (number unknown) from Senegal,⁷² as well as from Lorraine, France.⁷³ Also in 1817, Nicolas-Antoine **Taunay** (1755-1830) sent some birds to France when he stayed in Brazil,⁷⁴ and Louis **Dufresne** traded 36 birds and mammals (for 21



Fig. 3-062 | SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW *Numenius tenuirostris*,
2 April 2013, MNHN-ZO-2012-171 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
Collected by Olivier in ca. 1797 at French Campaign in Egypt
and Syria (Holotype).

mammals and birds). A small shipment was also received in 1817 via G. van Spaendonk,⁷⁵ and at least one bird from France was received from M. Lucas.

1818

On 23 April 1818, 6 Brazilian birds (collected in 1817) arrived from P.A. **Delalande**,⁷⁶ and another shipment of unknown size from Delalande arrived on 5 August. Jean-Baptiste **Leschenault de la Tour** delivered no less than 196 birds in April 1818 from Bangladesh/ West Bengal (India) and Puducherry (a former French colony in India).⁷⁷ Jean-Jacques **Dussumier** (1792-1883), who stayed in southeast Asia and regions around the Indian Ocean between 1816 and 1840, received 15 birds in April 1818 in exchange for 12 birds sent to the MNHN (including 9 from the Philippines). Augustin-François-César Prouvençal de **Saint-Hilaire** (1779-1853), who travelled in South America (south and central Brazil in particular) between 1816 and 1822 and again in 1830, sent his first specimens (a shipment of 134 birds) on 20 August.⁷⁸ The first of many shipments from J.G. **Milbert** from New York arrived on 20 September (119 birds), followed by a second shipment in December (104 birds).⁷⁹ On 18 November 1818, the first shipment of 103 birds from Brazil, Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa) as some other unspecified locations from Africa, arrived from the *Uranie* and *Physicienne* expedition (1817-1820), commanded by Louis-Claude de Saulces de **Freycinet** (1779-1842), who was accompanied by naturalists Louis-Isidore **Duperrey** (1786-1865), Jean-René-Constant **Quoy** (1790-1869) and Joseph-Paul **Gaimard** (1793-1858). Baron Jean-Guillaume **Hyde de Neuville** (1776-1857), who collected with Milbert, made a donation of unknown size. Félix-Louis **L'Herminier** (1779-1833) sent no less than 122 birds in three shipments from Guadeloupe during 1818;⁸⁰ he remained on Guadeloupe from 1798-1829. At least two birds arrived from M. **de Vere** from Senegal.⁸¹

Fig. 3-063 | MAURITIUS BLUE PIGEON *Alectroenas nitidissima*, MNHN-ZO-MO-2000-727, and MASCARENE PARROT *Mascarinus mascarin*, MNHN-ZO-MO-1998-1725, 20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). The first collected at the voyage from Pierre Sonnerat, the second from an unknown source, but date before 1800.





Fig. 3-064 | BLACK-CHEEKED WAXBILL *Estrilda chamosyna*, 20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2013-1318 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). From the Stadthouder collection confiscated at 22 January 1795 from The Hague, The Netherlands, brought to France and remained ever since here.

From the London-based firm owned by Benjamin **Leadbeater** (1773-1851), some birds arrived in exchange,⁸² and some birds also arrived via the **Verreaux** merchant family from Paris in subsequent years.⁸³ William Elford **Leach** (1790-1836), the assistant keeper of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, donated 5 birds to the MNHN on 23 April.⁸⁴ In 1818, shipments of unknown size arrived from M. **Roéaux** from the Americas,⁸⁵ from G.M.J.M. **Laugier** de Chartreuse,⁸⁶ from the Cape regions of South Africa from M. **Frissart**,⁸⁷ and from **Baillon**. Birds also arrived from the **menagerie**, including the now extinct Carolina Parakeet *Conuropsis carolinensis*.

1819

At a meeting on 3 February, a new school of young naturalists was started, funded by the French Government to make voyages to different parts of the world and collect specimens for the MNHN. Thirty-two persons participated in the first year (Farber 1997).

On 6 January 1819, 33 birds were received from J.G. **Hyde de Neuville**.⁸⁸ Jacques-Gerard **Milbert** sent three shipments, on 9 January (24 birds, donated with de Neuville), March (69) and 18 May (8), all originating from New York.⁸⁹ M. **Bach** donated 4 birds from Senegal on 7 February.⁹⁰ Alfred **Duvaucel** (1793-1824) and Pierre-Médard **Diard** (1794-1863), who met in May 1818 in Calcutta, India, were employed by the MNHN to collect specimens. Their first shipment (including also birds from Africa and Bengale) arrived on 10 March 1819 totaling 69 birds;⁹¹ an additional shipment was received in April (24 birds). Félix-Louis **L'Herminier** sent 18 birds to the MNHN on 14 April 1819 from Guadeloupe and Carolina (USA) (he also sent two shipments of unknown size later in the year).⁹² From Puducherry, J.B. **Leschenault de la Tour** sent 131 birds to the MNHN on 29 April 1819.⁹³ Guillaume-Florent **Prévost** (1794-1870) donated birds on 1 July (44 specimens) and 5 August (12), and traded birds with the MNHN on 30 November, receiving 27 birds and sending 35 back. P.A. **Delalande** sent 23 birds on 2 June, A.F.C.P. de **Saint-Hilaire** sent a shipment of 71 Brazilian birds in August, W.E. **Leach** donated 3 birds on 8 September, M. **Watrin** sent 32 birds from Senegal on 15 September, and M. **Chorin** donated 12 birds from the Aleutian Islands on 8 October.

C.-A. **Lesueur**, not unfamiliar with the MNHN as he took part in the Baudin expedition and collected birds during the expedition after R. Maugé died in Australia, Lesueur started collecting in Philadelphia, USA, where he lived between 1815 and 1837. His first shipment arrived on 4 February (9 birds), the second on 10 December (6 birds).⁹⁴ He joined the geologist William Maclure (1763-1840) on a study tour of the United States in 1813-1815, and returned to France in 1837.

An unknown number of birds from the **Menagerie** arrived.⁹⁵ Some birds were received from **W. Bullock**;⁹⁶ either they were exchanged prior to the sale of Bullock's museum or purchased from G.M.J.M. Laugier de Chartrouse who attended the Bullock sale. Various birds from **Baillon** were received.⁹⁷ **M. Baile** collected some birds in Senegal.⁹⁸ Birds were collected in Mauritius by **M. Dolard** and donated (number unknown) to MNHN.⁹⁹ Some birds were received from **M. Charbonneau** from Picardie, France,¹⁰⁰ from **M. Lucas** from Paris, and from **L. Dufresne**.¹⁰¹ A shipment of unknown size from Cayenne from **J. Martin** also arrived, most likely the birds collected in 1788-89;¹⁰² and some birds from Libya from **L.P. Dupont**.

1820

Martin Hinrich Carl **Lichtenstein** (1780-1857), who travelled in South Africa from 1802 to 1806 and became director of the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, Germany, donated 8 birds to the MNHN on 21 January 1820.¹⁰³ Prince Alexander Philipp Maximilian zu **Wied-Neuwied** (1782-1867), who traveled in southeastern Brazil in 1815-1817, donated 20 Brazilian birds on 26 January.¹⁰⁴ **G. F. Prévost** sent 10 birds from 'Bengale' and from other locations on 9 February.¹⁰⁵ Jacob Coenraad **Temminck**, director of the just-founded Rijks Museum voor Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden, visited the MNHN in 1820 (as well as in 1817, 1822, 1823 and 1824); 36 birds from Temminck were received on 4 April (including some from Brazil); 28 birds were returned on 26 April. On 28 June 1820, 30 birds collected by Captain **Houssard** in Asia and Africa (Calcutta, Ganges and the Seychelles) arrived.¹⁰⁶ 23 birds collected by A.F.C.P. de **Saint-Hilaire** arrived from Brazil on 29 July.¹⁰⁷ On 16 August, 45 birds from Miquelon collected by Jean-Marie-Auguste **Bachelot de la Pylaie** (1786-1856), who collected in Saint-Pierre and Miquelon in 1816, arrived.¹⁰⁸

In August 1820, the first 12 birds from Madagascar and Réunion collected by Pierre-Bernard **Milius** (1773-1829) arrived;¹⁰⁹ Milius, who captained *Le Géographe* after Baudin's death (in 1801), became governor of Réunion (1818-1821), and made some journeys to Madagascar. No less than 72 Indian, Javan and Philippine birds entered the MNHN on 9 October from Jean-Jacques **Dussumier**, followed by a second shipment on 8 December.¹¹⁰ At least one bird by Dussumier was obtained from Captain **Houffroid**.¹¹¹ 27 birds arrived on 24 October from Brazil, collected by Georg Heinrich **von Langsdorff** (1774-1852), the Russian consul in Rio de Janeiro who collaborated with A.F.C.P. de Saint-Hilaire from 1816 to 1822 in the province of Minas Gerais in Brazil. Naval captain Pierre-Henri **Philibert** (1777-1824) was joined by naturalist/botanist George-Samuel **Perrotet** (1793-1870), from whom the MNHN received 47 birds from India and Java on 19 December.¹¹² From the well-known voyage of the *Uranie*, captained by L.C. de Saulces de **Freycinet** (sometimes erroneously acknowledged to J.R.C. Quoy and J.P. Gaimard), 616 birds (including two in alcohol) were received in December.¹¹³ Auguste **Plée**, employed by the MNHN, donated 9 birds from Martinique (he died in 1825 in Martinique, also collected in Colombia and Mexico, the majority of his specimens arrived in 1826) in December 1820.¹¹⁴ Some live birds were also donated by Plée to the Menagerie and subsequently ended up in MNHN. A shipment of unknown size was received from Senegal in December from **M. Bacle**;¹¹⁵ and at least one bird from the Americas was received from **A. Ricord**. **J.G. Milbert** and **J.G. Hyde de Neuville** donated some birds¹¹⁶ and **M. Fouloy** donated some birds from Madagascar.¹¹⁷ **Milbert** also donated at 16 January, 5 skins and 15 birds in spirits.

In September, an exchange took place with **P.A. Delalande**, including some birds from Madagascar (fig. 3-067)¹¹⁸, Senegal¹¹⁹, Brazil¹²⁰ and South Africa¹²¹ (in 1820 2,205 specimens were received). An unknown number of specimens were also exchanged with **C.J. Temminck**¹²² and with **F.A. Bonelli**. Also in 1820, some specimens (number unknown and most likely in exchange) arrived from **G.M.J.M. Laugier** de Chartrouse (mayor of Arles, 1824-1830, and co-author with Temminck of the *Nouveau Recueil de Planches coloriées d'Oiseaux* published in 1820-1839); 50 birds from Canada were received from **M. Miclon**; birds were received in exchange with **L. Dufresne**¹²³ in September (for example from India); and 79 birds from **L.A.F. Baillon** were received. **C.-A. Lesueur** sent some birds from the USA.¹²⁴

1821

In January from **M. delaSusse** 10 birds from Java and Mindanao, the Philippines arrived.¹²⁵ 40 birds from the Americas collected by **J.M.A. Bachelot de La Pylaie** arrived on 28 February.¹²⁶ The largest shipment so far, numbering 2,324 birds (353 species/varieties at that time) collected by **P.A. Delalande** in South Africa,¹²⁷ arrived in February (9 birds were sent in exchange

from the MNHN). From Java and Sumatra and even from Japan a shipment of 313 birds arrived on 6 May (and some in December, and part collected with Duvaucel) donated by P.M. **Diard**.¹²⁸ In May, six birds from America arrived from J.G. **Milbert**¹²⁹ and an unknown number of birds arrived from F.L. **L'Herminier**.

No less than 120 Brazilian birds arrived from A.F.C.P. de **Saint-Hilaire** in May (two other shipments from Saint-Hilaire also arrived in 1821 at unspecified dates). 196 birds collected by A. **Duvaucel** arrived at an unknown date.¹³⁰ A shipment of unknown size arrived in June from M. **Sallé** (or Sale), who collected in Brazil.¹³¹ On 24 October, F.A. **Bonelli** donated an unknown number of specimens.

Also in 1821, an unknown number of specimens were traded with C.J. **Temminck**, 71 birds were sent to G.M.J.M. **Laugier** de Chartrouse and 41 birds were received in return;¹³² and three birds were received from P.P. **Dupont**. In January and February; 16 birds from G. F. **Prévost** were received in exchange;¹³³ 79 birds from Europe were donated/exchanged by L.A.F. **Baillon**;¹³⁴ birds also arrived from the **Menagerie**,¹³⁵ from J. **Duchesne de la Motte**¹³⁶ and from L. **Dufresne**.¹³⁷ Birds from Captain **Dubuisson** from the Philippines were received.¹³⁸

1822

35 birds from Brazil collected by A.F.C.P. de **Saint-Hilaire** arrived in January; 7 more arrived in March, and 2,009 birds on 7 November (fig. 3-066).¹³⁹ Pierre-Antoine **Poiteau** (1766-1854) sent 426 birds from 'Cayenne' in March;¹⁴⁰ Poiteau collected on plantations there between 1818 and 1822. J.B. **Leschenault de la Tour** sent 17 birds from Pondicherry (India), on 5 June, followed by 556 specimens from Ceylon and the Coromandel on 1 July.¹⁴¹ On 22 July, a shipment of unknown size was received in a trade with F.A. **Bonelli**.¹⁴² 16 birds from Philadelphia were received from C.-A. **Lesueur** on 7 September. 154 birds arrived from Calcutta, India, on 12 November from A. **Duvaucel**.¹⁴³

Also in 1822, some African birds from M. **Robertson** arrived;¹⁴⁴ a shipment of unknown size (mainly from Senegal) was received from Antoine Nicolas François Dubois Comte de **Riocour** (1761-1841);¹⁴⁵ various birds collected by M.C.J.L. de **Savigny** from Egypt arrived;¹⁴⁶ and an unknown number of birds collected by J.B.M. de **La Pylaie** (1786-1856) in Newfoundland were sent to Achille **Valenciennes** (1794-1865), who donated them to the MNHN,¹⁴⁷ and a single bird from Mauritius arrived from M. **Goudot**,¹⁴⁸ as well as birds from Réunion from P.B. **Milius**.

The following trades also occurred in 1822: G. F. **Prévost** (2 birds from Senegal on 10 December), L.P. **Dupont** (2 on 10 December), L.A.F. **Baillon** (4 birds in November), G.M.J.M. **Laugier** de Chartrouse (3 birds in December) and Georg Heinrich **von Langsdorff** (1774-1852; unknown number). On 1 June, 5 birds and 5 mammals were sent to C.J. **Temminck**, and 9 mammals as well as some birds were received.¹⁴⁹

1823

29 birds from Asia, Europe and elsewhere (e.g. Crimean Peninsula) were received from Victor **Fontanier** (1796-1857) on 2 January.¹⁵⁰ Stephen **Elliott** (1771-1830) of the Charleston Museum (Charleston, USA), sent 42 birds, which arrived in January. Louis Marguerite Alexandre Elisabeth Thomas Durand de **La Villejegu** (1786-1861) donated 15 birds in January. On 30 March, 21 birds from New York collected by J.G. **Milbert** arrived and 9 birds arrived collected in Terre Neuve (Haiti). In May, 29 birds from Philadelphia from C.-A. **Lesueur** arrived. 28 birds from India/Bangladesh arrived on 3 June, collected by J.J. **Dussumier** (some birds were collected by Captain **Philibert**);¹⁵¹ another shipment from Dussumier of unknown size arrived in November.¹⁵² On 12 July, 20 birds from India arrived from an unknown collector; and some birds from the Philippines were received from M. **Gerbet**.¹⁵³ On 25 and 27 July, 63 birds and 102 birds, respectively, from Cayenne arrived from P.N. **Milius**. In August, a donation of 150 birds from L. **Dufresne** was received. Some birds were received in exchange from the **Copenhagen Museum** in December.

On 9 November, the first shipment of 122 birds collected by Édouard **Ménétries** (1802-1861) in Brazil arrived;¹⁵⁴ Ménétries, who was born in Paris and was a student of G.L.C.F.D. Cuvier and Pierre-André Latreille, participated on their recommendation in 1821-1825 in the expedition of the Russian scholar G.H. von Langsdorff to Brazil, after which he was invited to St. Petersburg, where he arrived in 1826 and was appointed in the position of curator of the zoological collections.

Also in 1823, on 13 February, a single bird was received in exchange from G.M.J.M. **Laugier**

de Chartreuse (collected by **Bonjour** in Paraguay); some birds arrived from G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier**¹⁵⁵ and **Baillon**;¹⁵⁶ G.F. **Prévost** sent 4 birds; some birds were received from Senegal collected by M. **Roger**;¹⁵⁷ some birds from the Gambia/Senegal were received from Thomas Edward **Bowdich** (1791–1824); and some birds from Africa were received from M. **Combafou**. Specimens were also exchanged with C.J. **Temminck**,¹⁵⁸ amongst them birds collected by Heinrich Kuhl (1797–1821) and Johan Coenraad van Hasselt (1797–1823) in Java.

Jean-Baptiste **Leschenault de la Tour** received 80 birds from MNHN on 20 May and sent an unknown number in return.¹⁵⁹ 40 birds were sent to **Baillon**, in exchange few birds were received back.

1824

On 20 March and 31 March, 20 birds and 21 birds, respectively, arrived from J.G. **Milbert** in New York. From C.-A. **Lesueur** in Philadelphia, 6 birds arrived on 30 March, 212 birds¹⁶⁰ on 11 December and 143 birds on 26 December. On March 31, 21 birds from New York were received from J.G. **Milbert**¹⁶¹ (9 were sent from MNHN to Milbert in July); on 5 April, 47 birds from Senegal arrived from Jean-Baptiste-Henri **Sauvignie** (1793–1843); on June 3 and 17 July, 28 birds and 9 birds, respectively, arrived from India sent by J.J. **Dussumier** from Bordeaux. 50 birds from Brazil and Guyana and 69 more birds from Guyana sent by J.B. **Leschenault la Tour** and Adolphe-Jacques-Louis **Doumerc** (1802–1868) (both of whom traveled to Bahia and Cayenne in 1823–1824) arrived on 24 June and 26 November, respectively. On 8 July, 9 birds arrived from Cayenne sent by Pierre-Barthélémy **Portal d'Albarèdes** (1765–1845).¹⁶² On July 18 and 19 November, 2 birds and 8 birds, respectively, from the Straits of Messina arrived from Gabriel **Bibron** (1805–1848),¹⁶³ son of an employee of the MNHN, who was hired to collect vertebrates in Italy and Sicily.

Also in 1824, on 15 March, 14 birds were traded with G.F. **Prévost** (12 birds were sent back) and again on 29 May, 3 birds were exchanged for 3 others. In the name of the Rijksmuseum of Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Heinrich **Boie** (1784–1827) traded a single bird on 26 April. In May, 18 birds arrived from the **Copenhagen** Museum¹⁶⁴ and 5 from F.A. **Bonelli**, director of the Turin Museum. In July, a single bird was donated by the **Verreaux** firm. In August, 4 birds arrived from The Gambia sent by Sarah (Wallis) Bowdich Lee, the widow of Thomas Edward **Bowdich** (1791–1824). On 6 August, 20 birds from China arrived from P.M. **Diard**. On 31 August, 159 birds from Brazil arrived sent by E. **Ménétries**. In November, 5 birds were traded with Gabriel **Bibron**, and on 7 November, 7 birds arrived from unknown locations sent by M. **Neuman**.

On unknown dates in 1824, some birds from France from Alexandre **Brongniart** (1770–1847) arrived;¹⁶⁵ a shipment of unknown size from F. **Bonelli** arrived¹⁶⁶ (in return 30 birds were sent off in May); 3 birds from Réunion sent by M. **Audoux** arrived; A. **Valenciennes** donated at least one bird;¹⁶⁷ a unspecified number of birds from Senegal were donated by M.C. J.L. de **Savigny**;¹⁶⁸ an unspecified number of birds from Senegal arrived from M. **Royer**; and a single bird arrived from Madam **d'Orleans** from the USA.

1825

The only sizeable shipment that arrived during this year were birds from the *Coquille* voyage (1822–1825), captained by Louis **Duperrey** (1786–1865) with René-Primevère **Lesson** (1794–1849), Prosper **Garnot** (1794–1838) and Jules-Sébastien-César **Dumont d'Urville** (1790–1842) as the naturalists on board. 139 birds from this expedition arrived in April, and a further 252 birds on 28 November.¹⁶⁹ Also in 1825, in February, 2 birds arrived from Turin Museum's director F.A. **Bonelli**. On 10 February, 6 birds were received from F. **Prévost**¹⁷⁰ and 18 birds were subsequently donated to Prévost. In May, 3 birds from the **St. Petersburg** Museum arrived. On 28 May, 122 birds from Senegal arrived sent by Georges-Guerrard-Samuel **Perrottet** (1793–1870). On 31 May, 4 South African birds from M. **Fermin** arrived in exchange (2 were sent back). In July, 39 birds from Sicily sent by G. **Bribron** arrived, with an additional 7 birds from the Straits of Messina on 18 July.¹⁷¹ On 12 July, 230 birds collected in India by J.J. **Duvaucel** arrived.¹⁷² On 31 August, 13 birds from Saint Pierre et Miquelon (France) sent by A. **Brongniart** arrived.¹⁷³ On 16 October, 16 birds were received from the **Verreaux** firm. On 6 December, a mounted Emu from Australia (Baudin expedition) was exchanged with G. F. **Prévost** and the museum sent back 4 birds in return.

On an unknown date in 1825, some birds from A. **Duvaucel** arrived from India;¹⁷⁴ some birds from V. **Fontanier** (e.g. from Ukraine); birds from Brazil collected by M. **Gallet**; at least

one hummingbird from L.J. **Vieillot**; at least three Scottish grouses were received from Sir John **Hope** (1765-1836); and a shipment of unknown size from the USA arrived from C.A. **Lesueur**.¹⁷⁵

Private donations

In addition to receiving donations of birds from numerous individuals during the early years of its history, the MNHN also made donations of birds to various people during these years. For example, in the early 1800s, G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier** received 12 birds from the MNHN from Cayenne (8 birds collected by Richard and 4 collected by de la Brousse), Achille Valenciennes received 8 birds from Cayenne, and M. **Letourneau**, the director of the MNHN, traded 25 'exotic' birds for nine birds from the Baudin expedition. In 1803, François-Marie **Daudin** (1774-1804) received 4 birds from Puerto Rico on 22 March, Anselme-Gaëtan **Desmarest** (1784-1838) received at 3 September 1803 two Black Swans *Cygnus atratus* from the Baudin expedition, and Nicolas **Huet** (1770-1830) was given 10 birds from various countries (including birds from Australia and Ethiopia) on 15 July. In August-September 1803 Charles-François Brisseau **de Mirbel** (1776-1854), the superintendent of the Château de Malmaison (owned by Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais) was given seven birds from the Baudin expedition.¹⁷⁶

In 1804, Barthélemy **Faujas de Saint-Fond** (1741-1819) received 7 birds (three from the Baudin expedition 1800-1804). On 19 October 1810, J. Duchesne de **Lamotte** received two birds from the Antilles (collected by R. Maugé in 1797). However, most donations were probably not documented or records of such donations have been lost.

Schools

Between May 1797 and February 1801, no less than 1,433 birds were donated to other museums, schools and collections in France. We find notations in the various book up to 1825 for donation too: Agen, Lot-et-Garonne (43 birds, 27 December 1799); Albi, Tarn (30 birds, 17 January 1801); Amiens, Somme (27 birds, 20 October 1800); Angers, Maine-et-Loire (102 species sent in May/June 1797); Au-busson, Creuse (20 birds, 13 November 1798(?)); Auxerre, Burgundy (26 birds, Nov/ Dec 1800); Avranches, Lower Normandy (17 birds, 23 April 1799); Beauvais, Oise (120 birds Oct/Nov 1797); Brest, Bretagne (56 birds, 1 April 1820); Caen, Lower Normandy (20 birds, 1798(?), 49 birds, 9 October 1825); Châlons-en-Champagne, Marne (24 birds, 3 April 1799); Chartres, Eure-et-Loir (16 birds, 1798(?)); Chaumont, Haute-Marne (13 birds, 7 November 1800); Clermont Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme (16 birds, 14 December 1798, 12 birds, 24 November 1799); Epinal, Vosges (7 birds, 23 October 1800); Le Mans, Sarthe (20 birds, 8 April 1799(?)); Lille, Nord-Pas-de-Calais (65 birds, 27 April 1824); Lyon, Rhône (34 birds, 22 October 1798, 12 birds, 23 April 1799, 15 birds, 9 June 1799, 15 birds, 16 November 1803); Montélimar, Drôme (51 birds, 28 December 1800); Niort, Deux-Sèvres (14 birds, 16 December 1798); Collège des Quatre-Nations, Paris, Paris (50 birds, June/July 1797); Jesuits' College, Paris, Paris (98 birds, Oct/Nov 1797); Périgueux, Dordogne (40 birds, 12 July 1799); Poitiers, Vienne (31 birds, 15 November 1798(?)); Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine (67 birds, 31 August 1797, 45 birds, 1 December 1802; including material from Olivier's Egypt campaign and Cayenne); Rochefort, Charente-Maritime (49 birds, 1801(?)); Rodez, Aveyron (25 birds, 19 October 1800); Rouen, Seine-Mari-time (24 birds, 22 April 1799(?)); Soissons, Aisne (43 birds, 12 October 1798); Toulon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (204 birds, July 1825); Tours, Centre (42 birds, 26 October 1798(?)); and Troyes, Aube (32 birds, 1798(?)).

Donations to institutions in cities and departments that were then part of France include: Bruges, Belgium (13 birds, 1800 (?)); Brussels, Belgium (53 birds, 10 February 1799); Ghent, Belgium (10 birds, 11 November 1798(?)); Department de L'Ourthe, Belgium (42 birds, 1799(?)); Department de Jemmapes, Belgium (45 birds, 28 September 1799); and Genève, Switzerland (70 birds, November 1798(?), 30 birds, 10 October 1825, 88 birds, end of 1825).

In 1806, 150 birds (including 63 birds from the Baudin 1800-1804 expedition) went to Moulins¹⁷⁷ and 150 birds (including 56 from the Baudin 1800-1804 expedition) went to Rouen.¹⁷⁸

Aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars

In the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars, several repayments had to be made for natural history items stolen from various collections in Europe, as part of the 'Final Act' of the Congress of Vienna (1815). In October/November 1815, Sebald Justinus **Brugmans** (1763-1819) visited the



Fig. 3-065 | BROWN QUAIL *Coturnix ypsilophora*,
20 September 2016, MNHN A.C. 13590
(Justin JFJansen / © MNHN). Collected by Labillardière in Tasmania.

MNHN and took 847 bird specimens back to Leiden. Also in 1815, specimens were sent to the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria, with no less than 122 birds (103 species) arriving there.

Exchanges or sold specimens

Specimens almost certainly ended up with natural history merchants and private collectors such as M. **Bécoeur**,¹⁷⁹ Pierre-Antoine **Lalande**,¹⁸⁰ François **Levaillant**, M. **Gigot d'Orci**, M. **Verreaux** and M. **Leadbeater** (cf. Jansen 2014c, Johnstone *et al.* 2014), via the MNHN. However, all such transactions are either unrecorded or very poorly documented. But also L. **Dufresne**, the senior MNHN taxidermist exchanged on multiply occasions birds to his private collection.

CONCLUSIONS

At least 550 specimens collected prior to 1800 are still present in the MNHN (most of them assembled after the formation of the MNHN in 1793, very few specimens from earlier times survive due to fumigation measures). Several of these specimens are still in good condition, due to being prepared with arsenic soap, the recipe of which (discovered by Jean-Baptiste Bécoeur (1718-1778), consisting of powdered white arsenic, soap, salt of tartar, camphor and powdered lime), was known to MNHN taxidermists via Bécoeur's nephew who worked in the museum and passed on the recipe to Louis Dufresne (Farber 1997). Dufresne processed birds

when they arrived from any expedition; for example, half of the birds that arrived from the Baudin expedition were mounted and processed by Dufresne (but in these no arsenic was used). The MNHN collection is second in size only to the world's largest collection of pre-1800 specimens, comprising 600+ specimens, in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (pers. obs., Steinheimer 2005a).

Appendix 1. Types and birds used by Buffon.

E.g. Blue-naped Parrot *Tanygnathus lucionensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 489-490), Dusky Parrot *Pionus fuscus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 489), Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis* (Cleere et al. 2006: 161), Greater Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 29), Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle inda* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 9), Long-tailed Parakeet *Psittacula longicauda* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 483), Northern Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 767), Red-bellied Macaw *Orthopsittaca manilatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 473-474), Spot-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes punctigula* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 10), Spotted Puffbird *Nystactes tamatia* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 128), White-naped Woodpecker *Chrysocolaptes festivus* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 22, 2010b: 10), Yellow-breasted Crake *Porzana flaviventer* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 66) and Yellow-shouldered Parrot *Amazona barbadensis*. And birds like Caica Parrot *Pyrilia caica*, Great Barbet *Megalaima virens* and Red-footed Falcon *Falco vespertinus*.

Appendix 2. Types collected during the Baudin expedition in Puerto Rico.

Antillean Mango *Anthracothorax dominicus aurentus* (2) (Jouanin 1950: 8), Black-whiskered Vireo *Vireo altiloquus* (type?), Common Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs canariensis* (2) (type), Eurasian Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus teneriffae* (type), Green Mango *Anthracothorax viridis* (Jouanin 1950: 8), Hispaniolan Parakeet *Psittacara chloropterus* (2) (type?), Pearly-eyed Thrasher *Margarops fuscatus* (type?), Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor* (2) (type?), Puerto Rican Emerald *Chlorostilbon maugaeus* (Jouanin 1950: 12), Puerto Rican Screech Owl *Otus nudipes* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 16), Puerto Rican Tody *Todus mexicanus* (type?), Puerto Rican Vireo *Vireo latimeri* (2) (type?), Puerto Rican Woodpecker *Melanerpes portoricensis* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2010: 15), Ring-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas caribaea* (Voisin et al. 2005: 845), Scaly-naped Pigeon *Patagioenas squamosa* (2) (Voisin et al. 2005: 843), Tropical Screech Owl *Megascops choliba* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 22), Violaceous Quail-dove *Geotrygon violacea violacea* (Voisin et al. 2005: 861) and White-winged Becard *Pachyrhamphus polychopterus polychopterus* (type?).

Appendix 3. Type specimens collected during the Baudin expedition (1800-1804).

Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus* (Berlioz 1929: 66, Voisin 1992: 170), Australian Pipit *Anthus australis australis* (type), Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 51), Barred Dove *Geopelia maugeus* (2) (Voisin et al. 2005: 852-853), Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis* (Voisin & Voisin 1996: 605), Black-breasted Lapwing *Vanellus tricolor* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 34-35), Black-faced Cormorant *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Berlioz 1929: 65, Voisin 1992: 164), Black-faced Woodswallow *Artamus cinereus perspicillatus* (type), Black-fronted Dotterel *Elsayornis melanops* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 40), Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus* (2) (type), Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans* (2) (Voisin et al. 2005: 858), Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 184-185), Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus* (type), Galah *Eolophus roseicapilla roseicapilla* (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 472-473), Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis calliope* (type), Gray Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2001: 183-184), Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 51-52), Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 45), Helmeted Friarbird *Philemon buceroides buceroides* (type), Hooded Plover *Thinornis cucullatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 37), Eastern Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata* (type), Island Collared Dove *Streptopelia bitorquata* (Voisin et al. 2005: 850-851), Jonquil Parrot *Aprosmictus jonquillaceus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 483-484), King Island Emu *Dromaius ater* (2) (Berlioz 1929: 59), Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 67-68), Lineated Barbet *Psilopogon lineata* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 129), Little Pied Cormorant *Microcarbo melanoleucos* (Berlioz 1929: 65, Voisin 1992: 163), Little Woodswallow *Artamus minor minor* (2) (type), Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca* (2) (type?), Northern Fantail *Rhipidura rufiventris* (2) (type), Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus* (type), Orange-banded Thrush *Zoothera peronii peronii* (2) (type), Pacific Gull *Larus pacificus pacificus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 42), Polynesian Triller *Lalage maculosa* (type), Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 392), Pied Honeyeater *Certhionyx variegatus* (type), Pied Oystercatcher *Haematopus*

longirostris (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 29-30), Pied Triller *Lalage nigra timorensis* (type), Red-backed Buttonquail *Turnix maculosus* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 54, 57), Red-capped Parrot *Purpureicephalus spurius* (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 486), Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 38), Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus geoffroyi geoffroyi* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 481), Red-chested Flowerpecker *Dicaeum maugei maugei* (type), Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 49), Rose-crowned Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus regina flavicollis* (2) (Voisin et al. 2004: 116), Rufous Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (4) (Voisin 1996: 601-603), Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (2) (type), Scarlet Robin *Petroica boodang* (type), Silver Gull *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 45-46), Singing Honeyeater *Gavialis virescens* (2) (type), Southern Boobook *Ninox boobook fusca* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 24-25), Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina* (Voisin et al. 2005: 851-852), Spotted Eagle Owl *Bubo africanus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 18-19), Streaky-breasted Honeyeater *Meliphaga reticulata* (2) (type), Timor Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hyacinthinus hyacinthinus* (2) (type), Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans* (2) (type), Western Corella *Cacatua pastinator derbyi* (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 472), Western Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria griseogularis* (type), Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001: 177), Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys* (type), White-bellied Bush Chat *Saxicola gutturalis* (type), White-bellied Storm-petrel *Fregatta grallaria* (Berlioz 1929: 61, Voisin et al. 1997: 765), White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer* (type), White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus* (2) (type), White-shouldered Triller *Lalage suerrii suerrii* (type), White-winged Chough *Corcorax melanorhamphos* (2) (type), Yellow-throated Hanging-parrot *Loriculus pusillus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 493), Flame-eared Honeyeater *Lichmera flavicans* (2) (type), Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Caligavis chrysops* (type), Yellow-throated Honeyeater *Nesoptilotis flavicollis* (2) (type) and Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata guttata* (4) (type).

Appendix 4. Donation from 1820 by Freycinet.

E.g. Barred Forest Falcon *Micrastur ruficollis* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 476), Blackish Oystercatcher *Hamaetopus ater* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 30-32), Brown Skua *Stercorarius antarcticus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 40-41), Cinereous Harrier *Circus cinereus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 179), Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris albicilla* (3) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 8), Common Diving Petrel *Pelecanoides urinatrix bernard* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 766-767), Dusky Megapode *Megapodius freycinet* (Somadikarta et al. 2002: 183-184), Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus nacurutu* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 16-17), Lesser Sand Plover *Charadrius mongolus* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 39), Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus erythroptus* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 15), Magellanic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax magellanicus* (Voisin 1992: 167), Mariana Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus roseicapilla* (2) (Voisin et al. 2004: 115), Mauritius Kestrel *Falco punctatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 479), Micronesian Kingfisher *Todiramphus cinnamominus* (4) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 5-6), Micronesian Megapode *Megapodius laperouse* (Somadikarta et al. 2002: 183), Pinon's Imperial-pigeon *Ducula pinon* (Voisin et al. 2004: 123-124), Variable Hawk *Geranoaetus polyosoma* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 624), Rufous-bellied Kookaburra *Dacelo gaudichaud* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 4), Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus sandwichensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 15), South American Snipe *Gallinago paraguayiae* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 47), Spice Imperial Pigeon *Ducula myristicivora* (Voisin et al. 2004: 122), Striated Caracara *Phalacrocorax australis* (3) (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 474), Island Collared-dove *Streptopelia bitorquata dussumieri* (Voisin et al. 2005: 851), Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus pacificus* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 763-764), White-throated Ground-dove *Alopecoenas xanthonurus* (2) (Voisin et al. 2005: 862), White-rumped Hawk *Buteogallus leucorhynchus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 623-624), White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland* (2) (Voisin 1995: 346-347) and Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 1996: 608-609)

Appendix 5. Delalande's types donated in 1820 and collected in South Africa.

E.g. African Goshawk *Accipiter tachiro* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 186), Black Kite *Milvus migrans parasiticus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 188), Black-collared Barbet *Lybius torquatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 134), Broad-billed Roller *Eurystomus glaucurus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 17), Cape Francolin *Francolinus capensis* (Voisin et al. 2015: 12, 15), Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicos fuscescens* (3) (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 18), Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 43-44), Fiery-necked Nightjar *Caprimulgus pectoralis* (2) (Cleere et al. 2006: 162), Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus* (Voisin 1992: 165), Grey-headed Kingfisher *Halcyon leucocephala acteon* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 4), Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus vetula* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 42-43), Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus dominicanus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 42-43), Philippine Cuckoo Dove *Macro-*



Fig. 3-066 | SHARP-TAILED STREAMCREEPER *Lochmias nematura*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2004-628
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Collected by Saint-Hilaire in Brazil.

pygia tenuirostris (Voisin *et al.* 2005: 849), Red-fronted Tinker-bird *Pogoniulus pusillus* (3) (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 136-137), Scaly-throated Honeyguide *Indicator variegatus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 137), Short-toed Eagle *Circetus gallicus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 178), Island Collared-dove *Streptopelia bitorquata dussumieri* (Voisin *et al.* 2005: 851), Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 627) and Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 47).

Appendix 6. Diard's load from 1821.

E.g. Black-bellied Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus diardi* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 382), Blue-eared Barbet *Psilopogo australis duvaucelli* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 131), Blue-streaked Lory *Eos reticulata* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 466), Bronze-tailed Peacock-pheasant *Polyplectron chalcurum* (Voisin *et al.* 2015: 27, 28), Brown-throated Barbet *Psilopogo corvinus* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 130), Chestnut-breasted Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus curvirostris* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 399), Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 185-186), Giant Pitta *Pitta caerulea* (type), Golden-whiskered Barbet *Psilopogo chrysopogon* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 130), Great Slaty Woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 14), Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 51), Green Pheasant *Phasianus versicolor* (Voisin *et al.* 2015: 27), Junglefowl *Gallus varius x gallus* (Voisin *et al.* 2015: 15, 18), Kittlitz's Plover *Charadrius pecuarius* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 38-39), Lesser Coucal *Centropus bengalensis* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 396), Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 397), Raffles's Malkoha *Rhinortha chlorophaea* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 394-395), Red-crowned Barbet *Psilopogo rafflesii* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 136), Red-

throated Barbet *Psilopogon mystacophanos* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 129), Rufous-winged Buzzard *Butastur liventer* (Voisin & Voisin 2001b: 620-621), Spotted Wood Owl *Strix seloputo* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 14), Collared Scops-owl *Otus bakkamoena lempiji* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 14), Sumatran Green-Pigeon *Treron oxyurus* (Voisin *et al.* 2008: 774-775), Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo *Surniculus lugubris* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 398) and White-fronted Plover *Charadrius marginatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 37-38).

Appendix 7. Saint-Hilaire's donation from 1822 from Brazil.

E.g. Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 480), Barred Forest-falcon *Micrastur ruficollis* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 476), Blackish Rail *Pardirallus nigricans* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 65-66), Crane Hawk *Geranoospiza caerulescens gracilis* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 630), Cream-backed Woodpecker *Campephilus leucopogon* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 23), Dark-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus melacoryphus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 392-393), Ferruginous Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 22-23), Harris's Hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 623), Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 47-48), Long-tailed Ground-dove *Uropelia campestris* (2) (Voisin *et al.* 2005: 854), Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (Voisin 1992: 164), Plumbeous Ibis *Theristicus caerulescens* (Voisin 1993: 48-49), Rufous-vented Ground-cuckoo *Neomorphus geoffroyi* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 400), Rusty-breasted Nunlet *Nonnula rubecula* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 127-128), South-American Painted Snipe *Nycticryphes semicollaris* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 66), South American Tern *Sterna hirundinacea* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 49), White-tailed Hawk *Geranoaetus albicaudatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 631) and White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland chilensis* (5) (Voisin 1995: 347-349).



Fig. 3-067 | SNAIL-EATING COUA *Coua delalandei*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-1997-1190
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Collected by Delalande on Madagascar.

Chapter 3.10

The Taxidermy of the Birds of Baudin's Expedition

Justin J.F.J. Jansen & Frank D Steinheimer

Part of the oral presentation given on 5 April 2017 at the 55 *Internationale Arbeitstagung des Verbandes Deutscher Präparatoren* in Erfurt, Germany.

Issues surrounding early bird taxidermy have already been discussed in several papers (e.g. Steinheimer 2006a, Morris 2012), but no extensive datasets have yet been used to compare the different preparation styles of the late 18th century and the first decade of the 19th century. This period of history has been focussed on as the specimens from the Baudin expeditions (Tenerife, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas and St. Croix between 1796-1798 and Tenerife, Australia, Timor, Mauritius and South-Africa between 1800-1804) are well documented and are therefore useful for comparison (Jansen 2014c). Not only were specimens secured from the locations mentioned above, but were also purchased or exchanged from other locations such as Tonga, New Zealand, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Java, New Guinea and Sumatra (Jansen 2014c) which were not visited by the expeditions. Furthermore, birds from the Pacific from the Baudin expedition could be mistaken for specimens collected on one of the three circum-navigations by James Cook (Banko 1979, Medway 1979, 1981, 2009, Olson 1989, 1992, Olson & James 1994, Olson & Hume 2009). Therefore, the x-ray identification of certain taxidermical 'schools' (Jansen & Steinheimer *in prep.*) seemed a sensible project. We publish in this note the results on the preparation style of Baudin's birds collected in the Caribbean and Australia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research has two goals: To identify the possible application of arsenic soap to Baudin's specimens and to determine the preparation style (mounting process) compared to those of other taxidermists of the same decades. The following institutions cooperated in this project: Ethnologische Sammlung der Universität Göttingen, Germany; Niedersächsisches Landesmuseum Hannover, Germany; Liverpool Museum, United Kingdom (LIVCM); Muséum nationale d'histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN); Museo di Zoologia Instituto di Zoologia e Anatomia Comparata Università di Torino, Italy (MZUT); Musée Vert, Muséum d'histoire naturelle du Mans, Le Mans, France; Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands (RMNH); Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (NHRM); Natural History Museum, Tring, United Kingdom (NHMUK); National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland (NMS); Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria (NMW) and Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany (ZMB). For this research, 104 specimens (cf. table 3-007) were examined.

RESULTS

During the first stage of the research, literature was examined which discussed the use of arsenic soap in the late 18th and the first decade of the 19th century. However, no specific attention was paid therein to the Baudin expedition (Péquignot 2002, Marte *et al.* 2006, Péquignot *et al.* 2006a, Dangeon 2016, Desjardins 2016). During the second phase, published sources on the preservation of specimens on board the Baudin expedition were considered.

Table 3-007 | Birds examined with X-radiation. The registration number or publication is mentioned in reg. number / origin.

Species	Reg. Number / origin
African Grey Parrot <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Morris 2012
African Pitta <i>Pitta angolensis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2001-1116
Amazon Parrot <i>Amazona ssp.</i>	Morris 2012
Apapane <i>Himatione sanguinea</i>	RMNH.AVES.148558
Australian Ringneck <i>Bernardius zonarius</i>	BMNH 1863.7.6.5
Azure Tit <i>Cyanistes cyanus</i>	NHRM A568600
Beautiful Firetail <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	NMW 52.400
Black-faced Waxbill <i>Estrilda erythronota</i>	MNHN-ZO-2013-1318
Blue Lorikeet <i>Vini peruviana</i>	RMNH.AVES.207179
Blue Lorikeet <i>Vini peruviana</i>	RMNH.AVES.207180
Blue Lorikeet <i>Vini peruviana</i>	BMNH 1845.2.21.329
Blue Lorikeet <i>Vini peruviana</i>	NMW 49.840
Blue Lorikeet <i>Vini peruviana</i>	NHRM A533282
Blue Lorikeet <i>Vini peruviana</i>	NHRM A569914
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater <i>Merops persicus</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-1494
Blue-crowned Lorikeet <i>Vini australis</i>	RMNH.AVES.207171
Blue-crowned Lorikeet <i>Vini australis</i>	NMW 49.840
Blue-throated Bee-eater <i>Merops viridis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2007-44
Brown Shrike <i>Lanius cristatus</i>	NHRM A533579
Brown Treecreeper <i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	NMW 51.904
Canary Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes teneriffae</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-671
Cape Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	NHRM A558970
Channel-billed Toucan <i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Le Mans 2003.9.952 a
Citrine Wagtail <i>Motacilla citrinela</i>	NHRM A533537
Crimson Rosella <i>Platycercus elegans</i>	NHRM A533285
Eastern Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	MZUT Av924
Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	NHRM A533224
Emu <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	NMW 48.097
Fan-tailed Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	RMNH.AVES.214388
Fan-tailed Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	RMNH.AVES.214390
Great Auk <i>Alca impennis</i>	Abbeville
Hawaii Oo <i>Moho nobilis</i>	Hannover
Hawaii Rail <i>Porzana sandwichensis</i>	NMW 50.728
Hawfinch <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Morris 2012

Species	Reg. Number / origin
Hottentot Buttonquail <i>Turnix hottentotus</i>	ZMB
'Iwi <i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	GAU 345
'Iwi <i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	LIVCM D511a
'Iwi <i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	LIVCM D511b
'Iwi <i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	RMNH.AVES.148551
'Iwi <i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	BMNH 1845.2.21.295
'Iwi <i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	BMNH 1845.2.21.297
'Iwi <i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	MRSN 2240
'Iwi <i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	MRSN 2241
'Iwi <i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	SMNH A 533669
'Iwi <i>Drepanis coccinea</i>	SMNH A 533670
Kaka <i>Nestor meridionalis</i>	BMNH 1837.6.10.379
Kaka <i>Nestor meridionalis</i>	BMNH VEL.43a
Little Woodswallow <i>Artamus minor</i>	MNHN-ZO-2013-1012
Mamo <i>Drepanis pacifica</i>	NMW 50.735
Maned Duck <i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	BMNH VEL.42.20a
Marbled Auk <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	NMW 53.422
Maroon-shining Parrot <i>Prosopeia tabuensis</i>	RMNH.AVES.211635
Maroon-shining Parrot <i>Prosopeia tabuensis</i>	NMW 50.248
Mongolian Lark <i>Melanocorypha mongolica</i>	NHRM A533557
Moorea Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus youngi</i>	LIVCM D2366
Moorea Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus youngi</i>	NMW 50.633
Musk Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3649
Musk Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	NHRM A533293
New-holland Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	NHRM A533745
Noisy Friarbird <i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	NHRM A533746
Noisy Miner <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	NMW 52.279
Northern Fantail <i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>	MNHN-ZO-2013-1149
Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	ZMB
O'u <i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	LIVCM 1829a
O'u <i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	NMW 50.732
O'u <i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	ZMB 6946
Oriental Magpie-robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2013-1129
Ouvea Parakeet <i>Eunymphicus uvaeensis</i>	RMNH.AVES.212563

Species	Reg. Number / origin
Pallas Rosefinch <i>Carpodacus roseus</i>	NHRM A533692
Pallid Cuckoo <i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	BMNH 1863.7.7.58
Parakeet Auklet <i>Aethia psittacula</i>	NHRM A533196
Pied Wheatear <i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	NHRM A533611
Pine Bunting <i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>	NHRM A533644
Piopio <i>Turnagra capensis</i>	NHRM A568806
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo <i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	MNHN AC 1838
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo <i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	MNHN AC 1839
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo <i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	NMW 44.637
Puerto Rican Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	MNHN-ZO-2009-930
Raiatea Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus ulietanus</i>	BMNH VEL.22.31a
Raiatea Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus ulietanus</i>	NMW 50.687
Rainbow Lorikeet <i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2004-109
Rainbow Lorikeet <i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	BMNH 1909.3.23.3
Red-crowned Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae</i>	NHRM A569923
Red-crowned Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae</i>	BMNH VEL.22.30a
Red-crowned Parakeet <i>Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae</i>	BMNH VEL.30a
Rosy Minivet <i>Pericrocotus rosecus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-684
Saddleback <i>Philesturnus carunculatus</i>	ZMB
Saunders Tern <i>Sterna saundersi</i>	NHRM A533200
Scarlet Ibis <i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	Le Mans 2003.9.1005
Sociable Lapwing <i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	NHRM A533181
Tahiti Flycatcher <i>Pomarea nigra</i>	NHRM A569917
Tahiti Reed-warbler <i>Acrocephalus caffer</i>	NMW 58.499
Tahiti Reed-warbler <i>Acrocephalus caffer</i>	NHRM A569913
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater <i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	NMW 57.940
Tongan Fruit-dove <i>Ptilinopus porphyraceus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2005-2563
Tui <i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>	MNHN-ZO-2014-431
Tui <i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>	NHRM A533743
White Tern <i>Gygis alba</i>	NHRM A569927
White-chested White-eye <i>Zosterops albogularis</i>	NMW 57.940
White-collared foliage-gleaner <i>Anabazenops fuscus</i>	MNHN-ZO-2004-681
White-shouldered Triller <i>Lalage sueurii</i>	MNHN-ZO-2012-683
White-winged Grosbeak <i>Mycerobas carnipes</i>	NHRM A533784
Yellow-Tailed Black-Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3537
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	MNHN-ZO-2013-174



Fig. 3-068 | EMU *Dromaius n novaehollandiae*, 28 September 2015, NMW 48.097 (© NMW).

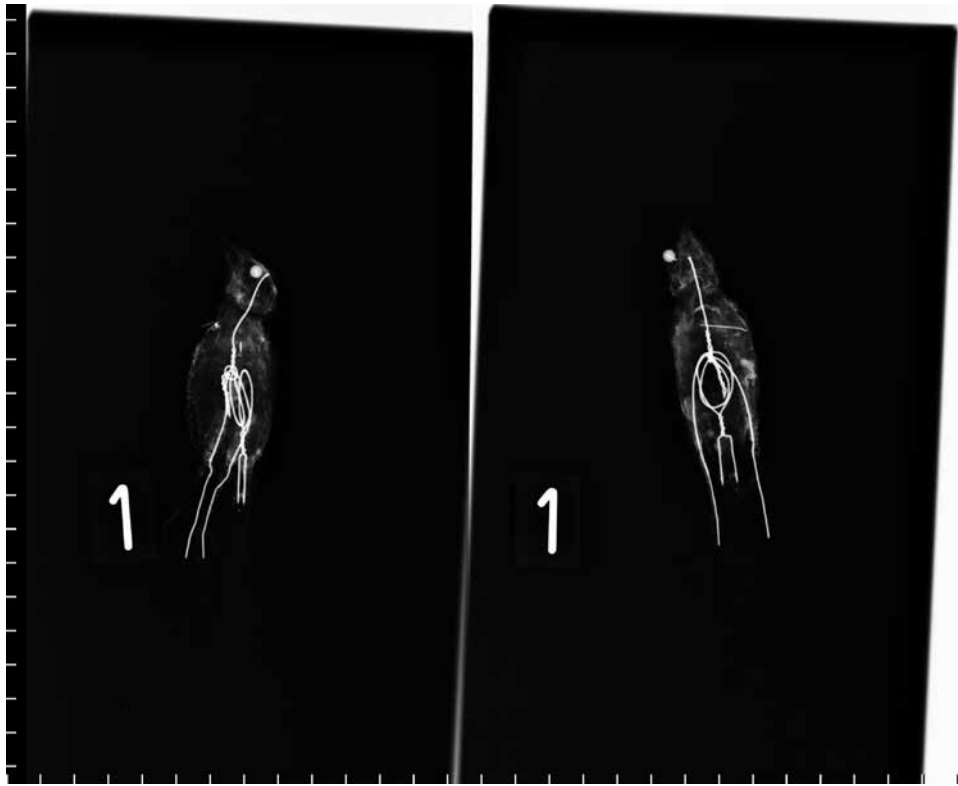


Fig. 3-069 | BEAUTIFUL FIRETAIL *Stagonopleura bella*,
28 September 2015, NMW 52400 (© NMW).

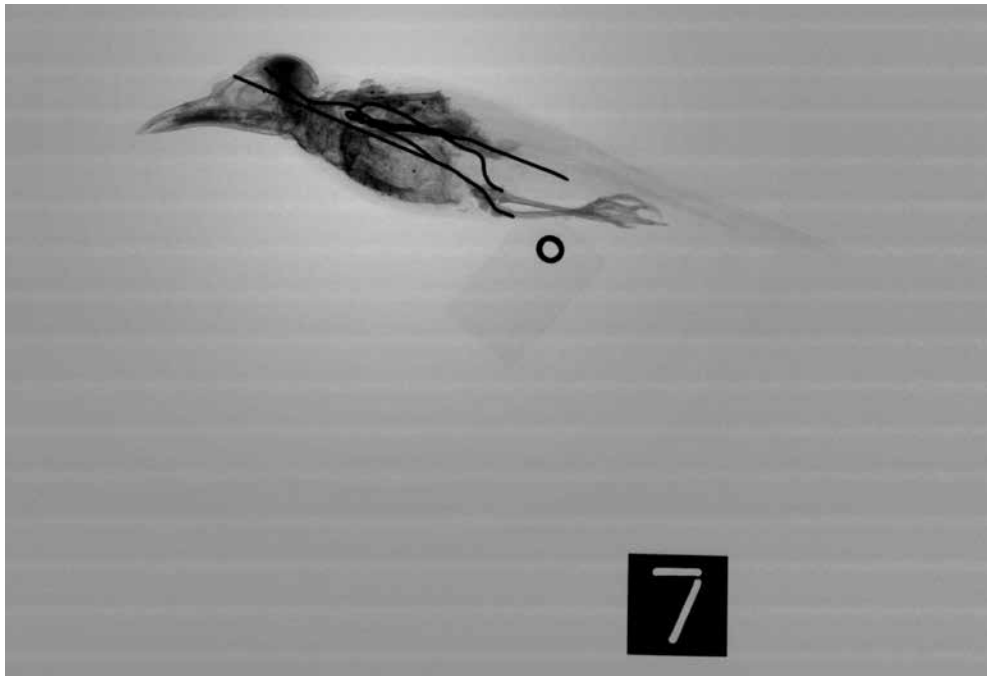


Fig. 3-070 | WHITE-SHOULDERED TRILLER *Lalage sueurii*,
8 February 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-683 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

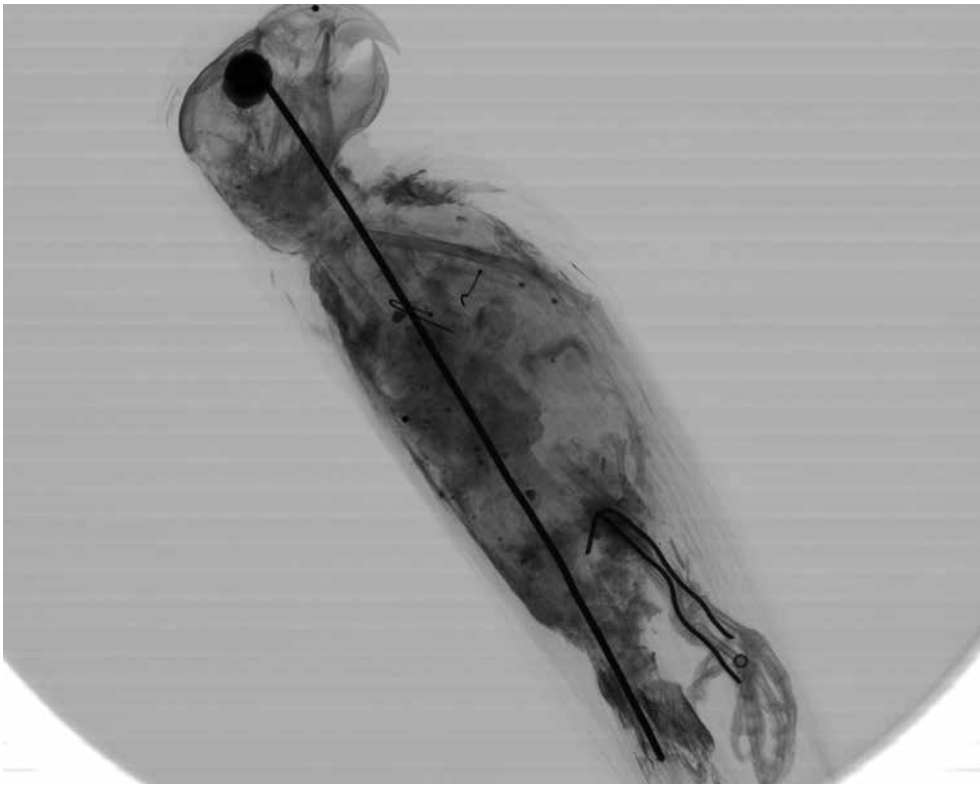


Fig. 3-071 | YELLOW-TAILED BLACK-COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus funereus*, 8 February 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3537 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

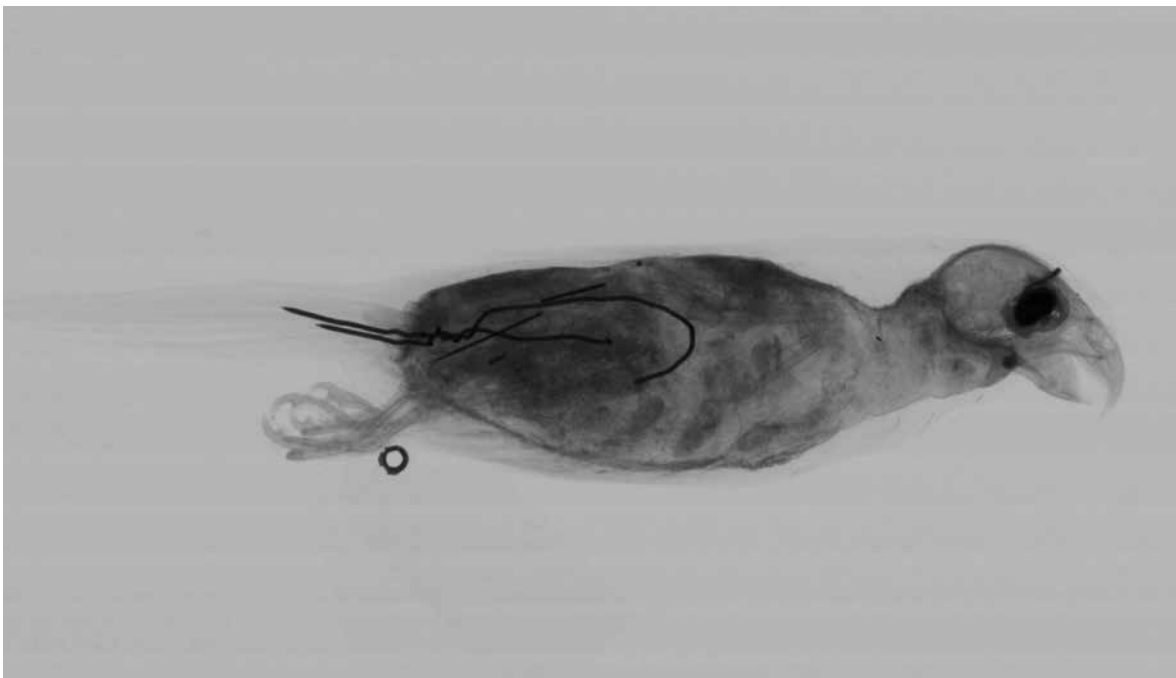


Fig. 3-072 | MUSK LORIKEET *Glossopsitta concinna*, 8 February 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3649 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

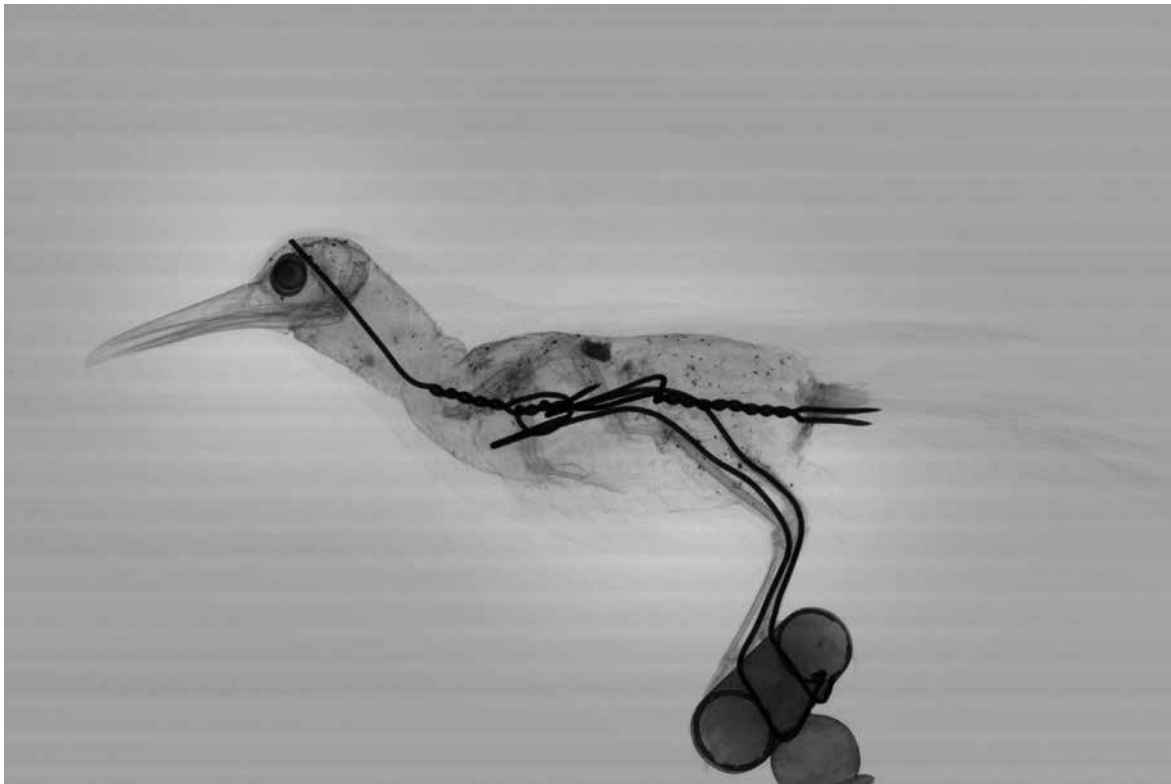


Fig. 3-073 | PUERTO RICAN LIZARD CUCKOO *Coccyzus vieilloti*,
8 February 2016, MNHN A.C. 1838 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Two persons have an enormous impact on the birds, the original collector (and the person that skins the fresh specimen) and secondly the taxidermist who mounts the birds. All birds were preserved as unmounted skins (Horner 1987: 31) and not in spirits (Péron & Lesueur 1810a). The skins were prepared without any metal inside (in the legacy of Maugé drafted on 26 March 1802 no metal items are listed). Maugé was, until his sudden death, the expedition's main taxidermist (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 1686). All Baudin expedition birds known by JFJJ were mounted after arrival (some were later transformed to skins, but all have metal wires inside). New x-rays were compared with photos of other x-rays from birds collected before 1810 (few with no metal inside were not mounted), in particular those from the Cook expeditions (Steinheimer 2006a, Morris 2012).

Of the 105 birds examined, only seven, (NMNH VEL.22.30a, NMW 50.735, SMNH A 569914, NMW 50.732, ZMB 6946 and the birds pictured in Morris 2012: pp. 41/42) are partly or totally mummified.

Preparation Style

Five birds were x-rayed from Baudin's Caribbean expedition between 1796 and 1798, as were ten birds from Australia and Timor (1800-1804). Nine of these are kept in the MNHN, two in the RMNH and four in the NMW. From reports in the MNHN, it is known that several taxidermists were involved in the processing of the specimens after arrival (Jansen 2016b: 8). One of these taxidermists was Louis Dufresne, as the senior taxidermist of the institute he passed on his skills to the other museums taxidermist like M. Bécoeur, M. Desmoulin, Michel-Adrie Lalande, M. Perefile, M. Le Roy and Mrs. Charpentier, all of them were involved with Baudin's birds (Jansen 2016b). This is reflected in the analysis of the preparation style: seven birds (six held by the MNHN as: MNHN A.C. 1838, MNHN A.C. 1839, MNHN-ZO-2009-930, MNHN-ZO-2012-671, MNHN-ZO-2012-683, MNHN-ZO-2013-1149 and RMNH.AVES.214390 in Leiden, the Netherlands)

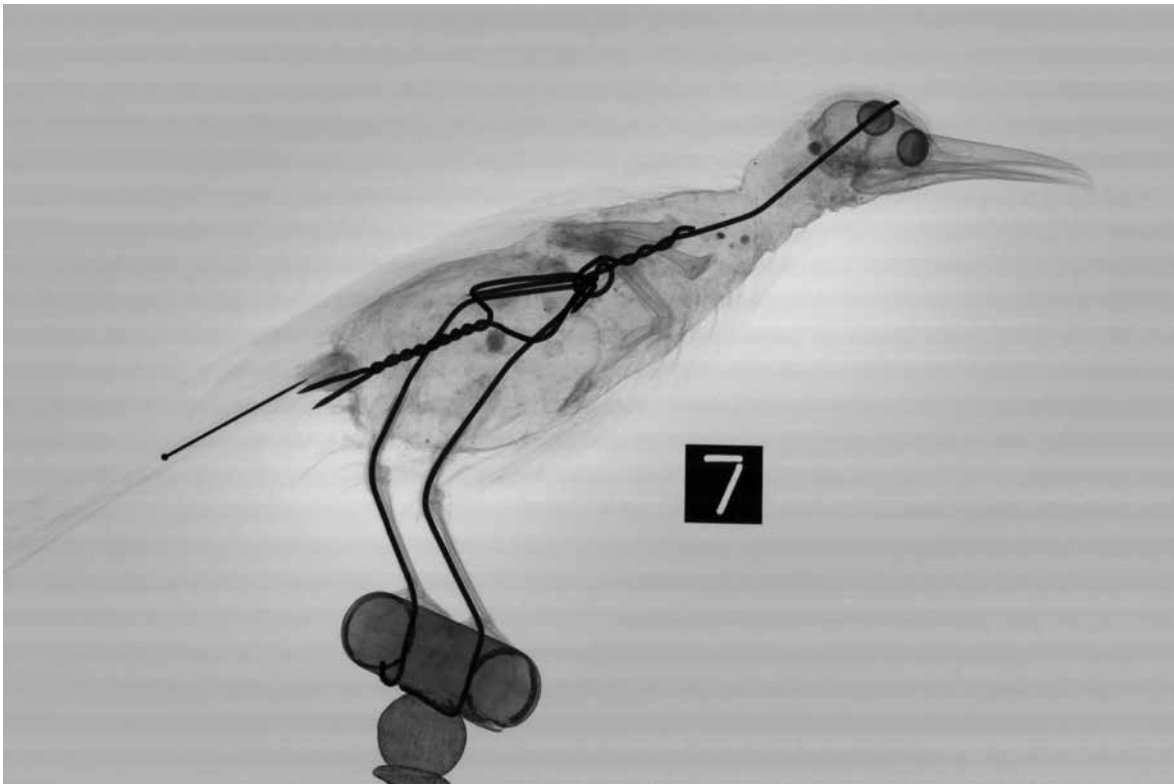


Fig. 3-074 | PUERTO RICAN LIZARD CUCKOO *Coccyzus vieilloti*,
8 February 2016, MNHN A.C. 1839 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

have a very similar style. These may be mounted birds from Dufresne's workshop (Jansen 2016b). The remaining three birds show three different styles. There was probably an external workshop or one of MNHN taxidermist that had a different style than his colleagues involved as there is another preparation style, shared by specimens now housed at both RMNH and NMW (RMNH.AVES.214390, NMW 48.097). The typical design of the wiring of Baudin's specimens includes a head wire going towards the centre of the body, where it is then twisted with the two leg wires and a major body wire to form a triangle. This triangle ends towards the pygostyle, again with the ends twisted together, but leaving the two pointed ends supporting the outer vertebrae of the tail column (see for example Morris 2012: 46).

Skeleton Remains

Of the 15 specimens, only two had their skulls opened (MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3537, NMW 44.637) and the brain removed. Most of the following skeleton parts stayed in the mounted bird specimens: cranium, upper and lower mandible, humerus, ulna, radius, carpometacarpus, tibiotarsus, tarsometatarsus and digits of the wings and feet. In one specimen (MNHN-ZO-2012-683), the x-rays revealed additional skeleton parts, but the poor quality of the x-rays prevented naming them exactly. All specimens, except one (MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3537), had a soft body preparation as explained in Morris (2012: 46), with the one exception showing a hard body as illustrated by Morris (2012: 47).

Use of Arsenic Soap

All x-rays show an unclear picture mainly due to the machine settings. Specimens such as MNHN A.C. 1838, MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3537, MNHN-ZO-2009-930, RMNH.AVES.214388, NMW 51.904 have x-ray reflections which might indicate an external treatment with arsenic dust; five birds have an accumulation of dense material along the skin, which can be picked up by x-rays, (MNHN-ZO-2012-671, MNHN-ZO-2012-683, MNHN-ZO-2013-1149, RMNH.AVES.214390,

NMW 44.637) which could be caused either by the artificial body mass or arsenic. Summarizing the results, arsenic treatment cannot be detected on x-rays and different methods, such as the Merck detection kits, might be used instead for identifying arsenic. It is generally stated that arsenic was used on skins and mounts by Louis Dufresne and the French school ever since the recipe became published (e.g. Dufresne 1803, Farber 1997: 53-54, Steinheimer 2005a: 46, Jansen & Steinheimer 2017).

CONCLUSION

All avian specimens were mounted back in France, probably in workshops in Paris. Contrary to other papers (Finsch 1898, Steinheimer 2006a, Olson & Hume 2009: 207), mummification was not the method of choice. Workshops had typical styles, especially in wiring, which is still visible today and the two general techniques of soft- or hard-body preparation were equally applied.

The visibility of arsenic in x-rays could not be solved in this research, settings of the equipment and clear reference material (e.g. specimens stuffed with arsenic inside and one with dust on the outside, and this tested with the various settings) failed to give a decent solution. As no qualitative decision can be made yet as to whether arsenic has been used or not with normal x-rays, chemical analyses seems to be the better method.

No less than 17 x-rayed birds were prepared by a single taxidermist or workshop that carried the main responsibility for much of the bird preparation from Baudin's expeditions. This includes all the specimens in the MNHN except for MZUT Av924, NMW 49.840, NMW 52.400.

More research into arsenic in and outside specimens is needed, as in workshops that were responsible for taxidermy in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

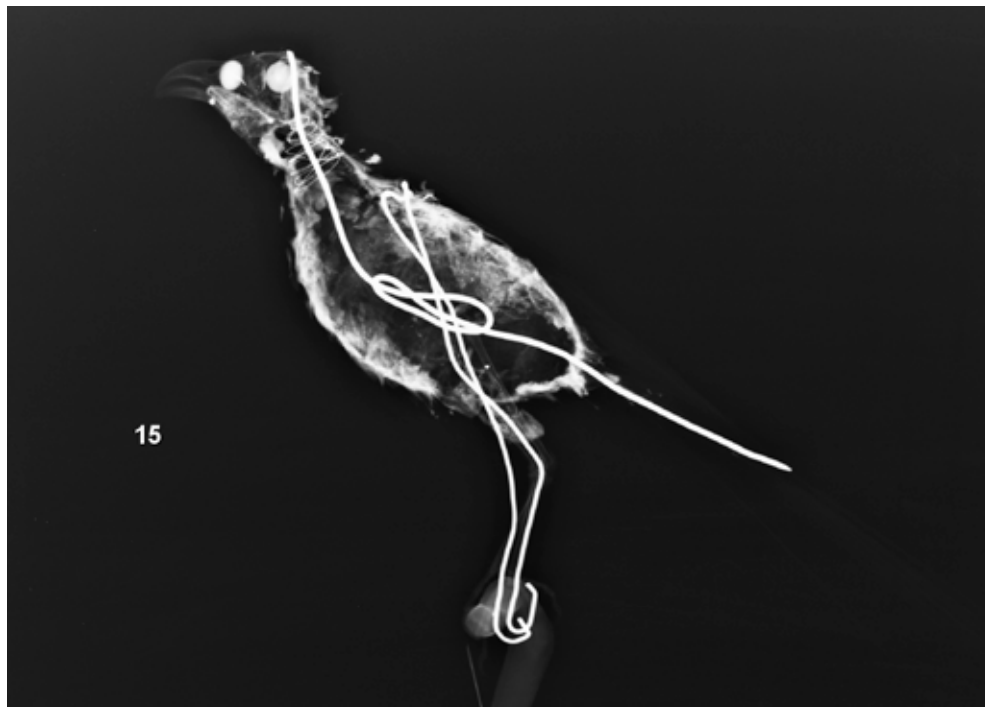


Fig. 3-075 | PUERTO RICAN LIZARD CUCKOO *Coccyzus vieilloti*, 28 September 2015, NMW 44637 (© NMW).

Chapter 3.11

New light on the ornithological notes made on the Baudin expedition (1800-1804)

Justin J.F.J. Jansen

Abstract: The 1985 publication by Jacqueline Bonnemains and Claude Chappuis is the prime source of ornithological notes written by François Péron (1775-1810) and is housed in the archives in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Le Havre, France. This paper is reviewed here, along with previously unpublished material. Péron brought back 140 sheets of paper to France containing various catalogues filled with ornithological findings from the French expedition to Tenerife (Spain), Mauritius, Australia, Timor and South Africa commanded by Nicolas Thomas Baudin (1754-1803) between 1800 and 1804. The notes made by Péron document part of the events which took place after the death of the expedition's main bird-collector René Maugé (1757-1802) on Maria Island in February 1802.

Key words: Nicolas Baudin; Australia; Timor

INTRODUCTION

On 19 October 1800, the French government-funded expedition commanded by Nicolas Thomas Baudin left Le Havre harbour for a long and hazardous expedition to Tenerife, Mauritius, Australia, Timor and South Africa. Of the two ships that left Le Havre, *Le Naturaliste* arrived back in France on 7 June 1803 and *Le Géographe* (Jansen 2014c) returned on 24 March 1804. The instructions given to the crew were brief 'Which bird species dominate?' (Bonnemains 2000) and no ornithological catalogue or lists were made. However, François Péron made several notes on birds while on the expedition. Péron took over when the chief zoologist on the expedition, René Maugé (1757-1802), passed away on Maria Island. The collector for the specimens found in Péron's notes of birds was Charles-Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1846).

The 140 sheets of ornithological notes drafted by François Péron are housed in Museum d'histoire naturelle, Le Havre, Normandy, Seine-Maritime, France (hereafter MHNH). The same applies for the 50 drawings made by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur which have been included in numerous publications (e.g. Baglione & Crémère 2009). These documents were researched by the author in Le Havre on 27 June 2013 and 21 May 2015.

When Péron and Lesueur arrived back in France, both worked on the expeditions narrative and published it in parts between 1807 and 1816. When Péron died, his manuscripts came into the possession of Lesueur. Lesueur took part of these manuscripts to the USA and part remained with his relatives. Between 1883 and 1918, these documents and drawings were sold or donated, particularly to the museum in Le Havre and a few ended up in Paris. Things took a turn for the worse when German forces occupied Le Havre during the Second World War and the allies virtually destroyed the city on 5 September 1944. Le Havre's Museum of Natural History was flattened and most of the collections incinerated. The curator of the Lesueur Collection, André Maury (1892-1983), had the foresight, however, to shift this inflammable paper material to a more secure location. The Lesueur-Péron collection is now in Fort Tourneville, a mid-19th century fortification perched on a hill overlooking the port city of Le Havre.

Péron penned his ornithological material sometimes neatly, sometimes written in a frantic, barely legible scrawl that covered every inch of paper, they were extremely hard to deci-

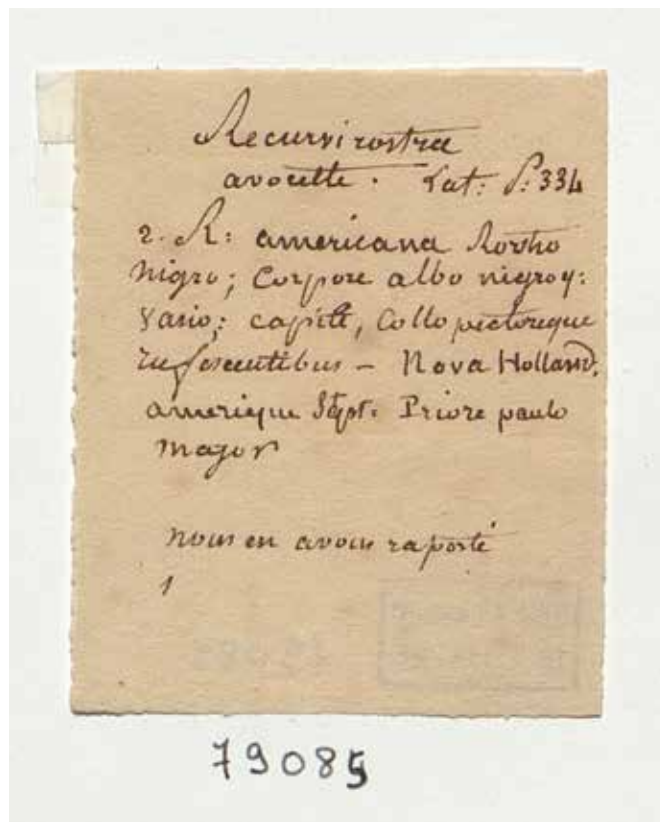


Fig. 3-076 | RED-NECKED AVOCET *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*
 (© Muséum d'histoire Naturelle, Le Havre, N° 79085).

pher and interpret. The documents Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79054 – 79127 were, for the most part, written in Latin, but were also often mixed with French text.

The aim of this paper is to add information to the Bonnemains and Chappuis (1985) paper and discuss two extra documents. Due to taxonomic changes over the years, and revised ideas on the identification on some birds, a review of the paper was needed.

THE 1985 PAPER

The paper by Jacqueline Bonnemains and Claude Chappuis provided readers with archival ornithological documents housed in Le Havre. After a short introduction, the article described the 50 drawings by Lesueur housed in Le Havre and 140 ornithological documents drafted by Péron. These chapters were followed by appendices, discussing the origin of the bird families in the notes (appendix 1), alphabetical list of birds (appendix 2), location of the origin of the birds (appendix 3) and the Le Havre numbering as opposed to Péron and Lesueur, who numbered the documents in their own order (appendix 4).

In their paper, *Les Oiseaux de la collection C.-A. Lesueur du Muséum d'histoire naturelle du Havre*, the two main chapters, which are not tabled, are bundled documents. Chapter 3 is a *Catalogue des dessins* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79001 à 79052) and chapter 4, *Catalogue des manuscrits* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79053 à 79127). In chapter 3 they added extra information to the drawings and in chapter 4 they transferred some text into the entries.

Two important documents Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 and 21003 are not discussed

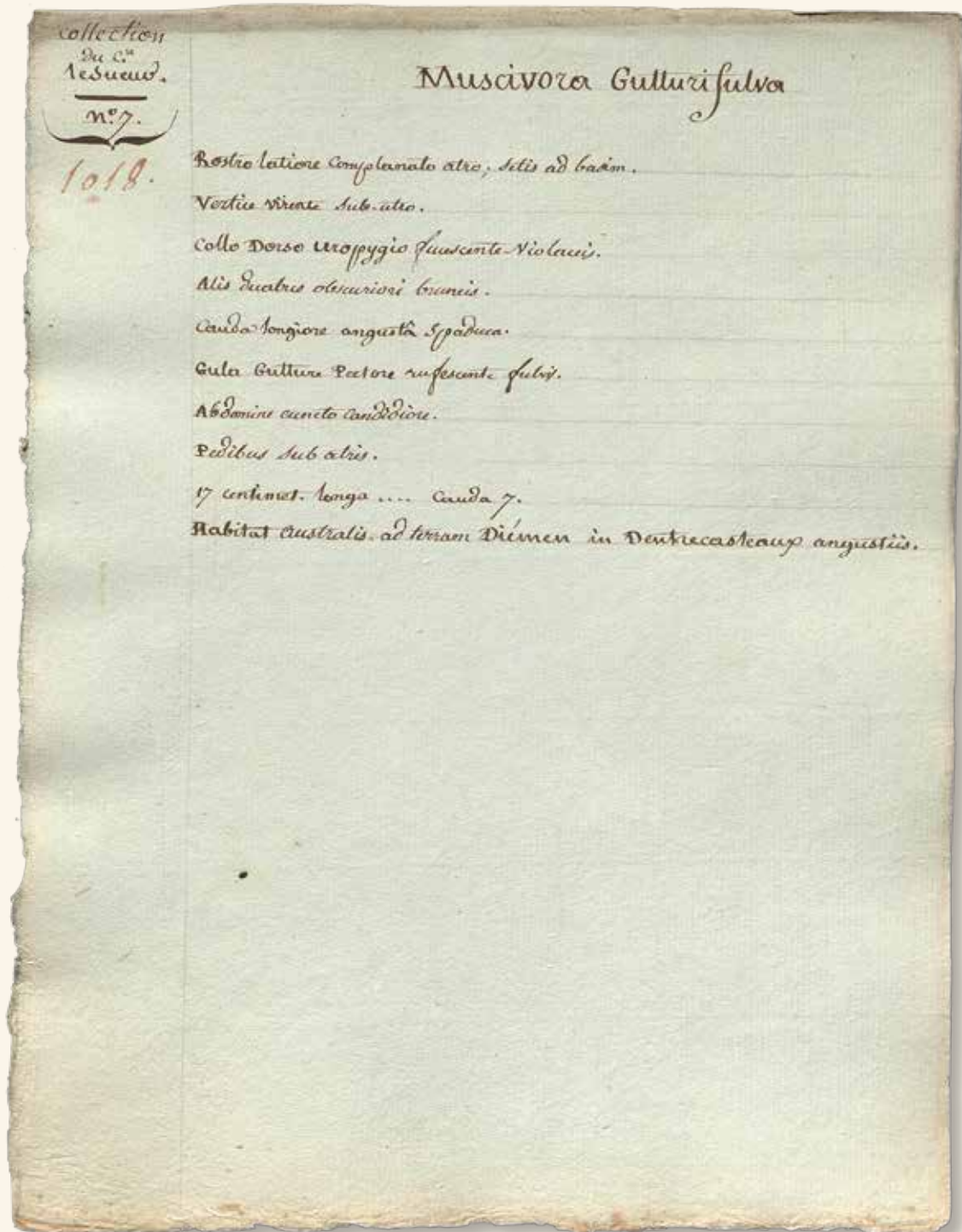


Fig. 3-077 | SATIN FLYCATCHER *Myiagra cyanoleuca*
 (© Muséum d'histoire Naturelle, Le Havre N° 79097).

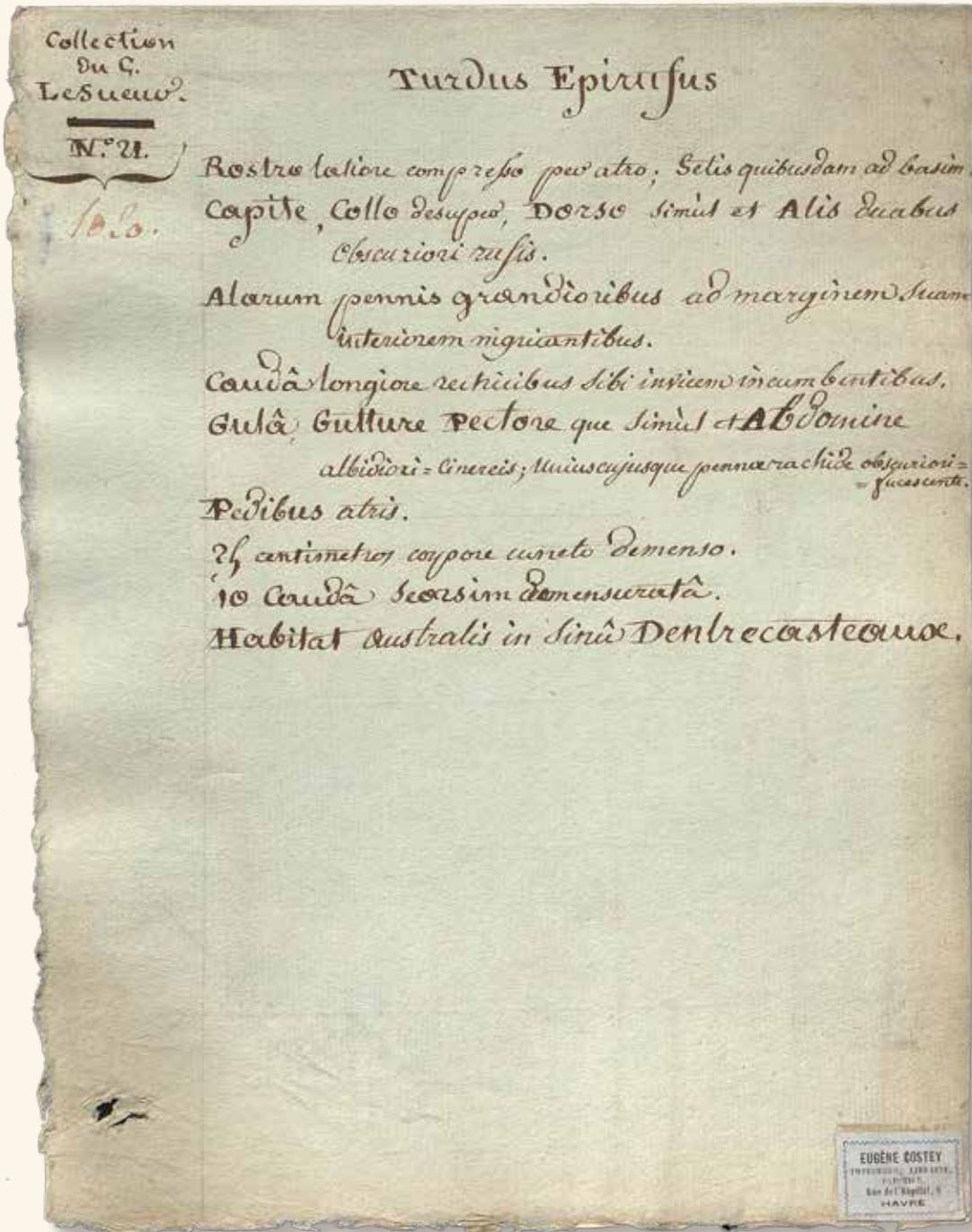


Fig. 3-078 | TURDUS EPIRUFUS

(© Muséum d'histoire Naturelle, Le Havre N° 79109).

by them and have been included here. As both documents can be matched with the documents as discussed by Bonnemains and Chappuis (1985).

THE ORNITHOLOGICAL DOCUMENTS

Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002

This is a combined catalogue executed by François Péron titled *Descriptions Zoologiques*. It combines 12 catalogues written by Péron about objects in his care, or possibly from his own observations, ranging from insects to mammals and with birds only being a minor feature.¹

It is clear that continuous documentation of the activities only took place from Port Jackson onwards (from November 1802) with few entries dated from Tasmania. Only a few specimens obtained in Port Jackson were catalogued here, which is not surprising as the majority of specimens were taken home on *Le Naturaliste* and Péron was based on *Le Géographe*. The random order shows that mistakes can easily be made in noting the origin of the specimens, as entries from one location are mapped into several catalogues. The 89 bird entries, as noted in this document, are listed in table 3-008. These birds were all collected by Lesueur.

Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003

This *Tableau General*, was part of a catalogue that lists new species, it discusses *Mammifères, Oiseaux, Quadrupèdes ovipares, Poissons, Insectes, Vers et Molusques, Testacés, Zoophytes, Fucus, Mousses, Fungus and Lichens* in 17 pages. For birds, information can be found on 3 pages (pp. 3-5), it has a table with 37 alleged new species covering two pages (*Deuxième classe, Oiseaux*) (Péron number 3533). There is a general description on birds and the locations where they were encountered (*Observations sur les Oiseaux*) (Péron number 3534). In regard to the new species, Péron consulted the expeditions library containing all works known up to 1800 when they departed, and thought they were new as they were not included in the publications available to him. In table 3-009, the current names of the species are also given. Not a single one of the new bird species was published by Péron or other crew members.

Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79001-79052

The 50 bird drawings by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur are listed in table 3-010. Most of the birds displayed are still present today (Jansen 2017b). These documents include rough sketches and full-colour drawings. Few identifications have been altered by the author compared to Bonnemains and Chappuis (1985).

Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79054-79127

These 69 documents (140 pages) show descriptions of birds encountered or collected. Most descriptions are brief and are limited to one sheet of paper. However, some occupy a few pages. Descriptions are subject to interpretation regarding features mentioned by Péron. The descriptions also contained information on where they were found. Among these notes are two extensive descriptions of birds from Geographe Bay² and from South Africa. The description of albatrosses in general covers 23 pages. This list has been discussed previously, but no translations were made (Bonnemains & Chappuis 1985). Translations into modern names are made in table 3-011.³ The author worked through all the descriptions while deciphering them and comparing them to specimens in existence and with modern field guides.

The importance of these documents

Although Péron is commemorated in the Latin name of the Malaysian Plover *Charadrius peronii* (Schlegel 1865) and Orange-sided Thrush *Geokichla peronii* (Vieillot 1818), he did not publish a single paper on birds, despite the extensive notes he made during the journey. The number of birds in the narratives of the expedition is low, compared to the material available to Péron (Péron 1809). Many species noted as 'new' by Péron were later described by men such as Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858) and Louis-Jean Vieillot (1748-1831) without consulting Péron's original documents.

Many specimens mentioned by both Péron and drawn by Lesueur are still in existence. However, some specimens have disappeared over the years, such as Australian Raven *Corvus coroides*, Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster plotus*, Red-footed Booby *Sula sula rubripes*, Australian Gan-

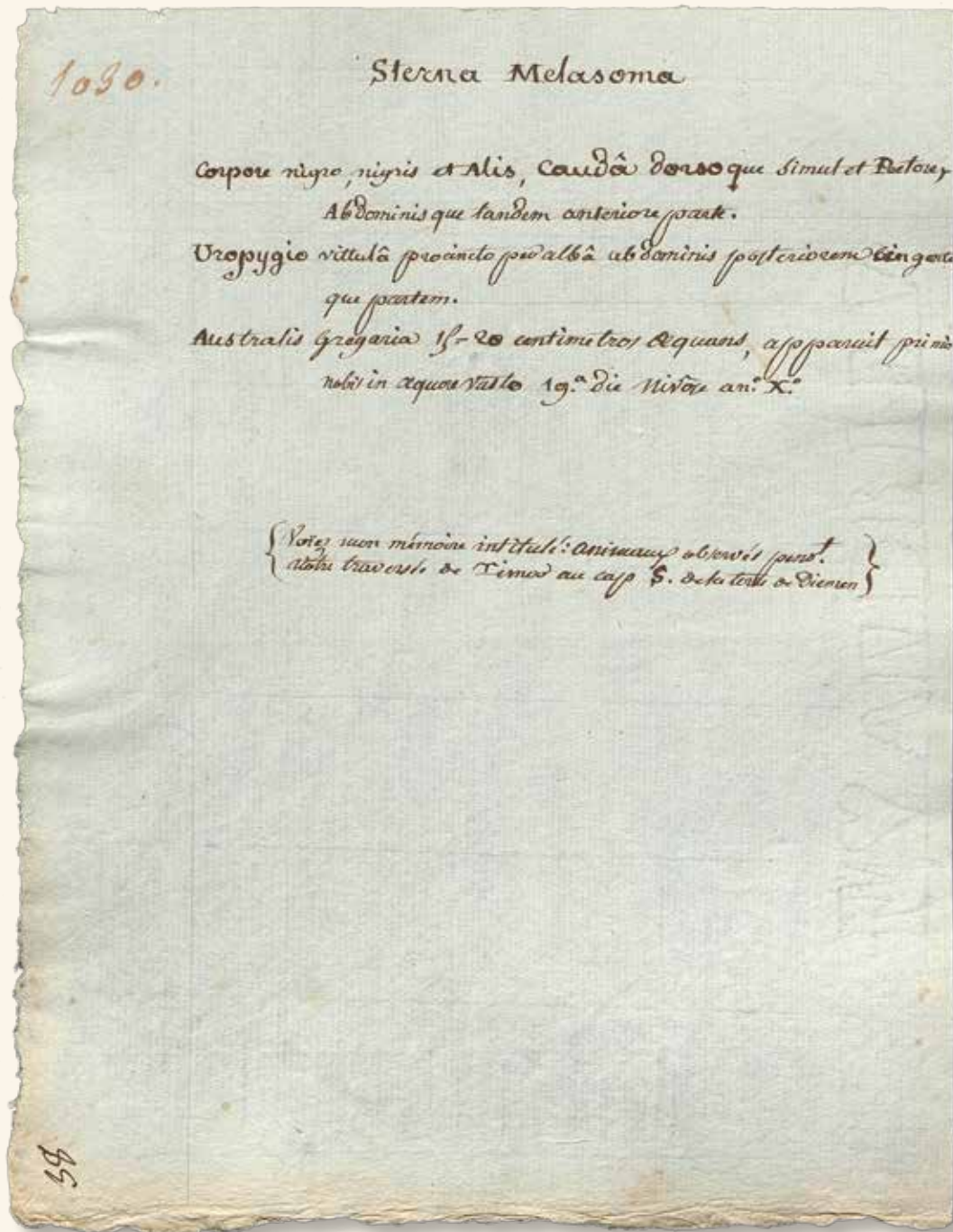


Fig. 3-079 | BRIDLED TERN *Onychoprion anaethetus*
(© Muséum d'histoire Naturelle, Le Havre N° 79118).

net *Morus serrator* and Wilson's Storm-petrel *Oceanites oceanicus* ssp. The specimen of the King Island Emu *Dromaius minor* preserved in spirits has vanished, as have the eggs from both the Little Penguin *Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae* and Short-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna tenuirostris*. It is clearly shown that many specimens vanished, as noted in document 21002. For example, only one Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* survives, none of the 12 Red-billed Tropicbirds *Phaethon aethereus* have survived and only one of the 11 Silver Gulls *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae* survives today. The hordes of cockroaches and rats on the ships may have had a lot to do with their demise (Laurent 1997).

The information provided by Péron has helped to designate the collecting locality of many birds, as the 396 specimens still existence to date do not bear original notes (Jansen 2017b). This was necessary as both Péron and Lesueur subsequently altered the notes on many specimens, saying they had been collected by them, when the original collector was most certainly someone else. These documents also help us to understand what was collected by *Le Géographe* between Port Jackson and her homecoming in 1804.

It is interesting to note that the visit made to Port Jackson (= Sydney) between June and November 1802 is missing from Péron's notes.

Table 3-008 | Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002. This table shows the registration numbers by François Péron in the first column, the second column notes the other documents in MHNH that can be linked with the specimens followed by the modern name of the species and the location as given by Péron.

Number Catalogue 21002	Other MHNH Documents	Species	Location
2		Short-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	King Island
3		Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	King Island
4		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	King Island
5		Pacific Gull <i>Larus pacificus</i>	King Island
6		Little Penguin <i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	King Island
19		Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i> (flesh in spirit)	King Island
25		Superb Fairy-wren <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	D'Entrecasteaux Channel
31		Little Penguin <i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i> (egg)	King Island
32		New species from the expedition Flinders	Unknown species / location
51	79055b	King Island Emu <i>Dromaius minor</i>	King Island
52		Short-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i> (egg)	King Island
93		Sulphur-crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua galerita</i>	King Island
97		Superb Fairy-wren <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	King Island
98		King Island Emu <i>Dromaius minor</i>	King Island
99		Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	King Island
100		Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	King Island
104		Australian Raven <i>Corvus coroides</i>	King Island
105		Australian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>	King Island
106		Dusky Robin <i>Melanodryas vittata</i>	King Island
107		Satin Flycatcher <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	King Island
109	79057	King Island Emu <i>Dromaius minor</i> (flesh in spirit from bird 98)	King Island
117		Australian Ibis <i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	King Island
137		Brown Falcon <i>Falco berigora</i>	King Island
137		Gray Goshawk <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	King Island
139		Laughing Kookaburra <i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>	King Island

Number Catalogue 21002	Other MHNH Documents	Species	Location
139		Sacred Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	King Island
153		Tern <i>ssp.</i>	King Island
154		Robin <i>ssp.</i>	King Island
161		Tern <i>ssp.</i>	King Island
335		Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Kangaroo Island
336		Black-faced Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Kangaroo Island
366	79075	Kangaroo Island Emu <i>Dromaius baudinianus</i>	Kangaroo Island
373		Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Kangaroo Island
376		Superb Fairy-wren <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Kangaroo Island
396		Australian Raven <i>Corvus coroides</i>	Kangaroo Island
401		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Kangaroo Island
413		Beautiful Firetail <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Kangaroo Island
449		Gang-gang Cockatoo <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Kangaroo Island
452	79081	Brush Bronzewing <i>Phaps elegans</i>	Kangaroo Island
503	79059	Australian Masked Owl <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Kangaroo Island
579		Beautiful Firetail <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Kangaroo Island
580		Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo <i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Kangaroo Island
849		Little Penguin <i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	Nuyts Archipelago
850		Little Pied Cormorant <i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Nuyts Archipelago
851		Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Nuyts Archipelago
852		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Nuyts Archipelago
853		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Nuyts Archipelago
854		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Nuyts Archipelago
855		Pacific Gull <i>Larus pacificus</i>	Nuyts Archipelago
856		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Nuyts Archipelago

Number Catalogue 21002	Other MHNH Documents	Species	Location
857		Pied Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Nuyts Archipelago
997		Large raptor <i>ssp.</i>	King George Sound
1236		Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Geographe Bay
1429		Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	King George Sound
1430		Hardhead <i>Aythya australis</i>	King George Sound
1448	79121	Brown Booby <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>	Between King George Sound - Timor
1451	79121	Brown Booby <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>	Between King George Sound - Timor
2013		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Timor - Darwin
2025		Falco <i>ssp.</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2035		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2036	79093	Azure Kingfisher <i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2042	79072Br, Bv, Cr, Cv	Booby <i>ssp.</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2043		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2060	79072Br, Bv, Cr, Cv	Booby <i>ssp.</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2062	79069R, V	Glossy Swiftlet <i>Collocalia esculenta neglecta</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2066	79072Br, Bv, Cr, Cv	Booby <i>ssp.</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2083		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2084		Kingfisher <i>ssp.</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2086		Kingfisher <i>ssp.</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2087		Tern <i>ssp.</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2096		Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2097	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2098		Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2103	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Gulf of Carpentaria
2135	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2138	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2145	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2149	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Australia - Mauritius

Number Catalogue 21002	Other MHNH Documents	Species	Location
2150		Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2155	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2157	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2165	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2166		Wilson's Storm-petrel <i>Oceanites oceanicus ssp.</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2167	79072Bv, 79072Cr	Red-footed Booby <i>Sula sula rubripes</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2168	79072Bv, 79072Cr	Red-footed Booby <i>Sula sula rubripes</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2173	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2179	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2179	79071	Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Australia - Mauritius
2190		King Island Emu <i>Dromaius minor</i> (King Island bird died on-board)	Australia - Mauritius

Table 3-009 | Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003. The first five columns are an exact copy of the Péron Ms, the last column is the author's identification. The first column shows Péron's numbers of specimens, the second column the genre, the third the species, the fourth column notes if it was a new species (S.N. = Species Nouvelle) or was described by Linnaeus (S.p. Lin.) and the fifth is the place where the specimen was found.

No des especes	Genres	Especes	Connues ou nouvelles	Lieux ou elle se trouvent	Modern name
6	<i>Psittacus</i>	<i>lacepedii mas</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i>
7	<i>Psittacus</i>	<i>lacepedii famin</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i>
8	<i>Psittacus</i>	<i>Lamanon</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	?
9	<i>Psittacus</i>	<i>insulae Maria</i>	S.N.	Île de Maria	Blue-winged Parrot <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>
10	<i>Cuculus</i>	<i>casteroxanthus</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Fan-tailed Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>
11	<i>Cuculus</i>	<i>diemenensis</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Pallid Cuckoo <i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>
12	<i>Lanius</i>	<i>rostro oculo pedi-flavus</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Noisy Miner <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
13	<i>Muscicapa</i>	<i>bittatorufa</i>	S.N.	Côte S.O. de la. N. Hol.	Australian Pipit <i>Anthus australis</i>
14	<i>Muscicapa</i>	<i>grisea</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Dusky Robin <i>Melanodryas vittata</i>
15	<i>Muscicapa</i>	<i>undulosa</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Black-faced Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i>
16	<i>Muscicapa</i>	<i>gasteroxantha</i>	S.N.	Côte S.O. de la. N. Hol.	Rufous Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>
17	<i>Muscivora</i>	<i>gutturifulva</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Satin Flycatcher <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>
18	<i>Muscivora</i>	<i>bitoeniofulvoptera</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Southern Emu-wren <i>Stripiterus malacherus</i>
19	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>epirufus</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Possibly Bristlebird or Scrubbird <i>Dasyornis / Atrichornis</i>
20	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>guloflavus</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Yellow-throated Honeyeater <i>Nesoptilotis flavicollis</i>
21	<i>Tanagra</i>	<i>lilacolor</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Little Wattlebird <i>Anthochoera chrysoptera tasmanica</i>
22	<i>Loxia</i>	<i>bas-our-erythra</i>	S.N.	Île de Maria	Beautiful Firetail <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>

No des especes	Genres	Especes	Connues ou nouvelles	Lieux ou elle se trouvent	Modern name
23	<i>Corvus</i>	<i>Australis</i>	S.p. Lin.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Australian Raven <i>Corvus coroides</i>
24	<i>Parus</i>	<i>chlorotephronotus</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura a albiscapa</i>
25	<i>Parus</i>	<i>sophia</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Superb Fairy-wren <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
26	<i>Glaucoptis</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	S.p. Lin.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Yellow Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>
27	<i>Certhia</i>	<i>flavoptera</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Crescent Honeyeater <i>Phylodonyris pyrrhopterus</i>
28	<i>Alcedo</i>	<i>cristata</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Laughing Kookaburra <i>Dacelo novaeguinea</i>
29	<i>Sterna</i>	<i>melasoma</i>	S.p. Lin.	Mers Australes 44°	Bridled Tern <i>Onychoprion antarctica</i>
30	<i>Sterna</i>	<i>caspioides</i>	S.N.	Mers Australes 44°	Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
31	<i>Larus</i>	<i>melapterus</i>	S.N.	Mers Australes 43°	Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>
32	<i>Sula</i>	<i>whytensis</i>	S.N.	Terre de Whyte	Brown Booby <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i>
33	<i>Sula</i>	<i>suawensis</i>	S.N.	Île Sawaii	Australian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>
34	<i>Sula</i>	<i>diemensis</i>	S.N.	Terre de Diemen	Australian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>
35	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>Banksiana</i>	S.N.	Détroit de Banks	White-faced Heron <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>
36	<i>Tantatus</i>	<i>melalophus</i>	S.N.	Îles Furneaux	Greater Crested Tern <i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>
37	<i>Tringa</i>	<i>Nivea</i>	S.N.	Détroit d'Entrécasteaux	Ruddy Turnstone <i>Areneria interpres</i>

Table 3-010 | Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79001- 79052. This table shows the known drawings and watercolours housed in Le Havre made during the Baudin expedition by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. The first column gives the current identification of the species, the second the identification as made by Bonnemains & Chappuis (1985) and is followed by the registration number in Le Havre. No pages are included without any description (e.g. front-pages such as 79115).

Species	B & C 1985	MHNH reg. No.
Emu <i>ssp.</i>	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79001-1
Emu <i>ssp.</i>	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79001-2
Emu <i>ssp.</i>	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79001-3
Emu <i>ssp.</i>	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79002
Emu <i>ssp.</i>	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79003
Emu <i>ssp.</i>	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79004-1
Emu <i>ssp.</i>	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79004-2
Scarlet Robin <i>Petroica boodang</i>	<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	79005
Scarlet Robin <i>Petroica boodang</i>	<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	79006
Honeyeater <i>ssp.</i>	<i>Meliphaga virescens</i>	79007
Yellow-throated Honeyeater <i>Nesoptilotis flavicollis</i>	<i>Meliphaga flavicollis</i>	79008
Five-coloured Munia <i>Lonchura quinticolor</i>	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	79009
Noisy Miner <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	79010
Beautiful Firetail <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	<i>Emblema bella</i>	79011
Cape Canary <i>Serinus canicollis</i>	<i>Serinus canicollis</i>	79012
Mascarene Paradise-flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone bourbonnensis desolata</i>	<i>Terpsiphone bourbonnensis</i>	79013
Mauritius Grey White-eye <i>Zosterops mauritianus</i>	<i>Zosterops mauritianus</i>	79014
New-Holland Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris canescens</i>	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	79015
Mascarene Martin <i>Phedina borbonica</i>	<i>Phedina borbonica</i>	79016
White-breasted Woodswallow <i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	79017
Superb Fairy-wren <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	79018
Southern Emu-wren <i>Stripiterus malacherus</i>	<i>Stripiterus malacherus</i>	79019
Red Fody <i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	79020
Forest Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	<i>Halcyon chloris</i>	79021
Grey-headed Kingfisher <i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	79022
Fan-tailed Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	<i>Cacomantis castaneiventris</i>	79023
Blue-throated Roller <i>Eurystomus gularis</i>	<i>Eurystomus gularis</i>	79024
Zebra Dove <i>Geopelia striata</i>	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	79025

Species	B & C 1985	MHNH reg. No.
Timor Green Pigeon <i>Treron psittaceus</i>	<i>Treron calva</i>	79026
Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	79027
Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot <i>Loriculus pusillus</i>	<i>Loriculus pusillus</i>	79028
Blue-winged Parrot <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	79029
Green Rosella <i>Platycercus caledonicus brownii</i>	<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	79030
Parrot ssp.	<i>Perroquets divers indéterminables</i>	79031R
Parrot ssp.	<i>Perroquets divers indéterminables</i>	79031V
Eastern Rosella <i>Platycercus eximius ssp</i> & Gang-gang Cockatoo <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	<i>Perroquets divers indéterminables</i>	79032
Australian King-parrot <i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	<i>Perroquets divers indéterminables</i>	79033
Ground Parrot <i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	<i>Perroquets indéterminables</i>	79034
Parrot ssp.	-	79034V
Unknown	<i>Indéterminable</i>	79035
Asian Blue Quail <i>Synoicus c chinensis</i>	<i>Gallinacae</i>	79036
Scarlet Robin <i>Petroica boodang</i> & Eastern Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	<i>Petroica multicolor</i> & <i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	79037
Barbary Partridge <i>Alectoris barbara koenigi</i>	<i>Perdis ssp.</i>	79038
Honeyeater ssp.	<i>Indéterminable</i>	79039
Honeyeater ssp.	<i>Indéterminable</i>	79040
Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis</i> / Scrubbird <i>Atrichornis</i>	<i>Lalage suerii</i>	79041
Barbary Partridge <i>Alectoris barbara koenigi</i>	<i>Indéterminable</i>	79042
Western Crested Guineafowl <i>Guttera verreauxi</i>	<i>Guttura edouardi barbata</i>	79043
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	79044
Wandering Albatros <i>Diomedea exulans / dabbena</i>	<i>Diomedea exulans (jeune)</i>	79045
Wandering Albatros <i>Diomedea exulans / dabbena</i>	<i>Diomedea exulans (adulte)</i>	79046
Cape Petrel <i>Daption capense australe</i>	<i>Daption capense</i>	79047
Quails and snake	<i>Indéterminable</i>	79052

Table 3-011 | Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79053 – 79127. These are the known Péron descriptions of birds collected on the Baudin expedition. The first column gives the current identification of the species, the second the identification as made by Bonnemains & Chappuis (1985) and is followed by the registration number in Le Havre.

Species	B & C 1985	MHNH reg. No.
Cape Petrel <i>Daption capense australe</i> (22 pages)	<i>Daption capense</i>	79053
Interview Peron vs Cooper, King Island Emu (5 pages)	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79054
Emu ssp.	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79055
Kangaroo Island Emu <i>Dromaius baudinianus</i>	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79056
Emu ssp.	<i>Dromaius ssp.</i>	79057
Description birds Geographe Bay (5 pages)	Oiseaux de la Baie du Geographe	79058
Southern Boobook <i>Ninox boobook</i>	<i>Strix hollandiae-novae</i>	79059
Wilson's Storm-petrel <i>Oceanites oceanicus ssp.</i> , White-bellied Storm-petrel <i>Fregetta grallaria</i> , Cape Petrel <i>Daption capense australe</i> , White-chinned Petrel <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> & Sooty Shearwater <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Différentes espèces de Procellaria	79060
Great Frigatebird <i>Fregata minor</i> (Timor, 2 individuals) Black-faced Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i> (King Island) Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> (Tasmania)	Différentes espèces de Pelecanus	79061
Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Cormoran	79062
Sacred Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	<i>Ceyx mesorhynchmelanus</i>	79063
Comb-crested Jacana <i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	<i>Gralla</i>	79064
Black-shouldered Kite <i>Elanus axillaris</i>	<i>Falco</i>	79065
Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i> , Pacific Gull <i>Larus pacificus</i> & Brown Skua <i>Stercorarius antarctica lonnbergi</i> (4 pages)	<i>Larus- goéland, mauves</i>	79066
Bridled Tern <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i> & Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (2 pages)	<i>Sterna melasoma et Sterna caspioides</i>	79067
Kingfisher ssp	<i>Alcedo indeterminatida</i>	79068
Glossy Swiftlet <i>Collocalia esculenta neglecta</i> & Forest Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	<i>Hirunda francia et Hirundo indeterminatuda</i>	79069
Wandering Albatros <i>Diomedea exulans / dabbena</i>	<i>Diomedea spadicea</i>	79070
Red-billed Tropicbird <i>Phaethon aethereus</i> (2 pages, 13 individuals)	<i>Phaeton oethereus</i>	79071
Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> , Australian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i> , Brown Booby <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i> , Red-footed Booby <i>Sula sula rubripes</i> & Booby <i>Sula ssp.</i> (8 pages)	<i>Sula</i>	79072
Australian Pelican <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> (2 pages)	<i>Pelecanus onicrotalus</i>	79073
Black-faced Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	<i>Pelecanus carbo</i>	79074
Kangaroo Island Emu <i>Dromaius baudinianus</i>	<i>Struthio casuarius</i>	79075

Species	B & C 1985	MHNH reg. No.
Pacific Gull <i>Larus pacificus</i> (2 pages)	-	79076
Australian Pipit <i>Anthus australis</i>	<i>Alauda - alouette</i>	79077
Glossy Black Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> & Sulphur-crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua galerita</i>	<i>Ara niger</i> & <i>Ara sulphureus</i>	79078
Superb Fairy-wren <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	<i>Parus soph.</i>	79079
Australian Raven <i>Corvus coroides</i>	<i>Corvus australis</i>	79080
Brush Bronzewing <i>Phaps elegans</i>	Pigeon dore	79081
Black Swan <i>Cygnus atratus</i>	<i>Cygne noir (cygnus astratus)</i>	79082
Beautiful Firetail <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	<i>Loxia basouererythra</i>	79083
Beautiful Firetail <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	<i>Loxia basouererythra</i>	79084
Red-necked Avocet <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	<i>Recurvirostra - avocetta</i>	79085
Notes on birds voyage Billings		79086
Notes on birds voyage Billings		79087
Notes on birds		79088
Albatross description in general (20 pages)	<i>Diomedea exulans alba</i>	79089
Albatross description in general (3 pages)	<i>Diomedea</i>	79090
Frontpage <i>Muscivora</i>		79091
Southern Emu-wren <i>Stripiterus malacherus</i>	<i>Muscivora</i>	79092
Azure Kingfisher <i>Ceyx azureus affinis</i>	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>	79093
Yellow-throated Honeyeater <i>Nesoptilotis flavicollis</i>	<i>Turdus guloflavus</i>	79094
Crescent Honeyeater <i>Phylodonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	<i>Certhia flavoptera</i>	79095
Beautiful Firetail <i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	<i>Loxia basouererythra</i>	79096
Satin Flycatcher <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	<i>Muscivora gutturifulva</i>	79097
Dusky Robin <i>Melanodryas vittata</i>	<i>Muscivora grisea</i>	79098
Ruddy Turnstone <i>Areneria interpres</i>	<i>Tringa nivea</i>	79099
Yellow Wattlebird <i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>	<i>Glaucopteryx cinerea</i>	79100
Grey Fantail <i>Rhipidura a albiscapa</i>	<i>Parus chlorotephronotus</i>	79101
Dusky Robin <i>Melanodryas vittata</i>	<i>Muscivora bitoeniofulvoptera</i>	79102
Fan-tailed Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	<i>Cuculus gasteroxantus</i>	79103
Australian Raven <i>Corvus coroides</i>	<i>Corvus australis</i>	79104

Species	B & C 1985	MHNH reg. No.
Pallid Cuckoo <i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	<i>Cuculus diemenensis</i>	79105
Little Wattlebird <i>Anthochoera chrysoptera tasmanica</i>	<i>Tanagra lilicaecolor</i>	79106
Greater Crested Tern <i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	<i>Tantalus? Melalophus</i>	79107
Black-faced Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i>	<i>Muscicapa undulosa</i>	79108
Bristlebird <i>Dasyornis</i> / Scrubbird <i>Atrichornis</i>	<i>Turdus epirufus</i>	79109
Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	<i>Psittacus Lacedidii</i> (Mas)	79110
Noisy Miner <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	<i>Lanius rostrulopediiflavus</i>	79111
Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	<i>Psittacus Lacedidii</i> (foemina)	79112
Blue-winged Parrot <i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	<i>Psittacus insula Maria</i>	79113
Superb Fairy-wren <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	<i>Parus sophia</i>	79114
Frontpage <i>Muscivora</i>		79091
Silver Gull <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	<i>Larus melapterus</i>	79116
Rufous Whistler <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	<i>Muscicapa gasteroxanta</i>	79117
Bridled Tern <i>Onychoprion antarctica</i>	<i>Sterna melasoma</i>	79118
Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	<i>Sterna caspioides</i>	79119
Australian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>	<i>Sula diemenensis</i>	79120
Brown Booby <i>Sula leucogaster plotus</i> (2 pages)	<i>Sula Whytensis</i>	79121
Australian Gannet <i>Morus serrator</i>	<i>Sula Sawüensis</i>	79122
White-faced Heron <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i> (2 pages)	<i>Ardea Banksiana</i>	79123
Chestnut Teal <i>Anas castanea</i>	Canard et colin	79124
Grey-tailed Tattler <i>Tringa brevipes</i> , Australian Pratincole <i>Stiltia isabella</i> , Rainbow Bee-eater <i>Merops ornatus</i> , Common Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis bengalensis</i> , Collared Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus chloris</i> & Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher <i>Todiramphus australasia</i> (7 pages)	-	79125
Birds from the Cape (2 pages)	Oiseaux du Cap	79126
List of drawings by Lesueur (including those from the Americas) 129 are mentioned (7 pages)	-	79127

Chapter 4

General conclusions

General conclusions

The expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin to Tenerife, Mauritius, Australia, Timor and South Africa was both organised and financed by the French government between 1800 and 1804. The two ships that left France in 1800 arrived back independently: *Le Naturaliste* in 1803 and *Le Géographe* in 1804. The Institute de France and Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris (hereafter the MNHN) gave the expedition instructions which included two main aims: the first was to map the unexplored southern, western and northern coastlines of Australia and the second was to collect natural history items. The main goals of this dissertation are: 1) to establish the documentation of specimens; 2) to trace the whereabouts of the expedition's specimens; 3) to catalogue the birds found on the expedition and 4) to establish the ornithological heritage of the 1800-1804 Baudin expedition. The data that have been brought together for these purposes have been discussed in 11 articles included in this dissertation (see chapter 3); the catalogue of birds can be found in Appendix 1.

Documentation of specimens

With regard to the instructions given to the expedition, it becomes clear that the question of which bird species dominated in particular regions was not answered, as no such documents were found in the archives. The instructions were very brief, possibly because the MNHN and the Institute de France relied heavily on the expertise of René Maugé, who had gained a lot of experience on an expedition to the Caribbean in 1796 and 1798.

Primary research for this dissertation in various collections yielded qualitative and quantitative data that were combined with existing secondary sources to get as complete a view of the ornithological documentation of the Baudin expedition as possible. There are few notes available for the ornithological side of the expedition up to Port Jackson (chapter 3.11). This is very different from the other fields of expertise, such as the flora, about which many more details were gathered from other locations. For the second leg of the expedition, from Port Jackson onwards, however, a fair number of notes made by François Péron are held in Le Havre.

Bird-specimens from the Baudin expedition do not contain original labels, nor are there any lists found in the archives that document the collected specimens. However, with a large amount of information originating from acquisition books drafted in ± 1854, pedestal undersides to which information was added after mounting, taxidermy reports after the specimens' arrival, and archival documents some of which were written on the spot, the specimen labels could be amended. This demonstrates the potential for bringing clarity to other such expeditions where no data for the specimens is currently available. With the same information (see chapter 3.11), 56 % of the 1,055 collected specimens could be identified at species level. While 1,055 specimens from 314 species were brought to France, the original number of specimens was much higher. The original number was drastically reduced due to the presence of rats, cockroaches and other hazards during the voyage. Of those which survived, 389 specimens (36,8 %) still exist in European museums.

The whereabouts of the expedition's specimens

After their arrival in France, specimens became dispersed, due to the two crew members, Péron and Lesueur, but also through the taxidermists working at the MNHN. At least four taxidermists sold or exchanged specimens from the Baudin expedition. The most notable of these was Dufresne, who not only sold birds to NMW but also sold his private collection, containing many Baudin birds, to NMS. Specimens also ended up in collections such as NMW, Naturalis and Musée Boucher-de-Perthes. The lack of a skilled ornithological curator at the MNHN at the time of arrival facilitated the spread of specimens due to insufficient knowledge of their importance. It also meant that the description of any new species was left to visitors such as Louis-Jean Vieillot and Coenraad Jacob Temminck.

The catalogue of the Baudin expedition specimens

Of the two ships, *Le Naturaliste* contained the most important and numerous surviving specimens, which were mostly collected by the expedition members themselves. The opposite is true for *Le Géographe*, from which few specimens survive to date because they were mostly extra specimens and were therefore often traded or exchanged. From this shipment, the majority of specimens were either donations or were purchased. This discovery contradicts what Péron stated in a letter on 25 March 1804, when he wrote that the collections that arrived

with *Le Géographe* where much more interesting than those from *Le Naturaliste* (Jangoux 2018b).

The most prolific bird collectors among the crew members were Charles-Alexandre Lesueur (370 specimens), René Maugé (187), Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont (38), and Stanislaus Levillain (11). Many other people were involved in collecting birds (see chapter 3.2), with no less than 32 people figuring as either collector or donor (Appendix 3). Birds were collected at most ports of call, with the largest numbers originating from the Port Jackson region and Timor (see chapter 3.4 and 3.5). All collecting localities could be reconstructed using morphometrical data, archival documents and actual specimens (see Appendix 1 and chapter 3.4).

A potentially new taxon has been traced (see chapter 3.8) and the information gathered also helps to paint a picture of where the collecting localities could have been (see chapter 3.11).

Research shows that from 52 species type descriptions were made using specimens collected on Timor, up to 115 from Australia and 13 from elsewhere (up to 180 in total) (see chapter 3.4 and Appendix 1); not all of the birds have survived. Roughly, they consist today in 79 valid species, the remainder are synonyms. There is no similar expedition before 1804 with such a high number of surviving type specimens.

Using the status list on the BirdLife International website (examined on 27 May 2017), these particular birds stand out from the specimens listed in Appendix 1:

- 2 extinct species: King Island Emu and Kangaroo Island Emu;
- 3 critically endangered species: Regent Honeyeater, Swift Parrot and Mauritius Olive White-eye;
- 8 endangered species: Sooty Albatross, Australian Bittern, Australian Painted Snipe, Short-billed Cockatoo, Timor Green Pigeon and Mauritius Kestrel;
- 4 vulnerable species: Southern Cassowary, Cape Gannet, Hooded Plover and Mauritius Cuckooshrike.

With the exception of the specimens of the Southern Cassowary, Sooty Albatross, Cape Gannet and Australian Bittern, all other specimens survive to date. The Baudin expedition was the sole collector of both King Island and Kangaroo Island Emus, Galah in Shark Bay and possibly also of Mangrove Honeyeater in Port Jackson.

Historical and scientific heritage of the Baudin expedition

The true value for ornithology of the expedition has long gone unnoticed as a result of a string of misfortunes: 1) Baudin died before he returned to France; 2) he had an unwieldy contingent of 22 experts on board - at least three times as many as he would have preferred - and over 200 crew members to manage; 3) the recording of the expedition's official narrative was laid in the hands of Baudin's most notorious enemies, François Péron and Louis de Freycinet; 4) Baudin's most loyal companions Maugé, Riedlé and Levillain all died during the expedition; 5) slander by crew members such as Bory Saint-Vincent, Gicquel, and de Bougainville, who left the expedition in Mauritius; 6) the replacement of the supportive minister Forfait, who knew Baudin well, by the biased Decrés, and 7) the shift in national priorities from an interest in natural history discovery to military and geopolitical issues. To add to these misfortunes, there is a complete lack of original specimen labels, no systematic lists are available, no ornithological narrative was written, the MNHN had no specific ornithological curator and finally, the disbursement of the specimens. Until now, few publications have appeared which were based on the official expedition's narrative and mostly only described individual specimens. An exception to this is the research into the Timorese specimens by Hellmayr (1914, 1916). However, large gaps remained in the expedition's overall narrative and it was not clear which specimens were collected, which specimens were sighted and only a few specimens were actually discussed.

This dissertation proves that the Baudin Caribbean expedition (1796-98) brought back the most successful collection prior to 1800, in terms of surviving specimens, with 140+ specimens being traced (see chapter 3.1). Baudin's crew was even more successful during the 1800-1804 expedition (see chapter 3.4). The author located 389 surviving specimens, more than twice as many as survived from the Caribbean expedition. This total was only surpassed in number and in surviving specimens during the following decade. Compared to other known specimens collected in Australia prior to 1804, the 227 Baudin specimens form 50.2 % of the 452 known specimens collected there by anyone (see chapter 3.4) (later 1 more specimen was found, see table 001 in chapter 2). Baudin's original collection for Australia was only

surpassed three decades later. For Timor, the Baudin collection represents the single most important expedition until that time, with subsequent collections only being made in 1828-1829 (see chapter 3.5).

An inventory of the 1800-1804 Baudin collection dated 12 January 1809, noted that 16.4 % of all specimens in the MNHN at that time originated from this expedition. The Caribbean expedition specimens made up another 8.7 %, so nearly a quarter of all specimens present in 1809 were from the two expeditions commanded by Baudin (see chapter 3.9). The large percentage of Baudin specimens could not have been ignored by anyone studying at the MNHN at that time. Buffon (1770-1783) stipulated that to adequately describe a species one would need a male, a female and two juveniles (Walters 2003: 57). If the experts of the Baudin expedition shared this view, this would provide an explanation for the fact that there are no large series of individual species to be found in the collections and no anatomical bird specimens were brought back as eggs.

The relatively large number of surviving specimens from both expeditions is certainly primarily due to the taxidermy skills of René Maugé. He subsequently passed on these skills to Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. The author also discovered that the role of the taxidermists was not one to be underestimated, as it was hugely important for the ultimate survival of the collected specimens (see chapter 3.10). Specimens of high quality and quantity from the Baudin expedition still survive, putting Maugé and Lesueur among the most successful collectors up to the first decade of the 19th century. They also secured Louis Dufresne's reputation as a very influential and successful taxidermist.

DNA testing of a surviving specimen from the Caribbean voyage and research on actual specimens proved that the expedition actively purchased and traded specimens. They continued this practice on the 1800-1804 expedition, with many contributions being made by Jean Macé, whose birds were included in the totals for the expedition. However, it could not be established which of the 135 specimens brought back with *Le Géographe* (see chapter 3.6) were from Macé as a load was received from 'Bengal' in 1801 and no distinction is visible on the specimens. The specimens collected and donated to the Baudin expedition by George Bass from his 1801-1802 journey into the Pacific, were brought back on both ships. This donation proves that more specimens from the Pacific were present in European collections than initially thought (see chapter 3.7). It was the first expedition that used non-native (e.g. tribal) donors to extend the expedition's collection on a large scale and it ranked amongst the most important collections in the early years of the MNHN (see chapter 3.9). This research also shows that future researchers should take into account that specimens were not only obtained from the collecting localities but also procured at markets or exchanged and bought from private individuals they met on their travels.

Suggestions for further research

The two expeditions commanded by Baudin deserve to be included in the list of great natural history expeditions such as the voyages commanded by James Cook, Matthew Flinders and Robert FitzRoy. The collections have been used for identification work, determining distribution, and describing new species. Many specimens are still available today. The present specimens can be used for systematics, morphometrical data, x-ray examinations, DNA, forensics, isotopes and other identification techniques which may be developed in the future. Baudin's material is undoubtedly among the best 19th century collections: not only is it well preserved, but with this research the collection is supported by collecting localities and collecting data, making it valuable for future researchers and exhibitions. It is now possible, with the collecting locality firmly in place, to establish which species occurred in those localities which were then largely unspoiled. Surprisingly, very little research has been undertaken in tracing the early specimens collected in Australia and Timor. This is particularly remarkable as voyages to Australia are generally very well documented and relatively easy to research (see chapter 3.4 and 3.5).

The author strongly recommends that future researchers interpret the data from the collecting localities supplied here and compare it with modern data. Many habitats are no longer available for some species at their original collecting localities and the fact that certain species were encountered here in the past could help in reconstructing an image of the original environment. The first data, for instance for the Greater Sydney area, was gathered

when the 'Watling set' was created between 1788-1794. The Baudin expedition subsequently created a larger and more precise dataset which, with the data compiled by the numerous collectors visiting the Greater Sydney area in the years that followed, forms a comprehensive body of information.

The mammals collected during the Baudin expedition had the same collectors and taxidermists. It would be interesting to research the connections, donors, specimens and descriptions of this group of animals in relation to this dissertation, which has primarily concentrated on the ornithological side.

Péron was clearly aware of Linnaeus' systematics and new species were often described using his binomial nomenclature. However, more research into the systematic thought processes of the experts, or lack thereof, could reveal new insights.

Lastly, a type-catalogue of the specimens collected in Australia should be compiled and made available online (this was already started by Schodde & Mason 1997, but it is not available online yet). Now that most of the specimens are identified, so much more research can be done and hopefully the 'missing' specimens will come to light so that more pieces of the Baudin puzzle can be put into place.



Fig. 4-001 | EMU SSP *Dromaius ssp*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79001-1).

Chapter 5

Appendices

Appendix 1

Catalogue of the Birds collected on the Baudin expedition (1800-1804)

The following list is divided into two parts: *non-passerines* and *passerines* and follows the taxonomic order of del Hoyo & Collar (2014, 2016).

Species marked with asterisks (*) are supposed types, the number of asterisks are the number of supposed available type-species.

The country where the specimen was collected is cited, followed in brackets by the number of the location where the specimen became part of the expedition. The collecting localities are based on available dataset, containing manuscripts, data on or about the specimen, distribution, landing localities and publications. However, the collecting locality is often no more than a best guess, as no original data are present. Same applies in some cases for the subspecific identification of the taxon involved.

Locations in Australia are indicated as:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Shark Bay (visited twice) | (7) King Island |
| (2) Rottneest Island | (8) Bruny Island |
| (3) Geographe Bay | (9) Maria Island |
| (4) King George Sound | (10) Bass Strait |
| (5) Nuyts Archipelago | (11) Botany Bay |
| (6) Kangaroo Island | |

The Timor visit is documented with a simple (1) or (2), the first and second visit to the island. Same applies for the visits to Shark Bay. Mauritius is noted as Mau-1 and Mau-2, the first and second visits and also sometimes as the host country for donated specimens. The same applies for South Africa, where (s-a) is used when specimens were donated here.

The number of individuals is the number of known individuals followed by the number still in existence.

The next part is the protonym of the discussed specimen, followed by the author and the year of publication, the publication with the part and page as necessary and the type location as mentioned in the type description. Where the type location has been corrected, it starts with the type location, *fide* (according to) author and year of publication, actual publication and the relevant page. Also, any known and relevant synonyms are included. When *this dissertation* is mentioned, it replaces the type locations now acknowledged, this is mentioned in brackets before the new type locations is given. Also, manuscript names by Péron are mentioned, their origin (Ms files) and the collecting locality.

Then a general part, with findings on the specific specimens (in archives or from literature) and extra information when available for specimens drawn or collected before 1805 (and, if known, their current or original registration number).

For museum acronyms see materials and methods.

'New label' indicates the proposed new analogue or digital label that should be attached to the specific specimen. These new labels start with the current registration and, if known, a historical registration number (MNHN, NMW and ex-MNHN specimens). This is then followed by the known or designated collection location. The 'date' is the timeframe or date when the specimen was collected. Next is 'legit', meaning 'collected by', the known or supposed collector of the specific specimen. 'Remark' mentions on which ship the bird arrived (*Le Naturaliste* or *Le Géographe*) and any other remarks. 'Taxidermy' is the current state of the specimen today and is either a skin, mount or skeleton. The age and sex of the specimen is added to the text when this is known or visible. Where known, literature is added with the relevant source.

'Original stand' denotes the available information either from the underside of the pedestal (some transcription errors could occur due to sometimes very poor ink or handwriting), 'label' is either a sheet of paper or glued label on the pedestal, 'ZMO-GalOis 1-5' refers to the acquisition books from the MNHN drafted in around 1854 and 'Catalogues' denotes the catalogues of specific families which were drafted at the end of the 19th - early 20th century. When 'Dufresne 1818' is mentioned, reference is made to the manuscript catalogue housed in NMS. The same applies when reference is made to the acquisition book in Vienna (1806-1823), this is housed in NMW. Information is also included if it is known if birds were part of exchanges, whether they are still present or when and where they exited the collection. And information found in the various expeditions diaries is mentioned and taken in account.

The birds in the MNHN gained a number in ± 1854 when the acquisition books were drafted, however since few years new MNHN numbers are given. Birds before 2005 with a new number starts with MNHN-ZO-MO and birds after 2005 with MNHN-ZO, bird still unnumbered starts with MNHN A.C. (ancien catalogue).

All specimens (except three: White-necked Heron and two Gang-gang Cockatoos) are figured in the appendix, and all known 'drawings' depicting birds are shown here.

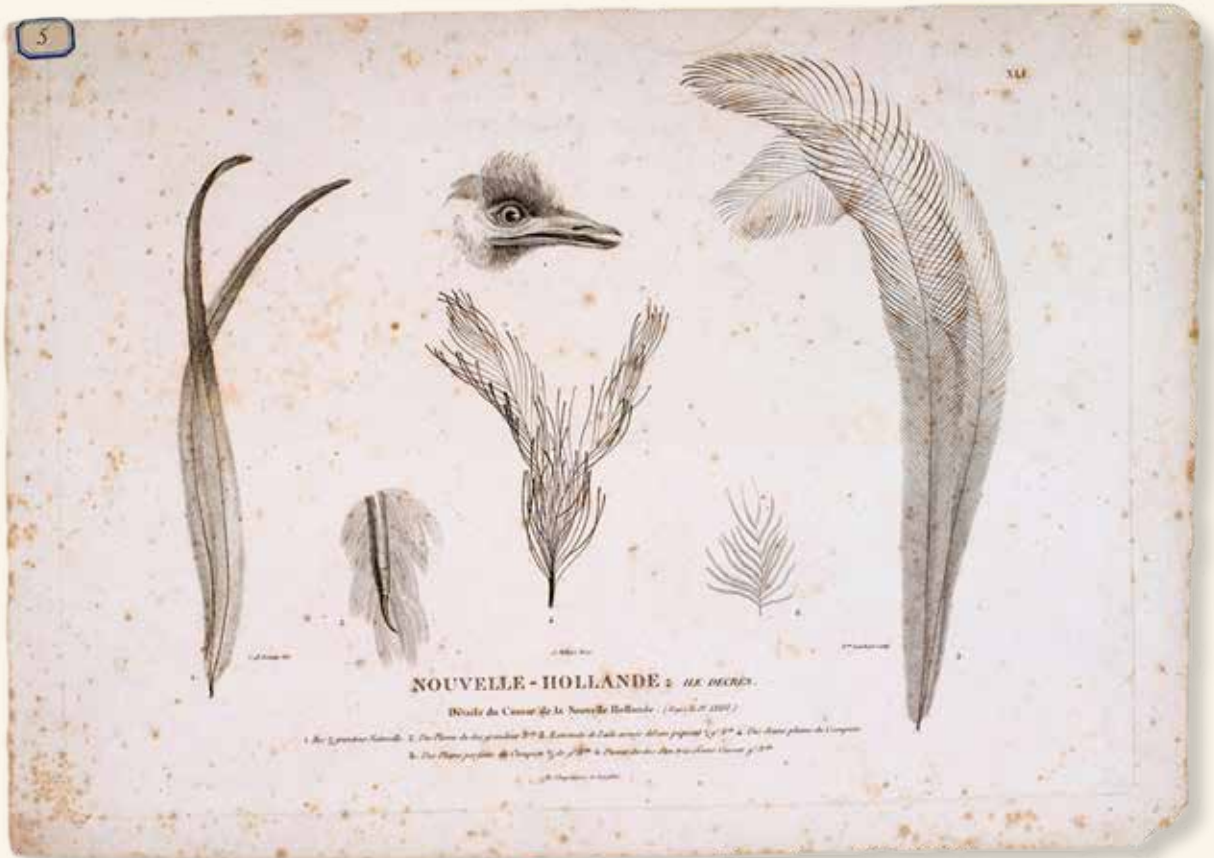


Fig. 5-001 | EMU SSP *Dromaius ssp*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79004-2).

Non-passerines

Common Ostrich

South Africa (s-a)

Struthio australis Gurney, Sr., 1868, *Ibis*: 253 – South Africa.*Struthio camelus australis*

Individuals 3, 1



Fig. 5-002 | COMMON OSTRICH *Struthio camelus australis*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-536
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Birds from Southern Africa were known before Linnaeus described the species (Rookmaker 1989: 308). For example, a stuffed Ostrich was present at Uppsala University even before Linnaeus' time. A Moroccan Ostrich arrived in 1785 in Sweden (it is unknown if it is still present, E. Ahlander *in litt*). One, collected by Anders Sparrmann in either 1772 or 1774-1775 was taken back to Stockholm, the specimen is no longer present, but maybe some parts are still contained in spirits (documented in 1803) (Erik Ahlander *in litt*). J.H. Gurney Sr. described the subspecies *australis* in 1868 from a skeleton. This skeleton contained in the NHMUK, and is listed as type by Salvadori (1895), however, it could not be traced by Warren (1966).

As shown above, there are only few birds collected before 1804, and by author at present, no specimen is known surviving from before 1804. Therefore, the Baudin juvenile ♂ could be the oldest surviving skin/mount to date. The juvenile ♀ donated by J.W. Janssens unfortunately died after boarding *Le Géographe* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21006) the other specimen was not even registered by Dufresne (three birds are mentioned, in a letter from 20 February 1805 Brisseau de Mirbel to Antoine-François Fourcroy, Archives Nationales AJ/15/593).

One bird arrived alive, and was transported to Paris (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-536 [MNH A.C. 15532]. Locality: near Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa (33° 55' 31" S, 18° 25' 26" E). Date: died en route to France (after 9 February 1804), shipped on 24 January 1804. Legit: J.W. Janssens. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. The pedestal is not original, and is the same handwriting as the juvenile King Island Emu that was replaced in 1847 (see that species). Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: juvenile ♂ (approximate 3 months old). Literature: Milius 1987: 57, Jangoux *et al.* 2010, Jansen 2014c, 2016b, Gabriels *et al.* 2014: 112. And in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001.

Original: Underside: *Jeune austriche / Expedition du Découvertes / an XII / No 15532*. Label (2): *Struthio camelus ♂ / (L.) / Exp. Baudin Cap de B. Esp. ZMO-GalOis 5: 15532 / Struthio camelus L. / (an (illegible) d'oeuf) / Cap B. Esp. / Péron et Lesueur, an 12.*

Southern Cassowary**Moluccas (Mau-2)***Casuaris casuarius***Individuals 1, 0**

Struthio casuarius Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed. 10* (1): 155 – Asia, Sumatra, Moluccas, Banda = Seram, *vide* Rothschild, 1900, *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 15: 115.

The species was described by Carl Linnaeus in 1758, and could be found in various paintings prior to 1804. It was painted in roughly 1680 by Melchior d'Hondecoeter (painting in Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, Netherlands).

The live 'Baudin' Cassowary was first brought alive from the Moluccas by Rear admiral Simon Dekker, and donated to Major-General Charles Decean, who donated the living bird to the crew of *Le Géographe*. The bird boarded the ship on Mauritius, and arrived on 24

March 1804 at Lorient. Directly after it arrived it was transported to the Empress Josephine's Malmaison. It was eventually sent to the menagerie at the Jardin du Plantes (Paris) with the Kangaroo Island Emu and King Island Emu (as documented in the letter from 20 February 1805, written by Brisseau de Mirbel to Antoine-François Fourcroy, Archives Nationales AJ/15/593). It possibly died in the menagerie at the Jardin du Plantes, but unfortunately it is not documented in the MNHN registers.

Emu**Australia (11)***Dromaius n novaehollandiae***Individuals 5, 1**

Casuarius N. Hollandiae Latham, 1790, *Index. Orn.* 2: 665 – Novæ Hollandiæ = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1910, *Birds Aust.* 1: 3.

The species was described in 1790 by John Latham, but was already known from tracks found in 1697 (Whitley 1970: 66). Arthur Bows Smyth drew the specimen in 1788 in his journal (Smyth was a surgeon on the *Lady Penrhyn*) (Olsen 2001: 24). Watkin Tench (1758–1833) shot an Emu in July 1788 that was sent in spirits by Governor Arthur Phillip to Thomas Townshend, 1st

Viscount Sydney PC (1733–1800). Sydney presented the skin to Joseph Banks, who gave it to John Hunter. It was destroyed during WW II (Whittell 1954: 24, Finney 1984: 42). In May 1801, the first three live Emus arrived in England on the ship the *Buffalo* and were subsequently sent to Joseph Banks (Grigson 2016).

Fig. 5-003 | EMU *Dromaius n novaehollandiae*,
28 February 2017, NMW 73.217 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



The first bird collected by the Baudin expedition was at one of the southwestern landing localities in May-July 1801. As noted by Jouanin: (1959) "a young bird was skinned by Maugé". As Maugé died on Maria Island, and had not carried out active collecting in Tasmania, this bird therefore could only have been collected in Western Australia. The whereabouts of this bird is unknown.

The Emus shipped alive on *Le Naturaliste* from Botany Bay on 18 November 1802, are part of the second shipment of the species ever known (see above). The shipment consisted of one adult and three young (de Bougainville, Archives Nationales 155/AP6, Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270), although only two were mentioned by Milne-Edwards & Oustalet 1899: 210. Breton mentions in his journals that four live birds were on board in Sydney on 4 November 1802 and two were still alive on Mauritius on 9 February 1803 (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/57). One of these two arrived alive and lived in the menagerie at the Jardin des Plantes until 1809 (Pfenningwerth 2010: 81).

Today, no Emus remain in MNHN, although we did find one record of Louis Dufresne, MNHN senior taxidermist, having mounted Emus as five Emus of different ages were mounted in the week of 7-12 June 1804 (Jansen 2016b). They probably also include the other Emu-taxa.

The mounted Emu exchanged with Florian Prevost on 7 February 1825 was most likely this species. However, another Emu species could be involved, nor can the possibility of it being a Baudin Emu be excluded. An old Emu is also in Vienna (NMW 73.217).

Individual I

New label: NMW 73.217 [NMW 1815.XXXVI.83]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales,

Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801, died en route to France (before 9 February 1803). Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. A young Emu arrived in 1815 in NMW as a donation from the MNHN due to regulations carried out following the Vienna Treaty (Archives Nationales AJ/15/840 in here number 87). This bird, which is still present, is just a few days old. As no other collections (Jansen 2015a) arrived prior to 1815 from Australia, except for small donations by Banks & Dufresne, in the MNHN (Jansen 2017b, Jansen & Roe 2015), this was beyond doubt one of the juveniles from *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: juvenile. Literature: Milne-Edwards & Oustalet 1899: 210, Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270, Jansen 2016b: 14 and in Archives Nationales 5/JJ/57.

Original: It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 90: 82 / *Casuarii pulvis / 1 / 1*. Label: XXXVI 83 / *Casuaris Emue / Mull. / Von Pariser Museum / 1815 / 248*. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with MNHN in 1815.

Individual I (lost)

One adult bird was sent to P.A. Delalande (from MNHN) on 31 July 1803.

(possible) Individual I

This ♂ already present in 1803-04 (Temminck 1803-04: 16 N°559) (Jansen 2017b) and still present in 1807 (Temminck 1807: 162) has no extra information, except that it was collected near Botany Bay. It may be the adult ♂ RMNH.AVES.103790 still presently mounted in Naturalis (Cat. 1).

(possible) Individual II

LIVCM, a juvenile bird, but from the early 1800's is contained in the museum. More birds from the Baudin expedition found their way to the museum (Johnstone *et al.* 2014), although information is limited.

King Island Emu Australia (7)

Dromaius minor *
Individuals 3, 3

Dromaius minor Spencer, 1906, *The Vic. Orn.* 23: 139-140 - King Island, Tasmania.

Dromaius ater Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 10: 212 - Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 1] = near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Berlioz 1929: 59.

The species was described by Walter Baldwin Spencer as *Dromaeus minor* in 1906 in 'The Victorian Naturalist', volume 23, on page 139-140. Not only the Baudin expedition specimens are mentioned but also various bones from King Island (Spencer 1919, Morgan & Sutton 1928, Heupink *et al.* 2011). Possibly also the type for *Dromaeus parvulus* Gould 1842a.

The first reports appear on 12 January 1802 by some members of the crew of the ship the *Lady Nelson* (Alexander 1922). From 8-27 December 1802 three ships from the Baudin expedition were moored on the shores of King Island (Brasil 1913, Jouanin 1959, 1960, Balouet & Jouanin 1990, Pfenningwerth 2010). They captured three live Emus (Jouanin 1959: 198, Baudin

1974: 504, 564, 569, Pfennigwerth 2010: 79) on King Island.

Péron registered the species as number 51 "*Casuaris? Hollandiaenovae*" in his Ms (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, 79055b), number 98 "*Casuaris Hollandiae-novae*" (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002) and number 109 "chaid du Casoar" (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 & 79057) proves parts were contained in spirits from the aforementioned bird.

One bird died on board on 19 July 1803 while at sea (Baudin 1974: 504, Pfennigwerth 2013: 197); it was eventually stuffed. Four 'Emus' remained on 29 May 1803 (Pfennigwerth 2013: 200), one died between May and August and another died on 2 August 1803 (Baudin 1974: 569). On arrival, only two 'Emus' had survived (for the two collected Kangaroo Island Emus, see the relevant chapter), the other died before 2 August 1803 (Baudin 1974: 569). One bird, although it is unknown which specimen, is documented in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 as N°2190. The last Emu died in captivity on 7 February 1822 (contra Jouanin 1959: 180-181 who mention January).

Both existing MNHN birds were designated as types by Berlioz (1929: 59). The 'emus' that arrived alive in France and illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur in Paris (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79001-1, 79001-2, 79001-3, 79002, 79003, 79004-1 and 79004-2).

Some fossil material also stored in MNHN and donated by H. Bennett, was part of an excavation in 1967 and was donated on 10 January 1973 (registered as MNHN CG 1973.416).

For his *Dromaius ater* it is unclear which birds were studied by Vieillot for his *Dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle*, this could be either *minor* or *baudinianus*, as both taxa were represented in the MNHN at that time.

The questionnaire drafted by François Péron is stored as Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79054Av-Cr, and were transcribed by Milne-Edwards & Oustalet in 1899.

Possibly the 'Lesser' Emu sold on 18 May 1819 at the Bullock auction, lot 98, sold to the Linnean Society (lot 97 was a *Emew*), was a Baudin bird.

Individual I (skin part)

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-610 [MNHN A.C. 15553].
Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E).
Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802.
Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.
Remark: arrived alive in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Directly after arrival it went to Empress Josephine's Malmaison and then to the Jardin du Plantes in Paris (February 1805), to even-



Fig. 5-004 | KING ISLAND EMU *Dromaius minor*,
 31 January 2017, C.G.U. 9588 (© MZUF).

tually die here on 7 February 1822 (Dufresne Travaux).
Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀. Remarks: "An XI" in the Acquisition book is wrong as this specimen is clearly brought back in "an XII". Literature: Milne-Edwards & Oustalet 1899, Brasil 1913, Spencer 1919, Morgan & Sutton 1928, Berlioz 1938, Jouanin 1959, 1960, Baudin 1974, Balouet & Jouanin 1990, Norwood 2004, Pfennigwerth 2010, Heupink et al. 2011.
Original: Underside: *Casuar de la N^o H^o / Casuaris australis Lath / (appoit avant du Port Jackson / par expedition du Cap^o Baudin / Le squilette estau cab^o D'anatomie / mort en avril 1822 / (illegible) Ile King. Label: Emue noir / Domaceius diemenianus / ♀ adult Type (Jenn.) / Exp. Baudin Ile decres. ZMO-GalOis 5: 15553 / * / *Dromaius novaehollandiae* Lath. / Pullus / ♀ / Nouvelle Hollande / Exp. Baudin, Péron et Lesueur an 11.*



Fig. 5-005 | EMU SSP *Dromaius ssp*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79002).

Individual I (skeleton part)

New label: C.G.U. 9588 / see above. **Remark:** The skeleton was retained at MNHN and the skin was sent to Florence at an undisclosed date, most likely due to the meddling of Cuvier between 1825-1830. The bird was sexed from the specimen as an adult male. Literature: Giglioli 1901, Spencer 1910, Dotterens 1960, Jouanin & Balouet 1990. The skeleton in Museo di Storia Naturale di Firenze was obtained from MNHN and first catalogued in Florence by 1833 (Barbagli & Violani 2010). The specimen was mislabelled as a cassowary until correctly identified by Italian zoologist Enrico Hillyer Giglioli in 1900. Several elements of this skeleton are missing and some have been replaced with wooden

copies. Its right metatarsus was damaged during life and had healed incorrectly. It was thought to be a male, but is now known to be a composite of two individuals.

Original: -.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-611 [MNHN A.C. 15555]. **Locality:** near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). **Date:** between 8 and 27 December 1802. **Legit:** Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. This bird is most likely the bird mentioned by Baudin (1974: 504) as the one which died on 15 March 1803 (Pfennigwerth 2010: 82).

Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Was shipped alive. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: juvenile. Literature: Milne-Edwards & Oustalet 1899, Brasil 1913, Spencer 1919, Morgan & Sutton 1928, Berlioz 1938, Jouanin 1959, 1960, Baudin 1974, Balouet & Jouanin 1990, Norwood 2004, Pfennigwerth 2010, Heupink et al. 2011.

Original: Underside: *remis une plateau / en fevr 1847 / L'Amice plateau (illegible) / resignation. 15553 / N° 15555 / Sans doute: Dromaius minor Spencer / (cf Jouanin "Les Emus de l'expédition / Baudin", L'ois & Rev. fr. Ornith, 1959 N°3). Label: Dromaius minor (Spencer) / Juv. / Ile King / Expedition Baudin / Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 15555 / Dromaius ater Lath. / Nord de l'Australie / Exp. Baudin.*

Individual III

New label: MZUT AV2661 [2661]. Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania,

Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Died on board. The specimen was sent to Franco Andrea Bonelli, the director of the Università di Torino, Museo Zoologico, Torino, Italy on 1 July 1822 (however, no inventory is present in MNHN, the shipment sent to Bonelli on 19 October 1812 did not contain an Emu). Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: juvenile. Literature: Brasil 1913, Spencer 1919, Morgan & Sutton 1928, Jouanin 1959, 1960, Baudin 1974, Elter 1986, Balouet & Jouanin 1990, Pfennigwerth 2010, Heupink et al. 2011.

Original: Label: *Dromaeus / pullus ater Viell. / Terre Australi / C.N. 2661 (Viaggio Péron). Acquisition book: 2661 / Dromaius ater Vieill.? (added later) / Casuarius Novae Hollandia Lath. / Casuaris delle Luova Ollanda / Giovane / Nova Hollande / Giovane d'individus del Viaggio / Di Péron alle terre Australi.*



Fig. 5-006 | EMU SSP *Dromaius ssp*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79003).



Fig. 5-007 | KING ISLAND EMU *Dromaius minor*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-610 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-008 | KING ISLAND EMU *Dromaius minor*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-611
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-009 | KING ISLAND EMU *Dromaius minor*,
26 October 2016, MZUT AV2661
(Luca Ghirdaldi / © MZUT).

Kangaroo Island Emu

Australia (6)

Dromaius baudinianus Parker, 1984, *Bull. B.O.C.* 104: 20 – Kangaroo Island.

Dromaius ater Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 10: 212 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia: 1*] = near Ravine des Casoars, Kangaroo Island, South Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Berlioz 1929: 59.

Shane A. Parker described the Kangaroo Island Emu as '*Dromaius baudinianus*' in 1984 in '*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club*' 104 (1) pages 19-22, based on sub-fossil specimens from Kangaroo Island, South Australia, specimen SAM B6891b, a left tarsometatarsus, is the holotype.

Two live Emus were captured on Kangaroo Island (Baudin 1974: 471, Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 240, Duyker 2006: 162-163, Fornasiero *et al.* 2010: 236, Pfennigwerth 2010: 79) on 31 January 1803. One died en route and one lived for years first in Empress Josephine's Malmaison and later in de Jardin du Plantes (Balouet & Jouanin 1990: 314) and died on 18 May 1822. The bird that arrived

Dromaius baudinianus *

Individuals 2, 1

alive in France was most likely illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur in Paris when they arrived (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79001-1, 79001-2, 79001-3, 79002, 79003, 79004-1 and 79004-2). It is labelled as N°366 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, 79075).

Individual I (skeleton part)

New label: MNHN-ZO-AC-A3525. Locality: near Ravine des Casoars, Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia (35° 43' 6" S, 137° 56' 25" E). Date: either 3 or 4 January 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived alive in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Directly after arrival it went to Empress Josephine's Malmaison and then to the Jardin du Plantes



Fig. 5-010 | KANGAROO ISLAND EMU *Dromaius baudinianus*,
18 January 2017, MHNG 629.041
(Alice Cibois / © MHNG).



Fig. 5-011 | KANGAROO ISLAND EMU *Dromaius baudinianus*,
21 March 2017, MNHN-ZO-AC-A3525
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

in Paris (February 1805), to eventually die here in May 1822 (MNHN Laboratory, Dufresne Travaux). The skeleton was retained at MNHN and the skin was sent to Geneva on 26 January 1828. Taxidermy: skeleton. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Spencer 1910, Dotterens 1960, Jouanin & Balouet 1990, Baxter 2015: 26-27.

Original: The MNHN skeleton has written text: *Casoar ♂ de la / Nouvelle Hollande / Mort a la menagerie, Mai 1822 / De Isle King / par Péron et Lesueur / Exped de C / Baudin.*
Label: *Emeu noir / Dromiceius diemendianus / ♂ ad. (jenn.) / Exp. Baudin Ile Dreces.*

Individual I (skin part)

New label: MHNG 629.041 / see above. Remark: The bird in the Geneva Museum arrived on 26 January 1828 from the MNHN. It was sent from Paris in December 1827 as part of an exchange, received were 11 birds/mammals (worth 290 Francs) and sent back to Geneva from MNHN were 10 birds/mammals (worth 290 Francs, including 60 Francs for the Emu). In 1892, when an inventory was made, a sheet of paper was found that noted "Ile Decrès" (=Kangaroo Island) pertaining to the specimen which is odd for specimens

from the Baudin expedition as they hold no documentation on sheets of paper. The Emu was exhibited until 1925 and then taken off its base. It was restored in 1955 and mounted again in February 1958. The specimen is still on exhibition in Geneva now. Via radiography it was confirmed that the specimens had no bones, yet it should be confirmed again to be 100% sure. However, measurements give a good indication that the MNHN skeleton was once part of the Geneva skin. Measurements taken by François Beaud in Geneva are: height: 116 cm, tarsus length: 32 cm, foot length: 18 cm. Measuring the tarsus is difficult on a skin, which probably explains why Jouanin & Balouet (1990) found a length of 28 cm for the specimen of Geneva; the tarsus length of the skeleton in Paris is 29 cm (Jouanin & Balouet 1990). Unfortunately, I could not locate the actual transaction with Geneva in the MNHN books, while various other transactions could be found (for example: 5 February 1825, May 1826 and 10 December 1812).

Original: -.

Helmeted Guineafowl Madagascar (Mau-2)

Numida meleagris mitratus
Individuals 4, 3

Numida mitrata Pallas, 1764, *Cat. Ois. [Vroeg] Adumbr.* (4): N° 222 - Madagascar.

The species is known to exist since 1732 (brought from Reunion) on Mauritius (Cheke & Hume 2009: 92) and still exists on the island (Cheke & Hume 2009: 169).

Both known specimens were shipped alive from Mauritius with *Le Naturaliste*; see also Jangoux *et al.* (2010: 270). Both purchased by Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 15035).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-589 [MNHN A.C. 11858].
Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: donation/purchased. Remark:

arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀.

Original: Underside: *C^{nc} le Naturaliste / Madagascar / Exp. Baudin / ♀ / an 11 / 1049 / 11858 / Numida tiarata / = mitrata Pall.* Label: *Numida tiarata / (Pall.) / Exp. Baudin Madagascar. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11858 / Querelea mitrata (Pall.) / Numida tiarata / ♀ / Madagascar / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des pallinaces: 1052 / 11858 / Numida mitrata (Pall.) / ♀ / Madagascar / Corvette le Naturaliste.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-475 [MNHN A.C. 11859].
Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16



Fig. 5-012 | HELMETED GUINEAFOWL *Numida meleagris mitratus*,
9 February 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-589 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-013 | HELMETED GUINEAFOWL *Numida meleagris mitratus*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-475
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

December 1803. Legit: donation/purchased. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀.

Original: Underside: *Numida cristata* / (Pall.) Madagascar / Var / Péron / et / Lesueur / Corvette / le Naturaliste / = N. *Mitrata* / (Pall.) / 11859 / *Numida tiarara* Bp. conspec / red. Ac. Des ter (1856) p; Hartl. / Faun. Madag. (1861). P 68 / ♀. Label: *Numida cristata* / Pall.) / Exp. Baudin Madagascar. ZMO-Ga-IOis 4: 11859 / *Querelea mitrata* (Pall.) / *Numida tiarata* / ♀ / Afrique Péron et Lesueur an 11 / Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des pallinaces: 1049 / 11859 / *Numida mitrata* (Pall.) / ♀ / Madagascar / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual III

New label: NMS_Z 1819.1.70. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: donation/purchased. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 52: *Numida mitrata*, La Pintade mitree de Madagascar.

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).



Fig. 5-014 | HELMETED GUINEAFOWL *Numida meleagris mitratus*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1819.1.70 (© NMS).

Western Crested Guineafowl
Sierra Leone (s-a)

Guttera v verreauxi
Individuals 1, 1

Numida verreauxi Elliot, 1870, *Ibis*: 300-301 – Natal.

Part of the 30 birds donated, together with two Springbok *Antidorcas marsupialis* and a Bonte Bok *Damaliscus pygargus*, the shipment further included Blue-throated Roller and other birds, all donated by the Dutch Governor-General of the Cape Colony, Willem Bartholomé Eduard Paravicini di Capelli, to the crew of the Corvette *Le Géographe* (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21001, Tableau VIII: N° 30).

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79043).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-590 [MNHN A.C. 11861].

Locality: Sierra Leone (8° 30' 0" N, 11° 55' 0" W),

donated in Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa (33° 55' 31" S, 18° 25' 26" E). Date: between 3 and 24 January 1804. Legit: unknown collector, donated by W. B. E. Paravicini di Capelli. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: ♂ Afrique ~~austral~~ occidentale / *Numida cristata* (Pall.) / Sierra Leone / Péron par la / Corvette le *Géographe* / an XII / Expedition Baudin / 11681. Label: *Numida cristata* ♂ / (Pall.) / M. Péron Afrique occid. ZMO-Ga-IOis 4: 11861 / *Guttera cristata* (Pall.) / Afrique / Péron et Lesueur an 12 / Exp. Baudin N° 169. Catalogue des pallinaces: 1063 / 11861 / *Numida cristata* (Pall.) / ♂ / Afrique Occid. / M. Péron.



Fig. 5-015 | WESTERN CRESTED GUINEAFOWL *Guttera v verreauxi*,
9 February 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-590 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-016 | WESTERN CRESTED GUINEAFOWL *Guttera v. verreauxi*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79043).

Brown Quail

Australia (3)

Synoicus ypsilophorus australis

Individuals 9, 4

Perdix australis Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: lxii – Nova Hollandia.

One Quail was collected by Labillardière and donated to the MNHN in 1816. This bird is still present is registered as MNHN-ZO-2016-513.

At Geographe Bay several birds were killed in a flock (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79058Ar-58C). Some birds were taken by Dufresne for his private collection in September/October 1803.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-463 [MNHN A.C. 12636]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: 1. – *Nouvelle Hollande / Coturnix australis / par Lesueur / Synoidus australis (Lath.) / 12.636 / 108 / 397 / Australie / ♂ / M. Lesueur / Cap Baudin / 2. – (sticker)*

Asie Australe Cvt^{te} Le Nat^e / Expedit. du Cap^e Baudin / an XI / par Lesueur. Label: Synoicus australis ♂ / (Lath) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 12636 / Synoicus (Coturnix) australis (Lath.) / ♂ / N^{le} Hollande / Lesueur an XI N^o 100. Catalogue des pallinaces: 397 / 12636 / Synoicus australis (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin an 11.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-464 [MNHN A.C. 12637]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Australie 108 / Cap^e Baudin an XI ♂ / (Lesueur) Le Naturaliste / 12.637 / 398 / Synoicus / Coturnix australis (Lath.) / Tem. Label: Synoicus australis ♂ / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 12637 / Synoicus (Coturnix) australis (Lath.) / ♂ / N^{le} Hollande / Lesueur an XI*

Fig. 5-017 | BROWN QUAIL *Synoicus ypsilophorus australis*,

20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). All four specimens present in MNHN.



N°108. Catalogue des pallinaces: 398 / 12637 / *Synoicus australis* (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin an 11.

Individual III

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-465 [MNHN A.C. 12638]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: 1. – *M. Lesueur / an XI / 109 / Australie / Synoicus australis / (Lath.) / Coturnix australis / Tem. ♀ / 396. 2. – (sticker) Ausie Australe Cv^{ae} Le Na^t / Expedit. Cap^t Baudin / an XI / 109. Label: *Synoicus australis* ♀ / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 12638 / *Synoicus (Coturnix) australis* (Lath.) / ♂ / N^{lle} Hollande / Lesueur an XI N° 109. Catalogue des pallinaces: 397 / 12636 / *Synoicus australis* (Lath.) / ♀ / Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual IV

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-466 [MNHN A.C. 12639]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: 1. – *Coturnix australis Tem / Synoicus ♀ / (Lath.) 399 / Australie 2. – (sticker) Ausie Australe Cv^{ae} Le Na^t / Expedit. Cap^t Baudin / an XI / 109. Label: *Synoicus australis / (Bodd.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 12639 / Synoicus (Coturnix) australis (Lath.) / ♂ / N^{lle} Hol-**

lande / Lesueur an XI N°109. Catalogue des pallinaces: 399 / 12639 / Synoicus australis (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin an 11.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 54: *Perdix australis, La Caille Australe, rare*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 54: *Perdix australis, La Caille Australe, rare, femelle*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Individual III (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 54: *Perdix australis, La Caille Australe, rare, Jeune*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Individual IV (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 159) and Temminck (1807: 159 N°681) as *Perdix australis*, however, various early specimens without data are present.

Individual V (lost)

A single bird was sent to Rouen from MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron in litt. 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach in litt. 28 February 2017).

Asian Blue Quail Timor (1)

Synoicus chinensis lineatula * Individuals 4, 2

Excalfactoria chinensis lineatula Rensch, 1931, *Mitt. aus dem Zool. Mus. in Berlin* 16 (4): 473 – Badjawa, Flores.

Coturnix excalfactoria Temminck, 1815, *Hist. nat. Gen. des Pig.* liv. 3: 516 – Batavia, Timor, Moluques, Manilla, Luçon, China, Sumatra = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *fide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 470-473.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79036). In Jansen 2017e, the MNHN-birds were classed into *chinensis*, however, the locations mentioned for *excalfactoria* consist out of various subspecies, and the Timor subspecies is *lineatulus* (Rensch, 1931).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-467 [MNHN A.C. 12647]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Lesson 1831: 509.

Original: Underside: N°171 Péron Maugé / Cap Baudin / an 11 / *Le Naturaliste / 12647 / Excalfactoria chinensis / Timor / Coturnix chinensis Lath. Label: Excalfactoria chinensis / (L.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12647 / Excalfactoria chinensis L. / Coturnix Philippensis Briss. / ♂ / Timor / Maugé an 11 - 171. Catalogue des pallinaces: 416 / 12647 / Excalfactoria chinensis (Linne) / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XI N°171.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-468 [MNHN A.C. 12653]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le*



Fig. 5-018 | ASIAN BLUE QUAIL *Synoicus chinensis lineatula*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79036).

Naturaliste. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Lesson 1831: 509.

Original: Underside: 1. - (sticker) *Asie Australe C^{te} Le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du Cap^{te} Baudin / an 11 / 115 / (illegible)*. 2. - *Coturnix excalfactoria* / ♀ *Tem / Tet. Chinensis L. / Perd. Chinensis / P. Manillensis Lath. / Excalfactoria chinensis / Timor / 12653 / 417 / (illegible) T. manillensis*. Label: *Excalfactoria chinensis / (L.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12653 / Excalfactoria chinensis L. / Coturnix Philippensis Briss. / ♀ / Timor / Maugé an 11 - 115. Catalogue des pallinaces: 417 / 12653 / Excalfactoria chinensis (Linne) / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XI.*

Individual I (lost)

A bird was donated in 1804 to Alexandre Brogniart /

André Thouin (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21038, Ms 1796-1803: 80, Dufresne Travaux: 84).

Individual II (lost)

A single bird was sent to Rouen from MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).



Fig. 5-019 | ASIAN BLUE QUAIL
Synoicus chinensis lineatula,
 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-467
 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-020 | ASIAN BLUE QUAIL
Synoicus chinensis lineatula,
 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-468
 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Quail
Mau-2

ssp
Individuals 2, 0

Two were shipped alive with *Le Naturaliste* (Jangoux et al. 2010: 270) from Mauritius. This could involve three species: Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, King Quail or

Chinese francolin *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Cheke 2010: 71, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Le Havre N° 15037).

Barbary Partridge
Tenerife

Alectoris barbara koenigi
Individuals 1, 0

Caccabis petrosa koenigi Reichenow, 1899, *Orn. Monats.* 7: 189 – Tenerife.

Depicted in various drawings (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 14025, 79038, 79042).



Fig. 5-021 | BARBARY PARTRIDGE *Alectoris barbara koenigi*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, unknown artist 14025).



Fig. 5-022 | BARBARY PARTRIDGE *Alectoris barbara koenigi*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79038).



Fig. 5-023 | BARBARY PARTRIDGE *Alectoris barbara koenigi*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79042).

Musk Duck**Australia (4)***Birziura lobata* ssp**Individuals 3, 2**

Anas lobata Shaw, 1796, *Nat. Misc.* 8: pl. 255 – New South Wales = King George Sound, Western Australia, *vide* Mathews, 1915, *Birds Australia* 4: 143.

Anas carunculata Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 5*: 109 – Nouvelle Hollande = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 94.

Collected by Archibald Menzies in September/October 1791 in King George Sound, Western Australia (Whittell 1954: 32-35) and subsequently described by George Shaw in 1796. Per Whittell (1954: 32-35): Musk Duck, Southern Boobook *Ninox boobook*, Red-capped Parrot *Purpureicephalus spurius* and Western Rosella *Platycercus icterotis* were collected, but unfortunately, they could not be traced definitively in the BMNH. Campbell *et al.* (1990: 16) mentions that no specimens from this expedition arrived in England, but Prŷs-Jones *et al.* (2014) shows the contrary with at least three specimens from Menzies all from the North America (e.g. California Quail *Callipepla californicus* and California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus*).

Vieillot (1816a) used Shaw (1796) as a reference and the description is not conclusive whether he used both Baudin birds present at that time.

Not collected by Lesueur, as indicated by Whittell (1954), his and Péron's collecting activities do not describe this duck (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002), so it must have been added by another crewmember. Following the characteristics as described in Mathews (1914: 90), it is hard to distinguish the exact subspecies, but DNA could be the key to establishing the exact subspecies and probably the collecting locality as well.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-397 [MNHN A.C. 15467]. Locality: King George Sound, Albany, Western Australia, Australia (35° 2' 0" S, 117° 56' 0" E). Date: between 17 February and 1 March 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Lesson 1831: 630.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) N°143 Péron / *Anas brachyptur* / Du Port van lorgeorge / Par *Le Géographe*. 2. – (sticker) *Anas lobata* Shaw Nat. (illegible) Pl / 255 / 15467 / 467 / 204. Label: *Birziura* / *lobata* Shaw / M. Péron. ZMO-GalOis 5: 15467 / 19 doubles / *Birziura lobata*, Shaw / Péron N° 143. In the catalogue des Anatides (doubles): 19 / 15457 / *Birziura lobata* Shaw. / *ad.* / Port du Roi Georges / M. Péron.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-398 [MNHN A.C. 15466]. Locality: King George Sound, Albany, Western Aus-

tralia, Australia (35° 2' 0" S, 117° 56' 0" E). Date: between 17 February and 1 March 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Lesson 1831: 630.

Original: Underside: 1. – (large sticker) / *Hydrobatus lobatus* Tem. / N.C. N° 41. 2. – (illegible). Label: *Eristature a barbillons* / *Biziura lobata* / ♂ (Tem.) / Mr. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 15466 / 41 / *Birziura lobata*, Shaw / Ar / Exp. Baudin, Australie. In the catalogue des Anatides: 41 / 15.466 / *Biziura lobata* (Shaw) / ♂ *ad* / Australie / Exp. Baudin.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.17 is documented in the



Fig. 5-024 | MUSK DUCK *Birziura lobata* ssp., 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-397 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

first acquisition book in Vienna, we find it on page 91: *Anas lobata* / *A. carunculata* / f / 1 / 1. See also Archives Nationales AJ/15/840. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with MNHN in

1815. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Fig. 5-025 | MUSK DUCK *Biziura lobata* ssp,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-398 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Pink-eared Duck

Australia (11)

Malacorhynchus membranaceus

Individuals 3, 2

Anas membranaceus Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: lxxix – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 92.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ("Watling") (NHMUK, N°289) (Hindwood 1970: 31) from which they were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 6, N°993).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-394 [MNHN A.C. 15197]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: *Asie central / Expedition Baudin / Souchet a oreilles rose / Anas fasciata Gm. / Anas membranacea (Lath.) / 15197*. Label: *Souchet a oreilles roses. / Anas fasciata. Shaw. Nat. misc. Pl. 697. / Anas membranacea. Lath. / de la*

Nouvelle Hollande. ZMO-GalOis 5: 15198 / 197 / Malacorhynchus membranaceus (Lath.) / Nouvelle Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11. Catalogue des Anatides: 197 / 15198 / Malacorhynchus membranaceus (Lath.) / ad / Australie / Exped. Du Cap Baudin.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-541 [MNHN A.C. 15199]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: *15198 / Asie aust, C^e le Nat^{re} / Exp. Du Cap^{re} Baudin / an 11 / Anas membranacea (Lath.) / Anas fasciata (Lath.) (Shaw) / Pl 696 / N.C. N°197. Label: *Souchet a oreilles roses. / Anas fasciata. Shaw. Nat. misc. Pl. 697. / Anas membranacea. Lath. / de la Nouvelle Hollande. ZMO-GalOis 5: 15199 / 111 d / Malacorhynchus membranaceus (Lath.) / Nou-**



Fig. 5-026 | PINK-EARED DUCK
Malacorhynchus membranaceus,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-394
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-027 | PINK-EARED DUCK
Malacorhynchus membranaceus,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-541
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

velle Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11. Catalogue des Anatides (doubles): 111 / 15199 / *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Lath.) / ad. / Australie / Exped. Cap. Baudin.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne

Ms 1818, 32: 24 / *Anas membranacea* / *Le Souchet a oreilles roses* / N^{lle} Hollande. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in May 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present. However, an unlabelled old mounted specimen is still in NMS, and that may be this specimen.

Cape Barren Goose

Australie (10)

Cereopsis n novaehollandiae

Individuals 1, 0

Cereopsis novae Hollandiae Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: lxxvii – New South Wales = Islands of Bass Strait, *vide* Mathews, 1927, *Syst. Av. Austr.*: 120.

Cereopsis cinereus Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 5: 516 – Nouvelle Hollande = Victoria, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 88.

Anser griseus Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 23: 336 – Tasmanie.

Vieillot used a specimen collected by Labillardière (Vieillot 1818: 335-336), for the type descriptions (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102, no longer present).

One bird was collected on Preservation Island on 12 March 1801. This or another was sent alive with *Le Naturaliste* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270). A bird was on board according to Breton in Sydney on 4 November 1802

and the bird was still alive at Mauritius according to Breton on 9 February 1803 (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/57), although it was not alive when it arrived in Le Havre.

It is doubtful when or by who the old Cape Barren Goose specimen (ZMB 13768) in Berlin was collected.

Black Swan

Australia (10)

Cygnus atratus

Individuals 6, 1

Anas atrata Latham, 1790, *Index Orn.* 2: 834 – Nova Hollandia = Lakes of Australia, *vide* Mayr and Cottrell, 1979, *Birds of the World* I: 433.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 283) (Hindwood 1970: 31), which were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 6, N° 971). This species was collected by Labillardière in Australia and donated to the MNHN in 1816 (Whittell 1954: 36-39). The bird, collected by Jacques de Labillardière in either Tasmania (Recherché Bay and d'Entrecasteaux Channel, 21 April - 28 May 1792; Rocky Bay, d'Entrecasteaux Channel, Ralphs Bay, Frederick Henry Bay, Adventure Bay, 21 January - 27 February 1793) or Esperance Bay, Recherché Archipelago (9-17 December 1792) in southwestern Western Australia, is not present anymore in MNHN (Whittell 1954: 36-39, own research). One from the Lever Museum ended up in Vienna (NMW 1806.III.162) but is no longer present.

However, Dutch mariner Antonie Caen, was the first

to be amazed at the sight of Australia's Black Swans in Shark Bay in 1636. Explorer Willem de Vlamingh captured two of these creatures on Australia's Swan River and returned with them to Europe to prove their existence and in c. 1696-97 Victor Victorszoon made the first watercolor on Willem de Vlamingh's expeditions to the Swan River, Perth, Western Australia. On the ship the *Buffalo*, the first live Black Swans arrived in England in May 1801: one ended up with Queen Charlotte, one died and one flew away and was shot by a gamekeeper (Grigson 2016). The latter could be the specimen, sold at the Leverian Museum Auction in 1806 and purchased by Leopold von Fichtel (on the last day but two as Lot 58) for the Vienna Museum. This bird entered the collection as 1806.III.162, but is unfortunately no longer present.

Péron mentions the species was observed on Maria Island (Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24). In the journal by



Fig. 5-028 | BLACK SWAN *Cygnus atratus*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-395 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Hyacinthe de Bougainville (Archives Nationales 155/AP6) he reports that Louis de Freycinet shot eight birds on 27 January 1802 at Bruny Island.

Two birds were sent alive with *Le Naturaliste* (Bougainville, Archives Nationales 155/AP6, Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270) and one already dead bird was mounted in the week of 1-7 September 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13). Both birds lived at Empress Josephine's Malmaison before (Jouanin and Benoit 1997: 99) being transported to the Jardin du Plantes in Paris in February 1805. Apparently at least 4 skins and the two live specimens returned with the Baudin expedition, according to

notes with no registration number in the Laboratory of the MNHN from Louis Dufresne, the museum's senior taxidermist. Black Swan is displayed on Lesueur's drawing of Port Jackson (Lesueur map of Port Jackson, documented in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 16074-2). Described by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79082).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-395 [MNHN A.C. 15199]. Locality: undisclosed site in the Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia (40° 0' 0" S, 146° 0' 0" E). Date: between 8 March and 18 April 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre

Lesueur or Pierre-Bernard Milius. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Directly after arrival it went to Empress Josephine's Malmaison and then to the Jardin du Plantes in Paris (February 1805), to eventually die there on 8 December 1814. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult. Literature: Le Prestre 1854, Jouanin and Benoit 1997, Jangoux *et al.* 2010.

Original: Underside: 1. – N.C. N° 502 / N° 14995. 2. – (large sticker) *Cygne noir N^o H^o / Cette individu est arrivé oiseaux vivant / et a Vue 10 au a Malmaison / mort en 8^{dec} 1814 / ile ont produit deux fois à Malmaison / rapporte par la corvette le Géographe*. Label (twice): *Cygne noir / Chenopsis atrata / (Lath.) / Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14995 / 502 / *Chenopsis atrata, Lath. / N^o Hollande / De Exp. Géographe (1814) rapporté du 1804*. Catalogue des Anatides: 502 / 14.995 / *Chenopsis atrata (Lath.) / ad. / Australie / Mort a la Malmaison (1814)*.

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 167) and Temminck (1807: 189 N° 572) as *Anas atrata*. This could be the unlabelled, old, adult bird now at Naturalis (cat. N° 2).

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 31: *Anas atratus / Le Cygne Noir / de la Nouvelle Hollande*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual III (lost)

A Black Swan was sent to Milan, Pavia or Bologna on 12 October 1812, no trace yet of this specimen.

South African Shelduck

South Africa (s-a)

Tadorna cana

Individuals 2, 0

Anas cana J.F. Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13 (2): 510 – Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

Arrived alive with *Le Geographe* (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592) and donated to the expedition in South Africa. In the archive files designated as *Anas montana*, an incorrect name for South African Shelduck (Rook-

maker 1989: 50). The identification as Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiaca* is incorrect (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270).

Maned Duck

Australia (11)

Chenonetta jubata

Individuals 4, 0

Anas jubata Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: lxix – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 88.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 285) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 76) (Hindwood 1970: 31) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 6, N° 986). They are also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 286) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 75) (Hindwood 1970: 31) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 6, N° 1001).

The bird now present at NHMUK (BMNH VEL.42.20a) is rumoured to have been collected during one of the

Cook expeditions and a bird collected by Georg Caley is in Liverpool (LIVCM D89760).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVII.108 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna, we can find on page 91: 108 / *Anas jubata / Lath. / Nov. Holl / 1 / 1*. Not found by November 2016 (Hans-Martin Berg *in litt.*). This bird was part of a shipment of 169 birds that arrived in 1815. This shipment was purchased from Bécouer. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Individual II (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 15093 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 5: 15093 / *Chenalopex jubata (Spix) / Nouvelle*

Hollande / Péron an 11 / sortie 1877 N°4. The bird was exited in 1877 and sent to the Faculté de théologie protestante de Montauban.

Individual III (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 32: *Anas jubata*, *Canard à crinière de La N^{le} Holl^{de}*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1855' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual IV (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Hardhead

Australia (1-2)

Aythya australis

Individuals 1, 0

Nyroca australis Eyton, 1838, *Monogr. Anatid.*: 160 – Australia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 239.

The species was rather scarce, as Eyton (1838: 160) mentions that it is only known from a specimen from John Gould's collections. Reported as collected from Shark Bay by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 N°1430. In the week report of 17-21 November 1803 made by Dufresne, he mentions the mounting (Jansen 2016b: 13).

Individual I (not found)

The specimen MNHN A.C. 15419 is known from: ZMO-GalOis 5: 15419 / *Nyroca australis* / *Voy. Aux Terres Australes* / Péron et Lesueur.

Australasian Shoveler

Australia (11)

Spatula rhynchotis

Individuals 9, 3

Anas rhynchotis Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: lxx – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 92.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°290) (Hindwood 1970: 31).

One of the Baudin shovelers was mounted in the week of 30 November – 6 December 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-396 [MNHN A.C. 15211]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: (*large sticker*) *Anas rhynchotis* Lath. / Péron / 15211. Label (twice): *Rhynchaspis rhynchotis* / (Lath.) / Péron Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 15211 / 116d / *Rhynchaspis rhynchotis*, Lath. / N^{le} Hollande / Péron. Catalogue des Anatides (doubles): 116 / 15.211 / *Spatula rhynchotis* (Lath.) / ad. / Australie / Mr. Péron.



Fig. 5-029 | AUSTRALASIAN SHOVELER *Spatula rhynchotis*, 19 January 2017, Blois 2011.0.789
(© Muséum d'histoire naturelle - Ville de Blois).



Fig. 5-030 | AUSTRALASIAN SHOVELER *Spatula rhynchotis*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-396
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-031 | AUSTRALASIAN SHOVELER *Spatula rhynchotis*,
28 February 2017, NMW 13.600
(Alex Bos / © NMW).

Individual II

New label: NMW 13.600 [NMW 1815.XXVII.14]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Label: 127 / *Souchet male de la nouv. Holl. / von paris 1815 Dufresne gekauft*. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna. Can be found on page 91: 14 / *Souchet male de la Nouv. Holl. / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds that arrived in 1815 in NMW, purchased from Louis Dufresne.

Individual III

New label: Blois 2011.0.789. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: young ♂.

Original: Underside: 15212 / *Expedit. Du Cap. / Baudin and II / Inv. 91-08/59 / Anas Rhynchotis Lath / Australie*. Label: *Rhynchapis rhynchotis / (Lath) / Péron Australie*.

Specimen MNHN A.C. 15212 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 5: 15212 / 115d / *Rhynchaspis rhynchotis, Lath. / N^{le} Hollande / Péron an XI. Sortie 1930 N° 1. Catalogue des Anatides (doubles): 115 / 15.212 / *Spatula rhynchotis (Lath.) / ♂ ad. / Australie / Expedit. Capne Baudin / S. N° 1**

1930 / (An XI). The bird exited to Muséum d'histoire naturelle - Ville de Blois.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 15213 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 5: 15213 / *Rhynchaspis rhynchotis, Lath. / N^{le} Hollande / Péron, Exp. Baudin an XI / S. 1882 (N° 13)*. The bird left the collection in 1882, as number 13, and was subsequently destroyed.

Individual II-IV (lost)

Three shovelers were sent to Rouen from MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Individual V (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 32: *Anas, Souchet espece nouvelle, N^{le} Holl^{de}. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*)*.

Individual VI (lost)

Arrived on 15 October 1811 in Temminck's private collection in an exchange with the MNHN and then subsequently went to Naturalis. It has not been positively identified to date.

Pacific Black Duck
Australia (3)

Anas superciliosa
Individuals 3, 1

Anas superciliosa J.F. Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. ed. 13 (2): 537 – Nova Seelandia (New Zealand).

First recorded in 1770 (Whitley 1970: 66). One bird is known to the author, this bird arrived in 1806 in the NMW, and was documented as Old NMW 1806.II.50, however, this bird is no longer present.

Péron mentions the species is observed at Maria Island (Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24). Observed or collected at Geographe Bay (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-399 [MNHN A.C. 15170].

Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). **Date:** between 30 May and 10 June 1801. **Legit:** either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. **Remark:** arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. **Taxidermy:** mount. **Age / sex:** adult.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker 1) *Asie Aust. C^{tte} le N^{otte}* /



Fig. 5-032 | PACIFIC BLACK DUCK *Anas superciliosa*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-399 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Expedit. du Capst Baudin / an 11. 2. – (sticker 2) Anas superciliosa Gm. Lath. 194 d. Label: Anas superciliosa / Péron / N. Hollande. ZMO-GalOis 5: 15170 / 194 d. / Anas superciliosa Gm. / Nouvelle Hollande / Exp. Baudin, an 11. Catalogue des Anatides (doubles): 194 / 15170 / Anas superciliosa Gm. / ad. / Australie / Mr. Péron, Expedit. du Cap. Baudin, an 11.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 15169 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 5: 15169 / *Anas superciliosa Gm. / Nouvelle Hollande / Péron an 11 / Sortie 1879 N°18*. It left the

museum in 1879 and moved to the Musée de Neuilly, Paris.

Individual II (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Chestnut Teal

Australia (9)

Anas castanea

Individuals 1, 0

Mareca castanea Eyton, 1838, *Monogr. Anat.*: 119 - New South Wales.

Collected north of Maria Island (Tasmania) on 4 March 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79124). The other known reports were brought back at *Le Géographe*, documented by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001): one teal from King Island (N° 117) (between 6 and 8 December 1802) and a collected teal at Shark Bay (N° 1430) (indicated as *Anas querquedula*) (between 16 and 23 March 1803).

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 175) and Temminck (1807: 192 N° 771) as *Anas virginia* from Port Jackson and may have been collected on the Baudin expedition. Various 'old' unspecified specimens are present.

Lesser Flamingo

South Africa (s-a)

Phoeniconaias minor

Individuals 1, 0

Phoenicopterus minor C. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1798, *Bull. Des Scie. Par la Soc. Phil.* 13: 97-98 – no locality = Senegal, *vide* Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 25: 520.

The specimen was collected on the homeward journey of *Le Géographe* by C.-A. Lesueur and taken from South Africa (not Mauritius, as is mentioned on several lists) (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 15022, 15037, Cheke 2010:

68, 74). It was mounted on 2 October 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07010, Jansen 2016b: 17) and subsequently vanished from the MNHN to an unknown destination.

Red-billed Tropicbird

Phaethon aethereus Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 10 (1): 134 – Tropical Seas = Ascension Island, *vide* Mayr and Cottrell, 1979, *Birds of the World* I: 157.

Phaethon aethereus ssp

Individuals 0, 0

The bird mentioned by Dufresne in his catalogue on page 34 from Mauritius in 1818 might be one from the Baudin expedition (this specimen was destroyed in

May 1892). This is about the only evidence that a bird survived. However, more were collected and mention of the collection of specimens is made on 6, 7, 14, 15,

17, 18, 19, 20 (2), 22 and 23 July 1803 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79071r & v) Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002: N°'s 2097, 2103, 2135, 2138, 2145, 2149, 2155, 2157, 2165, 2173, 2179) and on 2 December 1801 (Col-

lection Lesueur, MHNH 79071v) (Jangoux 2005: 11). In Ravelet's journal a "Phaeton" was mentioned twice as having been collected in December 1803.

Sunda Collared Dove
Timor (1)

Streptopelia bitorquata *
Individuals 1, 1

Columba bitorquata Temminck, 1809, *Hist. nat. gén. des pigeons et des gallinacés* liv. 86: pl. 40 – l'Inde [Timor, *vide* Hellmayr, 1914, E. Schweizerbart. *Kommiss.-Verl.* 91] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 473. Type designation: Voisin *et al.* 2005: 850-851, Jansen 2017e: 473.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-536 [MNHN A.C. 11464].
Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Timor / ~~Australia~~ / L. Naturaliste. / Cap. Baudin / M. Maugé / 11464 Type / *Turtur bitorquata* / Tem. Label: *Turtur bitorquatus* / (Tem.) / Type / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11464 / 703 / *Streptopelia bitorquata* / voy aus Aux terres Australis / Exp. Baudin an 11. Catalogue des Pigeons: lab 703 / 11464 / *Turtur bitorquatus* (Tem.) / (Type) / Timor / M. Maugé.

Fig. 5-033 | SUNDA COLLARED DOVE *Streptopelia bitorquata*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-536 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).





Fig. 5-034 | EASTERN SPOTTED DOVE *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-532 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Eastern Spotted Dove
Mauritius (2)

Streptopelia chinensis tigrina *
Individuals 2, 1

Columba tigrina Temminck, 1809, *Hist. nat. gén. des pigeons et des gallinacés* liv. 94: pl. 43 – l'Inde [Java, fide Peters, 1937, *Birds of the World* III: 98] = Port Louis district, Mauritius (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin *et al.* 2005: 851-852.

These birds had probably been introduced into Mauritius from Bengal by 1767 (Cheke 2009b: 99). They were also donated to or collected by Lesueur in Mauritius (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 15035).

According to Schodde & Mason (1997: 21) there is a 'type' in RMNH, but amongst the 241 *tigrina* specimens, there is no older bird than one from 1859.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-532 [MNHN A.C. 11444]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: Java / M. Dumont / an 12 / 11444 / *Turtur tigrinus*. Tem. Label: *Turtur tigrinus* / (Tem.) / M. Dumont Java (with pen: Type de l'espece). ZMO-GalOis 4: 11444 / 670 / *Turtur suratensis* Gm, Reich / *tigrina* Tem. / Java / Dumont an 12. Catalogue des Pigeons: lab 670 / 11444 / *Turtur tigrinus* (Tem.) / Type / Java / M. Dumont / an 12.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVII.17 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 91: 17 / *Columba tigrina* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds that arrived in NMW in 1815 and was purchased from Louis Dufresne. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Common Bronzewing

Australia (3)

Phaps chalcoptera

Individuals 2, 0

Columba chalcoptera Latham, 1790, *Index. Orn.* 2: 604 – *Norfolciae maris Australis* = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1921-22, *Man. Birds Aust.*: 251.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°224) (Hindwood 1970: 29) and they were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 5, N°700 & 701). The first record was in 1777 (Whitley 1970: 66).

Birds were collected from at least two localities: both returned with *Le Naturaliste*, one having been collected in Western Australia by Maugé and the other at Botany Bay by Lesueur. The Western Australian bird must be 'the pigeon with reddish wings' from Georraphe Bay, Western Australia collected between 30

May and 10 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79058Ar-58c).

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 11679 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 4: 11679 / *Phaps chalcoptera* / Nouvelle Hollande / Maugé 7. Literature: Lesson 1831: 470. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 80: *Columba chalcoptera*, *La Colombe Lumachelle*, male, Tk. Pl 8, Botany Bay, tres rare. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Brush Bronzewing

Australia (6)

Phaps elegans *

Individuals 4, 3

Columba elegans Temminck, 1809, *Hist. nat. gén. des pigeons et des gallinacés* liv. 56: pl. 22 – Terre de Diemen (Tasmania) = Kangaroo Island, South Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 91, Voisin *et al.* 2005: 858.

This species was collected by Labillardière in Australia and donated to the MNHN in 1816 (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102). And one was in London in the collection from Joseph Banks as mentioned in the type description.

Two live birds were sent with *Le Naturaliste* to France according to Jangoux *et al.* (2010: 270). However, the three birds (two present and the exited one from NMS) are the ones described as 'Columba / Pigeon doré' by François Péron (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002 (N°452), 79081) and were collected at Kangaroo Island (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 65010).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-388 [MNHN A.C. 11693]. Locality: Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia (35° 43' 6" S, 137° 56' 25" E). Date: between 2 January and 1 February 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Schodde & Mason 1997: 47, Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 238.

Original: Underside: *Australie* / *C^{me} le Naturaliste* / *Exp. Cap^{me} Baudin* / *an 11.* / 11693 / *Phaps elegans. Tem.* / *Type*. Label: *Phaps elegans* ♂ / (*Tem.*) / *Type* / *Exp. Baudin Australie.*

ZMO-GalOis 4: 11693 / 972 / *Phaps elegans* / N^{le} Hollande / *Exp. Baudin an 11.* Catalogue des Pigeons: lab 972 / 11693 / *Phaps elegans (Tem.)* / (*Type*) / ♂ / *Australie* / *Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-2657 [MNHN A.C. 11691]. Locality: Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia (35° 43' 6" S, 137° 56' 25" E). Date: between 2 January and 1 February 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♂. Literature: Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 238.

Original: Underside: *Australie* / *Exp. Baudin* / *La Découverte* / *an. 12.* / *n° 198 d. Péron* / 11691 / *Phaps elegans. Tem* / *Type*. Label: *Phaps elegans* ♂ / *Type (Tem.)* / *Exp. Baudin Australie.* ZMO-GalOis 4: 11691 / 971 / *Phaps elegans* / ♂ / N^{le} Hollande / *an 12 198.* Catalogue des Pigeons: lab 971 / 11691 / *Phaps elegans (Tem.)* / (*Type*) / ♂ / *Australie* / *Exp. Baudin an 12 – 198.*

Individual III

New label: RMNH.AVES.87782. Locality: Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia (35° 43' 6" S, 137° 56' 25" E). Date: between 2 January and 1 February 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in



Fig. 5-035 | BRUSH BRONZEWING *Phaps elegans*,
19 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Both MNHN pigeons.



Fig. 5-036 | BRUSH BRONZEWING *Phaps elegans*,
18 March 2016, RMNH.AVES.87782 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © Naturalis).

France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount.
Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: *Phaps elegans* / N°1 / mas / 60 / *Tasmanie*. Label: *Phaps elegans* / Cat. N 1 ad. / *Tasmanie*. Documented in Temminck (1803-04: 27) and Temminck (1807: 139 N° 490) as *Columba chalconota* (male).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 80: *Columba elegans*, *La Colombe Labrador*, Tk. PL. 22, *Terre de Diemen*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in October 1894' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Zebra Dove Mauritius (2)

Geopelia striata Individuals 1, 0

Columba striata Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat. ed. 12* (1): 282 - East Indies = Java, *vide* Peters, 1937, *Birds of the World III*: 100.

Collected in Mauritius by Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803 and drawn by Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 15037, 79025, Cheke 2010: 72).

ZMO-GalOis 4: 11723 / *Geopelia striata*, L Bp. / *C. malaccensis* Gm. / *Ile de France* / Dumont 1804 / S. 1879 - N°17. The bird was sent to the Musée d'Initiation à la Nature de Caen, Caen, France, but was destroyed during WW II (Nicole Leconte *in litt.* 21 April 2017).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 11723 is documented in:



Fig. 5-037 | ZEBRA DOVE *Geopelia striata*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79025).



Fig. 5-038 | BARRED DOVE *Geopelia maugei*,
19 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-526 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-039 | BARRED DOVE *Geopelia maugei*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-525 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Barred Dove

Timor (1)

Geopelia maugeus *

Individuals 3, 2

Geopelia maugei Temminck, 1809, *Hist. nat. gén. des pigeons et des gallinacés* liv. 115: pl. 52 – îles de l'Australe-Asie [Timor, *vide* Peters, 1937, *Birds of the World* III: 101] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 473. Type designation: Voisin *et al.* 2005: 852-853, Jansen 2017e: 473.

Temminck amended the name “*Columba maugeus*” in 1811, changing it to *maugei*.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-525 [MNHN A.C. 11721]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Lesson 1831: 474, Wagler 1827: *Columba* N° 105.

Original: Underside: *Timor / Cap.^{nc} / Baudin / M. Maugé / an 11 / 11721 / Geopelia Maugei / Tem. Type. Label: Geopelia Maugei / (Tem.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11721 / 641 / Geopelia Maugei (Syntype) T & Knip / Timor / Maugé 36. Catalogue des Pigeons: lab 641 / 11721 / Geopelia maugei (Tem.) / (Type) / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-526 [MNHN A.C. 11722].

Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 474, Wagler 1827: *Columba* N° 105.

Original: Underside: *Timor / Cap / Baudin / an 12 / M. Maugé / 11722 / Geopelia Maugei / Tem. / Type. Label: Geopelia maugei / (Tem.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11722 / 640 / Geopelia Maugei (Syntype) T & Knip / Timor / Maugé Exp. Baudin an 11. Catalogue des Pigeons: lab 640 / 11722 / Geopelia Maugei (Tem.) / (Type) / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 12.*

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 80: *Columba maugaeus*, *La Colombe Maugé*, Tk. Pl. 52, *des Isles del' Austr. Asie*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Western Crowned Pigeon

New Guinea (Mau-2)

Goura cristata ssp

Individuals 2, 0

Columba cristata Pallas, 1764, *Cat. Ois. [Vroeg] Adumbr.*: 2 N° 78 – Banda = Fak-fak, Onin Peninsula, *vide* Stresemann & Paludan, 1932, *Novit. Zool.* 38: 186.

Two live birds were sent with *Le Géographe* (Jouanin and Benoit 1997: 115, Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270) and arrived alive (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592). They were donated by the Dutch Captain Dekker working for the Dutch government in Mauritius (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001, 21012).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 11736 is documented in:

ZMO-GalOis 4: 11736 / *Goura coronata* L. *Tem / Mariannes / Imperat. Josephine 1807 / S. 1878 N° 19*. It was sent to the Museum musée de la Prinerie, Verdun, but both storage conditions and fires during WW I caused the demise and disappearance of all specimens, including the Western Crowned Pigeon (Marion Stef, *in litt.* 20 April 2017).

Brown-capped Emerald Dove
Timor (1)

Chalcophaps longirostris timorensis
Individuals 2, 2

Chalcophaps timorensis Bonaparte, 1856, *Compt. Rend.* 43: 948 – Timor.

The type was described from a bird in Leiden Museum by Bonaparte (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 75).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-593 [MNHN A.C. 11705].
Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Teng-

gara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. The annotation made in the acquisition book that this bird left the collection to go to Nancy is wrong. Instead this was the bird now known as Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2012.0.50 left and not this bird (see below). Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: -

Original: Underside: Timor / Cap Baudin / Maugé / an 11 / 11705 / *Chalcophaps chrysochlora* / Wagl. Label: *Chalcophaps chrysochlora* / (Wagl.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11705 / 951 / *Chalcophaps javanica* Gm. Bp. / Timor / Maugé Exp. Baudin an 11. Catalogue des Pigeons: g.d. 951 / 11705 / *Chalcophaps chrysochlora* (Wagl.) / Timor / Sortie 1931 (6) Nancy) Exp. Baudin an 11.

Individual II

New label: Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2012.0.50 [ex-MNHN A.C. 11706]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original I: ZMO-GalOis 4: 11706 / *Chalcophaps javanica* Gm. Bp. / Timor / Maugé Exp. Baudin an 11. Catalogue des Pigeons: 952 / 11706 / *Chalcophaps chrysochlora* (Wagl.) / Timor / Baudin an 11. Exit in 1931 to Nancy.

Original II: Underside: *Chalcophaps chrysochlora* / (Wagl.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. Label: Timor / M. (?) Cap Baudin / M. Maugé an 11 / 11705 / *Chalcophaps chrysochlora* / Wagl.



Fig. 5-040 | BROWN-CAPPED EMERALD DOVE
Chalcophaps longirostris timorensis,
21 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-593
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 05-41 | BROWN-CAPPED EMERALD DOVE *Chalcophaps longirostris timorensis*,
21 September 2016, Nancy 2012.0.50 (© Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy).

Pink-necked Green Pigeon

Sumatra (Mau-2)

Treron v vernans

Individuals 1, 1

Columba vernans Linnaeus, 1771, *Mantissa*: 526 - Philippines.

Most likely donated by Simon N. Dekker in Mauritius to Charles M.I. Decaen and subsequently to the Baudin expedition (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21001, Jansen 2014c: 10).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-455 [MNHN A.C. 11155].
 Locality: Sulawesi, Republic of Indonesia (2° 0' 0" S, 121° 0' 0" E). Date: unknown. Legit: unknown. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. This locality was not visited by the Baudin expedition on either

leg of the journey and the specimen is part of donations to or purchases done by the expedition as explained in Jansen (2014c). Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Australia* / Exp.^{ion} Du Cap^{ne} Baudin / Sumatra / 11155 / *Treron vernans* / *osmotreron* L. Label: *Treron vernans* / (*Osmotreron*) L. / Exp. Baudin Sumatra. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11155 / 75 / *Osmotreron vernans* Gm Bp. / *Inde Perou* / Exp. Baudin an 12. Catalogue des Pigeons: g.d. 75 / 11155 / *Treron (Osmotreron) vernans (L.)* / Sumatra / Exp. Baudin.



Fig. 5-042 | PINK-NECKED GREEN PIGEON *Treron v vernans*,
 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-455
 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-043 | TIMOR GREEN PIGEON *Treron psittaceus*,
 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-454
 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-044 | TIMOR GREEN PIGEON *Treron psittaceus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 65.863 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Timor Green Pigeon

Timor (1)

Treron psittaceus *

Individuals 3, 2

Columba Psittacea Temminck, 1808, *Hist. nat. gén. des pigeons et des gallinacés* liv. 28: pl. 4 – Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 473-474. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 473-474.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79026).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-454 [MNHN A.C. 11138].
Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René

Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Not accepted as type by Voisin *et al.* 2005. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Wagler 1827: *Columba* N° 4.

Original: Underside: Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. Cap^{me} Baudin / an 11 / 11138 / *Treron psittacea* / Tem. Label: *Treron psittacea* / (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11138 / 47 / *Treron aromatica* Lath. Bp. / Timor / Maugé Exp. Baudin an 11.

Catalogue des Pigeons: g.d. 47 / 11138 / *Treron psittacea* (Tem.) / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual II

New label: NMW 65.863 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.16]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♂.

Original: Label: n.129 *C. psittacea* Temminck / Tab. 4 / *Columbar unicolor* / XXXVII 16 / aus Paris 1815 gekauft

Dufresne / 118. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 91: 16 / *Colomba psittacea* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds that arrived in NMW in 1815 and was purchased from Louis Dufresne.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 79: *Columba psittacea*, *Le Colombar unicolor*, Tem. K. hist. des fig. P. 4, *Isle de Timor*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).



Fig. 5-045 | TIMOR GREEN PIGEON *Treron psittaceus*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79026).

Rose-crowned Fruit-dove
Timor (1)

Ptilinopus regina flavicollis *
Individuals 3, 3

Ptilinopus flavicollis Bonaparte, 1855, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 2: 20 - Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 474. Type designation: Voisin *et al.* 2004: 116, Voisin *et al.* 2008: 775-776, Jansen 2017e: 474.

Bonaparte used specimens from NHMUK, Paris, for his type description. The latter was collected by Maugé in Timor 'Mus. Brit. et Paris. a Maugeo ann. CII. Reipubl. cx Timor'.

Measurements taken from both pigeons do not make them conclusive *flavicollis*, as they are out of the range (larger) given by Gibbs *et al.* 2001: 486. More research is needed.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-128 [MNHN A.C. 11201]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -. Literature: Lesson 1831: 472.

Original: Underside: 1. - Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. d. la Découverte / an 12 / 11.209 / *Ptilopus Ewingii* / Gould. 2. - = 11201 [added with blue pen]. Label: *Ptilopus Ewingii* / (Gould.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. (added with pen) Type de *Pt. flavicollis* / Bp. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11201 / 15 v / *Ptilinopus ewingii* Bp. (types de *Ptilopus flavicollis* Bp.) / Timor / Maugé Exp. Baudin an 11. Catalogue des Pigeons: Lab. 156 / 11201 / *Ptilopus ewingii* (Gould) / type de *Ptilinopus flavicollis* Bonaparte / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XII.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2005-2539 [MNHN A.C. 11199]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. In Voisin *et al.* 2004 only MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-128 was selected as type, followed by Voisin *et al.* 2008 with

Fig. 5-046 | ROSE-CROWNED FRUIT-DOVE *Ptilinopus regina flavicollis*, 19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2005-2539 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).





Fig. 5-047 | ROSE-CROWNED FRUIT-DOVE *Ptilinopus regina flavicollis*,
19 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-128 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-048 | ROSE-CROWNED FRUIT-DOVE *Ptilinopus regina flavicollis*,
28 February 2017, NMW 48.251 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

the designation of a paralectotype for MNHN-ZO-2005-2539. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 472.

Original: Underside: Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. de la Découverte / an 12 / 11.199 / Ptilopus Ewingii / Gould / Type de Ch. Bp. Label: Ptilopus Ewingii / (Gould.) / Exp. Baudin Timor; added with pen: Type de Pt. flavicollis / Bp. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11199 / Ptilinopus ewingii Bp. flavicollis Bp. / Timor. / Exp. De Devouverte an 12. Catalogue des Pigeons: Lab. 154 / 11199 / Ptilopus ewingii (Gould) / type de Ptilinopus flavicollis Bonaparte / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 12.

Individual III

New label: NMW 48.251 [NMW 1815.XXXVI.87]. Locality:

near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 472.

Original: Label: XXXVI 87 / Col. Purpurata L. N°91 / Kuru Kura / Purple-crowned Pigeon / von Pariser Museum 1815 / ~~India~~ Timor. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 90: 87 / *Columba purpurata* / (Kuru Kuru) / Timor / tres rare / 1 / 1. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815.

Tongan Fruit-dove Tonga (11)

Ptilinopus porphyraceus Individuals 1, 1

Columba porphyracea Temminck, 1821, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* (1) 13: 130 – no locality = Tonga-tabu, Ulieta, *vide* Peters, 1937, *Birds of the World* III: 30.

When examining the exploits of the Cook expeditions (Medway 1979: 333), several pigeons can be found which were collected (Dryander Ms 3: N° 138) but not identified at species level. Documentation of the Cook expeditions can be found in material by a painting by

Parkinson from the first voyage of a 'Purple-crowned Fruit Dove' (Lyasight 1959: 278), by J. R. Forster. A 'Purple-crowned Fruit Dove' was painted and a brief note was made on 'Crimson-crowned Fruit Dove' (Lyasight 1959: 304-305) by an unknown artist. There is a draw-

Fig. 5-049 | TONGAN FRUIT-DOVE *Ptilinopus porphyraceus*,
6 April 2017, RMNH.AVES.213951 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).



ing (Lyasight 1959: 311) and a painting (Lyasight 1959: 318) from the second expedition of a 'Crimson-crowned Fruit Dove', again by an unknown artist. A specimen possibly ended up in the Lever Museum where Latham made his description of a 'Purple-crowned Pigeon' (Medway 1979: 333).

Shipped alive as two pigeons from the Sandwich Islands (Bougainville, Archives Nationales 155/AP6) and later as originating from the Isles de Navigateurs (= Samoa) (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 271).

Individual I

New label: RMNH.AVES.213951. Locality: undisclosed island in the Kingdom of Tonga (20° 35' 16" S, 174° 48'

37" W). Date: in either September or October 1802. Legit: George Bass. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -.

Original: No original labels. Remark: the following remark can be found in Schlegel (1873: *Aves columbae*: 8): *Individue type de la description de la Col. Viridissima de Temminck, Tonga-Tabou*. This is mentioned under *Ptilinops porphyraeus*. The most likely source would be the MNHN which misses one of the two live birds sent with *Le Naturaliste* (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590, Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 271). The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 28) and Temminck (1807: 143 N° 472) as *Columba purpurata* from d'Otaïti.

Samoan Fruit-dove Samoa (11)

Ptilinopus fasciatus •
Individuals 1, 1

Ptilinopus fasciatus Peale, 1848, *U.S. Expl. Exped.* 8: 193 - Samoa Islands.

Ptilinopus viridissimus Bonaparte, 1854a, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 2: 20 - Timor? = Tutuila, American Samoa (*this dissertation*).

The relevant line from the synonym description is: *Mus. Paris. a Maugeo Exped. Baudini anno xi. Reipubl. ex Timor?*

and later as originating from the Isles de Navigateurs (= Samoa) (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 271).

Shipped alive as two pigeons from the Sandwich Islands (Bougainville, Archives Nationales 155/AP6)

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2005-2563 [MNHN A.C. 11194].



Fig. 5-050 | SAMOAN FRUIT-DOVE *Ptilinopus fasciatus*,
2 April 2013, MNHN-ZO-2005-2563 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Locality: Tutuila, American Samoa (14° 17' 42" S, 170° 42' 0" W). Date: live specimen collected in September-October 1802. Legit: George Bass. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: *Pt. coralensis* (Peale) / *Ptilinopus viridissimus* / pl 35 nee 34 (Bp.) / Type / *Le ancienne etiquette portrait / Asie Australe expedition / Baudin an XI* / (illegible) / *c'est par*

de Timor / (illegible) *Ile des Navigateurs* / 11.194. Label: *Ptilopus coralensis* (Peale) / *P. Veridissimus* (Bp.) Type / Exp. Baudin Timor. New tag: *Ptilinopus porphyraceus / fasciatus* Peale 1848 / (Other side) 2005 - 2563 / Exp. Baudin N.C. 141. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11194 / 141 / *Ptilinopus coralensis* (Peale) *viridissimus* Bp. (T) / Timor? / Maugé Exp de la Devouverte an 12. Catalogue des Pigeons: lab 141 / 11194 / *Ptilinopus coralensis* (Peale) / *P. viridissimus* Bp type / Temmick / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Savanna Nightjar

Timor (1)

Caprimulgus affinis timorensis

Individuals 2, 2

Caprimulgus affinis timorensis Mayr, 1944, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 83: 134 – Noilmina, Supul, Niki Niki, Dilly.

In the list drafted by Louis Dufresne on 27 June 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21036): one species and two individuals are noted. Both were mounted in the week of 8-14 December 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-420 [MNHN A.C. 5258b].
Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René



Fig. 5-051 | SAVANNA NIGHTJAR
Caprimulgus affinis timorensis,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-420
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-052 | SAVANNA NIGHTJAR
Caprimulgus affinis timorensis,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-421
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♂.

Original: Underside: Timor / M. Maugé / C^{me} 1 Naturaliste / an 11 / 5258b / *Caprimulgus affinis* / Horsf. Label: *Caprimulgus affinis* / (Horsf.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 2: 5258b / *Caprimulgus mahrattensis* / Timor / Maugé an 11. Catalogue des 1. Engoulevents 2. Martinets: 105 / 5258b / *Caprimulgus affinis* (Horsf.) / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-421 [MNHN A.C. 5319]. Local-

ity: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀.

Original: Underside: Timor / C^{me} Le Naturaliste / Maugé / an 11 / 5319 / *Caprimulgus affinis* / Horsf. Label: *Caprimulgus affinis* / (Horsf.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 2: 5319 / *Caprimulgus?* / Timor / Maugé. Catalogue des 1. Engoulevents 2. Martinets: 107 / 5319 / *Caprimulgus affinis* (Horsf.) / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Grey-rumped Treeswift Sulawesi (Mau-2)

Hemiprocne l longipennis Individuals 1, 1

Hirundo longipennis Rafinesque, 1802, *Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris* 3: 153 - Java.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-427 [MNHN A.C. 5373]. Locality: Sulawesi, Republic of Indonesia (2° 0' 0" S, 121° 0' 0" E). Date: unknown. Legit: unknown. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. This locality was not visited by the Baudin expedition on either leg of the journey and the specimen is part of donations to or purchases done by the expedition as

explained in Jansen (2014c). Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀.

Original: Underside: Exp. Baudin / an 12 / 5373 ♀ / *Dendrochelidon klecho* / Horsf. Label: *Dendrochelidon klecho* / ♀ (Horsf.) / Exp. Baudin Java. ZMO-GalOis 2: 5373 / *Dendrochelidon klecho* Gray / Exp. Baudin Java / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des 1. Engoulevents 2. Martinets: 149 / 5373 / *Dendrochelidon klecho* (Horsf.) / ♀ / Java / Exp. Baudin an 12.



Fig. 5-053 | GREY-RUMPED TREESWIFT
Hemiprocne l longipennis,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-427
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-054 | GLOSSY SWIFTLET
Collocalia esculenta neglecta,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-428
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Glossy Swiftlet

Australia (Northern Australia)

Collocalia esculenta neglecta

Individuals 2, 1

Collocalia neglecta G.R. Gray, 1866, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* 3 (17): 121 - Timor.

It was described as “*Hirundo francia*” (= Mascarene Swiftlet) by Péron collected in the ship after leaving Timor and was described as an all dark swallow with a grey rump (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79069R, V, 21002 (N° 2062)); and was collected on 25 June 1803. The grey rump is no match for this species, however, there would be nothing comparable, except for maybe Tree Martin (the known birds are shipped with *Le Naturaliste*) that was brought back, so the grey rump must be an error. The bird was discovered when they sailed between Kupang and Melville Island, on Australia's north coast in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-428 [MNHN A.C. 10890].
Locality: undisclosed site in the Gulf of Carpentaria.
Date: 25 June 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*.
Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀. Literature: Lesson 1831: 270.

Original: Underside: Timor / C^{ste} le Nat^{te} / Cap. Baudin / (Maugé) / an 11 / 10.890 ♀ / *Collocalia esculenta* / L. / Salangane. Label: *Collocalia esculenta* ♀ / (L.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10890 / *Collocalia esculata* Gm. / ♀ / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 11 Maugé. Catalogue des 1. Engoulevents 2. Martinets: 141 / 10890 / *Collocalia esculenta* (L.) / ♀ / Timor / Exp. Baudin.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 63: *Hirundo esculenta*, Gm., *La Salangane*, Buff. (Timor). The annotation in Dufresne 1818 ‘destroyed in May 1892’ confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Mascarene Swiftlet

Mauritius (2)

Aerodramus francicus

Individuals 1, 1

Hirundo francica J.F. Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13 (2): 1017 – Insula Francicae (Mauritius).**Individual I**

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-429 [MNHN A.C. 10900].
Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont.
Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*.
Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀.
Original: Underside: I. de France / Ile Maurice / M. Dumont / 1804 / 10.900 / ♀ / *Collocalia franciscus* / Gm. Label: *Collocalia esculenta* ♀ / (L.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10900 / *Cypselus francica*, Gm / ♀ / Ile de France / Dumont, 1804. Catalogue des 1. Engoulevents 2. Martinets: 125 / 10900 / *Collocalia francisca* (Gm.) / ♀ / I. Maurice / M. Dumont 1804.



Fig. 5-055 | MASCARENE SWIFTLET *Aerodramus francicus*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-429
(Patrick Boussès / © MNHN).

Pheasant Coucal
Australia (11)

Centropus p phasianinus
Individuals 1, 1

Cuculus phasianinus Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxx - New Holland = central coast of South Wales, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust. Aves*: 259.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 73) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 63) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 2, N° 270).

The synonyms *Polophilus gigas* Stephens, 1815 (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 129) and *Corydonix giganteus* Vieillot, 1819 (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 129) used a bird from Levaillant's collection as their origin (Levaillant 1807 (5): 64-65).

Bauer donated a bird to the NMW originating from

Shoalwater, Queensland, in 1826. It was collected in 1802 and is known as NMW 50.985 (Schifter 1992).

Individual I

New label: RMNH.AVES.88177-b. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin. Age / sex: immature.

Original: No original label only a substitute. The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 88) and Temminck (1807: 59, 208-209, N° 562) and van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* (1997: 129). Labelled as Cat. N° 1.



Fig. 5-056 | PHEASANT COUCAL *Centropus p phasianinus*, RMNH.AVES.88177-b (© Naturalis).

Channel-billed Cuckoo

Australia (11)

Scythrops n novaehollandiae

Individuals 2, 1

Scythrops novae Hollandiae Latham, 1790, *Index Orn.* 1: 141 – Nova Hollandia = Region Port Jackson, New South Wales, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 252-253.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°57) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N°46) (Hindwood 1970: 25) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 1, N° 167, 168, 169).

In the list drafted by Louis Dufresne on 27 June 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21036) 7 species and 13 specimens are mentioned. In 1856, 8 specimens entered the books. One bird was donated by Leach (BMNH) to the MNHN by August 1818. This bird was part of the NHMUK collection and was donated by Robert Brown (Jansen 2015a: 95). Depicted in Vieillot 1834 on plate 39, it is unknown if this is the specimen exchanged by Brown or if it is a Baudin expedition specimen. The 'old' unlabelled adult in Abbeville could be one of the Baudin expedition. Based on recent data, which can be found in the Sydney-area with some effort, and their absence on both islands in the Bass Strait, naming Greater Sydney as the collecting locality seems justified (cf. Marchant & Higgins 1993, Barrett *et al.* 2003).

Individual I

New label: Blois 2013.0.2. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Du Capit Baudin / an 11 / Scythrops novaehollandiae / (Lath) / 1739 / 41.001154*. Label: not present.

Original: Specimen MNHN A.C. 1739 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 1: 1739 / 317 / *Scythrops novaehollandiae / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / Sortie N°1 1930*. Catalogue des Coucous: *g.d. 317 / 1739 / Scythrops novae-hollandiae (Lath.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an 11. Sortie 1: 1930*. The bird

exited to Muséum d'histoire naturelle - Ville de Blois, as part of a collection of 246 birds and 25 mammals.

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 133) and Temminck (1807: 38 N° 852) as *Buceros Novae Hollandiae*, no specimen could be located that could be the one from the Baudin expedition.



Fig. 5-057 | CHANNEL-BILLED CUCKOO *Scythrops n novaehollandiae*, 20 January 2017, Blois 2013.0.2
(© Muséum d'histoire naturelle - Ville de Blois).



Fig. 5-058 | HORSFIELD'S BRONZE-CUCKOO *Chalcites basalis*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-425 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo
Australia (11)

Chalcites basalis *
Individuals 1, 1

Cuculus basalis Horsfield, 1821, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 13 (1): 179 - Java.

Cuculus flavus Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 2: 151-152 - various localities in Asia = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

In the list drafted by Louis Dufresne on 27 June 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036): 7 species and 13 specimens are mentioned. In 1856, 8 specimens entered the books. At least two birds were collected: one at Port Jackson (Lesson 1830: 152) and one in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel (Lesson 1830: 152).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-425 [MNHN A.C. 1988]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22

August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature. Literature: Pucheran 1853: 69.

Original: Underside: Java / Exp. Baudin an 11 / M Lesueur / 1988 / *Chrysococcyx / basalis / (Horsf.)*. Label: *Chrysococcyx basalis / (Horsf.) / Exp. Baudin Java*. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1988 / 112 / *Chalcococcyx basalis (Horsf.) / chalcites / Java / Péron et Lesueur*. Catalogue des Coucous: 112 / 1988 / *Chrysococcyx basalis (Horsf.) / Java / Exp. Baudin an 11*.



Fig. 5-059 | FAN-TAILED CUCKOO *Cacomantis flabelliformis*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79023).

Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Australia (8)

Cacomantis flabelliformis
Individuals 3, 3

Cuculus flabelliformis Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxx - Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 235-236.

Cuculus casteroxanthus Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79103, 21003 - D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 70) (Hindwood 1970: 26). A second illustration is in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 202) from where it was copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 57) (Hindwood 1970: 28).

Collected by Caley (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 299-300) (BMNH 1863.7.7.60a, b, 1863.7.7.61). Another, apparently collected at Dalrymple Bay, Tasmania, entered

the NMW via the Lever Museum auction in 1806 (NMW 50.890).

The synonym *Cuculus rufulus* Vieillot, 1817 (*Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 8: 234) from the Baillon collection (Gouraud 2015: 136), and known as MLC.2011.0.1408 (adult, mount), may be a bird collected on the Baudin expedition.

It is described by Péron as *Cuculus casteroxanthus* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79103), was collected by Lesueur at D'Entrecasteaux Channel and is labeled as spec-



Fig. 5-060 | FAN-TAILED CUCKOO *Cacomantis flabelliformis*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1819.20.1.12 (© NMS).



Fig. 5-061 | FAN-TAILED CUCKOO
Cacomantis flabelliformis,
15 February 2018, RMNH.AVES.214388
(Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).



Fig. 5-062 | FAN-TAILED CUCKOO
Cacomantis flabelliformis,
6 April 2017,
RMNH.AVES.214390
(Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).

imen N° 13 (1011). It is indicated by the brownish-red underparts, greyish upperparts and its length of 26 centimeters. Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79023).

Individual I

New label: NMS_Z 1819.1.12. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. **Original:** Information is not available in Dufresne Ms 1818.

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.214388. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E).

Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: -. Age / sex: -.

Original: Documented in Temminck (1803-04: 88) and Temminck (1807: 60, 209, N° 895) as *Le Petit Coucou a queue Frangé de la Nouvelle Hollande – Espèce nouvelle non décrite* (Hartlaub 1849: 1-2).

Individual III

New label: RMNH.AVES.214.390. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: -. Age / sex: -.

Original: -.

Brush Cuckoo

Australia (11)

Cacomantis v variolosus *

Individuals 1, 0

Cuculus variolosus Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 15: 300 - Paramatta, New South Wales.

Cuculus pyrrhophanus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 8*: 234 – Nouvelle Hollande [Java, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 155] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

One specimen was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 300-301) (BMNH 1863.7.7.62). Another pre-1806 specimen is in the NMW (NMW 50.891).

IOis 4: 1960 / *Cacomantis tymbonomus* (Muller) (*Tres jeune*) / Port Jackson / Lesueur. Catalogue des Coucous: 95 / 1960 / *Cacomantis tymbonomus* (Mull.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 1960 is documented in: ZMO-Ga-

Pallid Cuckoo

Timor (1)

Heteroscenes pallidus *

Individuals 2, 2

Columba pallida Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: lx – Nova Hollandia = central coast New South Wales, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 228.

Cuculus variegatus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 8*: 224 – Australasie [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 154] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 474. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 1999: 392, Jansen 2017e: 474.

Cuculus diemenensis Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79105, 21003 – D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 226) from which they were copied into the Derby

set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N° 48) (Hindwood 1970: 29).



Fig. 5-063 | PALLID CUCKOO *Heteroscenes pallidus*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-426 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-064 | PALLID CUCKOO *Heteroscenes pallidus*,
21 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-1997-1224 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Various old specimens are known. Those collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (BMNH 1863.7.7.58 & BMNH 1863.7.7.59), the ones which arrived in the NMW from the Lever Museum auction of 1806 (Dalrymple Bay NMW 50.876, Botany Bay NMW 50.880) and two birds collected by Caley which ended up in Liverpool (LIVCM D3945, D3993).

The synonym *Cuculus cinereus* Vieillot, 1817, (*Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 8: 226*) from the Baillon collection (Gouraud 2015: 136) and known as MLC.2011.0.1406 (immature, mount) may be a bird collected on the Baudin expedition.

It was collected in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel / Bruny Island by Lesueur, is labelled as Lesueur plate number 17 (1012) and was named *Cuculus diemenensis* by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79105). This was probably the 'cuckoo' sent to P. A. Delalande on 21 July 1803.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1997-1224 [MNHN A.C. 1954].
Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date:

between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature. Literature: Hellmayr 1916: 110.

Original: Underside: Timor / M. Maugé / 1954 / *Cacomantis pallidus* / Lath. / *C. variegatus* / Vieill. Type. Label: *Cacomantis pallidus* / Lath. / M. Maugé / Timor. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1954 / 80 / *Cacomantis pallidus* (Lath.) / ~~*Cimereus Vieit.*~~ / Timor / Maugé. Catalogue des Coucous: 80 / 1954 / *Cacomantis pallidus* (Lath.) / Timor / M. Maugé.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-426 [MNHN A.C. 1956].
Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature. Literature: Hellmayr 1916: 110.

Original: Underside: Timor / M. Maugé / 1956 / *Cacomantis pallidus* / Lath. Label: *Cacomantis pallidus* / (Lath.) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1956 / 82 / *Cacomantis pallidus* (Lath.) / ~~*Cimereus Vieit.*~~ / Timor / Maugé. Catalogue des Coucous: g.d. 82 / 1956 / *Cacomantis pallidus* (Lath.) / Timor / M. Maugé.

Oriental Cuckoo

Timor (1)

Cuculus s saturatus *

Individuals 1, 0

Cuculus saturatus Blyth, 1843, *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 12: 942 – Nepal.

Cuculus tenuirostris Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 3: 146-147 – Bengale & Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 474-475.

The relevant parts in the synonym descriptions are: *Coucous tenuirostre*; *Cuculus tenuirostris*, *Mus. de Paris. Variété de Timor. Habite le Bengale (Duvaucel) et Timor*

(Maugé). Lesson 1830: 147 mentions a bird collected by Maugé in Timor.

African Rail

South Africa (s-a)

Rallus caerulescens

Individuals 2, 0

Rallus caerulescens J.F. Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13 (2): 716 – Caput bonnae Spei (= Cape of Good Hope).

These two 'Riethaantjes' were shipped later (Milius 1987: 57, Gabriels *et al.* 2014: 112), as they were missing from the inventory as shown in Jangoux *et al.* (2010:

270). They possibly died quickly and did not enter the ship alive.

Lewin's Rail

Australia (11)

Lewinia pectoralis *

Individuals 1, 1

Rallus pectoralis Temminck, 1831, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois.* liv. 88: 523 – l'Océanie [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 22] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Pucheran 1851: 276-278, Voisin & Voisin 2015: 67-68.

As the specimen is lacking from Péron's list (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002) and Maugé was not the specimen's collector, it is therefore logical that the specimen was amongst the 200 specimens accumulated from the Sydney area (Girard 1857: 34 & 45). Based on recent data, which can be found in the Sydney-area with some effort, naming Greater Sydney as the collecting locality seems justified (Marchant & Higgins 1993, Barrett *et al.* 2003).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-539 [MNHN A.C. 13566].

Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South

Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Lesson 1831: 536).

Original: Underside: 1. – (larger sticker) *Rallus pectoralis* / *Rale a Poitrine Grise* / *Rallus pectoralis* Temm. 2. – 13566. Label: *Rale a Poitrine Grise* / *Rallus pectoralis* / T Temm. / M. Péron N^o Hollande. ZMO-GalOis 5: 13566 / 27 / *Lewinia pectoralis* Cuv. Type / N^o Hollande / Péron. Catalogue des Ralliformes et Gruiformes (Rallides): 27 / 13566 / *Rallus pectoralis* (Temm.) / Type / Nouvelle Hollande / M. Péron.



Fig. 5-065 | LEWIN'S RAIL *Lewinia pectoralis*, 21 March 2017, MNHN-ZO-2011-539 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-066 | BUFF-BANDED RAIL *Hypotaenidia philippensis melli*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-1271 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Buff-banded Rail
Australia (11)

Hypotaenidia philippensis melli *
Individuals 7, 2

Eulabeornis philippensis melli Mathews, 1912. *Novit. Zool.* 18: 192 - Sandy Hook Island, South-western Australia.
Hypotaenidia australis von Pelzeln, 1873, *Ibis* 3: 42 - Australia [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 22] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The bird which ended up in the NMS (MNHN Laboratory, Ms 1796-1803) is most likely the 'petite poule de Port Jackson' or the 'petite marouette de la N^{le} Hollande' taken by Dufresne for his private collection from Port Jackson in September/October 1803.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-1271 [MNHN A.C. 13578].
Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount).
Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label: *Rallus philippenus* Linne / C.G. 2003 / N° 1271.
Other side: *Voyage aux terres australes / ralé* (illegible) Buffon 774 / Exp. Du Cap. Baudin / "Cette espèce a il rapporte par / ? Bonaparte pour la mienne / expedition". ZMO-GalOis 5: 13578 / 13 doubles / *Hypotaenidia striatus* Gm. / Voy. Terres Australes / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Ralliformes et Gruiformes (Rallides doubles): 13 / 13570 / *Hypotania striata* (L.) / ad. / Asie austral / Péron et Lesueur.

Individual II

New label: NMW 4.583 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.23]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexan-

dre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 91: *Rallus / Nouv. Holl. / R. torquatus / 1 / 1*. Label: 1815 XXXVII (n 136) / *Rallus pectoralis Cuv. / Von Dufresne gkft. / Neu Holland*. This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds that arrived in NMW in 1815 and was purchased from Louis Dufresne.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 13577 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 5: 13577 / 15 doubles / *Hypotaenidia striatus Gm. / Voy. Terres Australes / an 11, N° 162*. Catalogue des Ralliformes et Gruiformes (Rallides doubles): 15 / 13577 / *Hypotoridia philippensis (L.) / ad. / Asie-Australe / Exp. Baudin*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Individual II (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 13581a is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 5: 13581a / 16 double / *Hypotaenidia philippensis / Java / Leschenault an 11 / Exp. Du Capitaine Baudin*. Cat-

alogue des Ralliformes et Gruiformes (Rallides doubles): 16 / 13581a / *Hypotoridia philippensis (L.) / ad. / Asie-Australe / Cap. Baudin N° 774*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 46: *Rallus Philippensis, Le Râle rayé de la N^{lle} Hollande, B. PL 774*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Individual II (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.97 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 90: 97 / *Rallus philippensis / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with MNHN in 1815.

Individual III (lost)

One Buff-banded Rail was donated to Charles-François Brisseau de Mirbel and subsequently to Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais and ended up in Château de Malmaison in August/September 1803.

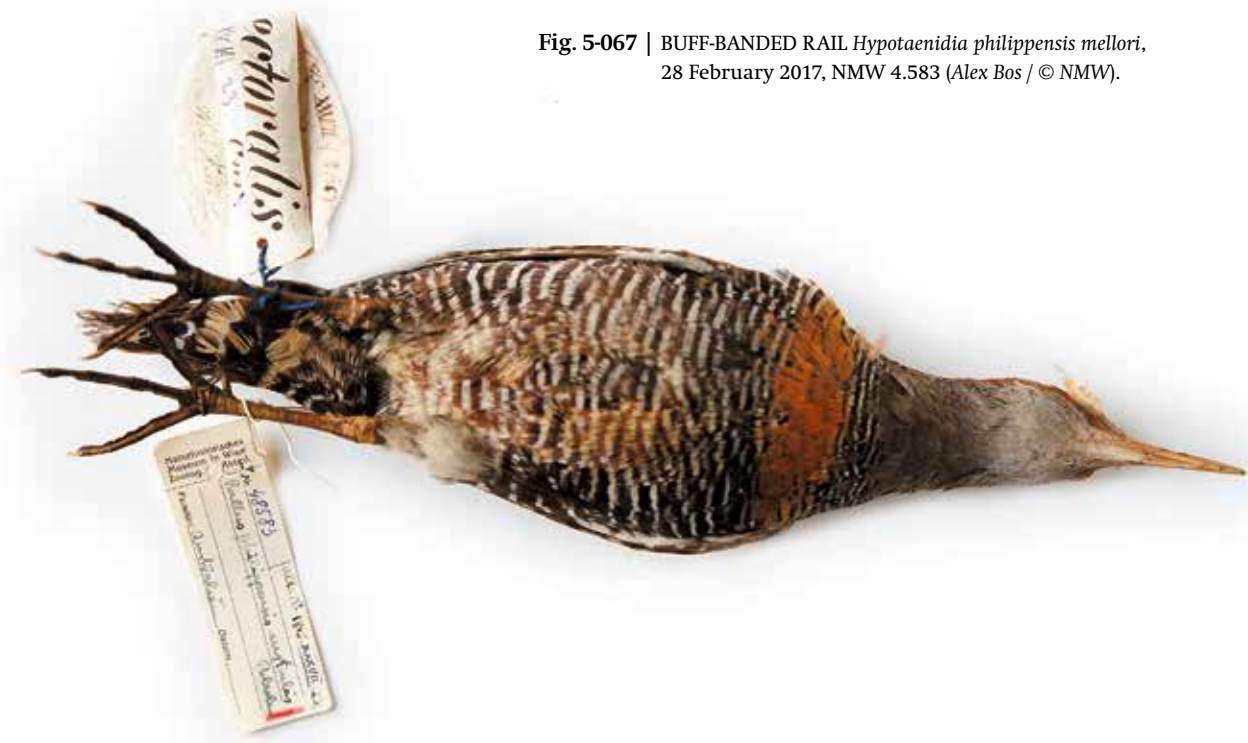


Fig. 5-067 | BUFF-BANDED RAIL *Hypotaenidia philippensis mellori*, 28 February 2017, NMW 4.583 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Australian Crane

Australia (11)

Porzana fluminea *

Individuals 1, 1

Porzana fluminea Gould, 1843, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 139 – New South Wales.*Rallus novæ-hollandiæ* Pucheran, 1851, *Revue Mag. Zool.*: 278-279 – Novæ-Hollandiæ = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The relevant passage in the synonym description is: *Rallus Novæ-Hollandiæ*. — *Ce Raie, qui, comme le précédent, provient de l'expédition de Péron et Lesueur.*

The 'old' (unlabeled) adult bird present in Abbeville may be originating from the Baudin expedition.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-534 [MNHN A.C. 13616].

Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit:

Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: (sticker) *Asie Australe C^{te} le Nat^{te} / Expedit. Du Cap^{te} Baudin / an 11 / Cuvier / N.H. M. Lesueur. 1. R. novæ / hollandiæ Cuv. / ~~Gould~~ / Porzana fluminea / (illegible) / Gould. Tag: 13677. Label: *Le râle austral / Rallus novæ hollandiæ, Cuv. / du Voyage aux Terres Australes. ZMO-GalOis 5: 13616 / x / Porzana novæ hollandiæ Cuv. Type / Voy aux terre Australes / an XI. Catalogue des Ralliformes et Gruiformes: -.**

Fig. 5-068 | AUSTRALIAN CRAKE *Porzana fluminea*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-534 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).





Fig. 5-069 | PURPLE SWAMPHEN *Porphyrio porphyria melanotus*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-458 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Purple Swamphen

Australia (11)

Porphyrio porphyria melanotus **

Individuals 4, 1

Porphyrio melanotus Temminck, 1820, *Manuel d'ornithologie* 2: 701 – New South Wales = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (this dissertation).

Porphyrio cyanocephalus Vieillot, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 28: 28 – no locality = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (this dissertation).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 260) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 65) (Hindwood 1970: 30) and also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 261 & 262) (Hindwood 1970: 30).

Of the 3 live birds sent from Mauritius and Cape Town (Jouanin & Benoit 1997: 115, Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270), one arrived alive with Empress Josephine (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592) (this may be the male NMS_Z 1929.186.119). This bird was from Indonesia and donated in South Africa to the expedition. Mounted 30 November – 6 December 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13)

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-458 [MNHN A.C. 13666].

Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 533.

Original: Underside: (sticker) *Asie aust. Cvt^{le} Nat^{re} / Expedit. du Cap^{te} Baudin / au 11 / Porphyrio melanotus Tem.* Label: *Porphyrio cyanocephalus / (V.) / M. Péron Australie.* ZMO-Ga-IOis 5: 13666 / *Porphyrio cyanocephalus (V.) / N^{le} Hollande / Péron, an 11 (rapporte laborie).*

Dusky Moorhen

Timor (1)

Gallinula tenebrosa frontata

Individuals 1, 0

Gallinula frontata Wallace, 1863, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 35 - Buru.

The bird was mounted on 10 April 1805 (Jansen 2016b: 17).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 13691 is documented in: ZMO-Ga-IOis 5: 13691 / 108 doubles / *Gallinula chloropus (L.)*

/ *Australie Timor / Maugé / Sortie N° 2, 1935. Catalogue des Ralliformes et Gruiformes (Rallides doubles): 108 / 13691 / Gallinula chloropus chloropus (L.) / Timor / M. Maugé / Sortie N° 2 1935.* It was sent to the museum in Washington (USNM); the specimen is no longer present (Brain Schmidt *in litt.* 31 October 2016).

Rallidae

ssp

Individuals 2, 0

Two live birds were shipped from Mauritius with *Le Naturaliste* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270) although it is unknown which species is involved as no native rails occur in Mauritius.

Individual I (lost)

One bird was sent to Milan, Pavia or Bolgona on 12 October 1812. It is unknown to which collection or if the specimen still survives.



Fig. 5-070 | SOUTHERN BLACK BUSTARD *Afrotis atra*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-447 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Southern Black Bustard

South Africa (s-a)

Afrotis atra

Individuals 2, 1

Otis atra Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat. ed.12* (1): 264 - Ethiopia = Cape of Good Hope, *vide* Peters, 1934, *Birds of the World II*: 222.

The specimens were mounted between 15-21 November 1804 and another between 13-20 December 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 16-17). Noted as two birds from one species of *Otis* from the Cape (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21005 & 21036 and on the two lists contained in the MNHN).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-447 [MNHN A.C. 12808].
Locality: near Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa (33° 55' 31" S, 18° 25' 26" E). Date: between 3 and 24

January 1804. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.
Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*.
Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: (large sticker) (~~illegible crossed~~) *Cap du B.E. / raporte pour pervinet te / Sueve au l'ou 12 / Le Géographe / Otis atra / ♂ / 147 pl 79. / Duf. Label: Petite Outarde Noire / Afrotis atra atra / (L.) / Péron et Lesueur Afrique aust. ZMO-Ga-IOis 4: 12808 / 102 / Afrotis atra L / ♂ / Cap Bonne Esperance / Péron et Lesueur an XII N° 147. Catalogue des Ralliformes et Gruiformes (Otidides): 102 / 12808 / Afrotis atra atra (L.) / ♂ ad. / Afrique aust. / Péron et Lesueur / an 12 - N° 147.*

Knysna Turaco

South Africa (s-a)

Tauraco c corythaiix

Individuals 1, 0

Spelectos Corythaiix Wagler, 1827, *Syst. Av.*: 1 - no locality = Cape of Good Hope, *vide* Peters, 1940, *Birds of the World IV*: 5.

The species was described by Wagler in 1827 using François Levaillant's description in his type description in *System Avium*. This bird was collected near Cape

Town, possibly by Lesueur, as part of the 16 birds collected there (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). Mounted 7-12 June 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 14).

Little Penguin

Australia (8)

Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae

Individuals 2, 1

Spheniscus Novæ Hollandiæ Stephens, 1826, in Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* 13 (1): 68 - Port Jackson, New South Wales.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°291) (Hindwood 1970: 31) from which they were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 6, N°1011).

We find information on penguins in the various manuscripts. In the list drafted by Louis Dufresne on 27 June 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036, N°6) two species and four birds were mentioned; in 1856 only a single bird was left. Two penguins were collected for François Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N°6)) in 'An XII', on King Island (N°4) (6-8 December 1802) and another bird in the Nuyts Archipelago (N°849) (5-11 February 1803). The King Island bird was most likely purchased from Daniel Cooper. Péron collected a single

egg on King Island (reg. N°31) (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002). Little Penguins were observed in the Nuyts Archipelago (Duyker 2006: 172). Stresemann (1951a) mentioned that the party came across some penguins on Preservation Island on 13 March 1802, however, no indications were given as to whether any were collected.

Mounted between 28 June and 4 July 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 15).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-459 [MNHN A.C. 14946].
Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected in Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature. Literature: Lesson 1831: 644.

Original: Underside: (illegible) / *Eudyptula minor* / (Forst.) / N.G. N°38. Label: Petit Manchot / *Eudyptula minor* / (Forst.) / Tasmania. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14946 / 38 / *Eudyptula minor*, Forst. / Tasmania / Maugé an XI. Catalogue des Palmipedes: 38 / 14946 / *Eudyptula minor* (Forst.) / ad. / Tasmania / Capit^e Baudin.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 35: *Aptenodyta minor*, *Le Petit Manchot*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1855' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual II (lost)

A bird was donated to Alexandre Brogniart / André Thouin in 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21038, MNHN Ms 1796-1803: 80, Dufresne Travaux: 84).



Fig. 5-071 | LITTLE PENGUIN *Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-459 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Jackass Penguin

South Africa (s-a)

Spheniscus demersus

Individuals 2, 0

Diomedea demersa Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed. 10* (1): 132 – no locality = Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, *vide* Mayr & Cottrell, 1979, *Birds of the World I*: 133.

This South African species had already been known for some time (Rookmaker 1989: 308). For the Baudin expedition, references have been found in the taxidermy reports by Louis Dufresne to the board of the MNHN. He reports mounting a specimen between 28 June and 4 July 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 19003, Jansen 2016b: 15).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne

Ms 1818, 35: *Demersa / Le manchot de Cap / Male*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 ‘destroyed in November 1892’ confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 35: *Demersa / Le manchot de Cap / female / Buff. P.e. 1005*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 ‘destroyed in 1855’ confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Wilson’s Storm-petrel

Kupang – Bruny Island

Oceanites oceanicus ssp.

Individuals 1, 0

One bird was reported on 24 November 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79060Ar) (most likely Peron’s N°2166 in Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002) and another between Timor and Mauritius (Jangoux 2005: 10).

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 168) and in Temminck (1807: 188 N° 832) as *Procellaria pellagica* however, no specimen is present (Temminck made reference to Buffon (1785 (17): 476) and this plate shows a Wilson’s Storm-petrel).

White-bellied Storm-petrel

Australia (c. 8)

Fregatta g. grallaria *

Individuals 3, 1

Procellaria grallaria Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 25*: 418 – Les Mers Australie [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1927, *Syst. Avium Australasianarum*: 109] = south of the Great Australian Bight area, South Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Berlioz 1929: 61, van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 70, Voisin *et al.* 1997: 765.

This specimen was collected on 8 January 1802, described as “*Procellaria Fregatoides*” and compared with ‘*Procellaria fregata* (Lin.)’ (= White-faced Storm-petrel *Pelagodroma marina*, but with black legs and white belly (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79060b) (Jangoux 2005: 14).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-261 [MNHN A.C. 14380].
Locality: south of the Great Australian Bight area, South Australia (33° 0' 0" S, 130° 0' 0" E). Date: 8 January 1802. Legit: unknown collector. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Asie australe Corvée le Natura / Exp de*

Cap. Baudin / P. grallaria (Vieillot) Type / Fregatta grallaria / 14380 / 90 N.C. N° 23. Label: Petrel a ventre blanc / Fregatta grallaria / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Australie (2 labels). ZMO-GalOis 5: 14380 / Fregatta grallaria V. / Procellaria grallaria V. type / Mer de Sud / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Procellariens: 90 N.c. 23 / 14380 / Fregatta grallaria (type) (V.) / Australie / Expedition Baudin. an XII.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 36: *Procellaria grallaria, Le Petrel echasse, male, N^{lle} Hollande*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 ‘destroyed in December 1906’ confirms that the specimen is no longer present.



Fig. 5-072 | WHITE-BELLIED STORM-PETREL *Fregetta g. grallaria*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-261 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Individual II (lost)

A single bird was sent to Rouen from MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de

Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Wandering / Tristan Albatros Tenerife - Mauritius

Diomedea exulans / *dabbena* Individuals 2, 0

Diomedea spadicea Péron, 1803, Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79070 – Southwest of Tasmania.

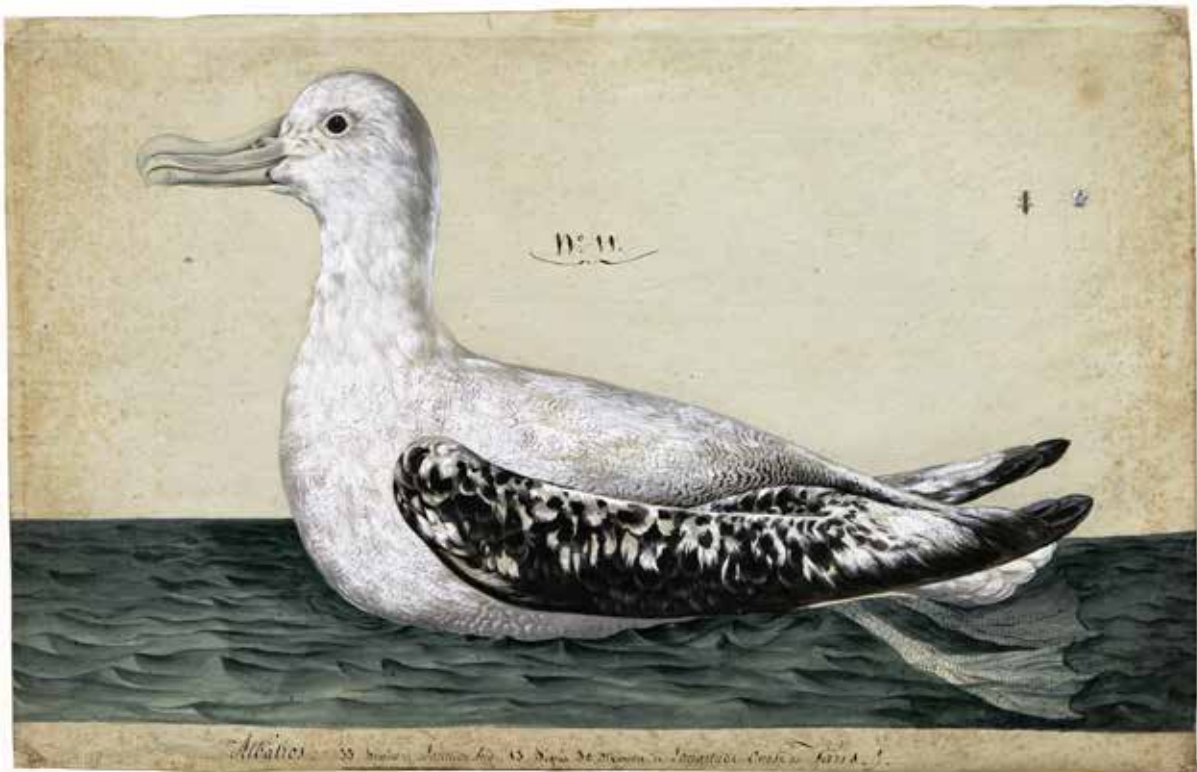
Dumont killed several albatrosses between 10 and 15 December 1800 but all specimens have vanished (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 49-50). Commander Baudin mentions a sighting in his diary at 14 January 1801, and from this sighting he notes that it was shot and skinned by Maugé, and its flesh was eaten (Baudin 1974: 74) (contra Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 50 who mention 20 January, but the English have not converted the Republican date accurately). This albatross was dissected and analyzed by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79089-1Ar-Fv, 79089-1j-2v, 19090Ar-b) (Jansen 2018a). On 22 January 1801 sev-

eral albatrosses were seen (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 51). One 'grey' female albatrosses was collected on 14 February 1801 (Baudin 1974: 96) and skinned by Maugé. Two 'white-backed and belly' and one 'grey' albatross was collected on 16 February 1802. Maugé skinned two specimens (both 'varieties'), and Péron was dissecting one specimen and obtained the skeleton (Baudin 1974: 98, Barwell 2010). A "Diomedea spadicea" (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79070) was collected on 7 January 1802 (Jangoux 2005: 14) while Baudin only mentions petrels on this day (Baudin 1974: 296).



Fig. 5-073 | WANDERING ALBATROSS / TRISTAN *Diomedea exulans* / *dabbena*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79045).

Fig. 5-074 | WANDERING ALBATROSS / TRISTAN *Diomedea exulans* / *dabbena*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79046).



In the list drafted by Louis Dufresne on 27 June 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036), three species and five individuals were noted. By 1856, only a single bird was present. A 'grande albatros' was taken by Dufresne for his private collection in September/October 1803, as documented in one of his taxidermy progress books kept in the laboratory of the MNHN. A brown albatross was exchanged with Temminck on 25 October 1811 and might be a bird from the Baudin expedition.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79045 en 79046).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1810.XXIII.14 is documented on page 70: 14 / *Diomedea exulans* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of an exchange of 27 birds (23 species) with the MNHN in 1810.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 35: *Diomedea exulans* / *Le Grand Albatros*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Sooty Albatross Tenerife - Mauritius

Phoebastria fusca
Individuals 3, 0

Phoebastria fusca Hilsenberg, 1822, in Froriep, *Notizen* 3: 74 – Mozambique Channel.

In the list drafted by Louis Dufresne on 27 June 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036): 3 species and 5 individuals are listed. Lesson (1831: 609) mentioned at least one Baudin albatross. One was mounted in the week of 18-25 July 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 12) and two in the week of 8-15 August 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 15).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 14332 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 5: 14332 / *Diomedea fuliginosa*, Gm. / *Mers Australis* / Péron et Lesueur, an 11 / *Sortie* 1882 N° 10. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1882' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Atlantic / Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross Tenerife - Mauritius

Thalassarche chlororhynchus / *carteri*
Individuals 0, 0

The bird mentioned by Dufresne in 1818 in his catalogue on page 35 might be from the Baudin expedition.

Northern / Southern Giant Petrel Australia (2-3)

Macronectes halli / *giganteus*
Individuals 1, 0

A "Black Giant Petrel with yellow beak" was collected by Levillain on 12 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008CF) and one was skinned on 24 July 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008EG). Known Giant Petrels were mounted in the week of 18-25 July and 27 October-2 November 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 12-13). One "grande Petrel noir" was taken by Dufresne for his private collection in September/October 1803 and is documented in one of his taxidermy progress books in the laboratory of the MNHN.

Individual I (lost)

A single bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Cape Petrel
Australia (2-3)

Daption capense australe
Individuals 4, 1

Daption capense australe Mathews, 1913c, *Austral Avian Rec.* 1: 187 — New Zealand.

One specimen was caught on 13 May 1801 (Baudin 1974: 146-147), 4 on 17 May (Baudin 1974: 148) and 7 more were collected on 18 May 1801 (Baudin 1974: 149), all midway between Mauritius and Western Australia (roughly 33 41 S, 79 16 W). On 29 May 1801, two more birds were captured (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 44). In the journal by Hyacinthe de Bougainville (Archives Nationales 155/AP6) one was taken with fish-lines on 17 May 1801. Another was collected by Levillain on *Le Naturaliste* between 8-12 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008CE) and eaten on 12 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008CF). He prepared four skins on 24 July 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008EG). Péron dissected a Cape Petrel (Jangoux 2005: 2) and other individuals were collected (Jangoux 2005: 12). One was collected on 1 December 1801 between Timor and Tasmania (Collec-

tion Lesueur, MHNH 79060Aa, 79060Av).

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79047).

Individual I

New label: MLC.2010.0.260. Locality: Rottneest Island or at the mouth of Swan River, Western Australia, Australia (32° 0' 7.2" S, 115° 31' 1.2" E or 32° 4' 25" S, 115° 42' 52" E). Date: between 14 and 28 June 1801. Legit: Stanislaus Levillain. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: -. **Original:** Underside: *Procellaria capensis*, Lin, *Lath / Petrel damier*, Buff. / *du voyage de m. Baudin / donné par m. Delalande*. Purchased by P.A. Delalande from É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire in 1803.

Fig. 5-075 | CAPE PETREL *Daption capense australe*

(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79047).





Fig. 5-076 | CAPE PETREL *Daption capense australe*, MLC.2010.0.260
(Christophe Gouraud / © MLC).

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 168) and Temminck (1807: 188 N° 773) as *Procellaria capensis*, from des Mers Australes (Male), no old or undated specimen present.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 36: *Procellaria capensis*, Le Petrel Damier, N^{le} Hollande. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual II (lost)

Individual NMW 1810.XXIII.13 is documented on page 70: 13 / *Procellaria capensis* / 1. This bird was part of an exchange of 27 birds (23 species) with the MNHN in 1810. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, on subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

White-chinned Petrel**Australia (1-1)***Procellaria aequinoctialis***Individuals 1, 0**

Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed. 10* (1): 132 - Cape of Good Hope = South Georgia, *vide* Dabbene, 1923, *Havero* 3: 5.

One specimen was collected on 31 December 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79060Av, 79060B), two birds were collected on 3-4 July 1801 by Levillain. The species is also mentioned in Jangoux (2005: 12-13).

Individual I (lost)

This bird sent to Turin on 12 October 1812, is no longer present.

Wedge-tailed Shearwater**Timor-Mauritius***Ardenna pacifica* ssp**Individuals 1, 1**

Procellaria pacifica Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat. ed. 13* (2): 560 - Pacifica = Kermadec Islands, *vide* Mathews, 1912a, *Birds Australia* 2: 80.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°280) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N°13) (Hind-

wood 1970: 30). They are in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°281) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N°10) (Hindwood 1970: 30).



Fig. 5-077 | WEDGE-TAILED SHEARWATER *Ardenna pacifica*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1929.186.88 (© NMS).

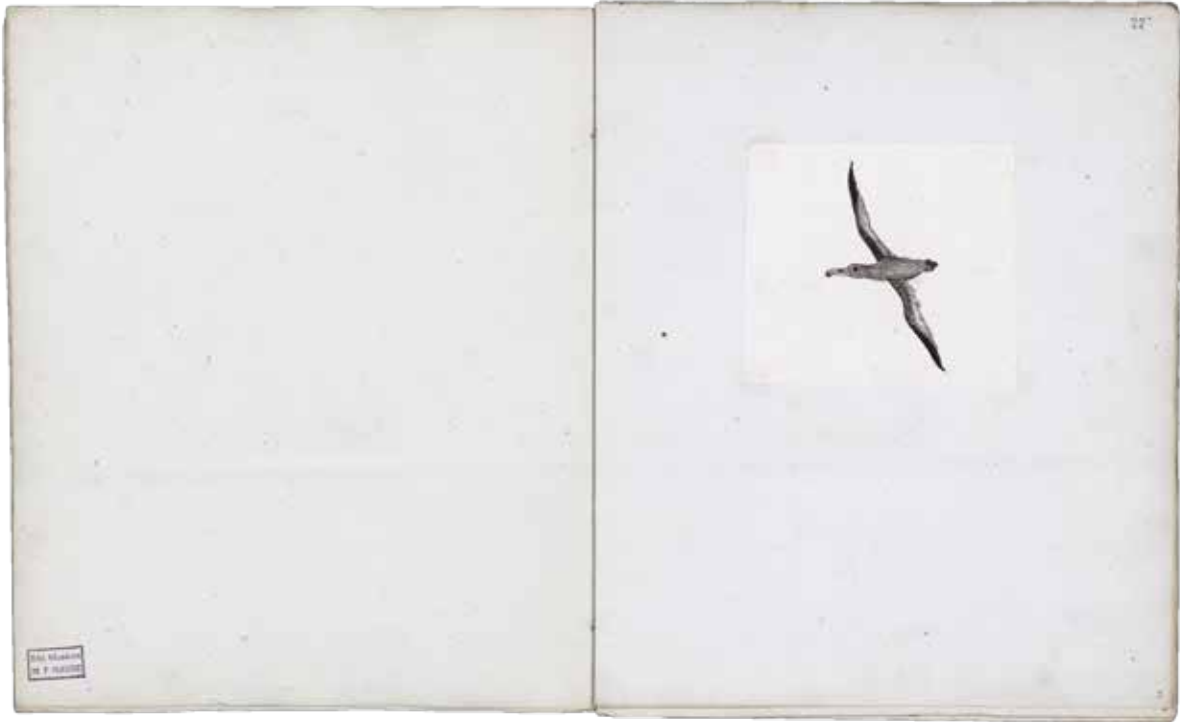


Fig. 5-078 | SHORT-TAILED SHEARWATER *Ardenna tenuirostris*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Levillain? 07010f).



Fig. 5-079 | BULWERS PETREL *Bulweria bulwerii*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, unknown artist, copy in 14032).

Individual I

New label: NMS_Z 1929.186.88. Locality: between Gulf of Carpentaria and Mauritius. Date: between 7 July and 7 August 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*.

Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 36: *Procellaria aquinoxialis*, *Le Petrel puffin brun*, *Isle de France*.

Short-tailed Shearwater

Australia (7)

Ardenna tenuirostris

Individuals 1, 0

Procellaria tenuirostris Temminck, 1835, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 99: pl. 587* — seas north of Japan and shores of Korea.

One specimen was registered by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 2)) as “*Procellaria pacifica* (Lin.)” and was collected on King Island between 8 and 27 December 1802 and is registered as specimen 2; an egg of the specimen was collected (N° 52).

Illustrated by (possibly) S. Levillain (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07010f).

Sooty Shearwater

Australia (7)

Ardenna grisea

Individuals 1, 0

Procellaria grisea J.F. Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat. ed. 13 (2): 564* – Hemisphaerio Australi inter 35° et 50° = New Zealand, *vide* Mathews, 1912a, *Birds Australia* 2: 95.

It is described in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79060b as *Procellaria grisea* and is also mentioned by Jangoux (2005: 13).

Bulwers Petrel

Tenerife

Bulweria bulwerii

Individuals 1, 0

Procellaria Bulwerii Jardine & Selby, 1828, *Illus. Ornith. 4: 65* — Madeira.

A watercolor (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 14032) by an unknown artist is described as depicting a *Procellaria trojanus*.

Black-necked stork

Australia (11)

Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis

Individuals 1, 0

Mycteria Australis Shaw, 1800b, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 5: 33 – New Holland = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 229.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 228 & 229) (Hindwood 1970: 29) from which they were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 5, N° 835, 837).

Mounted between 3-9 November 1803 (Jansen 2016b). According to Wagler (Ciconia, 7), the bird was still present in the MNHN in 1827. According to Louis Dufresne (List 10, chapter 3.3) from Tahiti (sic).

Royal Spoonbill

Australia (11)

Platalea regia

Individuals 1, 0

Platalea regia Gould, 1838, *Syn. Birds Australia* 4: appendix 7 - eastern coast of New South Wales.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 14078 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 5: 14078 / *Platalea / Regia melanorhyncha* (Gould) / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / *Exp. Baudin an XI*. Catalogue

des Ciconuformes (doubles): 176 / 14078 / *Platalea regia* (Gould) / *ad. / Australie / Péron, an 11*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits. A single *Platalea* is listed in 1809 and again in 1856.

Australian Ibis

Australia (7)

Threskiornis m moluccus *

Individuals 4, 1

Ibis molucca Cuvier, 1829, *Regne Anim.* 1: 520, note – Moluccas.

The Ibis was collected on King Island and is documented in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, N° 117. It was mounted between 17-21 November 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13). When Cuvier described the species, he had a bird from Labillardière (arrived in 1816) (MNHN A.C. 14107) and this bird as his disposal. He is not clear how many birds he studied. So, both form part of the type series, and the Baudin birds was incorrectly labelled as from Inde.

Individual I

New label: Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.213 [ex-MNHN A.C. 14106]. Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original I: ZMO-GalOis 5: 14106 / 142 doubles / *Ibis bengale / I. macei* (Wagl.) / N^{le} Hollande Inde / *Exp. Baudin and 11*. Catalogue des Ciconuformes (doubles): 142 / 14106 *Threskiornis melanocephalus / imm. / Inde / Exp. Baudin and 11*. *Sortie 1931 (4) Nancy*. Went to Nancy.

Original II: Underside: *Ibis melanocephala* (L.) / *I. macei* (Wagl.) / *Maugé / Inde* et "*Exp. Baudin*. Label: *Ibis melanocephala / (L.) / I. Macei* (Wagl.) / *M. Maugé / Inde*.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 40: *Tantalus loculator, Le Couricara, B. Pl. 868, Nlle Hollande*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1855' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual II-III (lost)

Two birds were sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114).



Fig. 5-080 | AUSTRALIAN IBIS *Threskiornis m. moluccus*,
21 September 2016, Nancy 2013.0.213 (© Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy).

Lesueur donated 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28

December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Australasian Bittern

Australia (11)

Botaurus poiciloptilus
Individuals 1, 0

Ardea poiciloptila Wagler, 1827, *Syst. Avium*: Ardea N° 28, note – New South Wales.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 234) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N° 21) (Hindwood 1970: 29). Also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 235) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N° 2) (Hindwood 1970: 29).

The species was described by Johann Georg Wagler (1827) in *Systema Avium* (Ardea species 28), based on a

specimen present at the Linnean Society of Australia. The MNHN specimen was collected at Port Jackson (Lesson 1831: 572), while the expedition was staying there between 20 June and 18 November 1802.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 13994 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 5: 13993 / *Botaurus poiciloptilus* G.R. Gray / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / S. 1876 N° 15. It was registered as 1846.1205 when it was sent to Otago Museum, Otago, New Zealand (OMNZ). On requesting whether the specimen was still present, the answer was negative (Emma Burns *in litt.* 25 March 2014).



Fig. 5-081 | BLACK BITTERN *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-244 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Black Bittern**Timor (1)***Ixobrychus flavicollis australis* ***Individuals 1, 1**

Ardea australis Cuvier, 1831, in Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 8: 572 – no locality [Timor, *vide* Peters, 1931, *Birds of the World* I: 123] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 475. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 1992: 605, Jansen 2017e: 475.

The type description is: 8.° *Héron austral*; *Ardea australis*, Cuv., *Gal. de Paris. Brun-roux, devant du cou noir bordé de fauve; ventre roux brun flammé de brun. Du voyage de Peron.*

Two birds (M+F) are documented in Temminck (1803-04: 196) and Temminck (1807: 168, 256-257, N° 352). In the latter as *Le Crabier noir à cou tacheté du bengale (Male et Femelle) - non decrit* (Hartlaub 1849: 5-6).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-244 [MNHN A.C. 13960].
Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Teng-

gara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature.

Original: Underside: *Exp. Baudin / Ardea flavicollis (Lath.) / A. australis (Cuv.) type / Exp Baudin / 13960 N.C. N° 219.* Label: no longer present. ZMO-GalOis 5: 13960 / *Ardea flavicollis (Lath.) / Ardea bilineata (Cuv.) type / Voy aux terres Australes / Exp. Baudin an XI. Catalogue des Ciconuformes: 219 / 13960 / Dupetor flavicollis / = Ardea bilineata (Cuv.) Pucheran / Type / juv. / Java / Exp. Baudin (an 11).*

Rufous Night-heron**Australia (11)***Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* ****Individuals 9, 5**

Ardea Novæ-Hollandiæ Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 14:* 436 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia:* 83] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 1996: 601-604.

Ardea australasiae Vieillot, 1823, *Enc. Meth.* 3: 1130 - Australasiae = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 1996: 601-604.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 231, 233) (Hindwood 1970: 29). They are also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 232) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N° 31) (Hindwood 1970: 29).

Two birds collected by George Caley ended up in Liverpool (LIVCM D2766 & 2767).

The relevant part in the type description is: *J'ai encore vu d'autres individus, du même pays, au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle.*

The relevant line in the synonym description is: *On conserve au Muséum d'histoire naturelle plusieurs Bihoreaux de la Nouvelle Hollande.*

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-251 [MNHN A.C. 14015].
Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date:

between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 571, Pucheran 1851: 565-566.

Original: Underside: 1. – (*sticker 1*) *Asie aust. C^{te} le Nat^{te} / expedit. Du Cap^m Baudin / an XI / N.H. par Lesueur.* 2. – (*sticker 2*) *Bihoreau de la N^{ole} Hollande / Ardea-novæ-hollandiæ australasiae / Vieill. Nouv. Dict / d'hist. nat 1817 il a achappe une erreur / dans le texte. On a dit gris pour la couleur / du does et des cotes de col. Type de Vieillot.* 3. – *Nycticorax caledonicus Australasiana / 14015 / N.C. N° 127 / 4. – Bihoreau cannelle / Nycticorax caledonicus (Gm.) A. australasiana (type de Vieillot) / M. Péron. Australie. Label: Bihoreau cannelle / Nycticorax caledonicus / (G m) / A. australasiana (Type de Vieillot) / M Péron. Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14015 / Nycticorax caledonicus (Gm.) / Ardea australasiana (Vieil.) (T.) / N^{ole} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur Cap Baudin an XI. Catalogue des Ciconuformes: 127 / 14015 / Nycticorax c. caledonicus (Gm.) / = Ardea australasiana (Vieil.) / Type / ad. / Nouvelle Hollande / Péron et Lesueur (Exp. Baudin) an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-252 [MNHN A.C. 14016].



Fig. 5-082 | RUFOUS NIGHT-HERON *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-251 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-083 | RUFOUS NIGHT-HERON *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-252 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).





Fig. 5-084 | RUFIOUS NIGHT-HERON *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-253 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-085 | RUFIOUS NIGHT-HERON *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-254 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature. Literature: Lesson 1831: 571, Pucheran 1851: 565-566.

Original: Underside: *Nycticorax caledonicus*, Gm. / *A. australasiana* (V.) Type / Péron et Lesueur / exp. Du C^{ne} Baudin / d'Australie / 14016 / 1. Bihoreau cannelle / *Nycticorax caledonicus* (Gm.) (a. australasiana – type de Vieil.) / Mr. Péron – Australie / N.c. N° 128. Label: Bihoreau cannelle / *Nycticorax caledonicus* / (G m) / *A. australasiana* (Type de Vieillot) / M Péron. Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14016 / *Nycticorax caledonicus* (Gm.) / *Ardea australasiana* (Vieil.) (T.) / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur Cap Baudin an XI. Catalogue des Ciconuformes: 128 / 14016 / *Nycticorax c. caledonicus* (Gm.) / = *Ardea australasiana* (Vieill.) / Type / imm. / Nouvelle Hollande / Péron et Lesueur (Exp. Baudin) an 11.

Individual III

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-253 [MNHN A.C. 14014]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 571, Pucheran 1851: 565-566.

Original: Underside: heron de la N^{le} Hollande / *Ardea novae hollandiae* Vieill. / (illegible) glisse une erreur dans (illegible) *Nycticorax caledonicus* (Gould) / *A. australasiana* (V.) Type / N.C. 126 / 14014 / Bihoreau cannelle / *Nycticorax caledonicus* / *A. australasiana* (Type Vieil.) / M Péron – Australie. Label: Bihoreau cannelle / *Nycticorax caledonicus* / (G m) / *A. australasiana* (Type de Vieillot) / M Péron. Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14014 / *Nycticorax caledonicus* (Gm.) / = *Ardea australasiana* (Vieil.) (T.) / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Cap Baudin an XI. Catalogue des Ciconuformes: 126 / 14014 / *Nycticorax c. caledonicus* (Gm.) / = *Ardea australasiana* (Vieill.) / Type / ad. / Nouvelle Hollande / Péron et Lesueur (Exp. Baudin) an 11.

Individual IV

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-254 [MNHN A.C. 14017]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France

with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature. Literature: Lesson 1831: 571, Pucheran 1851: 565-566.

Original: Underside: *Nycticorax caledonicus*, Gm. / *A. australasiana* (V.) Type / jeune de l'annee / Exp. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / 14017 N.C. N° 129 / Bihoreau cannelle / *Nycticorax caledonicus* / (Gm.) / *A. australasiana* (Type de Vieillot) / M Péron. Australie. Label: Bihoreau cannelle / *Nycticorax caledonicus* / (G m) / *A. australasiana* (Type de Vieillot) / M Péron. Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14017 / *Nycticorax caledonicus* (Gm.) / *Ardea australasiana* (Vieil.) (T.) / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Ciconuformes: 129 / 14017 / *Nycticorax c. caledonicus* (Gm.) / = *Ardea australasiana* (Vieill.) / Type / imm. / Nouvelle Hollande / Péron et Lesueur (Exp. Baudin) an 11.

Individual V

New label: NMW 47.446 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.252]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 95: 252 / *Birhoreau de la Nouv. Holl. / Ardea caledonica* / 1 / 1. Label: 64 / *Ardea / Bihoreau de la nouv. Hollande. dur Paris 1815 Delalande 48 FR*. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds that arrived in 1815. This shipment was purchased from Lalande.

Individual I-II (not found)

Two birds were sent from the MNHN to P.A. Delalande in 1804.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 41: *Ardea caledonica*, *Le Birhoreau de la N^{le} Caledonie*, N^{le} Hollande. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in November 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual II (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 93) and Temminck (1807: 167 N° 357 male), as *Ardea caledonia* however, the specimen could not be positively identified.



Cattle Egret
Timor (1)

Bubulcus ibis coromandus
Individuals 1, 1

Cancroma Coromanda Boddaert, 1783, *Table Planches Enlum.*: 54 – no locality = Coromandel, *vide* Mayr & Cottrell, 1979, *Birds of the World* 1: 211.

Individual I

New label: MNHN A.C. 13939. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Peron et Lesueur / *Ardea rassata* / *Bubulcys coromandas* Bodd. / 19939. Label: not present. ZMO-GalOis 5: 13939 / *Ardea coromanda* / *Iles Malaises (Timor?)* / Péron et Lesueur *Exp. Baudin an XI. Catalogue des Ciconuformes (doubles): 71 / 13939 / Bubulcus ibis coromandus (Bodd.) / ad. / Timor / Exp. Baudin (Péron et Lesueur an 11).*



Fig. 5-087 | CATTLE EGRET *Bubulcus ibis coromandus*,
21 March 2017, MNHN A.C. 13939
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-088 | GREY HERON *Ardea cinerea*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79044).

Grey Heron

Tenerife

Ardea c cinerea

Individuals 1, 0

Ardea cinerea Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed. 10* (1): 143 – no locality = Sweden, *vide* Hartert, 1920, *Vogel Pal. Fauna* 1: 1229.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79044).

1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April

White-necked Heron

Australia (1-1)

Ardea pacifica

Individuals 1, 1

Ardea pacifica Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: lxx – Nova Hollandia.

Is this the beautiful heron collected by Levillain (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008FE)?

France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♂.

Individual I

New label: RMNH.AVES.233240. Locality: Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (25° 50' 0" S, 113° 5' 0" E). Date: between 16 July and 5 September 1801. Legit: Stanislaus Levillain. Remark: arrived in

Original: The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 146) and Temminck (1807: 168, 255, N°993), *Le Heron Bularagan de la Nouvelle Hollande – non decrit* (Hartlaub 1849: 5-6). However, due to closure of Naturalis, the specimen could not be accessed.

Great White Egret

Timor (1)

Ardea alba modesta *

Individuals 1, 0

Ardea modesta J.E. Gray, 1831, *Zool. Misc.* 1: 19-20 – India.

Ardea timoriensis Cuvier, 1831, in Lesson 1831, *Traité d'Orn.*: 575 – Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 475.

The synonym description is: *Héron de Lesueur; Ardea timoriensis*, Cuv., *Gal. de Paris. Blanc: berc corné, tarsi grêles,*

noirs, narines courtes. De Timor (Lesueur). One was collected in Timor by Lesueur (Lesson 1831: 575).

White-faced Heron

Australia (10)

Egretta n novaehollandiae

Individuals 3, 0

Ardea novæ Hollandiæ Latham, 1790, *Index Orn.* 2: 701 – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 231.

Ardea Banksiana Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur, MHNH* 79123 – Furneaux Islands.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK,

N°238) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State

Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 85) (Hindwood 1970: 29) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 6, N° 854).

A specimen with no specific collecting locality was sold to Vienna (NMW 12.280) by the Lever Museum. Another specimen, documented as 1806.II.44, is no longer present; this specimen predates the sale by the Lever Museum.

A bird mentioned by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) was collected in Bass Strait (N° 35).

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 139) and in Temminck (1807: 166 N° 64), as *Ardea novæ Hollandiæ*, however, no specimen could be located.

Individual II (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 13901 is documented in: ZMO-Ga-IOis 5: 13901 / ~~Herodias~~ *Ardea novaehollandiæ* / N^o Hollande / Péron Exp. Baudin an XI / sortie 1883 N° 3. It was sent to the Museum musée de la Prinerie, Verdun, but both storage conditions and fires during WW I caused the ruin and disappearance of all specimens, including the White-faced Heron (Marion Stef, *in litt.* 20 April 2017).

Individual III (lost)

Two birds were sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Pacific Reef-egret

Australia (1-1)

Egretta s sacra

Individuals 1, 1

Ardea sacra J.F. Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. ed. 13 (2): 640-641 – Tahiti.



Individual I

New label: MLC.2010.0.97. Locality: Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (25° 50' 0" S, 113° 5' 0" E). Date: between 16 July and 5 September 1801. Legit: Stanislaus Leveillain. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: Grey morph.

Original: Underside: *ardea jugularis*, Wagler / *ardea Mataouk* _ Vieill. [Vieillot] / *ardea caerulea* Lath. var. B / *du voyage de m. Baudin*.

Fig. 5-089 | PACIFIC REEF-EGRET *Egretta s sacra*, MLC.2010.0.97 (Christophe Gouraud / © MLC).

Heron

ssp
Individuals 1, 0

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne

Ms 1818, 42: *Ardea*, héron, esp N^o de l'Asie Australe. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Australian Pelican**Australia (10)***Pelecanus conspicillatus* ***Individuals 1, 1**

Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck, 1824, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 47*: pl. 276 – Australia [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 244] = undisclosed site in the Bass Strait, Tasmania (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Berlioz 1929: 66, Voisin 1992: 170.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°292) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°90) (Hindwood 1970: 31). In 1697, the first Australian record was noted (Whitley 1970: 66).

From the Lever Museum sale, a specimen ended up in the NMW (NMW 1806.III.159), but could not be located during in recent searches.

Louis Dufresne lists a single bird on 27 June 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036). However, François Péron lists two Pelicans; (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, (N° 335), 79073R, V.) from Kangaroo Island (6 January - 1 February 1803) and a bird from the Nuyts Archipelago (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 851)) (10 February 1803) (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 65010). Péron named both birds *Pelecanus onocrotalus*. Levillain mentions the species in *Geographie*

Bay (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008FE) and according to Stresemann (1951a) the type was collected on the Swan River in July 1802. It was mounted between 3-9 November 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13)

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-1129 [MNHN A.C. 14162]. Locality: undisclosed site in the Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia (40° 0' 0" S, 146° 0' 0" E). Date: between 8 March and 18 April 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur or Pierre-Bernard Milius. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: 1. . - (*odd sized sticker*) *Pelican a lunettes de la / Nouvelle Hollande an 11 / Cpt Baudin. 2. - Pelecanus / conspillatus / jeune / Coll. 276 / Type de l' espece et / de la planche*. Label: not present anymore. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14162 / 23 / *Pelecanus conspicillatus* (Tem.) Type / N°e Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an 11. ♂ / Timor / Maugé. Catalogue des Totipalmes (doubles): 23 / 14162 / *Pelecanus conspicillatus* Temm. Type / imm / Australie / Exp. Baudin Péron et Lesueur.



Fig. 5-090 | AUSTRALIAN PELICAN *Pelecanus conspicillatus*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-1129 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-091 | GREAT FRIGATEBIRD *Fregata m minor*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-476 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Great Frigatebird

Timor (1)

Fregata m minor

Individuals 1, 1

Pelecanus minor J.F. Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13 (2): 572 – Tropics = Christmas Island, *vide* Lowe, 1924, *Novit. Zool.* 31: 206.

In the list drafted by Louis Dufresne on 27 June 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036), a single bird is mentioned. Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002) lists two birds: the first collected in Northern Australian waters by mid-June 1803 (N° 2098), the second bird collected between Australia and Mauritius between mid-June and 7 July 1803 (N° 2150). The single bird in the Parisian Museum was mounted by Louis Dufresne in July 1803 (notes archives MNHN (N° 49). A bird was mounted in the week of 1-7 September 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13)

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-476 [MNHN A.C. 14211].

Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Tachypterus Aquila* (L.) / var. *minor* / Timor / Par M. Maugé / 14211 / *Tachypterus Aquila* / var. *minor* (L.). Label: *Tachypterus Aquila* / var. *minor* (L.) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14211 / *Tachypterus Aquila* G.R. Gr. / ♂ / Timor / Maugé. Catalogue des Totipalmes: 214 (N.C. 1d) / 14211 / *Tachypterus aquila* / Timor / Maugé. Catalogue des Totipalmes (doubles): 1 / 14.211 / (214) / *Fregata aquila* (L.) / ♂ ad / Timor / M. Maugé.

Australian Gannet

Australia (9)

Morus serrator

Individuals 1, 0

Sula australis Gould, 1841, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 177 – Tasmania.

Sula suawensis Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79072Cv – Tasmania.

Sula diemensis Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79072Dr – Tasmania.

Sula foux Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79072Dv – Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 293) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 91) (Hindwood 1970: 31).

A specimen from Botany Bay ended up in the NMW (NMW 1806.III.165) following the auction of specimens from the Lever Museum, but it is no longer present.

Three Gannets were collected on Maria Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79072Dr, Dv, E). Plombey *et al.* (1990: 24) cited François Péron's observation on Maria

Island and they mention *Sula diemensis*, the name given to the species by Péron. The species was also observed in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and was described by Jangoux (2005: 8, 16). It is mentioned in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003 as having been collected King Island (N° 105). A bird was mounted between 8-14 December 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13). Observed or collected at Geographe Bay (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 36: *Piscator*, *Le Fou Blanc*, N^o Hollande. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Red-footed Booby
Timor-Mauritius

Sula sula rubripes
Individuals 1, 0

Sula rubripes Gould, 1838, *Birds Aust.* 4: app. 7 - New South Wales = Raine Island, Northern Queensland, *vide* Mathews, 1915, *Birds Australia* 4: 210.

The pale morph of 20 July 1803 (2) (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79072Bv, 79072Cr) was filed as *Sula alba erythropus* and labelled as N° 2167 and N° 2168 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002) and collected between Australia and Mauritius.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 14207 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 5: 14207 / *Sula candida* Briss. / *Voy. Aux terres Australie / an 11. Reforme 1885, N° 1*. It was destroyed in January 1885 and is mentioned in the exit catalogue as *Sula piscatrix* and as a synonym for *Sula candida*.

Brown Booby
Timor-Mauritius

Sula leucogaster plotus
Individuals 2, 0

Pelecanus plotus J.R. Forster, 1844, *Descr. Anim. ed. Licht.* 18 (14): 278 - near New Caledonia.
Sula whytensis Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79072Br, Cr, 79121 - Australia.

At least two specimens are labelled “*Sula whytensis*” and collected in ‘northern Australia’ (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N°s 1448 and 1451) 79121, 79072Br, CR). In his journal, Ravelet (the ship’s doctor) also mentions a “*Sula nigra*” twice as having been collected in December 1803 (most likely the birds just mentioned).

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l’Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Booby
Timor-Mauritius

Sula ssp
Individuals 4, 0

A ‘Gannet’ (they don’t occur here in this part of Australia) was collected on 15 November 1801 between Timor and Tasmania (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79120, 79122), possibly this was a Masked Booby *Sula dactylatra*.

There were at least 3 birds (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79072Br, Bv, Cr, Cv) labelled as *Sula indeterminata* and labelled as N° 2042, 2060, 2066 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002) from ‘northern’ Australia.

Little Pied Cormorant**Australia (1-1)***Microcarbo m melanoleucos* ****Individuals 1, 1**

Hydrococrax melanoleucos Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 8: 88 – Australasie [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 241] = Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Berlioz 1929: 65, Voisin 1992: 163-164.

Carbo dimidiatus Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 8: 604 – Nouvelle Hollande = Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Pucheran 1850: 537, Voisin 1992: 163-164.

One old specimen (±1806), from an unknown source, is present in NMW (NMW 49.551).

This specimen returned with *Le Naturaliste* and was prepared by Stanislas Levillain whose diary (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008) records that, while in Shark Bay on 24 July 1801 (collected on 23 July and skinned 24 July), he packed “one white-bellied Cormorant” (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008EG). Therefore, the type locality should be Shark Bay, Western Australia and its collection date in July 1801. This is one of two cormorants that arrived back with *Le Naturaliste*, the other being a Black-faced Cormorant.

Altogether three species of Cormorant, totalling eight birds, arrived back in France on the two ships that took part in the Baudin expedition (Louis Dufresne, 27 June 1804, Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036). Six of them were collected on the second leg of the journey and arrived with *Le Géographe* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002). Two of them arrived with *Le Naturaliste*: Black-faced Cormorant and Little Pied Cormorant were both marked as having arrived with *Le Naturaliste* (An XI).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-163 [MNHN A.C. 14275].

Locality: Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Aus-



Fig. 5-092 | LITTLE PIED CORMORANT *Microcarbo m melanoleucos*,
18 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-163 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

tralia, Australia (25° 50' 0" S, 113° 5' 0" E). Date: 23 July 1801. Legit: Stanislaus Levillain. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker 1) *Asie Aust. C^{me} le Nat^{re} / Exped. Du Cap^{re} Baudin / an XI / Prep. Par Le Villain / (illegible)*. 2. – (large sticker) *Pelecanus / melanoleucos / Vieillot / (type de l'espece)*. 3. – *Carbo dimidiatus / (type de MM Cuvier et Vieillot) 89.11. d'U.* 4. – *Phalacrocorax / melanoleucus Gould (Gould, / Austr. / 12e livraison)*. 5. – *Haliaeaus melanoleucus Bp / Consp. Av. (1857) t II p 177. / Hydrocorax melanoleucus Vieil.*

N.D. pl 5 t VIII, p 88. Label: Cormoran x bec janne / Phalacrocorax melanoleucus Vieill / = C. dimidiatus Type Cuv / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14275 / Haliceus melanoleucos Bp. / Phalacrocorax melanoleucos (V) / dimidiatus Cuv type / melanotus, V. Type / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Totipalmes: 178 (A.C. N° 68) / 14275 / Phalacrocorax melanoleucos (V) / dimidiatus (Cuv.) Type / Australia / Expedition Baudin. Catalogue des Totipalmes (doublets): Lab. 68 / 14275 / (178) / Phalacrocorax melanoleucos (Vieill.) Type / dimidiatus (Cuv) Type / d. / Australie / Exp. Baudin (P. et.L.).

Little Black Cormorant

Australia (7)

Carbo sulcirostris Brandt, 1837, *Bull. scient. imp. Sci. St. Petersb.* 3: 56-57 – Terres Australes = New South Wales, *fidé* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 240.

Carbo ater Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 8: 604 – De la baie des Chiens marins, Nouvelle Hollande = near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Pucheran 1850: 627-628, Berlioz 1929: 64-65.

Carbo graculus Temminck, 1820, *Man. d'Orn.* 2: 897 – no locality = near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 12-13.

Only known from an old specimen in NMW (NMW 13.504).

François Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002) listed four birds: two birds were collected on King Island (N° 99 (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) and N° 100 (*Phalacrocorax carbo brunneus*)) between 6-8 December 1802; one bird in Geographe Bay (N° 1236) (March 1803) and one at Shark Bay (reg. N° 1429) between 16 and 23 March 1803 – both identified as *Phalacrocorax carbo*. A completely black cormorant was reported by Péron on 9 April 1802 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 09016); it is also mentioned in Jangoux (2005: 16). Others reported are from the D'Entrecasteaux Channel on 22 December 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79061 (N° 99)) and another one in the Bass Strait on 20 May 1802 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79062).

In the MNHN catalogue a fourth specimen (*Phalacrocorax vigua*, ♂ immature (20. / (125)) from Australia is mentioned. It was collected on the Baudin expedition by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur and François Péron between 23 September 1803 and 22 September 1804 as indicated by its French Revolutionary Calendar date 'XI'. However, this bird lacks an MNHN number and is therefore omitted. It is also known as *vigua* which is a synonym for *olivaceus*, which occurs in Southern America.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2016-507 [MNHN A.C. 14248]. Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris **

Individuals 3, 3

King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Berlioz 1927.

Original: Underside: 1. – (large sticker) *Graculus ater* Less. *Trait. Orn / (1831) p. 604. Le nigraud jeune / (illegible crossed) / N^{le} Hollande an 12 / Par Péron et Lesueur / ♂*. Label: *Phalacrocorax ater / ♂ / 2. - ? Phal. Vigua (V.) (in pen, not printed) (Less.) / d'Amérique du Sud (in pen, not printed) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14248 / Graculus carbo ater Type Less brasiliensis (Gm) Glaucus carbo ater Type / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / S 1891 N° 11. Catalogue des Totipalmes: 125 / N.c.n. 20d / Phalacrocorax ater (type) Les. / ♂ / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XII.*

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.87047. Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 156) and Temminck (1807: 195 N° 769) as *Pelecanus graculus* coming from *Terres Australes* (male and female).

Individual III

New label: RMNH.AVES.87048. Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8



Fig. 5-093 | LITTLE BLACK CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2016-507 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-094 | LITTLE BLACK CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*,
23 January 2018, RMNH.AVES.87047
(Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).



Fig. 5-095 | LITTLE BLACK CORMORANT
Phalacrocorax sulcirostris,
18 February 2018, RMNH.AVES.87048
(Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).

and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 156) and Temminck (1807: 195 N° 769) as *Pelecanus graculus* coming from *Terres Australes* (male and female).

Black-faced Cormorant
Australia (10)

Phalacrocorax fuscescens *
Individuals 2, 1

Hydrocorax fuscescens Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 8*: 86 – Australasie [Tasmania, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 96] = undisclosed site in the Bass Strait, Tasmania (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Berlioz 1929: 65, Voisin 1992: 164.

One bird was described as ‘Cormorant’ and collected in the Bass Strait on 20 May 1802 (Collection Lesueur,

MNH 79062), this specimen was identified based on descriptions of its habitat, the description that it had ‘a



Fig. 5-096 | BLACK-FACED CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax fuscescens*,
18 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-167 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

white belly' and that it occurred along the coasts; Little Pied Cormorant occurs more inland and in estuaries. Possibly this species is the *Pelecanus carbo* (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002 (N° 336)) collected on Kangaroo Island (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79074), using habitat as key. The *Phalacrocorax carbo albo-nigra* captured in the Nuyts Archipelago (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002 (N° 850)) between 5-11 February 1803 must be this species. One was collected on King Island and taken back on *Le Naturaliste* (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79061 (see also Little Black Cormorant)) where mention is made of 'varietates due scilicet carbo varias albo et nigri'. A Cormorant, possibly this species, was sighted in Tourville Bay and the inlet on St. Peters Island (Duyker 2006: 172).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-167 [MNHN A.C. 14261]. Locality: undisclosed site in the Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia (40° 0' 0" S, 146° 0' 0" E). Date: between 8 March and 18 April 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur or Pierre-Bernard Milius. Remark: arrived in

France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature. Literature: Pucheran 1850: 40-41, Hellmayr 1916: 111.

Original: Underside: *Phalacrocorax varius* (Gm.) 138 N.c. N° 65 / *C. fuscescens* (V.) Type / *Asie Austr Cv^{te} Le Natu^{ic} 14621 / Expedition du capitaine Baudin par Maugé / Type de espèce / Pelecanus fuscens / Hydrocorax Vieillot*. Label: *Cormoran de Gould / Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Type Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14261 / *Hydrocorax fuscens* V. (type) / = *Varius* Gm. / *Timor / Maugé an XI*. Catalogue des Totipalmes: 138 (A.C. N° 65) / 14261 / *Phalacrocorax varius / fuscescens* (V.) type / Australie / Exp. Baudin.

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Bush Thick-knee

Australia (11)

Burhinus grallarius *

Individuals 2, 1

Charadrius grallarius Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: lxxvi – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 75.

Oedicnemus longipes Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 23: 232 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 75] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 246) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N° 11) (Hindwood 1970: 30). They are also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 251) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 19) (Hindwood 1970: 30). Finally, in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 252) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N° 41) (Hindwood 1970: 30).

It was mounted between 30 November – 6 December 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-448 [MNHN A.C. 12842]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date:

between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: -. Literature: Wagler 1827.

Original: Underside: *Nouvelle Hollande m.m. Péron et Lesueur / Type la planche / Vieillot / Oedicnemus longipes* Geoff. Vieill. (T) / *Ch. longipes* Wagl. (T) / *Charadrius grallarius / pennatus* (Lath). Label: *Oedicnemeaux longipieds / Burhinus magnirostris / Lath / M. Péron & Lesueur Nlle Hollande*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12842 / 142 / *Burhinus grallarius* G.R. Gr. / *Oedicmus longipes* (Geoffroy / Vieillot) (T) *Charadrius longipes* (Wagler) (T) / *N^{elle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur*. Catalogue des Ralliformes et Gruiformes (Burhinides): 142 / 12842 / *Burhinus magnirostris / ad. / Australie / Péron et Lesueur an 11*.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 48: *Charadrius oedicnemus*, *Le Grand Pluvier de la N^{lle} Hollande*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).



Fig. 5-097 | BUSH THICK-KNEE *Burhinus grallarius*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-448 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Beach Thick-knee

Australia (11)

Esacus magnirostris *

Individuals 1, 1

Edicnemus magnirostris Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 23*: 231 – no locality [Depuch Island, *vide* Stresemann, 1951a, *Emu*: 69] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The relevant line in the type description is: *Cet individu est au Muséum d'histoire naturelle.*'

When Wagler was visiting museums (Wagler 1827) he found the species only in Paris and in the museum of the Linnean Society in London.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2016-522 [MNHN A.C. 12861].
Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date:

between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -.

Original: Label: *Orthoramphus magnirostris* (V) / other side: *Ex Péron / "oedicnemus magnirostris" / Geoffr Cuvier Vieillot / col 387 / 12861. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12861 / 148 / Esacus magnirostris Geoff. (T). / N^o Hollande / Péron an XI. Catalogue des Ralliformes et Gruiformes (Burhinides): 148 / 12861 / Orthorhachus magnirostris (Vieill.) / ad. / Australie / Péron et Lesueur an 11.*



Fig. 5-098 | BEACH THICK-KNEE *Esacus magnirostris*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2016-522 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Pied Oystercatcher
Australia (1)

Haematopus longirostris *
Individuals 1, 1

Haematopus longirostris Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 15: 410 – Australasie = Bernier Island, *vide* Stresemann, 1951a, *Emu*: 69. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 29-30.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 245, 246) (Hindwood 1970: 30). The very first record of this species was in 1699 (Whitley 1970: 66).

One Oystercatcher was collected in Geographe Bay (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058), one with a half white and half black body was collected on 6 July 1801 (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 62) and Levillain collected one between 3 August and 3 September 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07800FE, 07008BI). A "Hamaetopus ostragalus (Lin.)" was collected on King Island between 8 and 27 December 1802 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N°3)), one at Kangaroo Island (N°373) and one in the Nuyts Archipelago (N°857)). The flesh of a bird collected at King Island was preserved in spirits (N°19).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-186 [MNHN A.C. 13121]. Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: 6 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 62.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker 1) *Asie Aust. Ct^{te} le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du Capt^{nc} Baudin / an 11. 2. – N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur. 3. – Haematopus / longirostris, Vieill. / (T.). 4. – (sticker 2) (*many illegible words*) *haematopus luctuosus / vient prob. du cap. Label: Huitrier à long bec. / Haematopus longirostris Vieill. (T.) / Haematopus picatus King. / de la Nouvelle Hollande, / par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 4: 13121 / Haematopus longirostris Vieill. (T.) / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11.**



Fig. 5-099 | PIED OYSTERCATCHER *Haematopus longirostris*,
21 March 2017, MNHN-ZO-2012-186 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-100 | SOOTY OYSTERCATCHER *Haematopus f. fuliginosus*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-452 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Sooty Oystercatcher**Australia (1-1)***Haematopus fuliginosus* ***Individuals 1, 1**

Haematopus fuliginosus Gould, 1845a, *Birds Australia* 18: 4 - Tasmania, Islands in Bass Straits and southern coast of Australia. *Haematopus niger* Cuvier, 1817, *Regne Anim.* 1: 469 – Cape of Good Hope = Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (this dissertation).

This species was first recorded in 1770 (Whitley 1970: 66) and was collected by Labillardière in Australia and donated to the MNHN in 1816 (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102).

Levillain mentions a specimen killed by Milius between 17 and 24 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 07008), this bird was skinned on 24 July 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 07008BI).

The only bird in the museum at that time, or at least around 1856 when the acquisition books started, that could have been studied by Cuvier is the Baudin expedition bird. The first African Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus moquini* (Bonaparte 1854) was collected by Lalande and arrived in 1820. It was followed by another bird collected by Verreaux in 1842.

The type status has to be subject to more research, as currently *ophthalmicus* is recognized from Shark Bay to

the north, while the nominate from the Houtman Abrolhos Islands can be found to the south.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-452 [MNHN A.C. 13126]. Locality: Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (25° 50' 0" S, 113° 5' 0" E). Date: between 16 July and 5 September 1801. Legit: Stanislaus Levillain. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Austr. Co^{me} le Nat. / Expedit. du Capt^{me} Baudin / an 11.* 2. – *Asie Austr. Co^{me} le Nat. / Expedit. du Capt^{me} Baudin / an 11 / Haematopus niger.* 3. – *Huilier noir / Haematopus niger / Nouvelle Hollande / Par M. Péron.* Label: *Huilier noir G st H / Himantopus niger / et la Nouvelle Hollande par M. Péron.* ZMO-GalOis 4: 13126 / *Haematopus niger Cuv. / N^{me} Hollande / Péron, an 11.*

Red-necked Avocet**Australia (1-1)***Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* ****Individuals 9, 6**

Recurvirostra novæ-hollandiæ Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 3: 103 – Nouvelle Hollande [Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 62] = Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (this dissertation). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 49, Gouraud 2015: 148.

Recurvirostra rubricollis Temminck, 1820, *Man. d'Orn.* 2: 592 – l'Australe-Asie [Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 62] = Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (this dissertation). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 49.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°265, 266 and 267) (Hindwood 1970: 30) and from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°268) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N°47) (Hindwood 1970: 30). The first ever record was in 1699 (Whitley 1970: 66).

The old NMW 1806.II.24 specimen was not found.

It is documented in Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79085. The bird exchanged from MNHN to C.J. Temminck (and eventually in *Naturalis*) on 25 October 1811 (brownish Avocet) was probably the mounted adult

female Black Stilt *Himantopus novaehollandiae* (RMNH. AVES.223142).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-187 [MNHN A.C. 13139]. Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26 June and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 592.

Original: Underside: 1. . – (sticker 1) *Asie aust. Ct^{re} le Nat^{re} / Expedit. du Cap^t Baudin / an 11 / par M. Lesueur.* 2. . – (sticker 2) *"Recurv. stra / rubricollis, Tem."* 3. – (illegible). Label: *Avocette de la Nouvelle Hollande. / Recurvirostra Novae Hollandiae, Vieill. (T.). / Recurvirostra rubricollis, Tem. / de la Nouv. Hollande,*

par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 4: 13139 / *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Vieill. (T.) / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur.

Individual II

New label: MLC.2010.0.384. Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26 June and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Recurvirostra Rubricollis*, Tem / avocette à cou marron, temm / *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*, Vieillot / nouvelle hollandie, île maria / du voyage de m. le capitaine / Baudin. Donated to Baillon in 1804.

Individual III

New label: NMS_Z 1929.186.124. Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26 June and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 42: *Recurvirostra nova hollandiae*, L'Avocette de la N^{le} Hollande, Vieillot, Dict^o.

Individual IV

New label: NMW 49.153 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.27]. Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26 June and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived



Fig. 5-101 | RED-NECKED AVOCET
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae,
MLC.2010.0.384
(Christophe Gouraud / © MLC).



Fig. 5-102 | RED-NECKED AVOCET
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae,
19 December 2016,
MNHN-ZO-2012-187
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature.

Original: It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 92: 27 / *Recurvirostra americana* / *Nouv. Holl.* / *Recurv. Novae Holl.* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds that arrived in NMW in 1815 and was purchased from Louis Dufresne. No original label, only remarks.

Individual V

New label: NMW 39.046 [NMW 1815.XXVII.121]. Location: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26 June and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature.

Original: It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 84: 121 / *Avocette* / *Nouv. Holl.* *Recurvirostra americana* / 1 / 1. Label: n 231 / *Recurvirostra Americana* / 183 / *Paris 1815 Bécœur vor 20 Frc* / *Neu Holl.?* This bird was part of a shipment of 169 birds that arrived in 1815. This shipment was purchased from Bécœur.

Individual VI

New label: Abbeville. Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26 June and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: No original label. Pedestal label: *Recurvirostra / rubricollis* / *Tem.* Pedestal underside: *nothing*.

Individual I-II (not found)

Two birds were sent from the MNHN to P.A. Delalande on 21 July 1803. One is in Abbeville, but has not been located yet.

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).



Fig. 5-103 | RED-NECKED AVOCET *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1929.186.124 (© NMS).



Fig. 5-104 | RED-NECKED AVOCET *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*,
28 February 2017, NMW 39.046 & NMW 49.153 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-105 | RED-NECKED AVOCET *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*,
15 April 2015 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © Musée Boucher de Perthes, Abbeville).

Black-winged Stilt

Australia (1-1)

Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus ***

Individuals 1, 1

Himantopus leucocephalus Gould, 1837a, *Syn. Birds Austr.* 2: pl. 34 – Australia, Java, Sumatra.

Himantopus leucocephala Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 3*: 103 – Terres Australes [Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 62] = Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 49-50.

Recurvirostra orientalis Cuvier, 1817, *Regne Ani.*: 496 – no locality [Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913, *List Birds Australia*: 62] = Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 49-50.

Leptorhynchus pectoralis de Bus des Gisignies, 1835, *Mag. de Zool.*: 55-57 – Nouvelle Hollande [Victoria, *fide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 62] = Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

Mounted in July 1803 (Jansen 2014c). The plate in de Bus des Gisignies 1835b was ascribed to Lesueur, but in de Bus des Gisignies 1835a he mentioned Lebrun as the artist.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-182 [MNHN A.C. 13138].

Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26 June and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature. Literature: Pucheran 1851: 566-568.

Original: Underside: 1. – *Cladorhynchus pectoralis*, Gould / *Recurvirostra orientalis*, / Cuv. / des Côtes de la mer / des Indes 2 / Australie?; 2. – *Recurvirostra / leucocephala* / Vieillot type / de l'espèce. 3. plumage d'hiver du *Cladorhynchus*. Label: *Avo-cette leucocephale / Recurvirostra leucocephala*, Vieill. (T.). / *Recurvirostra orientalis*, Cuv. (T.). / des Côtes de la mer des Indes / par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 5: 13138 / *Himantopus leucocephala* Vieill. (T) / *orientalis* Cuv. (T.) / *Mers des Indes* / Péron et Lesueur.



Fig. 5-106 | BLACK-WINGED STILT *Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus*, 19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-182 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Pacific Golden Plover

Timor (1)

Pluvialis fulva

Individuals 1, 1

Charadrius fulvus J.F. Gmelin, 1789, Syst. Nat. ed. 13 (2): 687 - Tahiti.

Fig. 5-107 | PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER
Pluvialis fulva,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-472
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°245) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N°39) (Hindwood 1970: 30).

The specimen was mounted in the week of 29 December 1803 – 4 January 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 13).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-472 [MNHN A.C. 12900].
Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult winter plumage.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Aust. Ct^{te} Le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du Capt^{te} Baudin / an 11 / Timor par Maugé*. 2. – (sticker 2) *Var de pluvier dore / Ch. pluvialis L. / Plumage (illegible)*. Label: *Charadrius fulvus / (Gm.) / M. Maugé*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12900 / *Charadrius pluvialis L. / var. fulvus = longipes / Timor Maugé an 11*.

Red-capped Plover

Australia (11)

Charadrius ruficapillus **

Individuals 2, 2

Charadrius ruficapillus Temminck, 1822, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 8: 236, pl. 47* – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia: 59*] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 38.

Charadrius marginatus Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 7: 544 – South Coast of New Holland [Victoria, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia: 59*] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 247) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 81) (Hindwood 1970: 30).

They were mounted between 5-11 January 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 13) and 18-27 July 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 15)

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-138 [MNHN A.C. 12972].

Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Lesson 1828: 318-319.

Original: Underside: (*large sticker*) *expédition du / Capitaine Baudin / asie australe / n° 166 de Péron / Ch. ruficapillus / Tem.* Label: *Charadrius ruficapillus / (Tem.) T. / Péron et Lesueur Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12972 / *Charadrius ruficapillus Tem. Type / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, Exp. Baudin*.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-139 [MNHN A.C. 12974].
 Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount).

Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Lesson 1828: 318-319.
Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Aust. C^{te} le Nat^{te} / Expedit du Cap^{te} Baudin / an 11 / Ch. ruficapillus Tem. 2. – Type de la planche, Col. 47. 2. Label: *Charadrius ruficapillus / (Tem.) T. / Péron et Lesueur Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12974 / *Charadrius ruficapillus Tem. Wagl / Type de la Pl. col. / N^{te} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11, Péron et Lesueur*.*

Hooded Plover**Australia (8)**

Charadrius cucullatus Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 27*: 136 – no locality [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 60] = Bruny Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*).

Charadrius monachus Wagler, 1827, *Syst. Avium*: *Charadrius* 15 – Australasia [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 60] = Bruny Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 37.

Thinornis cucullatus ****Individuals 1, 1****Individual I**

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-151 [MNHN A.C. 12967].
 Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Austr. C^{te} le Nat. / Expedit. du Cap^{te} Baudin / an 11 / pluvier à (illegible)*. 2. – Type de M. Geoffroy et Wagl. / N^{te} Hollande / par Péron et Lesueur / *Charadrius / monachus / (Geoffr.)*. Label: *Charadrius monachus / (Geoff.) T. / Péron et Lesueur Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12967 / *Charadrius monachus Geoff. Wagl. (T.) / N^{te} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11*.



Fig. 5-108 | HOODED PLOVER *Thinornis cucullatus*, 19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-151 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Black-fronted Dotterel

Australia (11)

Elseyaornis melanops **

Individuals 1, 1

Charadrius melanops Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 27*: 139 – Terres Australes [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 60] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 40-41.

Charadrius nigrifrons Cuvier, 1821, in Temminck, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 8*: 235, plate 47 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 60] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 40-41.

The first illustrations of the species from Australia are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 250) (Hindwood 1970: 30) and from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 249) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N° 27) (Hindwood 1970: 30).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-142 [MNHN A.C. 12970].
Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South

Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1828: 329.

Original: Underside: 1. – (large sticker) (illegible) *Charadrius nigrifrons* Cu / *Ch. melanops* Vieill. / type de Vieillot et Cuvier; 2. – Vieillot, gal. 235. / *Expedition du Capitaine Baudin*. Label: *Charadrius nigrifrons* / (Cuv.) / *melanops* V. T. / Péron et Lesueur Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12970 / *Charadrius nigrifrons* Cuv. (T) / *Charadrius melanops* Vieil. (T) / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an 11.

Fig. 5-109 | BANDED LAPWING *Vanellus tricolor*, MNHN-ZO-2012-169, RED-CAPPED PLOVER *Charadrius ruficapillus*, MNHN-ZO-2012-138, RED-CAPPED PLOVER *Charadrius ruficapillus*, MNHN-ZO-2012-139, BLACK-FRONTED DOTTEREL *Elseyaornis melanops*, MNHN-ZO-2012-142, GREY-TAILED TATTLER *Tringa brevipes*, MNHN-ZO-2012-155, 19 December 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).





Fig. 5-110 | BANDED LAPWING *Vanellus tricolor*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1929.186.121 (© NMS).

Banded Lapwing Australia (11)

Vanellus tricolor **
Individuals 3, 2

Charadrius tricolor Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 27: 147 – Terres Australes [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 56] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 34-36.

Charadrius pectoralis Wagler, 1827, *Syst. Avium*: Charadrius 8 – Australasia [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 56] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 34-36.

The synonym *Vanellus macropterus* Cuvier, 1831, in Lesson, *Traité d'Orn.*: 542 was based, oddly, on a bird collected by Capitaine Philibert.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-169 [MNHN A.C. 13029].

Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson (1828: 327).

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker 1) *Asie aust C^{te} Le na^{te} / Expedit. du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / Individus types de / Wagler et Vieill*; 2. – (sticker 2) *Charadrius pectoralis / Cuv, Wagl. / Ch. tricolor Vieill. / (Upside down) Pluvier (illegible) / types / de Vieillot, Cuvier et Wagler. Label: Hoploptère tricolore / Hoplop-*

terus tricolor, G.R.Gr. / Charadrius tricolor, Vieill. (T) / Charadrius pectoralis, Cuv. Wagl. (T). / par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 4: 13029 / Hoplopterus tricolor Gr. / Char. Tricolor Vieil (T) / Char. Pectoralis Cuv. Wagl. (T) / N^{te} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an 11.

Individual II

New label: NMS_Z 1929.186.121. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 48: *Charadrius, Le Pluvier frangé des terres Australes.*

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de

Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Masked Lapwing

Timor (1)

Vanellus miles *

Individuals 2, 1

Tringa miles Boddaert, 1783, *Table Pl. enlum.*: 51 - Timor Laut.

Vanellus gallinaceus Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 7: 542 - Timor= near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 475. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 475.

The first illustrations of the species from Australia are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 242) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 61) (Hindwood 1970: 29) and from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 243) (Hindwood 1970: 29).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-471 [MNHN A.C. 13015]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature ♀.

Original: Underside: 1. - (sticker 1) *Asie Aust. C^{te} Le Na^{te}. / Expedit. du Cap^{me} Baudin / an 11 / Timor - Maugé.* 2. - (sticker 2) (~~large part crossed an illegible~~) / *Van gallinaceum* / Jard. Et Selb / pl. 24 / (illegible) *gallinace* / *Vanellus gallinaceus* Tem. / Ch. *Gallinaceus* / Wagl. / Timor. Label: *Vanneau gallinace* / *Vanellus gallinaceus*, Jard. Et Selb. / *Chetusia gallinacean*, G.R. Gr. / *Charadrius gallinaceus*, Wagl. / de Timor, par Maugé. ZMO-GalOis 4: 13015 / *Vanellus gallinaceus* Jard et Sell / Type de Lesson / Timor / Maugé an 11.

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).



Fig. 5-111 | MASKED LAPWING *Vanellus miles*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-471 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Red-kneed Dotterel

Australia (11)

Erythrogonys cinctus

Individuals 1, 0

Erythrogonys cinctus Gould, 1838, *Syn. Birds Australia* 4: 73 - New South Wales.**Individual I (lost)**The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 172, 259-260, N°979), as *Vanneau nain de la nouvelle Galle Meridion-**ale* – non décrit *Espèce nouvelle* (Hartlaub 1849: 5-6), however, two mounted specimens are still present (Cat. 1 and 2) but bear little data.**Australian Painted-snipe**

Australia (11)

Rostratula australis

Individuals 2, 1

Rhynchoea australis Gould, 1838, *Syn. Birds Australia* 4: 6 – New South Wales.**Individual I****New label:** MNHN-ZO-2014-451 [MNHN A.C. 13164]Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature ♀.**Original:** Underside: (*large sticker*) *Scolopax capensis* L. / *De**voyage de Mr Péron / Variete 1^{re} ent 881 / femelle / Rh. Australis* Gould. Label: *Rhynchee australe*, ♀ / *Rhynchoea australis*, Gould / *de la Nouvelle Hollande, / par Péron et Lesueur*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 13164 / *Rhynchoae australis* Gould / ♀ / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur.**Individual I (not found)**

One bird was sold to P. A. Delalande by 1804 by É. Geoffroy Saint-Hillaire.



Fig. 5-112 | AUSTRALIAN PAINTED-SNIPE *Rostratula australis*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-451 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Comb-crested Jacana

Timor (1)

Irediparra g gallinacea

Individuals 1, 0

Parra gallinacea Temminck, 1828, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 78: 464* - Menado, Celebes.

This specimen was collected in Timor (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79064) and is N°2085.

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesu-

eur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017). Young bird.

Ruddy Turnstone

Australia (8)

Areneria i interpres

Individuals 1, 0

Tringa interpres Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed. 10 (1): 148* - Europe and North America.*Tringa nivea* Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79099* - D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasmania.

This species is also mentioned by Péron in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003 as having been collected at D'Entrecasteaux Channel. (N°37).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne

Ms 1818, 44: *Tringa, Le tourne pierre de la Nouvelle Hollande*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in December 1916' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Red-necked Stint

Australia (1-1)

Calidris ruficollis **

Individuals 2, 2

Trynga ruficollis Pallas, 1776, *Reise Prov. Russ. Reichs 3: 700* - no locality = Kulustay, Transbaikalia, *vide* Ridgway, 1919, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 50: 292.*Tringa albescens* Temminck, 1824, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 52: 306, pl. 41* - l'Océanie = Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).*Actodromas australis* Cuvier, 1831, in Lesson, *Traité d'Orn.*: 558 - Nouvelle Hollande = Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

Some small shorebirds were collected at Shark Bay between 9 August and 3 September 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008FE). Birds were collected by Levillain and when Levillain passed away, his belongs were sold on board the ship, but subsequently all natural history items were confiscated by Captain Baudin, as they belonged in the MNHN (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 102-103).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-473 [MNHN A.C. 13326]. Locality: Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (25° 50' 0" S, 113° 5' 0" E). Date:

between 16 July and 5 September 1801. Legit: Stanislaus Levillain. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: first-winter plumage ♀.

Original: Underside: (*sticker*) *Asie Aust. Cy^{ste} Nat^{te} / Expedit. Du Cap^{te} Baudin / an 11 / (illegible)*. Label: *Maubeche australe / Calidris australis Cuv / Tr. Albescens T. Col. 41 2 / Nouvelle Hollande M. Péron. ZMO-GalOis 4: 13326 / Tringa / australis, Cuv. / Type de Lesson / N^{te} Hollande / Péron.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-474 [MNHN A.C. 13325]. Locality: Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Aus-



Fig. 5-113 | RED-NECKED STINT *Calidris ruficollis*,
20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). MNHN-ZO-2014-473 & 474.

tralia, Australia (25° 50' 0" S, 113° 5' 0" E). Date: between 16 July and 5 September 1801. Legit: Stanislaus Leveillain. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult winter-plumage ♀.

Original: Underside: illegible. Label: *Maubeche australe / Calidris australis Cuv / Tr. Albescens Tem / Nouvelle Hollande " M. Péron. ZMO-GalOis 4: 13325 / Tringa / australis, Cuv. / Type de Lesson / N^{le} Hollande / Péron an 11.*

Latham's Snipe

Australia (11)

Scolopax Hardwickii J.E. Gray, 1831, *Zool. Misc.*: 16 - Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°214) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N°40) (Hindwood 1970: 29).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-470 [MNHN A.C. 13219].

Gallinago hardwickii

Individuals 4, 1

Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature.

Original: Underside: (illegible) N° 173 / B. an 11 / (illegible crossed) *Maugé / Port Jackson / (illegible crossed)*. Label: *Becassine austral, o. / Gallinago australis, Gould / Scolopax austra-*

lis, Lath. / de la Nouvelle Hollande, / par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 4: 13219 / *Gallinago australis* Gould / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 43: *Scolopax*, Barge de la N^{lle} Hollande, espece N^{lle}. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual II-III (lost)

Two birds were sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).



Fig. 5-114 | LATHAM'S SNIPE *Gallinago hardwickii*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-470 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Red Phalarope

Australia

Phalaropus fulicarius

Individuals 1, 0

Tringa fulicarius Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 10 (1): 148 – Hudson Bay, USA.

Collected midway between Mauritius and Western Australia (Baudin 1974: 149).

Individual I (not found)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 179 N° 932), as *Phalaropus hyperboreus* as originating from *des mers Australes*, although the specimen could not be traced.

Grey-tailed Tattler

Timor (1)

Tringa brevipes **

Individuals 1, 1

Totanus brevipes Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 6: 410 – no locality [Timor, *vide* Peters, 1934, *Birds of the World II*: 270] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 475-476. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 45, Jansen 2017e: 475-476.

Totanus pedestris Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 7: 552 (Mariannes, Timor) = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 475-476. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 475-476.

It is documented in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79125D as *Scolopax* from Timor. This may be the *Chevalier* collected by Levillain (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008FE). Another possibility could be the *Chevalier* collected by St. Crix at Rottneest Island on 13 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008CG).

between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult summer plumage. Literature: Lesson 1831: 552, Pucheran 1851: 370-371.

Original: Underside: (sticker) *Asie Aust. C^{te} le Nat^{ce} / Expedit. du Capit^{ne} Baudin / an 11 / Timor p. Mgé / T. brevipes Cuv. (type)*. Label: *Le Chevalier aux pieds courts / Tringa brevipes. Cuv. / de Timor: par Maugé. ZMO-GalOis 4: 13377 / Totanus brevipes Cuv. Type / Timor / Maugé an 11.*

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-155 [MNHN A.C. 13377]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date:

Red-backed Buttonquail

Timor (1)

Turnix m maculosus **

Individuals 2, 2

Hemipidius maculosus Temminck, 1815, *Hist. nat. gén. des pigeons et des gallinacés* 3: 631, 757 – le continent de la Nouvelle Hollande [Timor, *vide* Peters, 1934, *Birds of the World II*: 144] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 476. Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 53, Voisin & Voisin 2015: 54 & 57, Jansen 2017e: 476.

Turnix maculatus Vieillot, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 35: 47 - Assam [Timor, *vide* Hellmayr, 1914, *E. Schweizerbart. Kommiss.-Verl.*: 94-96] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 476. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2015: 54 & 57, Jansen 2017e: 476.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-543 [MNHN A.C. 12676]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. **Original:** Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Aust. C^{te} le Nat^{ce} / Expedit. Du Cap^{ne} Baudin / an XI / 134 / Vieill. (partially illeg-*

ible) planche 217. 2. – 11676 / (illegible) maculatus / Hemipidius maculosus (illegible). 3. – Turnix maculosus (Tem.). Label: Turnix maculosa (Tem.) / T. maculata (V.) Type / Exp. Baudin Asie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12676 / N.C. 1256 / Turnix Dussemieri / Hemipidius maculosus (Tem.) / T. maculatus Vieill (T). N^{me} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / an 11, N° 134.

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.87424. Locality: near Kupang Bay,



Fig. 5-115 | RED-BACKED BUTTONQUAIL *Turnix m maculosus*,
20 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-543
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-116 | RED-BACKED BUTTONQUAIL *Turnix m maculosus*,
18 March 2016, RMNH.AVES.87424 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © Naturalis).

Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: *He. maculosus* / *T. mauchete* / male / Vieill. Pl 217 / *Oceanie*. Label: *Turnix maculosa* / Cat. 1. / *Hemipodius maculosus* / *Turnix mouchete* / Temm. Pig et Gall. / Viell. Pl. 17 / *Oceanie* / ♀ / Type / ♂ / 1812.

Barred Buttonquail Java (s-a)

Turnix s suscitator *
Individuals 1, 1

Tetrao Suscitator J.F. Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13 (2): 763 - Java.

Hemipodius pugnax Temminck, 1815, *Hist. nat. gén. des pigeons et des gallinacés* 3: 612-618 – Batavia, Java. Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende et al 1997: 53.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-591 [MNHN A.C. 12686]. Locality: Java, Republic of Indonesia (7° 29' 30" S, 110° 0' 16" E). Date: unknown. Legit: unknown, donations by others and if purchased, this was done by François Péron. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Remark: this locality was not visited by the Baudin expedition on either leg of the journey and the specimen is a part of donations to or purchases done by the expedition as explained in Jansen (2014c). Not

in Voisin & Voisin 2015b. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Exp. Baudin an XII Le Géographe / de Java N° 131 / par M. Leschenault / Hemipodius pugnax / 12686 Turnix pugnax (Tem.)*. Label: *Turnix pugnax / (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Java. ZMO-GalOis 4: 12686 / Turnix / pugnax / ♂ / Java / Leschenault an 12, 131. Catalogue des pallinacés: 1278 / 12686 / Turnix pugnax (Tem.) / Java / M. Leschenault an XI, N° 131.*



Fig. 5-117 | BARRED BUTTONQUAIL *Turnix s. suscitator*,
9 February 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-591 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Australian Pratincole
Timor (1)

Glareola isabella Vieillot, 1816, *Ana. d'une nouv. orn. élé.*: 69 – Australasia [Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 74] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *fide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 476-477. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2012: 51, Jansen 2017e: 476-477.

Glareola grallaria Temminck, 1820, *Man. d'Orn.* 2: 503 – l'Austral-Asie = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *fide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 476-477. Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 70, Voisin & Voisin 2012: 51, Jansen 2017e: 476-477.

The birds were present on the plains and open places near Kupang and were apparently not hunted by locals even though they were easy to catch (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79125D).

Stiltia isabella **
Individuals 3, 3

The 1809 list mentions one species and three individuals. In 1856, 'only' two birds entered the registration books (so one vanished to Naturalis). Given the specimens' plumage and the absence of the species on localities visited on both legs of the journey, Kupang is the



Fig. 5-118 | AUSTRALIAN PRATINCOLE *Stiltia isabella*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-453 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-119 | AUSTRALIAN PRATINCOLE
Stiltia isabella,
21 March 2017, MNHN-ZO-2012-162
(Justin JF Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-120 | AUSTRALIAN PRATINCOLE *Stiltia isabella*,
6 April 2017, RMNH.AVES.87567 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).

perfect match for both distribution area and plumage type (Barrett *et al.* 2007, Higgins & Davies 1996).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-162 [MNHN A.C. 13084]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Remark: non-breeding plumage, some fine streaking at the throat and upper breast can be found and no dark lore as seen in Higgins & Davies (1996: 373). This specimen is in a bad state with the outermost left rectrice missing and the feathers of the upper right side are deteriorating or missing. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♂ non-breeding plumage.

Original: Underside: n° 161 de Péron / asie australe / expédition de découverte / an 11. / *Glareola australis* / Leach ♂. 3. *Glareola grallaria* Tem. / *Glareola / isabella* / Vieill. type / gal. 263. Label: *Glareola grallaria* (Tem.) / M. Péron Australie / *Gl. isabellina* V. (T.). ZMO-GalOis 4: 13084 / *Glareola grallaria* / *Gl. Isabellina* (V.) (type) / ♂ / Asie Australe / Péron, N° 161. N^{lle} Hollande.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-453 [MNHN A.C. 13083] Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date:

between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Remark: adult non-breeding plumage. It shows pale lores, dark flecks on the edge of the pale throat, non-uniform underparts, all this conforms to the criteria as mentioned in Higgins & Davies (1996: 373). However, the chestnut parts on the lower belly denote a moult into summer plumage. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀.

Original: Underside: De Péron / N° 161 / A. / *Glareola isabella* Vieillot / *Glareola grallaria* Temm. / *Glareola Australia* Leach / F 3 / ♀ / A. Label: *Glareola grallaria* ♀ / (Tem.) / M. Péron Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 13083 / *Glareola grallaria* Tem. / voy. Aux terres Australes / Péron. N° 161.

Individual III

New label: RMNH.AVES.87567. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Also shows an adult non-breeding bird with pale lores and flecking on the edges of the throat. It is identified as a female due to rufous coloration of the neck. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Glareola grallaria* / ♀ Temm Manuel / Cat. N° 1 / Mus. Par / Australie. Pedestal label: *Glareola grallaria* ♀ ad: Cat. 1 / Musée de Paris Australie.

Brown Noddy
Timor-Mauritius

Anous stolidus pileatus
Individuals 1, 0

Sterna pileata Scopoli, 1787, *Del. Flor. Faun. Insubr.* 2: 92 – no locality = Phillipines, *vide* Peters, 1934, *Birds of the World* II: 346.

On 2 December 1800 (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 41), a *Sterna stolidus* was collected a little to the north of the Tropic of Capricorn. However, this bird is not men-

tioned in any publication. In the journal by Hyacinthe de Bougainville (Archives Nationales 155/AP6) noddies were reported on 3 November 1800.

Silver Gull
Australia (8)

Chroicocephalus n novaehollandiae *
Individuals 3, 1

Larus novæ-Hollandiæ Stephens, 1826, in Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* 13 (1): 196 – New South Wales.

Gelastes gouldi Bonaparte, 1854b, *Naumannia* 4: 216-217 – Nouvelle Hollande = Bruny Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*).
Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2011: 45-46.

Larus melapterus Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79066Bc, 79116, 21003 (N°31) – South Tasmania, Mers Australes 43°.

Larus attevolans Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79066Ar, 21002 (N°4), 21002 (N°635) – King Island, Kangaroo Island and Nuyts Archipelago.

Larus lilacolonotus Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 21002 – King Island.

Larus nivea Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 21002 – Nuyts Archipelago.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°278, 279) (Hindwood 1970: 30) and from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°277) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N°19) (Hindwood 1970: 30).

We find the species under various names frequently by Péron, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 21002 under N°401 (Kangaroo Island), 852, 853, 854, 856 (Nuyts Archipelago), 2013 ('northern' Australia), 2035, 2043, 3083 en 2096 (Gulf of Carpentaria).

Possibly also *Larus urninatorynchos* number 2096. One



Fig. 5-121 | SILVER GULL *Chroicocephalus n novaehollandiae*,
21 March 2017, MNHN-ZO-2011-128 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

seagull was bagged in Geographe Bay (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79066Br, Duyker 2006: 82, Jangoux 2005: 16).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-128 [MNHN A.C. 14532]. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected in Adventure Bay, Bruny Island between 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: 1. - (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cte le Nat^{le} / Expdit. du Capit^e Baudin / an 11 / Gelastes. 2. - (large sticker) Espèce nouv dont / on ne conoit point / encore le plumage /*

d'été ni celui des jeunes / Latham indique que le jeune sont / Larus pacificus Ind. Suppl 3. - Mouette austral. / Larus pacificus Lath. / plumage d'hiver / 14532. Label: Larus scopulinus / (Forst.) / G. Gouldi (Bp.) T. / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14532 / Gelastes gouldii Bp. / = scopulinus (Forst.) / Exp. Baudin, an 11. Catalogue des Palmipedes: 110 / 14.532 / Larus nov. hol. Forsteri (Math.) / (= Gelastes gouldi Bp. Type / ad. / Cote septent. N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11.

Individual I-II (lost)

Two birds were sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Pacific Gull

Australia (9)

Larus p pacificus **

Individuals 4, 2

Larus pacificus Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: lxxviii - Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *fidé* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 52.

Larus frontalis Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 21: 505 - Maria Island = Vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2011: 42.

Larus leucomelas Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 21: 509 - Maria Island = Vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2011: 42.

Larus mauves Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79066Bc, 79066Br, 79076r - Maria Island.

Larus marinoides Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 21002 - King Island.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 275) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 92) (Hindwood 1970: 30) and in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 275) (Hindwood 1970: 30).

Both the synonyms are based on a bird collected by Labillardière: it is clearly mentioned in the type description. This specimen was collected on Tasmania and donated to the MNHN in 1816; it is still present and is registered as MNHN A.C. 14457.

Observed or collected at Geographe Bay (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058). In Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 it is documented as N° 5 (King Island). In Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 it is mentioned as *Larus fusca* and registered with N° 855 (from the Nuyts Archipelago). One specimen was mounted between 17-21 November 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-122 [MNHN A.C. 14456]. Locality: Vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island,

Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18 and 27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 617.

Original: Underside: 1. - (large sticker) *larus leucomelas Vieill. dict. / Goëland leucomèle. 2. - (sticker) (a few illegible words) le Nat.^{le} / expédit. du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / (added later) N.h. pour Levêlin. 3. - 14456 / N.C. 1^{re}. 4. - Gабianus pacificus (Lath). Label: *Goëland pacifique / Larus pacificus, Lath. / Larus leucomelas Vieill. (L.) / de l'île Maria par Lesueur / 14456. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14456 / Gабianus pacificus Lath. / Larus leucomelas V. Type / Ile Marie / Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Palmipedes: 1 / 14.456 / Gабianus pacificus (Lath.) / (= Larus leucomelas, Vieill. Type) / ad. / Ile Maria / Lesueur, an XI.**

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-123 [MNHN A.C. 14459]. Locality: Vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18 till 27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature. Literature: Lesson 1831: 617.

Original: Underside: 1. - (large sticker) *île Maria / Voyage*



Fig. 5-122 | PACIFIC GULL *Larus p pacificus*,
21 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-122 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-123 | PACIFIC GULL *Larus p pacificus*,
21 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-123 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



de ms / Péron + le Sueur / (a few illegible letters) c. pt.e. / Baudin. 2. – Type de / *Larus leucomelas* jeune / Vieill. Dictionnaire. 3. – *Gabianus pacificus* 14469 / 14459 Cat°. 4. – *Larus pacificus*. Label: Goëland leucomèle. j. âge. / *Larus leucomelas*. Vieill. Dict. / Isle Maria: M. Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14459 / *Gabianus pacificus* Lath. / Ile Maria / Lesueur. Catalogue des Palmipedes: 3 / 14.459 / *Gabianus pacificus* (Lath.) / (= *Larus leucolemus*, Vieill. Type) / Imm. / Ile Maria / Lesueur.

Individual I-II (lost)

Two birds were sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Bridled Tern

Australia (c. 6)

Onychoprion anaethetus antarcticus *

Individuals 1, 1

Sterna antarctica Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.*: 8: 621 – Mauritius, Calcutta, India = south of the Great Australian Bight area, South Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2011: 50-51 (not found by them).

Sterna melasoma Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MNHN 798067r, 79118 – Great Australian Bight, South Australia.

The first Australian record dates from as early as 1699 (Whitley 1970: 66) but the author is unaware of any collected birds.

This species was noted in Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21003 and documented as N°29 from Mers Australe 44°. The Baudin expedition specimen was provisionally labelled as N°32 by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 798067r, Jangoux 2005: 15).

The bird was mounted in the week of 29 December 1803 and 4 January 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 13). Among the four specimens used by Lesson, this specimen was not given a locality by Voisin & Voisin 2011: 50-51, however, the author was able to indicate a locality.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-592 [MNHN A.C. 14657]. Locality: south of the Great Australian Bight area,

Fig. 5-124 | BRIDLED TERN *Onychoprion anaethetus antarcticus*, 20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-592 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



South Australia (33° 0' 0" S, 130° 0' 0" E). Date: January 1802. Legit: unknown collector. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult. Pucheran 1850: 541-542.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Aust. C^e Le Nat^{re} / Expedit. du Cap^{ne} Baudin / an 11 / N^e Holl. Baudin / Baie de / Chiens marins. 2. – (large sticker) *Sterna Antarctica / Orych-**

oprion panaya Gould / St. panayensis (illegible). 3. – S. andetheta, Scop. Label: Hironnelle de mer antarctique / Sterna Antarctica. Cuv. / de la Baie des chiens marins: Mr. Péron. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14657 / Haliplana panayensis Gm. / Sterna antarctica, Cuv. type / Baie des Chiens Marins / Péron, an 11. Catalogue des Palmipedes (doubles): 163 / 14657 / Sterna aenatheta Steph. / ad / Baie des Chiens marins / Péron an 11.

Caspian Tern

Australia (8)

Hydroprogne caspia

Individuals 1, 1

Sterna caspia Pallas, 1770, *Novi Comment. Acad. Scient. Imp. Petropol.* 14 (1): 582-584, tab. 13, fig. 2 – Caspian Sea.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 272, 273) (Hindwood 1970: 30). No Australian specimens collected prior to the Baudin expedition that are in current collections are known to the author.

Plombey *et al.* (1990: 24, 43) mention that Péron noted the species in D'Entrecasteaux Channel and on Maria Island (Jangoux 2005: 15). One bird was collected on 9 January 1802 somewhere between the Great Australian Bight and Bruny Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79067r) while another was collected at another spot (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79067v). Both have been described in manuscripts as *Sterna caspioides* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79067r & v, 79119). In Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003, it is documented as N° 30 from Mers Australe 44°.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-449 [MNHN A.C. 14625]. Locality: south of the Great Australian Bight area, South Australia (33° 0' 0" S, 130° 0' 0" E). Date: 9 January 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: first-winter. Literature: Pucheran 1850: 633.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Aust. C^e Le Nat^{re} / Expedit. du Cap^{ne} Baudin / an 11 / 14625. 2. – (large sticker) *Sterna caspia junior. 3. – Hydroprogne caspia / Jeune. Label: Hydrprogne puissant, o. / Hydroprogne strenua / Hylochelidon strenuous, Gould / Sterna strenua, Gould / des Cotes de la Nouvelle Hollande / par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14625 / Hylochelidon strenua, Gould / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Palmipedes: (doubles): 127 / 14625 / Hydroprogne caspia (Pall.) / Jeune / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an 11.**



Fig. 5-125 | CASPIAN TERN *Hydroprogne caspia*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-449
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-126 | WHITE-WINGED TERN *Chlidonias leucopterus*,
20 September 2016, MNHN A.C. 14729 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

White-winged Tern
Tenerife

Chlidonias leucopterus
Individuals 1, 1

Sterna leucoptera Temminck, 1815, *Man. d'Orn.* 1: 483 – various European localities.

Baudin left behind this bird in 1796 a crate, and he opened this crate again on 8 November 1800 when he and Maugé visited the French consul Pierre-François Clerget. Baudin and Maugé had left here specimens, they knew they were already present in MNHN, and they took back the more important specimens from here (Baudin 1974: 27). This is explained by the mention of Péron et Lesueur as collectors (e.g. packing in Sydney) and An 6 as date.

Individual I

New label: MNHN A.C. 14729. Locality: Puerto de la Cruz, Tenerife, Spain (28° 25' 0" N, 16° 33' 0" W). Date:

between 6 November 1796 and 15 March 1797. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult summer plumage.

Original: Underside: (large sticker) *St.[erna] leucoptera* Tem. / (plumage d'été) / oiseaux tués par / le Capitaine Baudin / a Tenerife. Ses oiseaux / sont une saison / tres comuns, celui-ci / a été tué a coups de cane / sur une bôte dans / le port de tenerif. an. 6. Label: *Hydrochelidon fissipede*, o. en élé / *Hydrochelidon fissipes*, G R Gr. / *Hydrochelidon leucoptera*, Boie. / *Sterna fissipes*, L. / *Sterna leucoptera*, Tem. / 14729 / de Ténériffé, par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 5: *Hydrochelidon fissipes* / *Chlidonias leucoptera* / Tenerife / M. Maugé.



Fig. 5-127 | ROSEATE TERN *Sterna dougallii gracilis*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-450 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Roseate Tern

Australia (3)

Sterna dougallii gracilis

Individuals 1, 1

Sterna gracili, Gould, 1845b, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 13 (148): 76 – Houtman Abrolhos, Western Australia.

This is the tern with the long tail from Geographe Bay as described by Levillain (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79058). It is also possibly the same bird described by Baudin (Baudin 1974: 146).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-450 [MNHN A.C. 14646].
Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or

René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Sterna sinensis* / an *Thalasseis* (illegible) / *poliocercus* / Gmel. / *Voyage du Péron Javensis / antarctica* Wagl. / *Sterna Trudeauau* Aud / ad. Label: *Hirondelle de mer a bandeau* / *Sterna sinensis* Gmel. / *de la Mer du Sud*: Par M.M. Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14646 / *Sterna sinensis* Gmel. / *albifrons* / *Mers du Sud / Péron et Lesueur*. Catalogue des Palmipèdes: (doubles): 152 / 14646 / *Sterna trudeau* Aud. / ad. / *Mer du Sud / Péron et Lesueur*.

Greater Crested Tern

Australia (10)

Thalasseus bergii ssp **

Individuals 1, 1

Sterna novaehollandia Pucheran, 1850, *Rev. et Mag. Zool.*: 545 – Nouvelle Hollande = near Coorong National Park, South Australia (*this dissertation*).

Pelecanopus nigripennis Bonaparte, 1856, *Comptes Acad. Sci.* 42: 772 – Nouvelle Hollande = near Coorong National Park, South Australia (*this dissertation*). Type description: Voisin & Voisin 2011: 51-52.

Tantalus melalophus Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 09014, 79107 – Furneaux Islands.

The first illustrations of the species are those from The First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 270, 271) (Hindwood 1970: 30). The very first record

was in 1699 (Whitley 1970: 66) although no specimen collected prior to the Baudin expedition could be located in the present-day collection by author.



Fig. 5-128 | GREATER CRESTED TERN *Thalasseus bergii* spp,
21 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-143 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

The relevant line in Cuvier's description is: *Je trouve éti-queté, sous ce nom, dans le Musée de Paris, un individu apporté de la Nouvelle Hollande par Péron et Lesueur, et dont M. Lesson n'a point parlé.*

It is mentioned as having been collected on Iles Furneaux (N° 36) by Péron in Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21003. The subspecific identity of MNHN-ZO-2011-143, as either *gwendolena* (Mathews 1912) or *cristatus* (Stephens 1826) could not be established and must be subject to further research.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79107).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-143 [MNHN A.C. 14647]. Locality: near Coorong National Park, South Australia, Aus-

tralia (36° 2' 57" S, 139° 33' 13" E). Date: 7 April 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult summer-plumage.

Original: Underside: 1. – *Pel. Nigripennis* / Bp. (type) / 14647. 2. – (sticker) *Asie Aust. C^{me} Le Nat^{re} / Expedit. Du Cap^s Baudin / an 11 / (added later) differere / de / Thalasseus / oliocircus / Gould / par le / ailes / 2. *Sterna / nova Holl / (illegible) / type 3. – "Pélécanope de la Nouvelle Hollande, o. / Pelecanopus Novae Hollandiae Hollandiae / 14647. Label: Pelecanopus nigripennis, Bp. (T) / Sterna Novae Hollandiae, Cuv. (T) / des côtes de la Nouvelles Hollande / par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 5: 14647 / Pelecanopus nigripennis, Bp. Type / (Sterna) novae hollandiae, Cuv. Type / = bergii / Mers du Sud / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Palmipedes: 311 / 14647 / Sterna bergii cristata Steph / = Pelecanopus nigripennes BP / - Sterna Novae hollandiae Cuv Type / Ad Ete / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / (Exp. Du C^{me} Baudin).**

Tern
Australia

ssp
Individuals 1, 0

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 37: *Sterna, hirondelle de mer de la N^{lle} Hollande*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Brown Skua

Australia (2)

Stercorarius antarctica lonnbergi

Individuals 1, 0

Catharacta antarctica lonnbergi Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 212 – New Zealand Seas.

One was collected by hand by Levillain (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008CE) between 10 and 12 June 1801 and named “le Cordonnier”. In Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79066Bc it was described as “*Larus catharactes*”.

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 187 N°1023) as *Larus cataractes* originating from *des mers Australes*, but could not be located.

Australian Masked-owl

Australia (11)

Tyto n novaehollandiae

Individuals 1, 1

Strix (?) Novae Hollandiae Stephens, 1826, in Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* 13 (2): 61 – New Holland = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 257.

A specimen with no specific collecting locality ended up in NMW (NMW 49.754) following the Lever Museum sale.

Catalogue des Rapaces Nocturnes: *g.d.* 387 / 981 / *Strix novaehollandiae* (Steph.) / *Australie* / *Exp. Baudin an X.*

It was collected by François Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002) on Kangaroo Island (n° 503) (Stresemann (1951a). A description made by Péron with no specific collecting locality is still present (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79059).

In 1809, three species and five specimens of owls were listed and no less than nine specimens entered the books in 1856.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-456 [MNHN A.C. 981]. Locality: Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia (35° 43' 6" S, 137° 56' 25" E). Date: between 2 January and 1 February 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult, white morph.

Original: Underside: *Australie* / *Cvt^{re} le Naturaliste* / *Exp. Du Cap. Baudin / an 10 / 981 / Strix novaehollandiae* / *Steph.* Label: *Strix flammea* / *var. Delicatula* (Gould.) / *Exp. Baudin Australie.* ZMO-GalOis 1: 981 / 387 / *personata* (Steph) *novae hollandiae* / *Nv^{re} Hollande* / *Australie* / *Exp. Baudin / M Péron.*



Fig. 5-129 | AUSTRALIAN MASKED-OWL

Tyto n novaehollandiae,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-456
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Common Barn-owl
Australia (11)

Tyto alba delicatula
Individuals 1, 1

Strix delicatulus Gould, 1837d, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 140 - New South Wales.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ("Watling") (NHMUK, N°23, 25) (Hindwood 1970: 24).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-457 [MNHN A.C. 982]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship

Le Naturaliste. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Australie / C^{te} le Naturaliste / Capt^{ne} Baudin / an 10 / 982 / *Strix flammea* L. / var. *delicatula* / Gould. Label: *Strix flammea* (L.) / Var. *delicatula* (Gould.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 982 / 382 / *Strix flammeus* (Tem.) / *delicatula* / var. *delicatula* (Gould) / Nouvelle Hollande Australie / Exp. Baudin / M Péron. Catalogue des Rapaces Nocturnes: 382 / 982 / *Strix flammea* (L.) / var. *delicatula* (Gould) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an 11.



Fig. 5-130 | COMMON BARN-OWL *Tyto alba delicatula*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-457 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-131 | SOUTHERN BOOBOOK *Ninox b boobook*,
3 April 2013, MNHN-ZO-2010-276 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Southern Boobook

Timor (1)

Ninox boobook fusca **

Individuals 1, 1

Ninox fusca Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 7*: 22 – Santa Domingo and Puerto Rico [Timor, *vide* Sharpe 1875b, *Ibis*: 256] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 477-478. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2011: 24-25, Jansen 2017e: 477-478.

Strix maugéi Temminck, 1823, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 3*: pl. 46 - Antilles [Timor, *vide* Sharpe, 1875b, *Ibis*: 256] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 477-478. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2011: 24-25, Jansen 2017e: 477-478.

Based on measurements this taxon.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-277 [MNHN A.C. 784]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀. Literature: Sharpe 1875b: 256-257.

Original: Underside: *Strix maugéi* / Tem. / Expédition du Cap. Baudin / en Amérique aux Antilles / tué par Maugé / *Strix fusca*, Vieillot / L. renseignements d. localit. / me paraît fort / douteux / *Athene boobook* / Lath. / vient / d'Australie / et non- des Antilles / (illegible). Label: *Athene Boobook* ♀ / Latham / Maugé Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 784 / *Athene Ninox* / *Boobook* Lath. / ♀ / Australie / M. Maugé laboratoire. Catalogue des Rapaces Nocturnes: -.



Fig. 5-132 | SOUTHERN BOOBOOK *Ninox boobook fusca*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2010-277 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Southern Boobook

Australia (7)

Ninox b boobook

Individuals 1, 1

Ninox boobook Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xv – Nova Hollandiae.

The first illustrations of the nominate species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ("Watling") (NHMUK, N°24) from which they were copied into the Derby set ("Lambert") (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°8) (Hindwood 1970: 24).

The oldest known specimen was a bird collected by Archibald Menzies in September/October 1791 in King George Sound, Western Australia (Whittell 1954: 32-35). George Caley was acquainted with the bird in the Sydney area and collected at least one young male (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 188-189). An adult came from Tasmania and was also collected by Caley (BMNH 1863.7.7.8).

An owl was heard and probably also collected in Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia somewhere between 30 May and 10 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058Ar-58c). Birds were noticed on King Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003 N° 503) and on Kangaroo Island (MNH, Bibliothèque cen-

trale, Ms 65010, Collection Lesueur, MHNH, 79059).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-276 [MNHN A.C. 783]. Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. No type of *Ninox fusca* Vieillot, 1817 & *Strix maugei* Temminck, 1823, as designated by Voisin & Voisin 2011: 24-25. This taxon. is based on measurements. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: Timor / Exp. du Cap. Baudin / Mauge / 783 / *Ninox fusca* V. / Type d. Vieillot / *Strix Maugei* Temm. / Type. Label: *Ninox fusca* / (Vieill) Type / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 1: 783 / 179 ~~Athene~~ *Ninox / fusca* (V.) T / *gutheruthi* / *Maugei* (Tem.) T / Timor / Exp. ~~Baudin~~ / Mauge (exped.) Baudin. Catalogue des Rapaces Nocturnes: lab 179 / 783 / *Ninox fusca* (Vieill.) / Type / Timor / Ex. Baudin 1802.

Spotted Eagle Owl

South Africa (s-a)

Bubo a africanus **

Individuals 2, 1

Strix africana Temminck, 1821, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 9: pl. 50* – Cape of Good Hope. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2011: 18-19.

Strix maculosus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 7: 44* – Cap de Bonne-Espérance (=Cape Town, South Africa). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2011: 18-19.

Vieillot 1834 (55-56) mentions two birds brought back by Péron. The bird is also illustrated on plate 23 (bis). It was mounted between 18-27 July 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 15). In 1809, three owl species and five specimens were listed and no less than nine specimens were entered the books in 1856. It was collected between 3 February and 3 March 1801 and brought to Paris alive.

No type from *Strix maculosa* (Vieillot 1817) syntype from *Strix africana* (Temminck 1823) (Voisin & Voisin 2011).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-258 [MNHN A.C. 912]. Locality: near Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa (33° 55' 31" S, 18° 25' 26" E). Date: between 3 and 24 Janu-

ary 1804. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 109.

Original: Underside: Cap d. Bonne Espérance / 1802 / morte à la ménagerie ou elle / a pondu plusieurs années de suite. 1803 / ♂ / *Bubo maculosus* V. / 912 / Type d. Vieillot et Lesson. Label: *Bubo maculosus* / (Vieill.) Type / Exp. Baudin Cap de B.E. ZMO-GalOis 1: 912 / 29 / *Bubo maculosus* (Vieillot) / Cap Bonne Esperance / mm Péron et Lesueur 1802. Catalogue des Rapaces Nocturnes: lab 29 / 912 / *Bubo maculosus* (Vieill.) / ♂ (Type) / Cap. B. Esperance / Exp. Baudin 1802.



Fig. 5-133 | SPOTTED EAGLE OWL *Bubo a africanus*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2010-258 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Secretary-bird

South Africa (s-a)

Sagittarius serpentarius

Individuals 2, 0

Falco serpentarius J.F. Miller, 1779, *Icones Animalium* 5: pl. 28 – Cape of Good Hope.

A live specimen was sent with *Le Naturaliste* (contra Jouanin & Benoit 1997: 114, Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270), they mention *Le Naturaliste*, but this ship did not visit the Cape) and arrived alive and went to Empress Joséphine vicomtesse de Beauharnais (Archives

Nationales AJ/15/592). At least two arrived and were mounted between 16-23 August 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 16). Both specimens were collected when staying in Cape Town, South Africa between 3 and 24 January 1804.

Osprey

Australia (1-1)

Pandion haliaetus cristatus **

Individuals 2, 1

Buteo cristatus Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 4*: 481 – Nouvelle Hollande [Tasmania, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 113] = Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

Pandion fluvialis Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 1: 46 – Nouvelle Hollande = Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

At the time of its description, the only specimen of this species within the MNHN collection were the

specimens collected during the Baudin expedition. A few years later a specimen from Australia was added

when Quay & Gaimard donated a ♂ to the collection (specimen MNHN A.C. 170) Another one from *L'Uranie* arrived in 1820 (MNHN A.C. 1065); Pucheran 1850 (88-90 & 209) mentioned the presence of the specimen.

On the pedestal label, it is referred to as *Pandion leucocephalus* (Gould 1837), however, this is now regarded as a synonym for a bird collected at Port Essington and by Capt. W. Chambers.

The two birds collected on their nest by Levillain in Shark Bay on 18 July 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 07008DI) were (probably) Ospreys.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-402 [MNHN A.C. 169]. Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26 June

and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Australie / C^{me} Naturaliste / Expedition du Cap^{ne} Baudin / M. Maugé / 169 / Pandion haliaetus (L.) / Var. leucocephalus / Gould*. Label: *Pandion haliaetus / Var. leucocephalus (Gould.) / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 1: 169 / 1064 / *Pandion / haliaetus L. / leucocephalus Gould / N^{me} Hollande / mm. Péron et Lesueur / Sortie 1884 N^o 1. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: 1064 / 169 / Pandion haliaetus (L.) / var. leucocephalus (Gould) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI*.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 1: *Falco haliaetos, Le Balbuzard de La N^{me} Hollande*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in December 1906' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.



Fig. 5-134 | OSPREY *Pandion haliaetus cristatus*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-402 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Black-shouldered Kite**Australia (11)***Elanus axillaris***Individuals 2, 2**

Falco axillaris Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: iv – Nova Hollandiae = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 109.

Falco diemensis melanhumerus Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79065 – Northern Australia.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 4, 6, 7) (Hindwood 1970: 24) and from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 4) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 39) (Hindwood 1970: 24).

George Caley knew of this bird in the Sydney region from the autumn of 1803 (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 185-186).

One specimen was collected off the coast of Northern Australia between June and August 1803 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79065, N° 2025).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-400 [MNHN A.C. 322]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Incorrectly mentioned in Lesson (1831: 72) as originating from Cape de Bonne Esperance. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: first-winter.

Original: Underside: *Asie austral / Exp. Cap. Baudin / an 11 / Australie / 322 jeune age / Elanus axillaris Lath.* Label: *Elanus axillaris / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 322 / 212 / Elanus axillaris (Lath.) / ♂ / N^o Hollande Australie / Exp. Baudin / Mm Péron et Lesueur an XI. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: 992 / 322 / Elanus axillaris (Lath.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI.*

Fig. 5-135 | BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE

Elanus axillaris,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-400
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

**Fig. 5-136 | BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE**

Elanus axillaris,
28 February 2017, NMW 44.151
(Alex Bos / © NMW).



Individual II

New label: NMW 44.151 [NMW 1815.XXXVI.4]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 88: 4 / *Falco, Le Blac, Le Vaill. F. axillaris Lath. N. Nov. Holl. / 1 / 1*. Label: XXXVI 4 / *Elanus axillaris f. Lath. / Elanus notatus Gould Syn. Of Aust. / Von Pariser Museum im Tausch / Nova Holl.* This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815.

Pacific Baza
 Australia (11)

Aviceda s subcristata
 Individuals 1, 0

Lepidogenys subcristatus Gould, 1838, *Syn. Birds Australia* 3: pl. 46 – New South Wales.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne

Ms 1818, 3 as: *Falco cresserelle de la N^{lle} Hollande, rare*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Wedge-tailed Eagle
 Australia (8)

Aquila audax fleayi **
 Individuals 2, 0

Aquila audax fleayi Condon & Amadon, 1954, *Rec. South Austral. Mus.* 11: 229 – Great Lake, Tasmania.

Aquila albirostris Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 1*: 229 – no locality [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 105] = Bruny Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*).

Aquila fucosa Cuvier, 1816, *Dict. Sci. Nat.*: 90 – Nouvelle Hollande = Bruny Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the nominate subspecies are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ("Watling") (NHMUK, N° 1) from which they were copied into the Derby set ("Lambert") (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 43) (Hindwood 1970: 24).

Kolkata (IM) where it is no longer present (Gopinathan Maheswaran *in litt.* 27 April 2017).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 109 is documented in: ZMO-Ga-IOis 1: 109 / *Aquila fuscata Vig en Horsf. / N^{lle} Hollande / Mn Péron et Lesueur / Sortie 1882 N° 3*. It exited the MNHN collection in 1882 and was donated to the Indian Museum

Individual II (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 111 is documented in: ZMO-Ga-IOis 1: 111 / 41 / *Uraetus audax (Lath.) / N^{lle} Hollande / Mm Péron et Lesueur Sortie N° 4 1930. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: 41 g.d. / 111 / Uraetus audax (Lath) / Australie / Exp. Baudin / S. N° 4. 1930*. The bird exited to Muséum d'histoire naturelle - Ville de Blois, as part of a collection of 246 birds and 25 mammals. Not located (Anne-Laure Paul *in litt.* 19 January 2017).

Little Eagle
 Australia (11)

Hieraetus morphnoides
 Individuals 1, 0

Aquila morphnoides Gould, 1841a, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 161 – upper Yarrundi, Hunter River, New South Wales.

Mounted 8-14 December 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13).

Grey Goshawk

Australia (11)

Accipiter novaehollandiae **

Individuals 4, 3

Falco novae Hollandiae J.F. Gmelin, 1788, *Syst. Nat. ed. 13* (1): 264 – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 245.

Sparvius niveus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 10*: 338 – no locality [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 103] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

Dædalium candidum Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 1: 66-67 – Nouvelle Hollande = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2001: 183-184.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°20) (Hindwood 1970: 24). First ever record was from 1777 (Whitley 1970: 66).

George Caley shot a specimen between Paramatta and Sydney (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 179-181) (BMNH 1863.7.7.1). The female bird as mentioned in its syno-

nym description is still present and was originally collected by Labillardière on Tasmania; it is registered as MNHN A.C. 593. An old, undocumented bird is present in NMW (NMW 49.602).

One specimen was collected on King Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, (N° 137)) and one was mounted in the week of 1-7 September 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13).



Fig. 5-137 | GREY GOSHAWK *Accipiter novaehollandiae*,
20 November 2013, MSNPV CV0035 (© MSNPV).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2157 [MNHN A.C. 761].
Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♂ white morph.

Original: Underside: *Nouvelle Hollande / ile King / Corvette l. Naturaliste / Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Baudin Australie / ♂ / Astur novæ-Hollandæ / Gm. Vg-et-Horsf. / Type de Lesson / Dædalium candidum, Lesson / Type*. Label: *Astur novæ-hollandiæ ♂ / Dædalium candidum (Less.) T. / Exp. Baudin / Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 591 / 761 / Astur novae Hollandiæ (Gm.) / ♂ / N^{lle} Hollande / Mm Péron et Lesueur N° 109. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: 761 / 591 / Astur novae-hollandiæ (Gm.) / Daedaliium candidum (Less.) Type / ♂ / Australie / Exp. Baudin.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2159 [MNHN A.C. 762].
Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♀ grey morph.

Original: Underside: *Asie-Australe C^{ve} Le Nat^{ve} / Expedit. du Capt Baudin / Australie Péron et Lesueur / Astur novæ-Hollandiæ / Gm / Dædalium candidum (Less.) / Type*. Label: *Astur novæ-hollandiæ / Dædalium candidum (Less.) T. / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 592 bis / 762 Astur novae Hollandiæ (Gm.) / ♀ / Australie / m Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: lab 762 / 592bis / Astur novae-hollandiæ (Gm.) / Daedaliium candidum (Less.) Type / ♀ / Australie / Exp. Baudin.*



Fig. 5-138 | GREY GOSHAWK *Accipiter novaehollandiae*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2157 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-139 | GREY GOSHAWK *Accipiter novaehollandiae*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2159
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Individual III

New label: MSNPV CV0035. Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♂ white morph.

Original: Label: *Astur novaehollandiae* / *Australie* / 1.20.31. It was sent to Pavia on 12 October 1812 part of 12 Baudin birds which arrived in bad condition. Other specimens were also sent to Padua and Bologna in 1812. In 1854, under the direction of professor Balsamo Crivelli, all the pedestals were changed for uniformity's sake and the original labels were altered, sometimes losing some information in the process.

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 12-13, N°958), as *Falco albus*, however, various specimens are present in Naturalis today.



Brown Goshawk

Timor (1)

Accipiter fasciatus hellmayri ***

Individuals 2, 2

Accipiter fasciatus hellmayri Stresemann, 1922, *J. Orn.* 70: 129, note 2 – Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 478.

Nisus australis Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 1: 61 – Nouvelle Hollande = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 478. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2001: 184-185, Jansen 2017e: 478.

Falco torquatus Cuvier, 1821, in *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois.* liv. 8: 43, 93 – Nouvelle Hollande, Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 478. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2001: 184-185, Jansen 2017e: 478.

The first illustrations of the Brown Goshawk or Colared Sparrowhawk are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 18) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 1) (Hindwood 1970: 24). They are also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 21) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 7) (Hindwood 1970: 24) and eventually into the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 22) (Hindwood 1970: 24).

George Caley collected two specimens (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 182-183) (BMNH 1863.7.7.2a, b).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2128 [MNHN A.C. 656]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Asie Australe / C^{te} le Naturaliste / Exp. du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / 656 / jeun d l'annee / Astur torquatus Tem. / Nisus australis (Less.) / Type de Lesson*. Label: *Astur torquatus (Tem.) / Nisus australis (Less.) Type / Exp. Baudin, Timor. ZMO-GalOis 1: 656 / 803 Accipiter torquatus (Tem.) / Astur australis (Less.) / ♂ / N^{re}-Hollande / Timor Mn Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: lab 803 / 656 / Astur torquatus (Tem.) / Nisus australis (Less.) type / ♂ / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 11.*

**Fig. 5-140 | BROWN GOSHAWK *Accipiter fasciatus hellmayri*,
19 December 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Both MNHN birds.**



Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2129 [MNHN A.C. 660].
 Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature ♂.

Original: Underside: *Asie Australe / C^{te} le Naturaliste / Exp.*

du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / par Maugé / 660 / Astur torquatus Tem. / Nisus australis (Less.) / Type de Lesson. Label: Astur torquatus (Tem.) / Nisus australis (Less.) Type / Exp. Baudin, Timor. ZMO-GalOis 1: 660 / 804 Accipiter torquatus (Tem.) / Astur australis (Less.) / ♂ / N^o Hollande / Timor Mn Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: lab 804 / 660 / Astur torquatus (Tem.) / Nisus australis (Less.) type / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 11.

White-bellied Sea-eagle

Australia (3)

Haliaeetus leucogaster

Individuals 1, 0

Falco leucogaster J.F. Gmelin, 1788, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13 (1): 257 – no locality = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 248.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°8) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N°40) (Hindwood 1970: 24).

George Caley knew of the species from Sydney (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 187-188).

This species was collected on Kangaroo Island (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 65010) and a description was made by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79058Ar-58c).

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 8 N° 569), as *Falco leucogaster* from *des îles de la mer pacifique*, but could not be located.

Whistling Kite

Australia (1-1)

Haliastur sphenurus *

Individuals 1, 1

Milvus sphenurus Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 20: 564 – Australasie [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 249] = Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2001: 177.

The specimen is illustrated in Vieillot, 1834 on plate 15 and its origin is mentioned as being Nouvelle Hollande. It was mounted in the week of 19-26 October 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13).

Lesson 1830: 70 states that one specimen from the Baudin expedition is present in the MNHN. However, it does not seem to be present anymore.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2143 [MNHN A.C. 156].
 Locality: Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (25° 50' 0" S, 113° 5' 0" E). Date: between 16 July and 5 September 1801. Legit: Stanislaus Levillain. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Nouvelle Hollande / apporté par la Corvette le / Naturaliste expédition du / Cap.*



Fig. 5-141 | WHISTLING KITE *Haliastur sphenurus*,
 2 April 2013, MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2143
 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Baudin an 11 [later added: c'est un *Haliastur* / (illegible) Gray / *Haliastur sphenurus* G.R. Gr]. 2. – *Haliastur sphenurus* / (Vieillot) / Type de Vieillot / Cap. Baudin / an 11 / Corvette le Naturaliste / N^o Hollande / *Haliastur canorus* / Vg. Horsf. / *Milvus sphenurus* / Vieillo gal. Pl. 15 / serait un jeune nisus, variété /

du milan parasite. Label: *Haliastur sphenurus* / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 156 / 948 / *Haliastur sphenurus* (type Vieillot) / N^o Hollande / Exped. Baudin an XI. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: Lab. 948 / 156 / *Haliastur sphenurus* (Vieill.) Type / Australie / Exp. Baudin.

Brahimy Kite Australia (11)

Haliaetus girrenera Vieillot, 1822, *Gal. des Ois.* 1: 31-32 - l'Inde, Bengale, à Pondichéry, Coromandel, Malabar = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (this dissertation).

Haliastur indus girrenera * Individuals 2, 1

The first illustrations of the Australian subspecies are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Wat-

ling') (NHMUK, N° 2) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 42) (Hindwood 1970: 24). Also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 3) (Hindwood 1970: x) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 41) (Hindwood 1970: 24).

This taxon was described by Vieillot in 1822 in '*galerie des oiseaux du cabinet d'histoire naturelle du jardin du roi*', part 1 pages 31-32 and plate 10. The bird depicted in the plate is specimen MNHN-ZO-2014-401.

It was mounted in the week of 8-14 September 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-401 [MNHN A.C. 155]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie austr. C^{te} le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du C^{ptal} Baudin / an 11. 2. – (large sticker) L'aigle de Pondichery (Buff. / falco pondicerianus gm. 416 / Gr halioeta (Savigny). 3. – 155. *Haliastur indus* (Bodd.) / var. *girrenera* (Vieill.) / *Haliastur indus* var. *gerrenera* (V) / Australie. Label: *Haliastur indus* / Var. *girrenera* (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 155 / 946 / *Haliastur leucosternus* (Gould) / *Indus girrenera* (V) / Nouvelle Hollande / Exp. Baudin / M Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: 946 / 155a / *Haliastur indus* (Bodd.) / var *girrenera* (Vieill.) type / Australie / Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 7) and Temminck (1807: 13 N° 816), as *Falco Pondocierianus*, however, the specimen could not be located.



Fig. 5-142 | BRAHMINY KITE *Haliastur indus girrenera*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-401 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-143 | CROWNED HORNBILL *Lophoceros alboterminatus*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-413 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Crowned Hornbill
South Africa (s-a)

Lophoceros alboterminatus
Individuals 1, 1

Lophoceros alboterminatus Büttikofer, 1889, *Notes Leyden Mus.* 11: 67 - Gambos, Angola.

This specimen was mounted between 9-16 May 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 14). According to document 8 in Jansen 2016b, nine specimens of three different species were brought back to France and this is the only traceable specimen.

It is documented in Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79127Cr, 79127D, 79125.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-413 [MNHN A.C. 2888]. Locality: near Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa (33°

55' 31" S, 18° 25' 26" E). Date: between 3 and 24 January 1804. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Cap B. Esperance / Le Cy^e l'Géographe / Exp. Baudin / an 12 / 2888 / Buceros / Tockus melanoleucus / Licht.* Label: *Buceros / Tockus melanoleucus / (Licht.) / Exp. Baudin Cap de B.E. ZMO-GalOis 1: 2888 / Tockus melanoleucus (Licht.) / Cap de Bonne Esperance / Exp. Baudin an XII. Catalogue des Calaos: 97 / 2888 / Tockus melanoleucos (Licht.) / Cap. De B. E. / Cap. Baudin an 12.*

Common Hoopoe
South Africa (s-a)

Upupa epops africana
Individuals 1, 0

Upupa africana Bechstein, 1811, *Kurze Uebers.* 4 (1): 172 - Congo to the Cape.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne

Ms 1818, 11: *La Huppe de la N^{le} Hollande*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Rainbow Bee-eater**Timor (1)***Merops ornatus***Individuals 6, 3**

Merops ornatus Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxxv – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 150.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 84) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 28) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 4, N° 363, 369). They are also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 85) (Hindwood 1970: 26). The first ever record was from 1770 (Whitley 1970: 66)

This species was noted and collected by George Caley (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 208-210) (BMNH 1863.7.7.16). A bird from the Lever Museum sale was acquired from Botany Bay (NMW 50.826).

The 1809 list notes two species of *Merops* and six specimens. In 1856, only 2 birds entered the books (the other four were dispatched). In Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79125CR the Rainbow Bee-eater from Timor is listed. One was mounted between 5-11 January 1804

(Jansen 2016b: 13), and another mounted between 16-23 August 1804 (Jansen 2016b: 16)

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-423 [MNHN A.C. 3360]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Lesson 1831: 238.

Original: Underside: *Australie / M. Baudin / Cet^e an 11 / le Naturaliste / 3360 / Merops ornatus / Lath.* Label: *Merops ornatus / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie.* ZMO-GalOis 2: 34 / 3360 / *Urica ornata Lath. / Australie / Exp. Baudin Péron et Lesueur an 11.* Catalogue de Guépriers: 34 / 3360 / *Merops ornatus (Lath.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-424 [MNHN A.C. 3361]. Location: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between



Fig. 5-144 | RAINBOW BEE-EATER *Merops ornatus*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-423 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-145 | RAINBOW BEE-EATER *Merops ornatus*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-424 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-146 | RAINBOW BEE-EATER *Merops ornatus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.823 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Lesson 1831: 238.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Cap. Baudin / an 11 / 3361 / Merops ornatus / Lath.* Label: *Merops ornatus / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 2: 3361 / 35 / Urica ornata Lath. / N^o Hollande / Exp. Baudin Péron et Lesueur an 11. Catalogue de Guépriers: 35 / 3361 / Merops ornatus (Lath.) / Australie / an 11.*

Individual III

New label: NMW 50.823 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.214]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Label: *1815 XXXVII 214 n.?? / Merops ornatus Latham / von Delalande gekauft / 754 Neu Holland.* It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 96: *214 / Guepier de la nouv. Holl. / Capt. Baudin / Merops fasciatus / 1 / 1.* This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds that arrived from Lalande in 1815.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 30: *Merops ornatus, Le Guepier a longs bins. Lev. N°4, treese australes. Hist. nat. du Guepiers, Levaill, p 27.* It was not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual II (lost)

A bird was donated to Alexandre Brogniart / André Thouin in 1804 (Dufresne, Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21038, MNHN Ms 1796-1803: 80, Dufresne Travaux: 84).

Individual III (lost)

One bee-eater was sent to Lycée de Moulins on 23 April 1806. Of the 152 specimens sent, 63 were Baudin expedition birds (contra Duyker 2006: 213). The specimen was documented in the Archives Nationales AJ/15/596 dossier on 23 April 1806. There was a catalogue sent with the collection, but unfortunately both the bird collection and the catalogue were lost (Alexandre Benot & Alain Pétiniot 11 February 2017 *in litt.*, Bodard 2010).



Fig. 5-147 | BLUE-THROATED ROLLER *Eurystomus gularis*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79024).

Fig. 5-148 | BLUE-THROATED ROLLER *Eurystomus gularis*,
19 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2007-207 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Blue-throated Roller

Sierra Leone (s-a)

Eurystomus g gularis *

Individuals 1, 1

Eurystomus gularis Vieillot, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 29: 426 – Australasie [Senegal, *vide* Peters, 1945, *Birds of the World* V: 245] = Sierra Leone (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2008: 16-17.

The label attached to this bird names its supposed collector as Pierre-Marie-Auguste Broussonet (1761-1807) and it is acknowledged in Voisin & Voisin (2008: 16-17). Broussonet was known as a donor to insect collections (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 21) and donated some insects to the Baudin expedition while it was on Tenerife. It was a coincidence that Broussonet had some insects from Sierra Leone with him at that time (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 21).

The relevant part in the type description is: *Cet oiseau a été apporté de l'Australasie, et fait partie de la collection du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle.*

Levaillant (1806) mentions the following in his text accompanying his 'Le Petit Rolle Violet a Gorge Bleue' (page 152-153): 'Histoire naturelle des oiseaux de paradis et des rolliers: suivie de celle des toucans et des barbus': 'Cette dernière femelle est depuis peu de temps au cabinet d'histoire naturelle, à Paris: elle faisait partie de la riche collection de Baudin, fruit de ses recherches et de celles des naturalistes qui l'avoient suivi dans sa dernière expédition.' C.J. Temminck also had a bird in his collection that was featured in the Levaillant (1806) plate.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79024).

The specimen was donated in South Africa, just like the Guineafowl and Variable Sunbird which also came from a trade shipment from Sierra Leone.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2007-207 [MNHN A.C. 3291] Locality: Sierra Leone (8° 30' 0" N, 11° 55' 0" W), donated in Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa (33° 55' 31" S, 18° 25' 26" E). Date: between 3 and 24 January 1804. Legit: unknown collector, donated by W. B. E. Paravicini di Capelli. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Afrique occidentale* / Exp. Baudin / ♂ / 3291 / *Eurystomus gularis* / V. Label: *Eurystomus gularis* / ♂ / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin *Afrique O.* ZMO-GalOis 2: 3291 / 32 / *Chrystomus gularis* / ♂ / *Afrique occidentale* / error d'locat. Catalogue de Rolliers: Lab. 32 / 3291 / *Eurystomus gularis* (Vieil.) (Type) / ♂ / *Afrique* / Exp. Baudin.

Oriental Dollarbird

Australia (11)

Eurystomus orientalis pacificus

Individuals 2, 0

Coracias pacifica Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxvii – Nova Hollandia = Port Jackson, New South Wales, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 387.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°64) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°83) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

Caley knew the bird from the Sydney region and collected it there (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 202-204).

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 3287 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 2: 3287 / 45 / *Colaris orientalis* L. / N^o Hollande / Dufresne

An X. Catalogue de Rolliers: 45 / 3287 / *Eurystomus pacificus* (Lath.) / ♀ / *Australie* / M. Dufresne / an 10. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.27 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 89: *Novum genus* / *Choucari vicinum*, *avis rara*, *Nov Holl* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Azure Kingfisher

Australia (NW Western Australia)

Ceyx azureus ruficollaris *

Individuals 3, 2

Alcyon ruficollaris Bankier, 1841, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (1) 6: 394-395 – Port Essington.*Ceyx cyanea* Lesson, 1830, *Traite d'Orn.* 4: 241 – Timor = undisclosed site in NW Western Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Schodde & Mason 1997: 372.*Ceyx lacepedianum* Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79093* – D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 79) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 86) (Hindwood 1970: 26).

It was noted and collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 208) (LIV D1619).

Originally documented on Lesueur plate N° 3, it is now documented as 1029 *Alcedo cristata* and was encountered in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and Northern Australia (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79093).

And documented in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002

(N° 2013) when sailing in 'northern' Australia to Timor.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-418 [MNHN A.C. 3474]. Locality: undisclosed site in Northern Australia - Timor. Date: between 23 March and 6 May 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Hellmayr 1916: 110.

Original: Underside: *Timor / par M. Maugé / Exp. Du Catⁿ Baudin / an 11 N° 157 / 3574 Alcyon / azurea / (Lath.)*. Label: *Halcyon azurea / (Lath.) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 2: 3474 / Alcyon azurea Lath. / Terre austral / Maugé an XI. Catalogue de Martin-pêcheur: g.d. 38 / 3574 / Alcyon azurea (Lath.) / Timor / M. Maugé an 11, N° 117.*



Fig. 5-149 | AZURE KINGFISHER *Ceyx azureus ruficollaris*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-418 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-150 | AZURE KINGFISHER *Ceyx azureus ruficollaris*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-418 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-419 [MNHN A.C. 3475]. Locality: undisclosed site in Northern Australia - Timor. Date: between 23 March and 6 May 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Hellmayr 1916: 110.

Original: Underside: *Timor / Exp. Du Cap^e Baudin / par M Maugé / an 11 / N^o 26 / 3575 / Alcyone azurea (Lath.)*. Label: *Alcyone azurea / (Lath.) / M. Maugé Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 2:

3475 / *Alcyone azurea Lath. / Timor / Maugé*. Catalogue de Martin-pêcheur: g.d. 37 / 3575 / *Alcyone azurea (Lath.) / Timor / M. Maugé an 11, N^o 26*.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 29: *Alcedo tribrachys, Sh, Ceyx a dos bleu, Sh. Nat. Mlsc. t. 16 Pl. 681, Timor*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Common Kingfisher**Timor (1)***Alcedo atthis bengalensis* ***Individuals 1, 1**

Alcedo bengalensis J.F. Gmelin, 1788, *Syst. Nat. ed. 13* (1): 450 - Bengala.

Alcedo moluccana Lesson, 1826, *Zool. De la Coq.* 1: 343 - no locality = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *fide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 478-479. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 478-479.

This female was described by Péron in Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79125Bv as *Martin-pêcheur de rivière de Timor*.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-417 [MNHN A.C. 3559]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Lesson 1831: 243.

Original: Underside: *Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. Cap. Baudin / C^e Nat^e / 3559 / Alcedo Bengalensis / Gm.* Label: *Alcedo bengalensis / (Gm.) / M. Maugé Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 2: 3559 / *Alcedo bengalensis (Gm.) / Timor / Maugé*. Catalogue de Martin-pêcheur: 15 / 3559 / *Alcedo bengalensis (Gm.) / Timor / M. Maugé*.

**Fig. 5-151 | COMMON KINGFISHER**

Alcedo atthis bengalensis,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-417
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Cerulean Kingfisher

Java (Mau-2)

Alcedo coerulescens **

Individuals 2, 2

Alcedo caerulescens Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 19: 401 – Timor = Java, *vide* Peters, 1945, *Birds of the World* V: 175. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2008: 9-10.

Alcedo beryllina Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 19: 414 – Timor = Java (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2008: 9-10.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2006-559 [MNHN A.C. 3562]. Locality: Java, Republic of Indonesia (7° 29' 30" S, 110° 0' 16" E). Date: unknown. Legit: unknown, donation by Alexandre Le Bas de Sainte-Croix. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. This locality was not visited by the Baudin expedition on either leg of the voyage and the specimen was a part of donations to and purchases made by the expedition as explained in Jansen (2014c). Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Pucheran 1853: 389.

Original: Underside: Java / Exp. Baudin / 3562 / *Alcedo beryllina* / Tem. / Type. Label: *Alcedo beryllina* (Tem.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Java. ZMO-GalOis 2: 3562 / *Alcedo caerulescens* Vieill. (Type) *beryllina* Type (Tem.) / Java / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue de Martin-pêcheur: Lab 24 / 3563 / *Alcedo beryllina* (Tem.) (Type) / Java. Exp. Baudin.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2006-560 [MNHN A.C. 3562]. Locality: Java, Republic of Indonesia (7° 29' 30" S, 110° 0' 16" E). Date: unknown. Legit: unknown, donation by Alexandre Le Bas de Sainte-Croix. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. This locality was not visited by the Baudin expedition on either leg of the voyage and the specimen was a part of donations to and purchases made by the expedition as explained in Jansen (2014c). Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Pucheran 1853: 389.

Original: Underside: Java / Exp. Baudin / 3565 / *Alcedo beryllina* / Tem. / Type. Label: *Alcedo beryllina* (Tem.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Java. ZMO-GalOis 2: 3562 / *Alcedo caerulescens* Vieill. (Type) *beryllina* / Java / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue de Martin-pêcheur: Lab 25 / 3562 / *Alcedo beryllina* (Tem.) (Type) / Java. Exp. Baudin.



Fig. 5-152 | CERULEAN KINGFISHER *Alcedo coerulescens*,

19 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). MNHN-ZO-2006-559 & 560.



Fig. 5-153 | GREY-HEADED KINGFISHER *Halcyon l leucocephala*
 (© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79022).

Grey-headed Kingfisher
 South Africa (s-a)

Halcyon leucocephala pallidiventris
 Individuals 1, 0

Halcyon pallidiventris Cabanis, 1880, *J. Orn.* 28 (152): 349 – Angola.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79022).

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 3444 is documented in: ZMO-Ga-

IOis 2: 3444 / *Halcyon semicoercephulea* (Forster) / *pas renseignement localites prisis / Exp. Baudin an 11 (labatoire)*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.



Fig. 5-154 | FOREST KINGFISHER *Todiramphus m macleayii*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79021).

Forest Kingfisher
Australia (northern Australia)

Todiramphus m macleayii
Individuals 1, 0

Halcyon Macleayii Jardine & Selby, 1830, *Illustr. Orn.* 2: 101 - no locality = Port Essington, Northern Territory, *vide* Berlepsch, 1911, *Abhandl. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges.* 34: 75.

This possibly the "Alcedo indeterminatida" labeled as number 2036 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001, 79068). 21 Juni 1803.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79021).

Collared Kingfisher
Timor (1)

Todiramphus c chloris
Individuals 2, 1

Alcedo Chloris Boddaert, 1783, *Table Pl. Enlum.*: 49 - Buru = Cap de Bonne Esperance, South Africa, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 363.

It was described by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79125Av) but no specific name was used.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-415 [MNH A.C. 3489]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara,

West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: *Timor / M. Maugé / Cet^e le Naturaliste / an 11 / Exp. Freycinet / 3489 / Halcyon chloris / Bodd.* Label: *Halcyon chloris / (Bodd.) / M. Maugé Timor.* ZMO-GalOis 2: 3489 / *Halcyon chloris (Bodd) / chlorocephalus Gm / Timor / Maugé an XI.* Catalogue de Martin-pêcheur: 208 / 3489 / *Halcyon chloris / Timor / M. Maugé an 11.*

Individual I (lost)

Specimen is only documented in: Catalogue de Martin-pêcheur: 209 / *Halcyon chloris / Timor / M. Maugé an 11 / Sortie 1930.* The bird exited to Muséum d'histoire naturelle - Ville de Blois, as part of a collection of 246 birds and 25 mammals. Not located (Anne-Laure Paul in litt. 19 January 2017).

Sacred Kingfisher

Timor (1)

Todiramphus s sanctus

Individuals 2, 1

Halcyon sanctus Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 15: 206 - New Holland = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 288.

Ceyx mesorhynchmelanus Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79063 - King Island.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°80) (Hindwood 1970: 26).

The species was noted and collected by Caley (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 206-208) (BMNH 1863.7.7.15).



Fig. 5-155 | COLLARED KINGFISHER *Todiramphus c chloris*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-415 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-156 | SACRED KINGFISHER *Todiramphus s sanctus*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-416 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Also, observed or collected at Geographe Bay (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79058).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-416 [MNHN A.C. 3474]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1830: 246.

Original: Underside: *Timor / Exp. Baudin / M. Maugé an XI*

/ Halcyon / Sancta / (Vig et H) / 3474. Label: Halcyon sancta / (Vig. & Horsf.) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 2: 3474 / Halcyon / sancta (Vig. En H.) / Terres australes / Maugé an XI. Catalogue de Martin-pêcheur: g.d. 219 / 3474 / Halcyon sancta (Vig. et Horsf.) / Timor / M. Maugé an 11.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 3465 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 2: 3465 / *Halcyon sacra* (Lath.) / *Terres Australes (voy aux) Labratoire*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher

Timor (1)

Todiramphus a australasia *

Individuals 2, 2

Alcedo australasia Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 19*: 419 – no locality [Timor, *vide* Hellmayr, 1914, *E. Schweizerbart. Kommiss.-Verl. 68*] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 479. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 479.

Described by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79125Br) as *Martin-pêcheur de la Nouvelle Hollande*.

Individual I

New label: MNHN A.C. 3488. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France

with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Pucheran 1853: 389-390.

Original: Tag: *Halcyon Australasia / Exp. Baudin Timor (Vieill.) / M. Maugé (N° 139) other side: Cat. des. gal. 184 (3488). ZMO-GalOis 2: 3488 / Halcyon australasiae / coronatus / Timor / Maugé an XI. Catalogue de Martin-pêcheur: Lab. 184 / 3488 / Halcyon australasiae (Vieil.) / Timor / Exp. Baudin / 139.*



Fig. 5-157 | CINNAMON-BANDED KINGFISHER
Todiramphus a australasia,
18 February 2015, MNHN A.C. 3488
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Individual II

New label: Abbeville, unlabelled. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Tag: *Alcedo* (illegible) / Timor. Tag 1: N. 15. One of the eight kingfishers donated by the MNHN to Delalande on 21 July 1803.



Fig. 5-158 | CINNAMON-BANDED KINGFISHER
Todiramphus a australasia, 15 April 2015
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © Musée Boucher de Perthes, Abbeville).

Laughing Kookaburra

Australia (7)

Dacelo n novaeguinea
Individuals 4, 1

Alcedo novae Guinea Hermann, 1783, *Tabl. Affin. Anim.*: 192 – Nouvelle Guinée = 7 kms North of Appin, New South Wales, fide Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 356.

Alcedo cristata Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 21003 – D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 78) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 87) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 2, N° 309, 310). They are also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 77) (Hindwood 1970: 26).

This species was noted and collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 204).

It was collected by Lesueur on King Island (N° 139) and mentioned by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-414 [MNHN A.C. 3407]. Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Du Cap^t Baudin / rap-
porte par la Cor^{te} le / Naturaliste an 11 / Par M Lesueur / 3407 /
Dacelo gigas / (Bodd.)*. Label: *Dacelo gigas / (Bodd.) / Exp.
Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 2: 3407 / *Dacelo gigas (Bodd.)*

*/ gigantea Lath. / N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. Baudin Péron et Lesueur
an 11. Catalogue de Martin-pêcheur: G.d. 271 / 3407 / Dac-
ulo gigas (Bodd.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 11.*

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 3408 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 2: 3408 / *Dacelo gigas (Bodd.) / Gigantea Lath / N^{lle} Hol-
lande / Exp. Baudin, Péron et Lesueur an 11 / Sortie 1879 – N° 14*. It was sent to the Manufacture nationale de Sèvres, Haute-de-Seine, but was not traceable in the original list sent to the museum which is now present in the MNHN.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 29: *Alcedo gigantea, Lath., Le Martin Pêcheur chou-
cas, N^{lle} Holl^{de}, rare*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1929' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual III (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.75 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 90: 75 / *Alcedo giganta / Nov. Holl / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with MNHN in 1815. It was not found on 27-28 February 2017, on subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.



Fig. 5-159 | LAUGHING KOOKABURRA *Dacelo n novaeguinea*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-414 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-160 | LINEATED BARBET *Psilopogon l. lineatus*,
21 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2008-758 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Lineated Barbet
Java (Mau-2)

Psilopogon l. lineatus *
Individuals 2, 1

Capito lineatus Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 4*: 500 – Australasie = Java, *fide* Peters, 1948, *Birds of the World VI*: 33. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2009: 129.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2008-758 [MNHN A.C. 2550]. Locality: Java, Republic of Indonesia (7° 29' 30" S, 110° 0' 16" E). Date: unknown. Legit: unknown, donation by Alexandre Le Bas de Sainte-Croix. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Remark: this locality was not visited by the Baudin expedition on either leg of the journey and the specimen is a part of donations to or purchases done by the expedition as explained in Jansen (2014c). Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1830: 161-162.

Original: Underside: Bengale / Java / Exp. Cap. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / 2550 / *Magalæma lineata* / Bp. / Type / (Vie-

ill.). Label: *Magalæma lineata* / (Vieill.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Java. ZMO-GalOis 1: 2550 / 45 / *Megalaima lineata* / Java / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Barbus: Lab. 45 / 2550 / *Megalaima lineata* (Vieill.) Type / Java / Exp. Baudin.

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).



Fig. 5-161 | MAURITIUS KESTREL *Falco punctatus*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-388 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-162 | MAURITIUS KESTREL *Falco punctatus*,
6 April 2017, RMNH.AVES.87290 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).



Mauritius Kestrel

Mauritius (2)

Falco punctatus *

Individuals 2, 2

Falco punctatus Cuvier, 1821, in Temminck & Laugier, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 8: 45* – Ile de France (= Mauritius).
Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 45, Voisin & Voisin 2002: 479.

The relevant line in the type description is: *Cette espèce a été envoyée de l'Ile de France. Quelques individus font partie du Musée de Paris.*

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-388 [MNHN A.C. 453].

Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: *Ile d. France / M. Dumont / 1804 / 453 / Falco punctatus G.V. / Type (Cuv) / Dufresne*. Label: *Tinnunculus punctatus / Type (Cuv.) / M. Dumont l'Maurice*. ZMO-Ga-

IOis 1: 453 / 473 / *Tinnunculus / punctatus Cuv. / l Maurice / de la France / M. Dumont 1804*. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: *Lab. 473 / 453 / Tinnunculus punctatus (Cuv.) Type / Ile Maurice / M. Dumont 1804*.

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.87290. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Falco punctatus / Cat. 1 / Mauritius / Male / Mus. Paris*. Label: *Falco punctatus / Cat. 1 / Mauritius*.

Spotted Kestrel

Timor (1)

Falco m moluccensis

Individuals 1, 1

Tinnunculus moluccensis Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 1: 27 – Ambon.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-462 [MNHN A.C. 441]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Asie austral / C^{te} L. Naturaliste / Cap^m Baudin / an 11 / d. Timor par Maugé / 441 / 14 / Gm / Tinnunculus moluccensis / H et Jac*. Label: *Tinnunculus moluccensis ♂ / (H.ÉJ.) / M. Maugé Timor*. ZMO-GaIOis 1: 441 / 455 / *Tinnunculus moluccensis (H. et J.) / ♂ / Timor / m Maugé an XI Exp. Baudin*. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: 455 / 441 / *Tinnunculus moluccensis (H et J.) / ♂ / Timor / M. Maugé an 11 (Exp. Baudin)*.



Fig. 5-163 | SPOTTED KESTREL *Falco m moluccensis*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-462 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Australian Hobby

Australia (11)

Falco l longipennis

Individuals 2, 2

Falco longipennis Swainson, 1838, *Anim. Menag.*: 341 – Tasmania.

Mounted in the week 27 October – 2 November 1803
(Jansen 2016b: 13).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-460 [MNHN A.C. 381]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Asie austral / Cytte L. Natte (Péron) / Exped. Du cap. Baudin / an 11 138 / 381 / 15 / Falco lunulatus Lath. Label: Falco lunulatus / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalO 1: 381 / 395 / Hypotriorchis frontalis (Gould) / Falco lunulatus (Lath) / Nouvelle Hollande / Exp Baudin Mmm Péron et Lesueur An XI (138?). Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: g.d. 395 / 381 / Falco lunulatus (Lath.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-461 [MNHN A.C. 382]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Du Cap. Baudin / An 11 / 382 / 15 / Falco lunulatus Less. Label: Falco lunulatus / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 382 / 396 / Hypotriorchis frontalis (Gould) / Falco lunulatus (Lath) Nouvelle Hollande / Exp Baudin Mmm Péron et Lesueur An XI. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: 396 / 382 / Falco lunulatus (Lath.) / Australie / Exp Baudin an 11.*

Fig. 5-164 | AUSTRALIAN HOBBY *Falco l longipennis*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-460 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-165 | AUSTRALIAN HOBBY *Falco l longipennis*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-461 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Brown Falcon

Australia (11)

Falco b berigora

Individuals 1, 0

Falco Berigora Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 15: 184-185 – New South Wales.

The bird described by Vigors & Horsfield (1827: 184) was one of two specimens collected by George Caley, probably in the Sydney region (BMNH 1863.7.7.5a).

It was numbered by François Péron (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002) as n° 137. It was collected on King Island, noted as *Falco novaehollandiae*. Two birds were mounted, one in the week of 8-14 September and

one in the week 8-16 November 1803 (Jansen 2016b: 13).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 331 is documented in: ZMO-Ga-IOis 1: 331 / *Teracidea berigora* / ♂ / N^{lle} Hollande / mm Péron et Lesueur an XI / Sortie 1883 N° 13. Catalogue des Rapaces Diurnes: 331 / *Teracidea berigora* / ♂ / N^{lle} Hollande / mm Péron et Lesueur an XI / S. 1882, N° 13. Destroyed!

Red-tailed Black-cockatoo

Australia (11)

Calyptorhynchus b banksii

Individuals 4, 2

Psittacus Banksii Latham, 1790, *Index Orn.* 1: 107 – nova Hollandia.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 53) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 23) (Hindwood 1970: 25) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 1, N° 142). They are also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 54) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 20) (Hindwood 1970: 25). Also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 55) (Hindwood 1970: 25) from which they were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 1, N° 143). The first ever record was from 1770 (Whitley 1970: 66).

This species was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 271, 272-274).

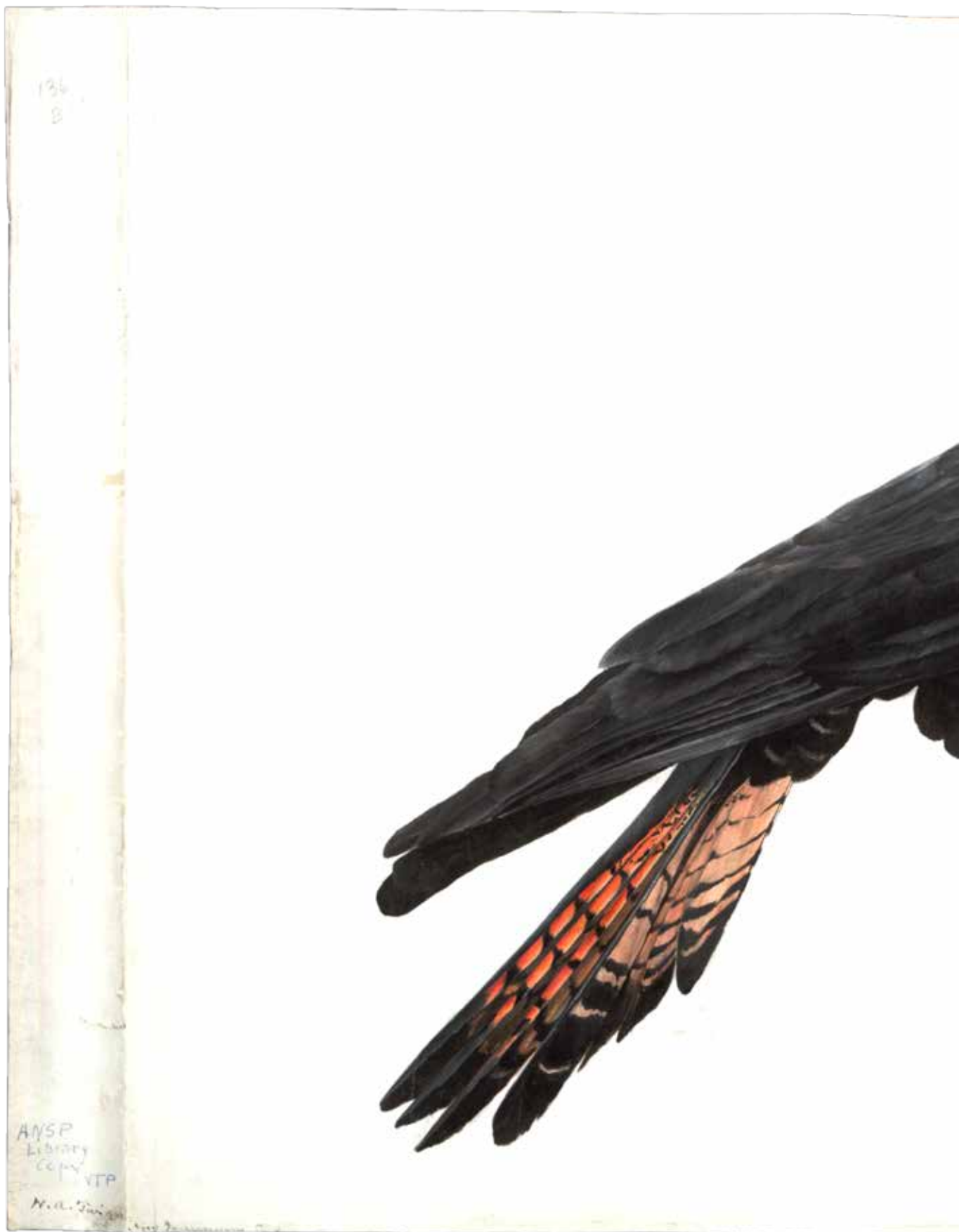
The species must be one of the aras sighted and collected in Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia between 30 May and 10 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79058Ar-58c).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-404 [MNHN A.C. 1577]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexan-



Fig. 5-166 | RED-TAILED BLACK-COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus b banksii*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-404 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).





Cat. Birds.

Painted by
C. A. Silliman, 1854

Previous page:

Fig. 5-167 | RED-TAILED BLACK-COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus b banksii*,
(© Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (Drexel University), Coll. 136).



Fig. 5-168 | RED-TAILED BLACK-COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus b banksii*,
6 April 2017, RMNH.AVES.208040 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).

dre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: N^o Hollande / Exp. Cap^{me} Baudin / an XI / Péron et Lesueur / 1577 / *Calyptorhynchus Banksi* / Lath. Label: *Calyptorhynchus Banksi* / Lath. / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1577 / 733 / *Calyptorhynchus banksi* / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an 11. Catalogue des Perroquets: 733 / 1577 / *Calyptorhynchus Banksi* (Lath.) / *Australie* / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.208.040. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 112) and Temminck (1807: 20 N^o 1007), as *Psittacus*

Banksii (femelle). Due to the closure of the museum, the specimen could not be accessed. It is documented as Cabinet N^o 5 (female).

Individual I (not found)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 112) and Temminck (1807: 20 N^o 535) as *Psittacus Banksii* (Male). A possible specimen is documented as Cabinet N^o 6, but could not be accessed due to the museum's closure in 2016-2019.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 22: *Psittacus banksii*, *Le Perroquet Banks*, N^o Holl^{de}, *tres beau, tres rare*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 '*destroyed in May 1892*' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Glossy Black-cockatoo

Australia (11)

Calyptorhynchus lathamii ****

Individuals 8, 5

Psittacus Lathamii Temminck, 1807, *Cat. Syst. Cabin. Orn. Quadrum*: 21 – De la Baije Botanique (= Botany Bay, New South Wales). Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 109.

Cactua viridis Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 17*: 13 Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 123] = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Schodde & Mason 1997: 82.

Psittacus temminckii Kuhl, 1820a, *Conspectus Psittacorum*: 89 – Nova Hollandia = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 109, Schodde & Mason 1997: 82.

Psittacus solandri Temminck, 1821, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 13: 113-115 – no locality = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Schodde & Mason 1997: 82. Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 109, Schodde & Mason 1997: 82.

Old specimens could be located from the Lever Museum sale (NMW 50.025 & 50.027) and Ferdinand Bauer donated one bird to the NMW in 1826 (NMW 50.024). Two older birds from the Linnean Society are in the NHMUK (BMNH 1863.7.6.2, 1863.7.7.53).

Kuhl described his synonym from birds in the Bullcock Museum, Temminck's private collection, a male and female in Paris and a female in the Laugier collection.

The relevant line of Temminck's synonym is: *Les indivi-*

dus rapportes par les naturalistes François de l'expédition du Capitaine Baudin, comme ceux qui ont été envoyés en Angleterre, viennent tous des environs du Port Jackson.

Two Black Cockatoos were collected in Parramata (Girard 1856: 130). Also collected at King Island, as birds were present in the MNHN (Kuhl 1820: 88, Lesson 1830: 181, Girard 1857: 131). It was indicated in François Péron's catalogue (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002 (N°580)) as *Psittacus insula* as being collected on Kangaroo Island. Another bird was collected on Kan-



Fig. 5-169 | GLOSSY BLACK-COCKATOO
Calyptorhynchus lathamii, 23 February 2015,
MNHN-ZO-2014-405 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-170 | GLOSSY BLACK-COCKATOO
Calyptorhynchus lathamii, 23 February 2015,
MNHN-ZO-2014-406 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-171 | GLOSSY BLACK-COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus lathami*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-407 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-172 | GLOSSY BLACK-COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus lathami*,
March 2017, NMS_Z 1929.186.26. 1 (© NMS).





Fig. 5-173 | GLOSSY BLACK-COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus lathami*,
6 April 2017, RMNH.AVES.87940 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).

garoo Island and is similar to Port Jackson birds (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79078 (N° 449), Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 237-238); mentioned as *Ara nigra* with flame colored tail (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002) (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 65010).

It was collected on Kangaroo Island and is similar to Port Jackson birds (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79078, Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 237-238); it is labeled as 449. Two Black Cockatoos were collected in Parramata (Girard 1856: 130).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-405 [MNHN A.C. 1585]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Pucheran (1852: 563).

Original: Underside: N^{le} Hollande / Exp. Cap^{ne} Baudin / an XI / Péron et Lesueur / 1585 / *Calyptorhynchus Banksi* / Lath. / Vivent de Raune. Label: *Calyptorhynchus Banksi* / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1585 / 736 / *Calypto-*

rhynchus solandri (Vig. et H.) / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an XI. Catalogue des Perroquets: 736 / 1585 / *Calyptorhynchus Banksi* (Lath.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-406 [MNHN A.C. 1581]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Pucheran (1852: 563).

Original: Underside: N^{le} Hollande / Exp. Cap^{ne} Baudin / an XI / 1581 / *Calyptorhynchus solandri* / Tem. Label: *Calyptorhynchus / Solandri (tem.) / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1581 / 743 / *Calyptorhynchus eooki solandri* / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an 11. Catalogue des Perroquets: 743 / 1581 / *Calyptorhynchus Solandri (Tem.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI*.

Individual III

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-407 [MNHN A.C. 1584]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexan-

dre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Pucheran (1852: 563).

Original: Underside: *Exp. Cap. Baudin / an XI / Péron et Lesueur / 21 / 1584 / Calyptorhynchus solandri / Tem.* Label: *Calyptorhynchus / solandri (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Australie.* ZMO-GalOis 1: 1584 / 746 / *Calyptorhynchus solandri (Vig. et H.) / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Baudin an XI.* Catalogue des Perroquets: 746 / 1584 / *Calyptorhynchus solandri (Tem.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XII.*

Individual IV

New label: RMNH.AVES.87940. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult male.

Original: No original label present. This bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 21 N°544) (van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 109).

Individual V

New label: NMS_Z 1929.186.26. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13

November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 22: *Psittacus, Funeral Cockatoo, Shaw Pl. 186, Le Kakatoes funebre, N^{le} Holl^{de}, rare.*

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 1569 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 1: 1569 / 737 / *Calyptorhynchus solandri / N^{le} Hollande / Péron and Lesueur an XI.* Catalogue des Perroquets: 737 / 1569 / *Calyptorhynchus funereus (Shaw) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI / Sortie 1897 N° 11.* Mentioned as "An XI", gal. 737 in the exit catalogue; it was destroyed.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 22: *Psittacus, Le Kakatoes noir, N^{le} Holl^{de}, rare.* Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual III (lost)

This bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 112) and Temminck (1807: 20 N°544) as *Psittacus Lathamii* (Male), but could not be located and has therefore most likely exited the collection.

Yellow-tailed Black-cockatoo Australia (6)

Zanda funerea whiteae Individuals 2, 1

Calyptorhynchus funereus whiteae Mathews, 1912c, *Austral Av. Rec.* 1: 35 – Kangaroo Island = Starvation Creek, Kangaroo Island, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 86.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ("Watling") (NHMUK, N°52) from which they were copied into the Derby set ("Lambert") (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N°19) (Hindwood 1970: 25). They are also in the First Fleet artwork collection ("Watling") (NHMUK, N°56) from which they were copied into the Derby set ("Lambert") (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N°22) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

This species was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 271-272). Two birds are known to have been collected in Australia by Ferdinand Bauer (NMW 1826.V.28, NMW 1826.V.28a).

It is mentioned by François Péron (N°580) (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002) as originating from Kangaroo Island (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 65010).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3537 [MNHN A.C.1572]. Locality: Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia (35° 43' 6" S, 137° 56' 25" E). Date: between 2 January and 1 February 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. **Original:** Label 1: MNHN, Paris CG N0 2003-3537 / coll. Péron et Lesueur. N°Gal. 740 / *pays Australie pres: demontage.* Other side: *Calyphorhynchus funereus (Shaw) / Exp. Baudin.* Label 2: *Calyphorhynchus funereus / (Shaw.) / Exp. Baudin Australie / an XII Péron et Lesueur.* ZMO-GalOis 1: 1572 / 740 / *Calyphorhynchus funereus / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur.* Exp. Baudin an XII. Catalogue des Perroquets: lab. 740 / 1572 / *Calyphorhynchus funereus (Shaw) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XII.*

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 109, 112) and Temminck (1807: 20 N°542), documented as *Psittacus funereus*, could be present, but information on present specimens is limited.



Fig. 5-174 | YELLOW-TAILED BLACK-COCKATOO *Zanda funerea whiteae*,
18 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3537
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Short-billed Black-cockatoo
Australia (3)

Zanda latirostris
Individuals 1, 1

Calyptorhynchus latirostris Carnaby, 1948, *W. Austral. Nat.* 1: 136-138 – Hopetoun, Western Australia.

The bird must be one of the aras sighted and collected in Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia between 30 May and 10 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79058Ar-58c). Levillain reported numerous Black aras in Geographe Bay (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79058). At least some birds were present in the MNHN in 1837 when Bourjot Saint-Hilaire reported having seen them there. Only one specimen mounted by the museums taxidermist Perrot was present at the time of the Baudin expedition arrival (MNHN A.C. 1574) and is still present. The other mounted specimens by Verreaux were received later.

An adult Long-billed Cockatoo, *Zanda baudini*, collected in Riviere des Cygnes (cat. 1) is still present in Naturalis and may be of Baudin origin. The name implies a very old origin, possibly Baudin or Freycinet.

Individual I

New label: LIVCM D5598s. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Johnstone *et al.* 2014.

Original: Label 1: *Calyptorhynchus / baudini* (Lear). Label 2: *Leadbeater*. The Liverpool specimen is from the 13th Earl of Derby who purchased the specimen from the London-based merchant Leadbeater on 8 February 1840. Derby donated the specimen to the Liverpool Museum in 1851.



Fig. 5-175 | SHORT-BILLED BLACK-COCKATOO *Zanda latirostris*,
7 December 2016, LIVCM D5598s (© LIV).

Palm Cockatoo
New Guinea (Mau-2)

Probosciger aterrimus ssp
Individuals 1, 0

Psittacus aterimus J.F. Gmelin, 1788, *Syst. Nat. ed. 13* (1): 330 – Nova Hollandia = Aru Island, *vide* Mees, 1957, *Zool. Meded.* 35: 205-227.

Most likely donated by Simon N. Dekker in Mauritius too Charles M.I. Decaen and subsequently to the Baudin expedition.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 1587 is documented in: ZMO-Ga-

lOis 1: 1587 / 781 / *Microglosus nigerrimum* / Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des Perroquets: 751 / 1587 / *Microglosus nigerrimum* / var. *mino* (Salv.) / N^oe Guinea / L'Uranie 1820. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Gang-gang Cockatoo
Australia (11)

Callocephalon fimbriatum
Individuals 2, 2

Psittacus fimbriatus J. Grant, 1803, *Narr. Voy. Disc. New South Wales*: 135 – New South Wales, *vide* Peters, 1937, *Birds of the World III*: 173.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79032).

Individual I

[New label](#): RMNH.AVES.208070. Locality: near Port Jackson

(Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Kuhl 1820: 88.

Original: The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 120) and Temminck (1807: 20-21 N° 543) as a *Psittacus Galeatus* (male+female). This skin could no be accessed due to closure of the museum in 2016-2019.

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.208064. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33°51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13

November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult male. Literature: Kuhl 1820: 88.

Original: The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 120) and Temminck (1807: 20-21 No 543) as a *Psittacus Galeatus* (male+female). This skin could no be accessed due to closure of the museum in 2016-2019.



Fig. 5-176 | GANG-GANG COCKATOO *Callocephalon fimbriatum*,
EASTERN ROSELLA *Platycercus eximius* ssp
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79032).

Galah**Australia (1-1)***Eolophus r roseicapilla* *****Individuals 1, 1**

Cacatua roseicapilla Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 17:12 – ‘dans les Indes’ = Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia, *fide* Schodde et al. 2016, *Zootaxa* 4067 (4): 489–493. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2008: 472.

Psittacus eos Kuhl, 1820a, *Conspectus Psittacorum*: 88 - Nova Hollandia [region of Shark Bay, Western Australia, *fide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 103] = Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2008: 472.

Cactua rosea Vieillot, 1822, *Gal. des Ois* 2: 5, pl. 25 – dans l’Inde [New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 127] = Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

This species was collected between 3 August and 3 September 1801 (Journal Levillain, MHNH 07008FE). Also, depicted on the map by Freycinet made of Australia (Péron et al. 1811).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-92 [MNHN A.C. 1540].
 Locality: Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (26° 6' 22" S, 113° 40' 2" E). Date: between 3 August and 3 September 1801. Legit: Stanislaus Levillain. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Illustrated in Vieillot, 1834 (no plate N° available). Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.
 Literature: Lesson 1831: 183, Gammage 2009, Schodde et al. 2016, Joseph et al. 2016.

Original: Underside: 1540 1. – *Exp. du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / donné à M. Péron au port Jackson / Tem, Col. 81 / Kakatoès à tête rose / (Type de la planche de M. Temminck) Cacatua rosea (Vieil. Gal. pl. XXV) / Psittacus eos, Kuhl / Type de Kuhl: type / de Vieillot / Perroquet rosalbin; 2. – (later added with pen) Cacatua roseicapilla (Vieill.) / Type.; 3. – (added with pencil) 1540 / Cacatua / roseicapilla (V) / Type. Label: *Cacatua roseicapilla / (Vieill.) / Type / Exp. Baudin / Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: E1540 / 719 / Eolophus roseus – Viell / roseicailla Type et V. / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an XI. Catalogue des Perroquets: lab. 720 / 1540 / Cacatua roseicapilla (Vieill.) / type / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI.**



Fig. 5-177 | GALAH *Eolophus r roseicapilla*,

19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-92 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-178 | WESTERN CORELLA *Cacatua p. pastinator*,
19 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-77
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Western Corella
Australia (4)

Cacatua p. pastinator
Individuals 1, 1

Licmetis pastinator Gould, 1841b, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1840: 175 – Western Australia = Nabagup Farm, Lake Muir, Western Australia, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 93.

Psittacus tenuirostris Kuhl, 1820a, *Conspectus Psittacorum*: 88 – Nova Hollandia. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2008: 472, 491-492, however no type according to Schodde *et al.* 2010.

The Kuhl synonym was based on birds in Paris and the Brooks collection in London (Voisin *et al.* 2010).

Temminck's synonym description was based on the bird collected by Robert Brown at Port Phillip (*Psittacus nasicus* Temminck, 1821, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 13: 115-116 – Port Phillip). Using the measurements in Schodde *et al.* 2010, the article did not define a subspecies. However, Dick Schodde (*in litt.*, 17 January 2018) mention that the bird based on measurements is the *derbyi* taxon. However, this makes no sense as only *La Naturaliste* visited briefly the distribution area of this subspecies.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-77 [MNHN A.C. 1559].

Locality: King George Sound, Albany, Western Australia, Australia (35° 2' 0" S, 117° 56' 0" E). Date: between 17 February and 1 March 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 183 Schodde *et al.* 2010.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Cap. Baudin / 1559 / Licmetis nasicus / Tem / Type*. Label: *Licmetis nasicus / (Tem.) / Type / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1559 / 722 / *Licmetis tenuirostris* Wagl. (Type) / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Perroquets: lab. 722 / 1559 / *Licmetis nasicus (Tem.) / type / Australie / Australie / Exp. Baudin*.

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

Australia (7)

Cacatua g galerita

Individuals 4, 1

Psittacus galeritus Latham, 1790, *Index. Orn.* 1: 109 – Nova Wallia Australi = Turramurra, Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 90.

The very first record was from 1770 (Whitley 1970: 66).

George Caley collected the species (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 268-269) and an old specimen (±1806) is in NMW (NMW 50.041).



Fig. 5-179 | SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO *Cacatua g galerita*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-403 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

One specimen was collected on King Island and shipped alive with the *Le Naturaliste* (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79078, Jouanin & Benoit 1997: 116); Péron registered the species as number 93 in Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002 (see also, Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79078).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-403 [MNHN A.C. 1557]. Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / N^o Hollande Mr Lesueur / an 11 / 1557 / 16 bis / Cacatua galerita / Lath.* Label: *Cactua galerita ♂ / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie.* ZMO-Ga-IOis 1: 1557 / 688 / *Cactua galerita Vieill. / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an XI. Catalogue des Perroquets: 688 / 1557 / Cacatua galerita Lath. / ♂ / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI.*

Individual I (not found)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 109) and Temminck (1807: 20 N° 464), as *Psittacus sulphureus* from *des Moluques* (male). No specimen could be located.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 22: *Psittacus galeritus Kakatoes a crete (White New Holl.)*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in May 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 22: *Psittacus sulphureus, Cacatoes à huppe jaune, Lemee*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Cockatoo

Australia

ssp

Individuals 1, 0

Individual I (not found)

One bird was exchanged with William Bullock on 31 March 1814.

Red-capped Parrot

Australia (3)

Purpureicephalus spurius **

Individuals 1, 1

Psittacus spurius Kuhl, 1820a, *Conspectus Psittacorum*: 52 – Nova Hollandia [Albany, South Western Australia, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 275] = near Geographe Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2008: 486.

Platycercus rufifrons Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 3: 208 – Nouvelle Hollande [Albany, Western Australia, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 135] = near Geographe Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

This species was collected by Archibald Menzies in September/October 1791 in King George Sound, Western Australia (Whittell 1954: 32-35).

Kuhl described his species from a specimen in the MNHN.

According to Stresemann (1951a) this species was collected in King George Sound, Western Australia, Australia between 13 and 28 February 1803; according to Peters (1937: 264) this bird was taken in Albany. Both are unlikely as the bird was sent from Sydney to France in November 1802 and the ships never anchored in either locality on the first leg of the journey. These birds are the parrots sighted and collected in Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia between 30 May and 10 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79058Ar-58c, 07008BB, 79030). One specimen was collected on 5 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 07008BD).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-96 [MNHN A.C. 1358].

Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: 5 June 1801.

Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature. Literature: Pucheran 1853: 157-159.

Original: Underside: N^{lle} Hollande / Cap. Baudin / an 11 / Péron et Lesueur. N^o 127 / 1398 / *Platycercus rufifrons* / Less. / *spurius* / type. Label: *Platycercus spurius* / Type (Kuhl.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1358 / 613 / *Purpureicephalus rufifrons* (Less.) / type = *spurius* (Kuhl) / N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. Baudin N^o 127 par Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Perroquets: lab. 613 / 1358 / *Platycercus spurius* (Kuhl) / Type / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Fig. 5-180 | RED-CAPPED PARROT *Purpureicephalus spurius*, 19 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-96 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).





Fig. 5-181 | GREEN ROSELLA *Platycercus caledonicus*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79030).

Fig. 5-182 | GREEN ROSELLA *Platycercus caledonicus*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-408 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Green Rosella

Australia (8)

Platycercus caledonicus *

Individuals 6, 4

Psittacus caledonicus J.F. Gmelin, 1788, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13 (1): 328 - nova Caledonia = Adventure Bay, Tasmania, *vide* Mathews, 1917, *Birds Australia* 6: 324.

Psittacus brownii Kuhl, 1820a, *Conspectus Psittacorum*: 56 - Nova Hollandia [Northeast King Island, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 131] = Bruny Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*). Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 119, Voisin & Voisin 2008: 494.

The first ever record was from 1777 (Whitley 1970: 66).

The known collected specimens are from Dalrymple Bay (NMW 50.288, ex-Lever Museum) and an undated old specimen (\pm 1806) in the NMW (NMW 50.309). A specimen was collected in Australia by Labillardière and donated to the MNHN in 1816 (Whittell 1954: 36-39). George Caley also collected this species (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 280-281) (BMNH 1863.7.6.6).

The type was described from multiple individuals in the collections in London, Temminck, Paris and the private collection from Laugier.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79030).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-68 [MNHN A.C. 1390].

Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected in Adventure Bay, Bruny Island between 20-22 May 1802. It may possibly be the Levaillant 1805 type, but this is unclear (Voisin & Voisin 2008). Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: N^{le} Hollande / Exp. Cap. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / an XI / 1390 / *Platycercus flaviventris* / Tem / Type de Vaillant. Label: *Platycercus flaviventris* / (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1390 / 587 / *Platycercus flaviventris* / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an XI. Catalogue

Fig. 5-183 | GREEN ROSELLA *Platycercus caledonicus*,
19 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-68 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).





Fig. 5-184 | GREEN ROSELLA *Platycercus caledonicus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.286 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

des Perroquets: 587 / 1390 / *Platycercus flaviventris* (Tem.) /
Australie / Exp. Baudin, an XI.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-408 [MNHN A.C. 1388]. Local-

ity: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected in Adventure Bay, Bruny Island between 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: *Australie* / Exp. Cap. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur an 11 / 1388 / *Platycercus flaviventris* / Tem. Label: *Platycercus flaviventris* / (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin *Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1388 / 602 / *Platycercus flaviventris* / ♀ / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, Exp. Baudin, an XI. Catalogue des Perroquets: g.d. 602 / 1388 / *Platycercus flaviventris* (Tem.) / *Australie* / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual III

New label: RMNH.AVES.88060. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected in Adventure Bay, Bruny Island between 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: -. Mentioned in van der Hoek Ostende et al. 1997: 119.

Original: -.

Individual IV

New label: NMW 50.286 [NMW 1815.XXXVI.13]. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected in Adventure Bay, Bruny Island between 20-22 May 1802. No tail. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: NMW 1815.XXXVI.13 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 88: *Psittacus pennantii* / Nov. Holl. Ps. *Brownii*, Kuhl / f / 1 / 1. Label: 1815.XXXVI 13 (n. 14) / *Platycercus caledonicus* ~~Wagler~~ *flavirostris* (Tem.) / 238 / von Pariser Museum in Kauf / Neu Holland. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815.

Individual I (lost)

This NMS specimen could not be located although it is known from: Dufresne Ms 1818, 21: 41, *variete de La Peruche a large queue*, Lev. Pl. 80. N^{le} Holl^{de}. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Individual II (lost)

This NMS specimen could not be located although it is known from: Dufresne Ms 1818, 21: 41, *variete de La Peruche a large queue*, Lev. Pl. 80. N^{le} Holl^{de}, *Le jeun age*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).



Fig. 5-185 | GREEN ROSELLA *Platycercus caledonicus*,
6 April 2017, RMNH.AVES.88060 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).

Crimson Rosella

Australia (11)

Platycercus elegans ssp

Individuals 7, 0

Psittacus elegans J.F. Gmelin, 1788, *Syst. Nat. ed. 13* (1): 318 - no locality = Botany Bay, New South Wales, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 174.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 45, 46) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

There is nowadays one old specimen in Stockholm from the Paykull collection (NHRM A533285). The one Thomas Davies acquired from Lord Derby that was housed in Liverpool, but is no longer present, and the one collected by George Caley in the Sydney region had the same faith (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 280).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVII.19 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 91: 19 / *Peruche a large qeune / jeun age / New Holl / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds pur-

chased from Louis Dufresne that arrived in NMW in 1815. It was not found on 27-28 February 2017, any subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Individual II (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVII.198 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 95: 198 / *Perruche a large qeune / Nouv. Holl. / Pst. Pennantii / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds purchased from Lalande that arrived in 1815. It was not found on 27-28 February 2017, any subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Individual III (not found)

This NMS specimen could not be located, although it

is known from: Dufresne Ms 1818, 40: *Psittacus pennantii*, Gm., *La Perruche a large queue*, Lev. Pl. 78. N^{lle} Holl^{de}. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual IV (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 120) and Temminck (1807: 27-28, N° 498) as *Psittacus pennantii* (male). This may be the bird still present in the museum, although the registration number is unclear. Underside: *Platyc. Pennanti / 28 / Cat. N° 1 / Cab. T. N.S.W.* Label: *Platycercus Pennantii / ad. / Cat: 1. / Temminck N: Galles du Sud.* Adult mount. Also, another old mount from Temminck's collection is present.

Individual V (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 120) and Temminck (1807: 28, N° 752), as *Psittacus pennantii* (pullus), but could not be found in *Naturalis*.

Individual VI (lost)

One bird was sent to Barthélemy Faujas de Saint-Fond (1741-1819) in 1804 (Dufresne Travaux).

Individual VII (lost)

A Crimson Rosella was donated to Charles-François Brisseau de Mirbel and subsequently to Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais and ended up in Château de Malmaison in August/September 1803.

Eastern Rosella Australia (11)

Platycercus eximius ssp Individuals 7, 0

Psittacus eximius Shaw, 1792, *Nat. Misc.* 3: 93 - New Holland = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 133.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 38) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 18) (Hindwood 1970: 25). Also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 39) (Hindwood 1970: 25) from which they were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 1, N° 118). They were collected by Caley (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 281-282) and by Robert Brown at Arnheim Bay (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 282-283).

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79032).

Individual I (lost)

This NMS specimen could not be found although it is known from: Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: *Psittacus eximius*, *La Perruche omnicolor*, Lev. Pl. 28, N^{lle} Hollande. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: *Psittacus eximius*, *La Perruche omnicolor*, Lev. Pl. 28, *Jeune*, N^{lle} Hollande. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual III (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.14 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on

page 88: *Psittacus eximus / Nouv. Holl. / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Individual IV (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 116) and Temminck (1807: 24, N° 330), as *La Perruche omnicolore des iles de la mer du Sud*. This could be the bird that is still present in *Naturalis*, mounted, and labelled as adult, Cat. 1 Cabinet de Temminck.

Individual V (lost)

An Eastern Rosella was donated to Charles-François Brisseau de Mirbel and subsequently to Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais and ended up in Château de Malmaison in August/September 1803.

Individual VI (lost)

This NMS specimen was destroyed but it is known from: Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: *Psittacus eximius*, *La Perruche omnicolor*, Lev. Pl. 28, *variete*, N^{lle} Hollande. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 '*destroyed in December 1892*' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual VII (lost)

Peruche omnicolor N^{lle} Hollande was sent to Barthélemy Faujas de Saint-Fond (1741-1819) in 1804 (catalogue N° 2, Catalogue 1804 (an 12) - 1823 present in the laboratory in the MNHN, p. 83).

Western Rosella

Australia (3)

Platyercus i icterotis *

Individuals 3, 3

Psittacus icterotis Temminck & Kuhl, 1820a, *Conspectus Psittacorum*: 54 - Nova Hollandia [Albany, Southwestern Australia, *vide* Mathews, 1917, *Birds Australia* 6: 335] = near Geographe Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Schodde & Mason 1997: 185.

Collected by Archibald Menzies in King George Sound, Western Australia in September/October 1791 (Whittell 1954: 32-35). There is one older specimen in NMHUK (BMNH 1863.7.6.8).

The bird is one of the parrots sighted and collected in Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia between 30 May and 10 June 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058Ar-58c). According to Stresemann 1951a (p. 69) this bird was taken in Albany.

Individual I

New label: NMW 50.314 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.19]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: young ♂.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 19 (132 B) / *Platyercus icterotis* Wagl. / m. juv. / von Dufresne gekauft / 522. / Neu Holland.

It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 91: 19 / *Perruche a large queue / jeun age / nouv. Holl / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds purchased from Louis Dufresne that arrived in NMW in 1815.

Individual II

New label: Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.56 [ex-MNHN A.C. 1385]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature.

Original I: ZMO-GalOis 1: 1385 / 576 / *Platyercus icterotis* / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, and XIII, Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des Perroquets: g.d. 576 / 1385 / *Platyercus iceterotis* (Tem.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XIII / Sortie 1931 (6) Nancy.

Original II: Underside: N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. du Cap^{te} Baudin / an 11 / Péron et Lesueur / 1385 / *Platyercus icterotis* / Tem. Label: *Platyercus icterotis* ((Temm) / Exp. Baudin Australie.

Individual III

New label: NMW 50.313 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.198]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: young ♀.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 198 / *Playcercus icterotis* Wagler / fem. Juv. / Von lalande gekauft / 246 / Neu Holland. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 95: 196 / *Ara noir / Ps. Aterrimus / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds purchased from Lalande that arrived in 1815.



Fig. 5-186 | WESTERN ROSELLA *Platyercus i icterotis*,
8 July 2013, Nancy 2013.0.56
(© Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy).



Fig. 5-187 | WESTERN ROSELLA *Platycerus i icterotis*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.313 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-188 | WESTERN ROSELLA *Platycerus i icterotis*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.314 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Australian Ringneck

Australia (11)

Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus

Individuals 1, 0

Psittacus semitorquatus Quoy & Gaimard, 1830, *Voy. Astrolabe, Zool.* (1): 237 - King George Sound, West Australia.

Collected by Robert Brown in Memory Cove on the south coast of Australia (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 283) (either BMNH 1863.7.7.5 or BMNH 1863.7.7.54).

François Levaillant had access at two birds as can be seen on his illustration in Levaillant (1805: 8); they could be Baudin birds.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.10 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 88: 11 / *Psittacus fasciatus* / Nov. Holl / 1 / 1. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815. It was not found on 27-28 February 2017, on subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Swift Parrot

Australia (9)

Lathamus discolor

Individuals 4, 3

Psittacus discolor Shaw, 1790, in White, *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*: 263 - New South Wales = Region of Port Jackson, New South Wales, *vide* Alexander, 1924, *Emu* 23: 209-215.

Psittacus banksianus Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 25: 342 - Terres Australes.

Psittacus lacepedii Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur, MHNH* 79110, 79112 - D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 44) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 14) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

Robert Brown collected one specimen on the River Derwent, Tasmania in 1804 (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 276-277). In the NMW there is an unspecified specimen from an unknown collector, purchased at the Lever Museum sale (NMW 50.392).

The *Psittacus banksianus* by Vieillot was described using Levaillant (1801-1805): p. 103 and plate 50.

Péron mentions a small parrot observed and collected on Maria Island (Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24) that might be well this species. In his manuscript, Péron mentions a male *Psittacus lacepedii* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79110) included in a number of birds collected by Lesueur; it received N° 22 (1007) and a female is catalogued as 22bis (79112).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-410 [MNHN A.C. 11616]. Locality: vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18-27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship

Le Naturaliste. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature.

Original: Underside: N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Cap. Baudin / an XI / 1616 / *Trichoglossus discolor* / (Shaw). Label: *Trichoglossus discolor* / (Shaw.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1616 / 753 / *Lathamus Trichoglossus discolor* - Shaw / N^{le} Hollande Cap Baudin. Catalogue des Perroquets: 753 / 11616 / *Trichoglossus discolor* (Shaw) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual II

New label: NMS_Z 1921.1.65. Locality: vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18-27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 21: *Psittacus discolor*, *Le Perruche latham*, *Lev. Pl.* 62.

Individual III

New label: NMW 50.391 [NMW 1810.XXIII.3]. Locality: vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18-27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: No original label. Specimen NMW 1810.XXIII.3 is documented on page 70: 3 / *Psittacus discolor* /



Fig. 5-189 | SWIFT PARROT *Lathamus discolor*, MNHN-ZO-2014-410,
 LITTLE LORIKEET *Glossopsitta pusilla*, MNHN-ZO-2014-412,
 MUSK LORIKEET *Glossopsitta c. concinna*, MNHN-ZO-2014-411,
 19 December 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-190 | SWIFT PARROT *Lathamus discolor*,
 1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1921.1.65 (© NMS).



Fig. 5-191 | SWIFT PARROT *Lathamus discolor*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.391 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

1 / 1. Label: 1810 XXIII 3 / *Euphema Trichoglossus discolor* Wagler (Shaw) / *Nanodes* / Von Pariser Mus. In Kauff / 234. New Holland. This bird was part of an exchange of 27 birds (23 species) in 1810.

Individual I (not found)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 120) and Temminck (1807: 28, N° 810) as *Psittacus discolor* (Femelle); various old specimens are present.

Ground Parrot Australia (9)

Pezoporus w wallicus Individuals 3, 2

Psittacus wallicus Kerr, 1792, *Anim. Kingd.* 1 (2): 581 - New South Wales.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 42) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

This species was collected in Australia by Labillardière and donated to the MNHN in 1816 (Whittell 1954: 36-39). It was also collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 278) and by Robert Brown (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 285-286) at Port Phillip on 25 January 1804.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79034).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-560 [MNHN A.C. 1434a].
Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.
Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*.

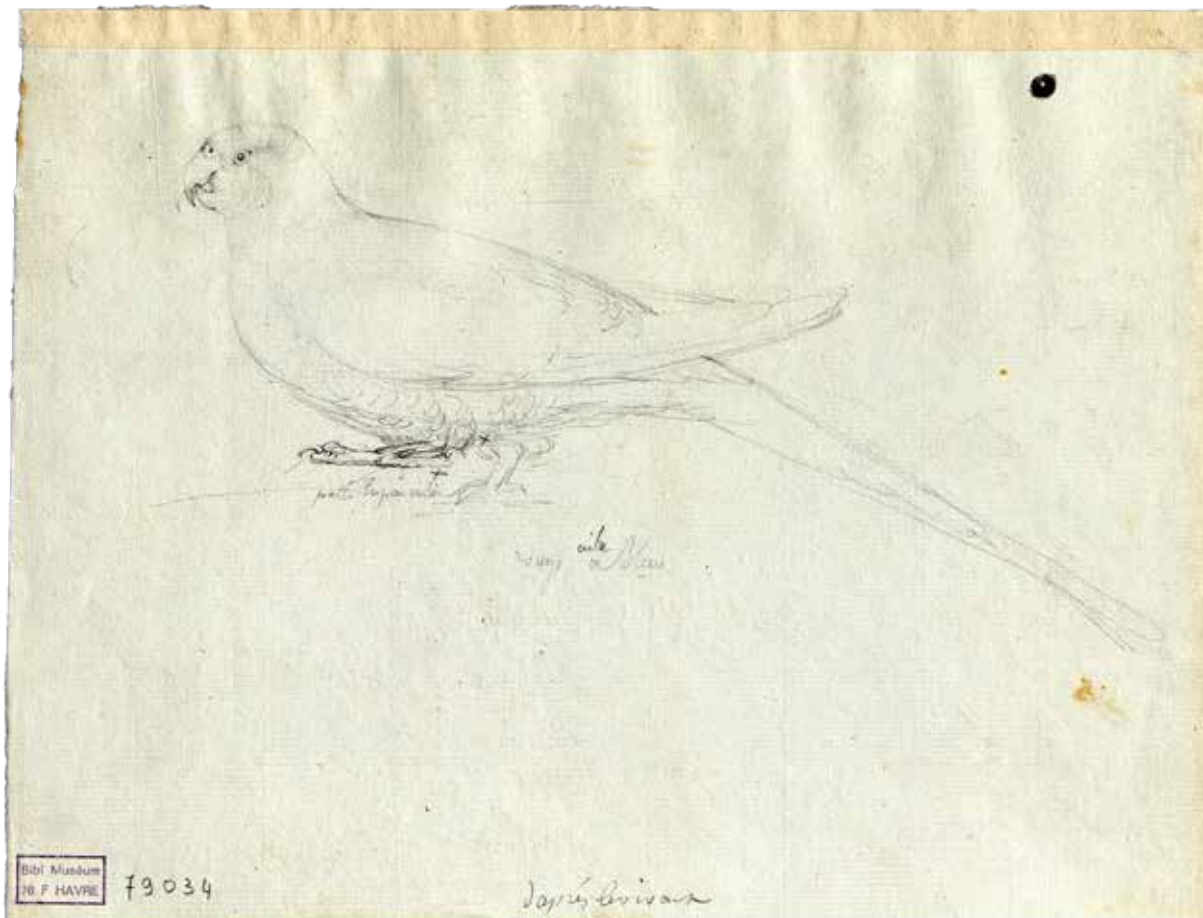


Fig. 5-192 | GROUND PARROT *Pezoporus w wallicus*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79034).

There is also a remote chance that it was collected in Adventure Bay, Bruny Island between 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: N^ole Hollande / Exp. Cap. Baudin / an 11 / Péron et Lesueur / 1434a / *Pezoporus formosus* / Lath. Label: *Pezoporus formosus* / (Lath.). / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1434a / 684 / *Pezoporus formosus* Vig. et Horsf. / N^ole Hollande / Cap Baudin and XI. Catalogue des Perroquets: g.d. 684 / 1434a / *Pezoporus formosus* (Lath.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.212669. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E).

Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected in Adventure Bay, Bruny Island between 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult male.

Original: Documented in Temminck (1803-04: 117) and Temminck (1807: 28 N^o 539), in the latter as *Psittacus formosus* (male) from du Cap de Diemen.

Individual I (not found)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: *Psittacus macrotarsus*, *La Perruche ingambe*, *Lev. Pl. 32*, N^ole Holl^{de}, rare. The specimen was not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).



Fig. 5-193 | GROUND PARROT *Pezoporus w wallicus*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-560 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-194 | GROUND PARROT *Pezoporus w wallicus*,
23 January 2018, RMNH.AVES.212669 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).



Blue-winged Parrot
Australia (9)

Neophema chrysostoma
Individuals 1, 1

Psittacus chrysostomus Kuhl, 1820a, *Conspectus Psittacorum*: 50 – New Holland = Tasmania, *vide* Peters, 1937, *Birds of the World III*: 268. Type designation: van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997: 117.

Psittacus insulae Maria Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79113* – Maria Island, Southern Tasmania.

Bauer donated a specimen originating from Australia to the NMW in 1826 which is registered as NMW 50.357 (Schifter 1992).

The type was described from specimens in the Linnean Society collection, Bullock Museum and Laugier's collection.

This species was documented by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003 (N°9)).

The adult Blue-winged Parrot in Abbeville could be one from the Baudin expedition; the origin of the old specimen RMNH.AVES.88031 (type) is unclear.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79029).

Individual I

New label: NMS_Z 1929.186.32. Locality: vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18-27 February 1802. Legit: Charles Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♀. Literature: Plombey *et al.* (1990: 24).

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 21: *Neophema pulchellus*, *La Perruche Edwards, femelle*, *Lev. PL. 68, Isles de la Mer du Sud*.



Fig. 5-195 | BLUE-WINGED PARROT *Neophema chrysostoma*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79029).



Fig. 5-196 | BLUE-WINGED PARROT *Neophema chrysostoma*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1929.186.32 (© NMS).

Elegant Parrot Australia (3)

Neophema elegans
Individuals 3, 2

Nanodes elegans Gould, 1837c, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 25 - Tasmania = 2 miles north of Tantunda, Coorong, South Australia, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 160.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-409 [MNHN A.C. 1427]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Leveillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: (illegible). An 12 / 1427 / *Euphema pulchella* / (Shaw). Label: *Euphema pulchella* / (Shaw) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1427 / 659 / *Euphema pulchella* / ♀ / N^o Hollande / Exp. Baudin an XII. Catalogue des Perroquets: 659 / 1427 / *Euphema pulchella* (Shaw) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XII.



Fig. 5-197 | ELEGANT PARROT *Neophema elegans*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-409
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-198 | ELEGANT PARROT *Neophema elegans*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.358 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Individual II

New label: NMW 50.358 [1815.XXXVII.200]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 200 / *Neophema venusta* (Tem) / *Euphema thrylostoma* Wagl. / m. juv. / Von Delalande gekft. / Neu Holland. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 95: 200 / Per-

ruche a ailes blues / Psit. *Pulchellus* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds that arrived in 1815. This shipment was purchased from Lalande.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 1420 is documented in: ZMO-Galiois 1: 1420 / 653 / *Euphema pulchella* – Shaw / ♂ / N^o Hollande / Cap Baudin. Catalogue des Perroquets: g.d. 653 / 1420 / *Euphema pulchella* (Shaw) / ♂ / Australie / Exp. Baudin. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Turquoise Parrot Australia (11)

Neophema pulchella Individuals 5, 2

Psittacus pulchellus Shaw, 1792, *Nat. Misc.* 3: 96 – New Holland = Port Jackson, New South Wales, *vide* Schodde & Mason, 1997, *Zool. Cat. of Aust.* 37 (2): 153.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N^o 47) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N^o 17) (Hind-

wood 1970: 25) and subsequently into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 1, N^o 136a, 149).

George Caley collected the species in the Sydney

region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 277-278). An undated old specimen (±1806) is in the NMW (NMW 50.707).

Individual I

New label: MNHN A.C. 1423. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀.

Original: Underside: the whole text is faded, except for the line *Euphema pulchella* / (Shaw), which was added later. Label: *Euphema pulchella* ♀ / (Shaw.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1423 / 656 / *Euphema pulchella* – Shaw / ♀ / N^o Hollande / Cap Baudin, and XII. Catalogue des Perroquets: 656 (sale de Australes extinct) / 1423 / *Euphema pulchella* (Shaw) / ♀ / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XII.

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.212529. Locality: near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 116, 119) and Temminck (1807: 26 N° 524), as *La Peruche edwards des iles de la mer dus Sud*.



Fig. 5-199 | TURQUOISE PARROT *Neophema pulchella*,
21 March 2017, MNHN A.C. 1423 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-200 | TURQUOISE PARROT
Neophema pulchella,
23 January 2018,
RMNH.AVES.212529
(Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 21: *Neophema pulchellus*, *La Perruche Edwards*, male, *Lev. PL. 68, Isles de la Mer du Sud*. It could also be one of the other *Neophema* species, but it is unfortunately no longer present. It was not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne

Ms 1818, 21: *Neophema pulchellus*, *La Perruche Edwards*, *Jeune age, Lev. PL. 68, Isles de la Mer du Sud*. It could also be one of the other *Neophema* species, but it is unfortunately no longer present. It was not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual III (lost)

A *Perruche edwards* was donated to Milan or Bologne on 12 October 1812. It could not be located.

Musk Lorikeet

Australia (11)

Glossopsitta c concinna

Individuals 6, 5

Psittacus concinnus Shaw, 1791, *Nat. Misc.*: pl. 87 – *Novae Hollandiae = New South Wales, fide Mathews, 1912b, Novit. Zool. 18: 260.*

Psittacus velatus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 25: 373 – Nouvelle Hollande = New South Wales, fide Mathews, 1912b, Novit. Zool. 18: 260.*

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection (“Watling”) (NHMUK, N° 43) (Hindwood 1970: 25) from which they were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 1, N° 136).

A few older specimens were located during research for this dissertation: one allegedly collected in Botany Bay (NMW 49.947) one from the Lever Museum sale (NMW 49.927) and one in Stockholm, originally from the Paykull collection (A533293). Another specimen was collected by George Caley in the Syney-region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 292-293). Prior to this, a bird was mentioned in the W.S. Boers collection (Van Cleef & Schreurleer (1797: 11).

The *Velatus* is based on Plate 48 in Levaillant (1804); and could be a bird from the Baudin expedition.

A specimen was still alive on 8 April 1804 (Milius). At this point it was named ‘*Perroquet vert et rouge*’.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-411 [MNHN A.C. 1648]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. Cap. Baudin / an XI / 1648 / *Glossopsitta concinnus* / S. Label: *Glossopsitta concinnus* / (Shaw) Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1648 / 758 / ~~*Glossopsitta*~~ / *Trichoglossus* / Australis – ~~Wag~~ / *Concinus* (Shaw) / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Baudin / an XI. Catalogue des Perroquets: 758 / 1648 / *Trichoglossus concinnus* (Shaw) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3649 [MNHN A.C. 1647]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date:



Fig. 5-201 | MUSK LORIKEET *Glossopsitta c concinna*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-411 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-202 | MUSK LORIKEET *Glossopsitta c. concinna*,
18 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3649 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-203 | MUSK LORIKEET *Glossopsitta c. concinna*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1929.186.10 (© NMS).



Fig. 5-204 | MUSK LORIKEET *Glossopsitta c. concinna*,
28 February 2017, NMW 49.943 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-205 | MUSK LORIKEET
Glossopsitta c. concinna,
28 February 2017,
NMW 49.944 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label 1: MNHN, Paris CG No2003-3649 / coll. Exp. Baudin / Péron & Lesueur / Pays: Australie. Other side: *Glossopsitta concinna* (Shaw). Label 2: *Glossopsittacus concinnus* / (Shaw.) / Exp. Cap. Baudin / Australie / Péron et Lesueur. Other side: Catal.des.Gal 757. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1647 / 757 / *Glossopsitta* / *Trichoglossus* / *Australis* – *Wagler* / *Concinnus* (Shaw) / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des Perroquets: Lab 757 / 1647 / *Trichoglossus concinnus* (Shaw) / Australie / Exp. Baudin.

Individual III

New label: NMW 49.943 [NMW 1809.XVII.93]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label: 1809.XVII.93 / *Trichoglossus australis* Wagler / *Dur Fichtel gekft* / *New Holland*. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 65: *Psittacus australis* / *Ps. Concinus Shaw* / 1 / 1. It was part of 152 specimens purchased by L. von Fichtel.

Individual IV

New label: NMW 49.944 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.235]. Local-

ity: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. **Original:** label: 1815 XXVI 10 235 / *Trichoglossus australis* / *Wagler* / *Von Pariser Mus. In Kauf* / *Neu Holland*. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 88: *Psittacus fasciatus* / *Nov. Holl.* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815.

Individual V

New label: NMS_Z 1929.186.10. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: *La Peruche a bandeau rouge, Lev. Pl.* 48, N^{lle} Holl^{de}.

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 119) and Temminck (1807: 26, N° 142), as *Psittacus australis*. It could be the mounted specimen "nanodes australis" adult, Cat. 1, Australie in *Naturalis*. However, there are other candidates and no conclusive labelling can be located.

Little Lorikeet

Australia (11)

Psittacus Pusillus Anonymous (=Shaw), 1790, in White, *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*: 262 – no locality = Region of Port Jackson, New South Wales, *vide* Alexander, 1924, *Emu* 23: 209-215.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°40 & 41) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 25) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

In Levaillant (1805: 69) two birds can be found which could be Baudin expedition birds. A bird with not specific collecting locality was purchased for the NMW (NMW 49.969) at the auction of the Lever Museum collection. This species was also collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 293).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-412 [MNHN A.C. 1652]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales,

Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Australie* / *Exp. Cap. Baudin* / *Péron et Lesueur* / 1652 / *Trichoglottus pusillus* / *Shaw* / 6. Label: *Trichoglossus pusillus* / (Shaw.) / *Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1652 / 770 / *Trichoglossus pusillus* (Shaw) / N^{lle} Hollande / *Cap Baudin*. Catalogue des Perroquets: 770 / 1652 / *Trichoglossus pusillus* (Shaw) / *Australie* / *Exp. Baudin an.*

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 116) and Temminck (1807: 28 N° 537), as *Psittacus pusillus*. Two adult birds labelled as mounts Cat. 1 & 2 could be this specimen; both are still present.

Glossopsitta pusilla

Individuals 2, 1



Fig. 5-206 | PURPLE-NAPED LORY *Lorius domicella*,
5 July 2013, Nancy 2013.0.44 (© Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy).



Fig. 5-207 | PURPLE-NAPED LORY *Lorius domicella*,
28 February 2017, NMW 49.822 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Purple-naped Lory
Sulawesi (Mau-2)

Lorius domicella
Individuals 3, 2

Psittacus Domicella Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 10 (1): 100 – Asia = Amboina, *vide* Peters, 1937, *Birds of the World* III: 135.

Individual I

New label: Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.44 [ex-MNHN A.C. 1592]. Locality: Sulawesi, Republic of Indonesia (2° 0' 0" S, 121° 0' 0" E). Date: unknown. Legit: unknown. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. This locality was not visited by the Baudin expedition on either leg of the voyage and this specimen was a part of donations to or purchases made by the expedition as explained in Jansen (2014c). Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original I: ZMO-GalOis 1: 1592 / 830 / *Lorius domicella* / *Œcæmie* / Ceram? / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Perroquets: g.d. 830 / 1592 / *Lorius domicella* (L.) / Ceram? / Exp. Baudin / Sortie 1931 (6). The specimen went to Nancy.

Original II: Underside: *Lorius domicella* / (L.) / Exp. Baudin Ceram? Label: *Céram* / Exp. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / 1592 / *Lorius domicella* / L.

Individual II

New label: NMW 49.822 [NMW 1810.XXIII.6]. Locality:

Sulawesi, Republic of Indonesia (2° 0' 0" S, 121° 0' 0" E). Date: unknown. Legit: unknown. Probably donations by others and, if it was purchased, this was done by François Péron. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. This locality was not visited by the Baudin expedition on either leg of the journey and this specimen was a part of donations to or purchases made by the expedition as explained in Jansen (2014c). Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Specimen NMW 1810.XXIII.6 is documented on page 70: 6 / *Psittacus domicella* / 1 / 1. Label: 1810 XXIII 6 / *Lorius domicella* Lath. Steph. Var. / Von Pariser Museum in Tauss / Molukken. This bird was part of an exchange of 27 birds (23 species) between the MNHN and NMW in 1810.

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 116) and Temminck (1807: 30, N° 414), as *Le perroquet Lori Radhia des Moluques* (Male) des *Indes Orientales*. It was not found.

Marigold Lorikeet

Timor (1)

Trichoglossus c capistratus

Individuals 7, 1

Psittacus capistratus Bechstein, 1811, *Allg. Uebers. Vogel [Latham]* 4 (1): 68 – East Indies = Timor, *fi de* Hellmayr, 1916, *Novit. Zool.* 23: 97.

Individual I

New label: Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.69 [ex-MNHN A.C. 1624]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France

with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original I: ZMO-GalOis 1: 1624 / 788 / *Trichoglossus haematodus* L. *Wagl.* / Timor / Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des Perroquets: lab 788 / 1624 / *Trichoglossus haematodus* (L.) / Timor / Exp. Baudin / S. 1931 (4) Nancy.

Original II: Underside: Timor / Exp. Cap. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / 1624 / *Trichoglossus haematodus* / L. Label: *Trichoglossus haematodes* / (L.) / Exp. Baudin Timor.

**Individual I (not found)**

Specimen MNHN A.C. 1625 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 1: 1625 / 789 / *Trichoglossus haematodus* L. *Wagl.* / Timor / Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des Perroquets: lab 789 / 1625 / *Trichoglossus haematodus* (L.) / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XI. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, nor during previous visits

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: *Psittacus haematopus*, *Loriquet à tête bleue*, male, *Lev. Pl. 24, Moluques, rare*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: *Psittacus haematopus*, *Loriquet à tête bleue*, femelle, *Lev. L 24, Moluques, rare*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual III (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: *Psittacus haematopus*, *Loriquet à tête bleue*, *Jeun age*, *Lev. L 24, Moluques, rare*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual IV (lost)

Specimen NMW 1810.XXIII.4 is documented on page 70: 4 / *Psittacus haematopus* / 1 / 1. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Individual V (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.11 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 88: 11 / *Psittacus* / *Perruche Lori*, *Le vaill*, *Ps. Ornatus* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Fig. 5-208 | MARIGOLD LORIKEET *Trichoglossus c capistratus*, 9 July 2013, Nancy 2013.0.69 (© Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy).



Fig. 5-209 | YELLOW-THROATED HANGING PARROT *Loriculus pusillus*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79028).

Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot
Java (Mau-2)

Loriculus pusillus *
Individuals 2, 1

Loriculus pusillus G.R. Gray, 1859, *List Birds Brit. Mus.* 3: 54 – Java, Bali.

Psittacus vernalis Kuhl, 1820a, *Conspectus Psittacorum*: 65 – Java, Timor = Java (*this dissertation*).

Kuhl (1820: 65) mentions two birds in the Paris Museum. Contrary to what Kuhl believed, the two specimens in the MNHN which he examined during his stay in Paris and of which he indicates the origin (one from the Baudin expedition and the other reported by Leschenault) (Stresemann 1951a), do *not* belong to the same species as that described by Sparrman (1787) and which Kuhl (1820) also cites in his

description. *Psittacus vernalis* described by Sparrman (1787) and represented on plate 29, corresponds to the species from India which is currently named *Loriculus vernalis* (Sparrman, 1787). However, the two specimens described by Kuhl as *Psittacus vernalis* actually compare to the species from Java which is now named *Loriculus pusillus* (Gray, 1859). Gray (1859) noticed that the same name applied to different species and created a name



Fig. 5-210 | YELLOW-THROATED HANGING PARROT *Loriculus pusillus*,
8 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-113 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

for the specimens studied by Kuhl, the latter having made an identification; these specimens are not typical of the species. The locality, Timor, inscribed on the base of the first specimen is an error: the species does not occur further east than Bali.

Two birds are described in Temminck (1803-04: 118 & 1807: 33 N° 170) according to whom their origin was the Phillipines. The specimens have therefore been excluded as from the Baudin expedition, as no known bird-specimens were acquired by the Baudin expedition.

An immature bird was illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79028).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-113 [MNHN A.C. 1502].

Locality: Java, Republic of Indonesia (7° 29' 30" S, 110° 0' 16" E). Date: unknown. Legit: unknown, donation by Alexandre Le Bas de Sainte-Croix. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. This locality was not visited by the Baudin expedition on either leg of the journey and this specimen was a part of donations to or purchases made by the expedition as explained in Jansen (2014c). Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Timor / Java / Exp. Baudin / 1502 / *Loriculus pusillus* Gr. / Type de *Psittacus* / *vernalis* de Kuhl. Label: *Loriculus pusillus* (Gr.) / *Ps. vernalis* (Kuhl.) Type / Exp. Baudin Java. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1502 / 936 / *Psittacus vernalis* (type de Kuhl) / = *pusillus* (Gr.) / Java? / Cap Baudin. Catalogue des Perroquets: lab 936 / 1502 / *Lorius pusillus* (gr.) / *Pt. vernalis* (type) (Kuhl) / Java / Exp. Baudin.



Fig. 5-211 | GREY-HEADED LOVEBIRD *Agapornis c. canus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 8.332 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Grey-headed Lovebird Mauritius (2)

Agapornis c canus
Individuals 5, 2

Psittacus canus J.F. Gmelin, 1788, *Syst. Nat. ed. 13* (1): 350 – Mauritii (Mauritius).

Specimens were traded as cage-birds on Mauritius (Cheke & Hume 2008: 118, 133), but had already been introduced in 1739 and were firmly established by 1860 (Cheke & Hume 2008: 94, 140).

Donated or collected by C. A. Lesueur on Mauritius (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 15035).

Individual I

New label: NMW 8.332 [1815.XXXVII.88]. Locality: Port Louis District, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 88 (n. 204) / *Psitaculla cana* Steph. / Von Bécœur gkft / (Cap)? It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 93: *Perroquet a tete grise / Cap. D. b. Esp. / Ps. Canus / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 169 birds purchased from Bécouer that arrived in 1815.

Individual II

New label: NMW 8.333 [1815.XXXVII.206]. Locality: Port Louis District, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label: 1815.XXXVII.206 (n. 18) / *Psitaculla cana* Steph. / Von Delalande gekft / Madagascar. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 96: *Perruche a tete grise / f / Psit. Canus / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds purchased from Lalande that arrived in 1815.

Individual I (not found)

This specimen is MNHN A.C. 1467 documented in: ZMO-GalOis 1: 1467 / 314 / *Poliopsitta cana madagascariensis* / ♀ / Ile de France / Dumont 1804. Catalogue des Perroquets: 312 / 1467 / *Poliopsitta madagascariensis* (Briss.) / Ile Maurice / M. Dumont 1804. It was not found on 21 March 2017 or during previous visits.

Individual II (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 1471 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 1: 1471 / 316 *Poliopsitta cana madagascariensis* / ♂ / Madagascar / Dumont 1804. Catalogue des Perroquets: 316 / 1471 / *Poliopsitta madagascariensis* (Briss.) / Ile Maurice / M. Dumont 1804. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017 or during previous visits.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 21; *Ps. canus, la Perruche tete grise Lin., Isle de France, Rare*. This bird originated from Mauritius but could not be found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).



Fig. 5-212 | GREY-HEADED LOVEBIRD
Agapornis c canus,
28 February 2017,
NMW 8.333
(Alex Bos / © NMW).

Australian King-parrot

Australia (11)

Alisterus s scapularis

Individuals 5, 0

Psittacus scapularis M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1816, *Zool. Mus. Univ. Berlin*: 29 – no locality = Parramatta, New South Wales, *vide* Stresemann, 1951a, *Emu* 51: 70.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 48, 49, 50, 51) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 16, 29, 30, 31) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

The illustration in Levaillant was used for the synonym *Psittacus cyanopygius* Vieillot (1817 (25): 339).

This species was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 284-285).

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79033). Five specimens were shipped alive on *Le Géographe* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 270).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.12 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 88: 12 / *Psittacus amboinensis* / *Nov Hollande* / 1. It was part of an exchange of 122 specimens between the MNHN and NMW. It could not be found on 27-28 February 2017, on subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

(possible) Individual I

RMNH.AVES.211586 represents a specimen that arrived between 1807 and 1820. No further details are known. Also, a second old specimen is present, but due to the closure of the museum in 2016-2018 this specimen could not be examined.

Jonquil Parrot

Timor (1)

Aprosmictus j jonquillaceus **

Individuals 3, 3

Psittacus jonquillaceus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 25: 352 – Nouvelle Hollande [Timor, *vide* Peters, 1937, *Birds of the World* III: 248] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 479-480. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2008: 483-484, Jansen 2017e: 479-480.

Platycercus vulneratus Wagler, 1832, *Monographia Psittacorum*: 704 – Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 479-480. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2008: 483-484, Jansen 2017e: 479-480.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-97 [MNHN A.C. 1346].

Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). **Date:** between 22 August and 13 November 1801. **Legit:** René Maugé. **Remark:** arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. **Taxidermy:** skin (ex-mount). **Age / sex:** adult. **Literature:** Pucheran 1851: 562.

Original: Underside: 1346 / *Platycerque ensanglanté* / *Platycercus vulneratus* / *Wagler*. / *un der types* / *Wagler*. / *Exp. De Cap. Baudin* / *Maugé* / *C'est de jonquillaceus* / *Vieillot*. (*un des types*). **Label:** *Platycercus vulneratus* / *P. jonquillaceus* (V.) T. / *Exp. Baudin Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1346 / 568 / *Aprosmictus* / *Platycercus* / *vulneratus* – *Wagler* / *jonquillaceus* *Wagler*. **Type / Timor / Maugé / Exp. Baudin**. **Catalogue des Perroquets:** lab 568 / 1346 *Platycercus vulneratus* (*Wagler*). (*type de Wagler*) / *P. jonquillaceus* (V.) *type / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XI*.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-104 [MNHN A.C. 1345].

Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Teng-

gara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). **Date:** between 22 August and 13 November 1801. **Legit:** René Maugé. **Remark:** arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. **Taxidermy:** skin (ex-mount). **Age / sex:** adult. **Literature:** Pucheran 1851: 562.

Original: Underside: 1345 / *Platycerque ensanglanté* / *Platycercus vulneratus* *Wagler*. / *Timor* (*illegible*) / *Maugé* / *un der types* / *Wagler* (*illegible*) / *P. jonquillaceus* / *Vieillot* (*illegible*) *types*. **Label:** *Platycercus vulneratus* / *P. jonquillaceus* (V.) T. / *Exp. Baudin Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1345 / 567 / *Aprosmictus* / *Platycercus* / *vulneratus* – *Wagler* / *jonquillaceus* *Wagler*. **Type / Timor / Maugé – Cap Baudin / Exp. Baudin**. **Catalogue des Perroquets:** lab 567 / 1345 / *Platycercus vulneratus* (*Wagler*). (*type de Wagler*) / *P. jonquillaceus* (V.) *type / Timor / Exp. Baudin*.

Individual III

New label: NMS_Z 1929.186.12. **Locality:** near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). **Date:** between 22 August and 13 November 1801. **Legit:** René Maugé. **Remark:** arrived in

France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature:

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is

Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: *Psittacus jonquillaceus*, La. P. Jonquille, une belle variete, N^{le} Hollande.



Fig. 5-213 | JONQUIL PARROT *Aprosmictus j jonquillaceus*,
19 December 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Both MNHN birds.

Fig. 5-214 | JONQUIL PARROT *Aprosmictus j jonquillaceus*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1929.186.12 (© NMS).



Red-cheeked Parrot

Timor (1)

Geoffroyus g geoffroyi *

Individuals 5, 4

Psittacus Geoffroyi Bechstein, 1811, in *Latham's Allgem. Uebers. Vog.* 4 (1): 103 – New Holland = Timor, *vide* Hellmayr, 1914, *E. Schweizerbart. Kommiss.-Verl.* 80.

Psittacula batavensis Wagler, 1832, *Monographia Psittacorum*: 624 – Java = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 480. Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2008: 481, Jansen 2017e: 480.

The relevant lines in Wagler are: *Habitat, ut dicitur, in insula Java, et satis frequens in Nova Hollandia australi (Mus. Paris.)*.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-93 [MNHN A.C. 1481].

Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René

Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♂. *Naturaliste*. Literature: Levaillant (1805: 68-69).

Original: Underside: Timor / Exp. Cap. Baudin / 1481 / ♂ / *Geoffroyus batavensis* / Wagl. / Type (added with pen: *Geoffroyus geoffroyi geoffroyi* / (Bechstein)). Label: *Geoffroyus batavensis* / ♂ / (Wagl.) Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1481 / 198 / *Geoffroyus batavensis* / *personatus*-(Shaw) / ♂ / Timor / Exp. Baudin Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Perroquets:



Fig. 5-215 | RED-CHEEKED PARROT *Geoffroyus g geoffroyi*.
19 December 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Both MNHN birds.

198 / 1481 / *Geoffroyus batavensis* (Wagl.) / = *personatus* (Shaw) / ♂ / Exp. Baudin.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-102 [MNHN A.C. 1482]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Levaillant 1805: 68-69.

Original: Underside: *Timor / Cap. Baudin / an XI / n° 3 / 1482 / ♀ / Geoffroyus bataviensis / Wagl. / Type. Label: Geoffroyus batavensis / ♀ / (Wagl.) Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 1: 1482 / 199 / Geoffroyus batavensis (Wagl.) / personatus (Shaw) / ♀ / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XI, Maugé. Catalogue des Perroquets: 199 / 1482 / Geoffroyus batavensis (Wagl.) / ♀ / Exp. Baudin / an XI - 3.*

Individual III

New label: NMW 50.149 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.29]. Local-

ity: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 29 n. 142 / *Psittacula (psittacus) Geoffroyi* Bechst / m / Von Dufresne gkft / Neu Holland. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 92: *Perroquet Geoffroy / male jeune age / Psit. Geoffroyi / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds that arrived in NMW in 1815 and was purchased from Louis Dufresne.

Individual IV

New label: NMW 50.150 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.197]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 197 (n. 9) / *Psittacula (psittacus)*

Fig. 5-216 | RED-CHEEKED PARROT *Geoffroyus g. geoffroyi*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.149 (Alex Bos / © NMW).





Fig. 5-217 | RED-CHEEKED PARROT *Geoffroyus g. geoffroyi*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.150 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Geoffroyi Bechst / fem / Von Delalande gkft / Neu Holland. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds that arrived in 1815 and was purchased from Lalande. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 115: *Perroquet Geoffroy / f / 1 / 1*.

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 33 N° 1060), as *Le Perroquet Geoffroy à tête brune (le Male) dans fin jeun age, non decrit*. But could not be traced.

Parrot

ssp
Individuals 2, 0

Individual I (lost)

A parrot was sent to Milan, Pavia or Bolgona on 12 Oktober 1812.

Individual II (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April

1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

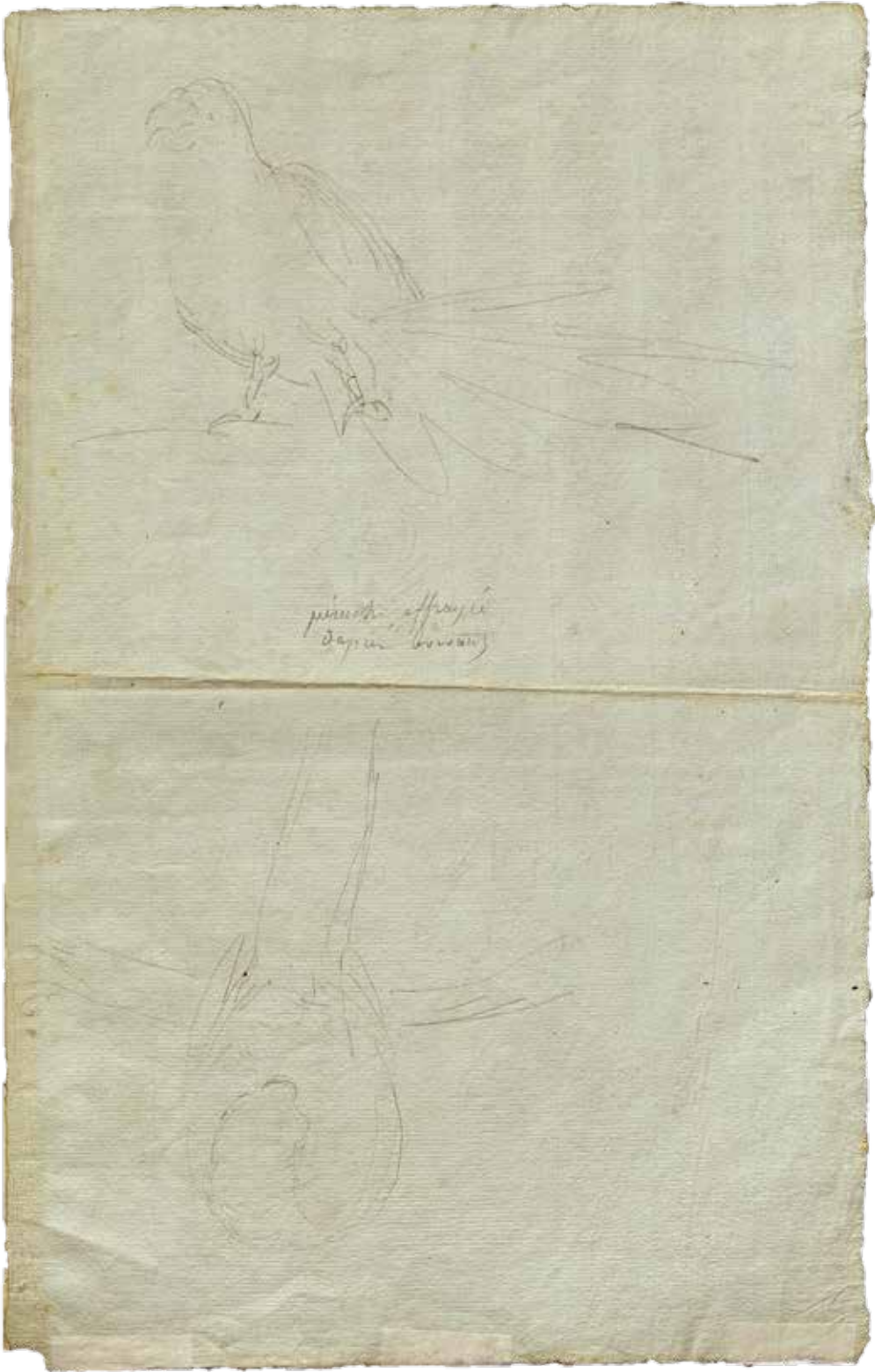


Fig. 5-218 | PARROT SSP
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79031r).



Fig. 5-219 | PARROT SSP
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79031v).



Fig. 5-220 | PARROT SSP
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79033).



Fig. 5-221 | PARROT SSP
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79034v).

Passerines

Superb Lyrebird

Australia (11)

Menura n novaehollandiae

Individuals 3, 0

Menura Novæ Hollandiæ Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: lxi – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 160.

Not many specimens arrived in Europe before the Baudin expedition birds (see appendix 8 in Jansen 2017b). At least three birds travelled back with the Baudin expedition on *Le Naturaliste*, as documented in Jansen (2016b) who describes the various lists drafted from the expedition (Péron 1811, Deleuze 1823: 346, Girard 1856: 129, Altmann 2012: 255, Milius 2013: 174). Another source is Antoine Fourcoy, in his 'Attestation d'arrivée des animaux du Géographe au Museum' in his Procès-verbal sent on 18 April 1804 to the 'Assemblée des professeurs' (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592): 'le faisan à queue de lyre qui, par sa forme et la beauté de son plumage, peut encore briller à côté du paon de nos régions'. Two specimens were still present in 1822 in MNHN, one of them was depicted in a watercolor by Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 16074.2). To date, unfortunately, the present 'old' specimens do not bear any trace of their origin (MNHN A.C. 3939 (♂), 3933 (unsexed) and 3934 (♀)).

We do know, however, that Dufresne took a male for his private collection in September/October 1803 according to his taxidermy manuscript kept in the MNHN laboratory. Maybe two of the four specimens once in Temminck's private collection, could be one or both 'lost' Baudin *menura*'s. These two birds arrived before 1803-

1804, but also left the collection at the same time (Temminck 1803-04, Jansen 2017b). Two additional specimens arrived before 1807 (Temminck 1807: 138 & doubles p. 28). The present 'old' Lyrebirds do not bear any trace of their origin (RMNH.AVES.166244 (♀), RMNH.AVES.166260 (immature ♂) and RMNH.AVES.166266 (adult ♂)). In NMW one bird arrived as part of the purchases from the Lever Museum (NMW 51.018), two were already in the museum before 1806 (1806.I.624 & 624a, both are lost) and Bauer donated a bird to the NMW in 1826. (NMW 51.019) (Schifter 1992).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 52: *Menura magnifica*, *Le Menure magnifique, mâle, N^o Holl, très beau, très rare*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in December 1901' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 52: *Menura magnifica*, *Le Menure magnifique, femelle, N^o Holl, très beau, très rare*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in November 1901' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Scrubbird / Bristlebird

Australia (5)

Atrichornis / Dasyornis

Individuals 1, 0

This specific bird is known from its description in Péron & Freycinet (1816: 119), followed by the translated version by Cornell (2003: 95). Its identification and drawing was discussed and published over the years by Cleland (1937), Stresemann (1951a), Whittell (1954), Bonnemains & Chappuis (1985: 67), Bonnemains *et al.* (1988: 306), Duyker (2006: 171-172), Baglione & Crémère (2009) and finally Black *et al.* (2016a, b). The last conclusions were that the bird depicted was either a Bristlebird *Dasyornis* or Scrubbird *Atrichornis*, tending more towards a Rufous Scrubbird *Atrichornis rufescens*. The pencil and wash drawing by C.-A. Lesueur is in Le Havre, and is labelled as Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79041. It originated from St. Peters Island, Denial Bay, Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Australia (32° 6' 0" S, 133° 34' 33.6" E) and was located on 10 February 1803.

According to Péron in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003, 'Turdus epirufus' was collected in D'Entrecasteaux Channel (N° 19); the bird is described in Latin (Muséum d'histoire Naturelle, Le Havre N° 79109) and its English description reads: *Bill broad, compressed, deep black; with some bristles at the base / Head, upper neck, as well as back and both wings dark rufous / Larger wing feathers on their inner side blackish / Tail long, with rectrices overhanging one another / Chin, throat and breast, as well as belly, whitish-grey, each feather with a dark brown shaft / Feet black / Entire body measuring 25 cm / The tail alone 10 cm long / Inhabits the South in d'Entrecasteaux Channel. This description matches the Rufous Bristlebird *Dasyornis broadbenti*, however the collecting locality and black in wings are odd.*

Green Catbird**Australia (11)***Ailuroedus crassirostris* ****Individuals 3, 3**

Lanius crassirostris von Paykull, 1815, *Nov. Act. Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsal.* 7: 282-284 – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *fide* Amadon *et al.*, 1962, *Birds of the World* XV: 173.

Coracina viridis Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 8: 9 – Nouvelle Hollande [Sydney, New South Wales, *fide* Amadon *et al.*, 1962, *Birds of the World* XV: 173] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2016: 38-40.

Kitta virescens Temminck, 1826, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv.* 67: pl. 396 – l'Océanie [New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 309] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Dekker & Quaisser 2006: 59.

The holotype of the species *Lanius crassirostris* (Paykull, 1815) is in Stockholm (SMNH A533895).

In Temminck's synonym description we read: birds in museums in the Netherlands, Paris and London. The latter was the bird collected by Robert Brown at the Watham River, NSW in November 1804 (BMNH 1863.7.7.52).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-587 [MNHN A.C. 5656]. Local-

ity: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Syntype *Coracina viridis* Vieillot, 1817, not designated as type by Voisin & Voisin 2016: 38-40, however, it is very likely that the bird was at the museum well before Vieillot described the species, as Dufresne had disposed his specimens by 1815 (Berlin, registered as ZM, SI, Dufresne, dd. 4 December 1815), he eventually sold it in 1818 to Edinburgh. Therefore, he would



Fig. 5-222 | GREEN CATBIRD *Ailuroedus crassirostris*, 20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-587 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig.5- 223 | GREEN CATBIRD *Ailuroedus crassirostris*, 6 April 2017.
RMNH.AVES.90516 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).



Fig. 5-224 | GREEN CATBIRD *Ailuroedus crassirostris*, 6 April 2017.
RMNH.AVES.90517 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).

have no reason to exchange or dispose of specimens from his own collection with the MNHN. In July or August 1803, Dufresne visited London and brought back various specimens such as the Eastern Whipbird (MNHN-ZO-2012-656) (explicitly stated from “An XI” on the pedestal underside). Other known Australian specimens were donated straight to the MNHN (Jansen & Roe 2016). Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: juvenile. Literature: Pucheran 1853: 546.

Original: Underside: *Australie / M. Dufresne / 5656 / Ailuroedus crassirostris / Tem. / Coracias viridis / Vieillot / Type*. Label: *Ailuroedus crassirostris / (Tem.) / Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 2: 5656a / *Kitta holoserica / N^{le} Hollande / Dufresne*. Catalogue des 1. Corbeaux 2. Paradiseirs: 185 / 5656 / *Ailuroedus crassirostris (Tem.) / Australie / M. Dufresne*.

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.90516. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13

November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♂.

Original: No original label only substitute. Arrived between 1807 and 1820 in Temminck's private collection (Dekker & Quaiser 2006: 59). Underside: *Ptilorhynchus smithii / ♂ / 70 / Cat N° 1 / N.S.Wales*.

Individual III

New label: RMNH.AVES.90517. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀.

Original: No original label only substitute. The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 121, 242-243 N° 872) (Dekker & Quaiser 2006: 59). Underside: *Ptilorhynchus smithii / ♀ / Kitta virescens / Cat. N 2 / N.S. Wales / Australie*.

Satin Bowerbird

Australia (11)

Pyrhocorax violaceus Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 6*: 569 – Nouvelle Hollande [Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Amadon *et al.*, 1962, *Birds of the World XV*: 179] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Voisin & Voisin 2016: 40.

Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus Kuhl, 1820b, *Beitr. Vergl. Anat.*: 150 – no location = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 308.

Ptilonorhynchus v violaceus *

Individuals 2, 1

The oldest specimens found by the author are those collected near Dalrymple Bay Tasmania from the Lever Museum sale now in NMW (NMW 36.088) and the two collected by George Caley in NHMUK (BMNH 1863.7.7.51a, b) (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 263-264).

The synonym description by Kuhl was based on specimens in Berlin, the Bullock Museum, the Linnean Society London, Temminck and Laugier private collections.

Originally from the Baudin expedition, the bird left the MNHN and returned eventually. Evidence is found on the pedestal underside (Baudin expedition is mentioned here), but the acquisition books give Dufresne as the source. It was the oldest bird in the collection, the next bird only arrived as recently as with *Le Astrolabe* expedition of 1826-1828.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-556 [MNHN A.C. 5647]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales,

Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. ‘An XII’ on the specimen is wrong, as no location was visited after the expedition left Botany Bay, so therefore Botany Bay must be the collecting locality (the sole location visited on mainland Australia where the species occurs today, *vide* Schodde & Mason 1999: 630). Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Australie / V. de la Découverte / an 12 / 5647 / Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus / Kuhl / Pyrhocorax violaceus Vieillot / Type*. Label: No pedestal label present. ZMO-GalOis 2: 5647 / *Kitta holoserica / N^{le} Hollande / Dufresne*. Catalogue des 1. Corbeaux 2. Paradiseirs: 175 / 5647 / *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus (Kuhl.) / Australie / La Découverte an 12*.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 16: *Choucar violet, fem., Cuv. Reg. an P 341. N^{le} Holl^{de}*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).



Fig. 5-225 | SATIN BOWERBIRD *Ptilonorhynchus v. violaceus*, 19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-556 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

White-throated Treecreeper

Australia (11)

Cormobates l leucophaea **

Individuals 4, 4

Certhia leucophaea Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxxvi – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Amadon et al., 1962, *Birds of the World* XII: 165.

Pterodroma bailloni Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 26: 107 – Nouvelle Hollande [Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Amadon et al., 1962, *Birds of the World* XII: 165] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

Climacteris scandens Temminck, 1824, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv.* 3: 281, pl. 2 – Côtes orientales de la Nouvelle Hollande [Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Amadon et al., 1962, *Birds of the World* XII: 165] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Dekker & Quaisser 2006: 13.

The relevant lines in Temminck's synonym description are: *On trouve cette espèce sur les côtes orientales de la Nouvelle Hollande. Musées des Pays-Bas et de Londres.* The two birds in London were collected by Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 296).

The two MNHN birds are the oldest birds in museum; in 1817, a bird collected by Mlle. Charpentier arrived, but had left the collection by 1886 (see text Brown Treecreeper).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-669 [MNHN A.C. 10770]. Local-

ity: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Climacteris leucophaea* / (Lath.) / *C. picumnus* / Exp. Baudin / Australie / an XI / un des types de la planche / col. 281 fig. 1. Label: *Climacteris leucophaea* / *C. picumnus* (Tem.) Type / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10770 / *Climacteris leucophaea* (Lath.) / *picumnus* (Tem.) Type / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, Exp. Baudin an 11.



Fig. 5-226 | WHITE-THROATED TREECREEPER *Cormobates l leucophaea*, RMNH. AVES.89914 (© Naturalis).



Fig. 5-227 | WHITE-THROATED TREECREEPER *Cormobates l leucophaea*,
RMNH.AVES.89915 (© Naturalis).



Fig. 5-228 | WHITE-THROATED TREECREEPER *Cormobates l leucophaea*,
8 February 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-669 & MNHN-ZO-2012-670 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-670 [MNHN A.C. 10772]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Climacteris / leucophaea / (Lath.) / C. picummus / Exp. Baudin / Australie / an XI*. Label: *Climacteris leucophaea / C. picummus (Tem.) Type / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10772 / *Climacteris leucophaea (Lath.) / picummus (Tem.) Type / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, Exp. Baudin an 11*.

Individual III

New label: RMNH.AVES.89914. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13

November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: No original label only substitute. The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 121, 242-243 N° 872): *L'Alouette striée de la nouvelle Hollande – non decrit* (Hartlaub 1849: 3-4).

Individual IV

New label: RMNH.AVES.89915. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: No original label only substitute. Apparently designated by Dekker & Quaisser 2006 as type for Brown Treecreeper. Possibly skeleton of RMNH.AVES.89914.

Brown Treecreeper

Australia (11)

Climacteris p picummus *

Individuals 1, 1

Climacteris picummus Temminck, 1824, *Manuel d'Orn. liv. 47: 281, pl. 1* – Timor, Celebes, Côtes orientales de la Nouvelle Hollande [South Queensland, *vide* Greenway *et al.*, 1967, *Birds of the World XII: 163*] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Dekker & Quaisser 2006: 13.

A bird collected in November 1803 is present in the NMW (NMW 51.904). Caley collected the species at Paramatia (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 295-296).

The relevant lines in de type description are: *On le trouve à Timor, à Célèbes et à la côte septentrionale de la Nouvelle Hollande. Musées de Paris et des Pays-Bas*. Temminck

Fig. 5-229 | BROWN TREECREEPER *Climacteris p picummus*, RMNH.AVES.89912 (© Naturalis).



possibly made a wrong identification in MNHN, as by 1824 only three *Climacteris* were present, the two White-throated Treecreepers from the Baudin expedition and the now vanished White-throated Treecreepers collected by Mlle Charpentier in 1817 (MNHN A.C. 10774, male) (left MNHN in 1886) (as Mlle Charpentier was taxidermist at the time the Baudin expedition arrived this might well be a Baudin expedition bird).

Individual I (skin part)

New label: RMNH.AVES.89912. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: No original label only substitute. Arrived between 1807 and 1820 in Temminck's private collection (Dekker & Quaiser 2006: 13).

Individual I (skeleton part)

New label: RMNH.AVES.89913. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skeleton. Age / sex: -.

Original: Not accessed. Arrived between 1807 and 1820 in Temminck's private collection (Dekker & Quaiser 2006: 13). Apparently has Western Australia as collecting locality according to Dekker & Quaiser (2006: 13).



Fig. 5-230 | BROWN TREECREEPER *Climacteris p picumnus*, 15 February 2018, RMNH.AVES.89913 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).

Variegated Fairy-wren

Australia (11)

Malurus l lamberti

Individuals 10, 4

Malurus lamberti Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 15: 221-222 – no locality = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 226.

A single *Malurus* was mentioned by Whittell (1954) as collected on Bernier Island. To date 'older' specimens are still present in the NMW (NMW 43.672) and a Robert Brown collected birds (BMNH 1863.7.7.22a, b). The type was based on White's Superb Warbler (White 1790: 256).

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79018).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-519 [MNHN A.C. 10671]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / an 11 / 10671 / Malurus lamberti / V. et H.* Label: *Malurus lambertii / (Vig. & Horsf.) / Exp. Baudin Australie.* ZMO-Ga-

IOis 4: 10671 / ~~*Malurus cyanus Gm.*~~ *Malurus lamberti (V. et H.) / N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. Baudin.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-520 [MNHN A.C. 10672]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / an 11 / 10672 / Malurus lamberti / V & H.* Label: *Malurus lambertii / (Vig. & Horsf.) / Exp. Baudin Australie.* ZMO-Ga-IOis 4: 10672 / ~~*Malurus cyanus Gm.*~~ *Malurus lamberti (V. et H.) / N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 12.*

Individual III

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-521 [MNHN A.C. 10674]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22

Fig. 5-231 | VARIEGATED FAIRY-WREN *Malurus l lamberti*,
6 April 2017, RMNH.AVES.172003 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).





Fig. 5-232 | VARIEGATED FAIRY-WREN *Malurus l lamberti*, MNHN-ZO-2014-519, MNHN-ZO-2014-520, MNHN-ZO-2014-521, SOUTHERN EMU-WREN *Stripiterus m malacherus* MNHN-ZO-2014-523, 20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / 10674 an 11 / Malurus lamberti / V en H*. Label: *Malurus lambertii / (Vig. & Horsf.) / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10674 / *Malurus-cyaneus Gm. lamberti (V. et H.) / N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11*.

Individual IV

New label: RMNH.AVES.172003. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: -.

Original: No original label only substitute, no text on the pedestal underside. The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 80) and Temminck (1807: 133, N° 84) as *Parus cyaneus*. Label: *Malurus lambertii / Male livree de passage / Australie*.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 10673 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 4: 10673 / *Malurus-cyaneus Gm. lamberti (V. et H.) / N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, nor during previous visits.

Individual II (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 10675 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 4: 10675 / *cyaneus Gm. Malurus lamberti (V. et H.) / N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. Baudin*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, nor during previous visits.

Individual III (not found)

NMS_Z 1921.1.7. The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 75: *Motacilla superba, Sh., Le traquet elgent de la N^{lle} Holl, tres rare*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 10679 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 4: 10679 / *Malurus cyaneus Gm. lamberti (V. et H.) / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur / Raporte au Labororium / Sortie 1889 no 8*. The specimen was destroyed on 19 November 1889.

Individual II-III (lost)

Two Fairy-wrens, and most likely this species, were first donated to Charles-François Brisseau de Mirbel and subsequently to Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais, and ended up in Château de Malmaison in August/September 1803. These specimens have been lost.



Fig. 5-233 | VARIEGATED FAIRY-WREN *Malurus lamberti*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79018).



Fig. 5-234 | SUPERB FAIRY-WREN *Malurus c cyaneus*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-522 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Superb Fairy-wren
Australia (8)

Malurus c cyaneus
Individuals 2, 1

Motacilla cyanea Ellis, 1782, in Latham, *Gen. Syn. Birds* 2: 501-502 – van Diemen's land = Adventure Bay, Bruny Island, Tasmania, *vide* Mayr & Traylor, 1986, *Birds of the World* XI: 397.

Parus sophia Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79079, 79114, 21003 (N° 25) – D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Southern Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 195) (Hindwood 1970: 28). They were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 4, N° 647). The bird described by Levaillant (1803-04 (3): 86-87) may be the first specimens that reached European shores.

The oldest known specimens are those in the NMW (NMW 57.566) and the two birds collected on Tasmania by Labillardière and donated to the MNHN in 1816

(MNHN-ZO-2016-515 & MNHN-ZO-2016-516). A bird collected before 1812, and once part of the collection of Thomas Davies, ended up in the Liverpool collection via the Derby collection, but has now sadly vanished. It was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 221).

Baudin birds (*Parus sophia*) are documented around King Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, N° 97) and Kangaroo Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 376)). Whittell (1954) mentions this species as having been collected at Huon River (Tasmania).

One was mentioned from Bernier Island (Duyker 2006: 89). Also, mentioned by Duyker (2006: 106) for Tasmania, and collected by Lesueur at Port Cygnet (Duyker 2006: 111). Also, recorded from Kangaroo Island (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 65010).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-522 [MNHN A.C. 10680].
Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). **Date:** between 13 January and 16 February 1802. **Legit:** Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. **Remark:** arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at

Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. **Taxidermy:** mount. **Age / sex:** adult ♀. **Literature:** Vieillot 1834 (illustration).

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / 10680 / Malurus cyaneus / Lath. Label: Malurus cyaneus ♀ / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10680 / Malurus cyaneus (Lath.) / N^{lle} Hollande / Exp. De Baudin, an 11.*

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 75: *Motacilla cyanea, Le Traquet a tete blue, Latham, N^{lle} H^{lle}de tres rare*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in December 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Southern Emu-wren

Australia (11)

Stripiterus m malacherus

Individuals 2, 1

Muscicapa malachura Shaw, 1798, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 4: 242 – Sydney and Botany Bay, New South Wales.
Muscivora bitoeniofulvoptera Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79092* – D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 184), they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert')

(Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 11) (Hindwood 1970: 28) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identi-



Fig. 5-235 | SOUTHERN EMU-WREN *Stripiterus m malacherus*
 (© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79019).



Fig. 5-236 | SOUTHERN EMU-WREN *Stripiterus m. malacherus*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Levillain? 07010L).

fied as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 4, N° 642) and the First Fleet artwork collection ("Watling") (NHMUK, N° 185) (Hindwood 1970: 28).

Robert Brown donated a bird to the BMNH by 1827-28 and Caley collected this species in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 224).

A female was described as *Muscivora bitoeniofulvoptera* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79012) based on the bird collected by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, and labeled as N° 12 (1010). Identification based on the greyish/yellowish plumage and the long tail (12cm total length, of which 7cm tail). One was collected at Geographe Bay by Levillain (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008BB), "small bird with long tail", on 4 June 1801, a bird was drawn by C-A Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79019) and another one by Levillain (?) (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07010L), most likely from Geographe Bay, Western Australia.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-523 [MNHN A.C. 10703]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / P^e Jackson an 11 / 10703 ♀ / Stipiturus malachurus / Shaw*. Label: *Stipiturus malachurus / ♀ (Shaw.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10703 / Stipiturus malachurus Shaw / ♀ / Port Jackson / Péron et Lesueur an 11.*

Individual I (lost)

A bird was donated to Charles-François Brisseau de Mirbel and subsequently to Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais and ended up in Château de Malmaison in August/September 1803. The collection has been lost.

Western Grasswren

Australia (1-2)

Amytornis t textilis *

Individuals 2, 2

Malurus textilis Dumont de Sainte Croix, 1824, *Dict. des sciences nat.* 30: 117-118 – de la baie des Chiens Marins (= Shark Bay) = Peron Peninsula, midwestern Australia, *fide* Mathews, 1923, *Birds Australia* 10: 172. Type designation: Black et al. 2013: 29.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-534 [MNHN A.C. 10696].

Locality: Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (26° 6' 22" S, 113° 40' 2" E). Date: between 16 and 23 March 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Black et al. 2013.

Original: Underside: *Expedition du Capitaine / Baudin an 11 Corvette / le Naturaliste par M / Le Sueur / Amytis textilis (Q & G.) / Australie / cet ♂ / Amytis textilis, Less. Trait / orn. (1831) p 454 et pl. 67 / fig. 2 (illegible) Gould / (illegible) 29. Label: Amytis textilis ♂ / (Q&G.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10696 / Amytis textilis (Quoy&Gaim.) / Mer du Sud / Exp. Baudin, Lesueur an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-535 [MNHN A.C. 10697].

Locality: Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (26° 6' 22" S, 113° 40' 2" E). Date: between 16 and 23 March 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Black et al. 2013.

Original: Underside: an 12 / Exp. Le de Découvertes / Monte Par M^{me} Dufresne / Australie / Exp. Baudin / Amytis macrura / (Gould). Label: Amytis textilis / ♂ / (Q.&G.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10697 / Amytis macrura (Gould) / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesuer an 12.



Fig. 5-237 | WESTERN GRASSWREN *Amytornis t textilis*,
21 March 2017, MNHN-ZO-2014-534
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-238 | WESTERN GRASSWREN *Amytornis t textilis*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-535
(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Crescent Honeyeater

Australia (8)

Phylodonyris p pyrrhopterus

Individuals 1, 0

Certhia pyrrhoptera Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxxviii – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Greenway *et al.*, 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 426.

Melithreptus melanoleucos Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 14*: 328 – Nouvelle Hollande = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 283.

Certhia flavoptera Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79095, 21003* - D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 112), they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 71) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N° 397, 407) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 128) (Hindwood 1970: 27).

The synonym was *L'Héoro-taire noir et Blanche*, *Melithreptus melanoleucos*, In Vieillot, *Oiseaux dorés, de l'Hist.l. des héoro-taires* model, page 115. The MNHN already had a specimen in their collection before 1802, possibly one of the birds taken back by Louis Dufresne on his visit to London in 1800 or 1802 (but no longer present).

By Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) documented as N° 27 and collected in D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

White-cheeked Honeyeater

Australia (1-2)

Phylidonyris niger gouldii

Individuals 2, 1

Meliphaga gouldii Schlegel, 1872, *Dierentuin*: 125 – West-Australia.

Melithreptus ater Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 14*: 327 – Nouvelle Hollande = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 415.

The synonym *ater* from Vieillot, was described from the bird used by Bechstein (1811) who used Vieillot (1802, *Oiseaux dorés* 2: 71), and Vieillot (1802) used White (1790).

IOis 4: 10192 / *Meliornis sericea* Gould. *Cab.* / ♀ / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 12. *Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas)*: 542 / 10192 / *Meliornis sericea* (Gould) / ♀ / *Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 12.*

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-527 [MNHN A.C. 10192].
Locality: Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (26° 6' 22" S, 113° 40' 2" E). Date: between 16 and 23 March 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: *Australie / La Découverte / an 12 / Peron et Lesueur / 10192 ♀ / Meliornis / sericea / Gould*. Label: *Meliornis sericea ♀ / (Gould) / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-Ga-

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 15: *Certhia novaehollandiae*, *Le Philedon trachete*, Sh., *White Voy* p. 187. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1930' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.



New Holland Honeyeater
Australia (11)

Phylidonyris novaehollandiae canescens
Individuals 1, 0

Sylvia canescens Latham, 1790, *Index. Orn.* 2: 553 – Van Diemen = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Greenway et al., 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 427.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°98), they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°64) (Hindwood 1970: 26). Collected by Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 311-313).

In Stockholm, the only old specimen is present (SMNH A533285). The one that arrived in 1806 in NMW is No longer present (NMW 1806.II.37).

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79015).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Certhia novaehollandiae* / *Le Philedon trachete* / *J. White Voy* p. 187. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1892' confirms that the specimen is No longer present.



Fig. 5-240 | NEW HOLLAND HONEYEATER *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae canescens*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79015).



Fig. 5-241 | BROWN HONEYEATER *Lichmera i indistincta* MNHN-ZO-2014-537, EASTERN SPINEBILL *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris dubius* MNHN-ZO-2014-529, LITTLE WATTLEBIRD *Anthochaera chrysoptera tasmanica* MNHN-ZO-2014-434, REGENT HONEYEATER *Anthochaera phrygia* MNHN-ZO-2014-437, YELLOW WATTLEBIRD *Anthochaera p paradoxa* MNHN-ZO-2014-433, TUI *Prothemadera n novaeseelandiae* MNHN-ZO-2014-431, 20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Brown Honeyeater
Australia (1-2)

Lichmera i indistincta
Individuals 1, 1

Lichmera indistincta Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 15: 315 – King George Sound, Western Australia.

The bird used for the type description was collected between 5 December 1801 and 5 January 1802 at King George Sound, Albany, Western Australia by Robert Brown (one in NHMUK, BMNH 1863.7.7.65) (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 315).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-537 [MNHN A.C. 10209].
Locality: Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (26° 6' 22" S, 113° 40' 2" E). Date:

between 16 and 23 March 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Australie / a Découverte / Exp. Baudin / an 12 No 126 / Péron / 10209 / *Glyciphila ocularis* / Gould.
Label: *Glyciphila ocularis* / (Gould.) / Exp. Baudin Australie.
ZMO-GalOis 4: 10209 / *Glyciphila ocularis* / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 12. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 463 / 10209 / *Glyciphila ocularis* (Gould) / Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 12.

Flame-eared Honeyeater

Timor (1)

Lichmera flavicans **

Individuals 2, 2

Melithreptus flavicans Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 14: 325 – Nouvelle Hollande [Timor, *vide* Hellmayr, 1916, *Novit. Zool.* 23: 102] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 480. Type designation: Hellmayr 1916: 102, Jansen 2017e: 480.

Meliphaga maculata Temminck, 1820, *Man. d'Orn.* 1: pl. 29 – l'Océanie = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 480. Type designation: Hellmayr 1916: 102, Jansen 2017e: 480.

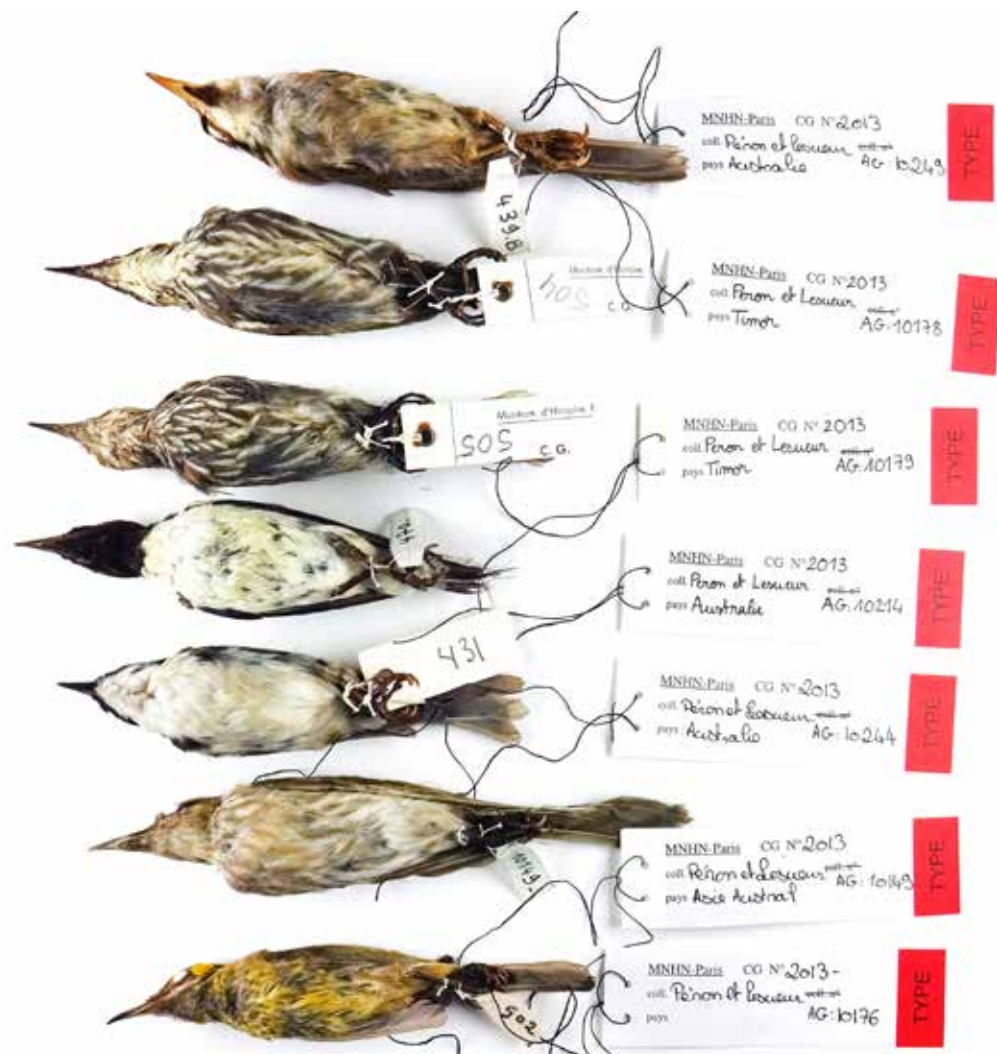
The relevant line in the description of the synonym is: Cette espèce habite l'Océanie l'individu du Muséum de Paris a été rapporté par l'expédition du capitaine Baudin.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-462 [MNHN A.C. 10176]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René

Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Timor / Exp. Baudin / Le Naturaliste / Péron et Lesueur / an XI / 10176 No 29 / Ptilotis / flavicans V. / Type. Label: Ptilotis flavicans / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10176 / Ptilotus maculata / flavicans T. / Timor / Péron et Lesueur an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): lab 502 / 10176 / Ptilotis flavicans (Vieil.) / type / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 11, no 29.



Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-463 [MNHN A.C. 10177].
 Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Timor / C^e Naturaliste / Cap. Baudin / an XI / 10177 / *Ptilotis flavicans* / V. / Type. Label: *Ptilotis flavicans* / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10177 / *Ptilotis maculata* / *flavicans* T. / Timor / Péron et Lesueur an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): lab 503 / 10177 / *Ptilotis flavicans* (Vieil.) / type / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 11.



Fig. 5-243 | FLAME-EARED HONEYEATER *Lichmera flavicans* MNHN-ZO-2010-463, GILBERT'S HONEYEATER *Melithreptus chloropsis* MNHN-ZO-2010-469, YELLOW-FACED HONEYEATER *Caligavis c chrysops* MNHN-ZO-2010-455, YELLOW-THROATED HONEYEATER *Nesoptilotis flavicollis* MNHN-ZO-2010-467, 19 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-242 | STRONG-BILLED HONEYEATER *Melithreptus validirostris* MNHN-ZO-2010-453, STREAKY-BREASTED HONEYEATER *Microptilotis reticulatus* MNHN-ZO-2010-450 & MNHN-ZO-2010-451, PIED HONEYEATER *Certhionyx variegatus* MNHN-ZO-2010-447, GILBERT'S HONEYEATER *Melithreptus chloropsis* MNHN-ZO-2010-470, SINGING HONEYEATER *Gavicalis virescens* MNHN-ZO-2010-454, FLAME-EARED HONEYEATER *Lichmera flavicans* MNHN-ZO-2010-462, 20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Blue-faced Honeyeater

Australia (11)

Entomyzon c cyanotis

Individuals 2, 0

Gracula cyanotis Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxxiv – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Greenway *et al.*, 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 399.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°95) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N°57) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N°389, 390). See also the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°94) (Hindwood 1970: 26), The First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°132, 145) (Hindwood 1970: 27) and finally the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°146) (Hindwood 1970: 27) was copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°36) (Hindwood 1970: 27).

We know George Caley collected at least one bird,

although its whereabouts are unknown (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 325). In NMW an old specimen (±1806) is still present (NMW 52.317).

Individual I (lost)

Maybe the current present old specimens, acknowledged by Otto Finsch as birds purchased at the Bullock sale on 25 May 1819, lot 104 and labelled as RMNH.AVES.134375 and RMNH.AVES.134377, represent the specimen in Temminck (1807: 51 N°962) as *Gracula cyanotis*, and could therefore be of Baudin origin.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Gracula cyanotis*, Lath., *Le Philedon olive*, Cuv., N^o Hollande. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Gilbert's Honeyeater

Australia (3)

Melithreptus chloropsis ***

Individuals 4, 3

Melithreptus chloropsis Gould, 1848, *Birds Australia* 4: 73 – Swan River, Southwestern Australia.

Melithreptus albicollis Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 14: 325 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 259] = near Geographe Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

Melithreptus albicapillus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 14: 329 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 259] = near Geographe Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

Meliphaga atricapilla Temminck, 1825, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois.* liv. 56: pl. 335 – Nouvelle Hollande = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 259] = near Geographe Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°131) (Hindwood 1970: 27) from which they were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N°391) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°129, 130) (Hindwood 1970: 27).

George Caley collected the species near Sydney and Robert Brown collected the species near Port Jackson (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 315). An old, pre-1806 specimen resides in Vienna (NMW 52.032).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-469 [MNHN A.C. 10243].
Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Aus-

tralia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 348.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Péron et Lesueur / La Découverte an XI / 10243 N° 127 / Melithreptus / lunulatus / abicollis Shaw / Type V*. Label: *Melithreptus lunulatus / M. albicollis (Vieill.) T. / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10243 / Melithreptus lunulatus Sh. Gr. albicollis V. T. / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): lab 430 / 10243 / Melithreptus lunulatus / albicollis (Vieill.) Type / Australie / Exp. Baudin, an 11, No 127.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-470 [MNHN A.C. 10244].



Fig. 5-244 | GILBERT'S HONEYEATER *Melithreptus chloropsis*,
28 February 2017, NMW 52.016 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 348.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / an XI / 10244 / Melithreptus / lunulatus / M. albicollis / Type*. Label: *Melithreptus lunulatus / M. albicollis (Vieill.) T. / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10244 / Melithreptus albicollis Type / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): lab 431 / 10244 / Melithreptus lunulatus / albicollis (Vieill.) Type / Australie / Exp. Baudin, an 11.*

Individual III

New label: NMW 52.016 [NMW 1809.XVII.71]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33°

35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and 10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature ♂.

Original: Label: *1809 XVII 71 / Melithreptus lunulatus Gray / von Fichtel gekauft / (illegible) / Neu Holland 170*. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 64: *Certhia atricapilla / 1 / 1*. Part of 152 birds purchased from von Fichtel.

Individual I (lost)

Documented in Temminck (1803-1804: 101) and Temminck (1807: 79, 221, N°670). In the latter, as: *Le Héorotaire albicapil de la nouvelle Hollande - non decrit* (Hartlaub 1948: 3-4). Several older birds survive in Naturalis.

Black-headed Honeyeater

Australia (8)

Melithreptus affinis

Individuals 1, 1

Eidopsarus affinis Lesson, 1839, *Rev. Zool.*: 167 – *Nova Wallia meridionalis* = Tasmania, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 262.

For the type specimens, birds collected by R. P. Lesson were used. A bird collected on Bruny Island by Labilardière had arrived in MNHN by 1816; this bird is still present and registered as MNHN-ZO-2010-471.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-532 [MNHN A.C. 10252].
Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Timor / C^{te} l. Naturaliste / Exp. Baudin / 10252 / an 11 / Maugé / Melithreptus / Affinis / Less. Label: Melithreptus affinis / (Less) / Expe. Baudin Timor. ZMO-Ga-IOis 4: 10242 / *Eidoperus melanocephalos* Gould. / Tasmania / Péron et Lesueur, an 12. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 442a / 10252 / *Melithreptus affinis* (Lath.) / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 11.

Fig. 5-245 | BLACK-HEADED HONEYEATER *Melithreptus affinis* MNHN-ZO-2014-532, BELL MINER *Manorina melanophrys* MNHN-ZO-2014-435 & MNHN-ZO-2014-436, MAURITIUS GREY WHITE-EYE *Zosterops mauritianus* MNHN-ZO-2014-445, ASHY-BELLIED WHITE-EYE *Zosterops c. citrinella* MNHN-ZO-2014-446, 20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Strong-billed Honeyeater

Australia (7)

Melithreptus validirostris *

Individuals 2, 1

Haematops validirostris Gould, 1837, *Synops. Birds Australia* 1: 17 – van Diemensland (= Tasmanie).

Sturnus virescens Wagler, 1827, *Syst. Avium.*: N° 5 – Tasmania = near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*).

This species was collected by Labillardière in Australia and donated to the MNHN in 1816 (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102) (MNHN-ZO-2010-452).

The relevant lines in the synonym description are: *Etourneaux verdater* Cuv. In *Mus. Paris. Habitat in terra van Diemen et in Nova-Hollandia* (*Mus. Paris*).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-453 [MNHN A.C. 10249]. Locality: near Sea Elephant Conservation Area, West King Island, Tasmania, Australia (39° 49' 12" S, 144° 5' 24" E). Date: between 8 and 27 December 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / an XII / 10249 / Melithresnsis / virescens / Type Wagler. Label: Melithreptus virescens / Type (Wagl.) / Exp. Baudin Tasmania. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10249 / Eidoperus virescens Hombr. et Jacq. / Tasmanie / Péron et Lesueur an 12 / Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): lab 439b / 10249 / Melithreptus virescens (Wagl.) / Tasmania / Exp. Baudin, an 12.*

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Le Philedon a gorge blanche*, N^{lle} H^{de}. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in November 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Yellow-throated Honeyeater

Australia (9)

Nesoptilotis flavicollis *

Individuals 4, 4

Melithreptus flavicollis Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 14*: 325 – Nouvelle Hollande [King Island, Tasmania, *vide* Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 407] = Vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*).

Turdus guloflavus Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79094* – D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

A bird was collected in Tasmania by Labillardière and donated to the MNHN in 1816 and is still present and registered as MNHN-ZO-2010-465 and another bird was purchased in London in 1806 (auction of the Lever Museum) and apparently collected in Dalrymple Bay, Tasmania (NMW 52.170).

Péron mentions that this species has been observed and collected at Maria Island (Bonnemains & Chappuis 1985, Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24, Duyker 2006: 121) and he named it *Turdus guloflavus*. Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79008), is not specified according to collecting locality.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-466 [MNHN A.C. 10154]. Locality: Vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18-27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex:

immature. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 348-349, Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24, 43.

Original: Underside: *Tasmanie / Exp. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / Le Naturaliste / an XI / 10154 / Ptilotis flavicollis / (Viel.) (Type). Label: Ptilotis flavicollis / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Tasmania. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10154 / Ptilotis flavingula, Gould / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 515 / 10154 / Ptilotis flavicollis (Vieil.) / Tasmania / Exp. Baudin / an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-467 [MNHN A.C. 10155]. Locality: Vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18-27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 348-349, Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24, 43. **Original:** Underside: *Tasmania (different handwriting) / Baudin / C^{de} Naturaliste / Lesueur et Péron / 10155 / Ptilotis flavicollis / Type (V.). Label: Ptilotis flavicollis / Type (Vieill.) /*



Fig. 5-246 | YELLOW-THROATED HONEYEATER *Nesoptilotis flavicollis*,
19 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2010-466 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Exp. Baudin Tasmanie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10155 / *Ptilotis flavicollis* Gould / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 514 / 10155 / *Ptilotis flavicollis* (Vieil.) / type / Tasmania / Exp. Baudin / an 11.

Individual III

New label: NMS_Z 1819.1.22. Locality: Vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38'

0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18-27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature. Literature: Plombey et al. 1990: 24, 43.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Melithreptus flavicoillus*, Vieillot Dict. *Le Philedon a gorge Jaune*, N^o Holl.

Fig. 5-247 | YELLOW-THROATED HONEYEATER *Nesoptilotis flavicollis*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1819.1.22 (© NMS).





Fig. 5-248 | YELLOW-THROATED HONEYEATER *Nesoptilotis flavicollis*
 (© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79008).



Fig. 5-249 | YELLOW-THROATED HONEYEATER *Nesoptilotis flavicollis*,
 28 February 2017, NMW 52.164 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Individual IV

New label: NMW 52.164 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.33]. Locality: Vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18-27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Plombey *et al.* (1990: 24, 43).

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 33 (n. 146) / *Meliphaga flavin-gula* Gray / von Dufresne gekauft / New Holland 108. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 92: 33 / *L'herotaire gris* / *Philedopn flavicollis* / 1 / 1 . This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds that arrived in 1815 in NMW, purchased from Louis Dufresne.

Helmeted Friarbird

Timor (1)

Philemon b buceroides *

Individuals 2, 1

Philedon buceroides Swainson, 1837, *Anim. Menag.*: 325 – New Holland [Timor, *vide* Hellmayr, 1916, *Novit. Zool.* 23: 101] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 480-481. Type designation: Pucheran, 1858: 469, Hellmayr 1916: 101-102, Jansen 2017e: 480-481.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-472 [MNHN A.C. 10100]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Nat-*

uraliste. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature.

Original: Underside: *Australie* / C^{me} *L. Naturaliste* / *M. Maugé* / *Capt^e Baudin* / 10.100 / *Philemon* = / (illegible) = *buceroïdes* / *P. timoriensis* SW / (Mull) Type. Label: *Philemon buceroides* (Sw.) / *timoriensis* (Mull.) Type / *Exp. Baudin Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 4:



Fig. 5-250 | HELMETED FRIARBIRD *Philemon b buceroides*,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2010-472 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

10100 / *Tropiderhynchus buceroides* Gr. Type / Timor (Exp. Baudin / Maugé, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Man-gas): 608 / 10100 / *Philemon buceroides* / type *Philemon timoriensis* (Mull.) / Timor / Exp. Baudin.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Merops monachus*, Lath. *Le Philéon Moine*, Cuv. N. H^{de}. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Noisy Friarbird Australia (11)

Merops monachus Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxxiv – Nova Hollandia.

Philemon corniculatus monachus Individuals 4, 3

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 88). They were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 75) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 87) (Hindwood 1970: 26). They were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N° 385). Two old specimens are known today: one in NMW

(NMW 52.345) (±1806) and one in Stockholm in the von Paykull collection (SMNH A533746).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-478 [MNHN A.C. 10086]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

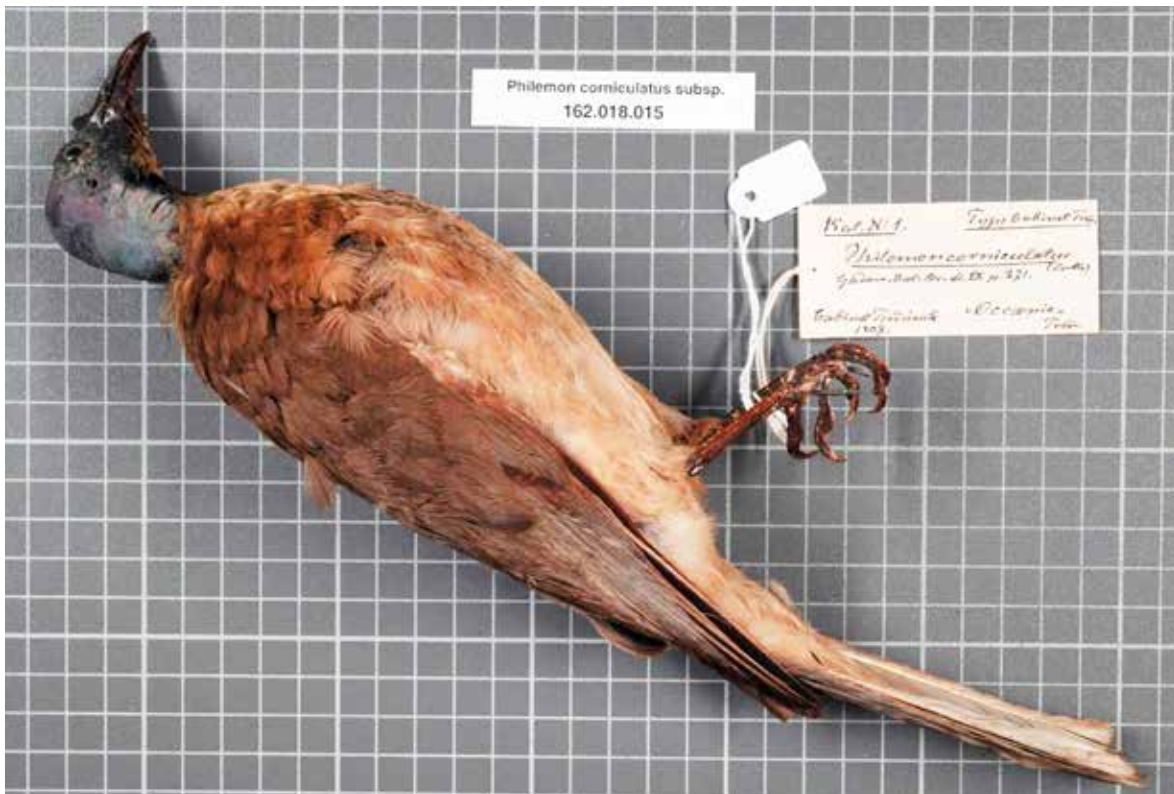


Fig. 5-251 | NOISY FRIARBIRD *Philemon corniculatus monachus*, RMNH.AVES.134728 (© Naturalis).



Fig. 5-252 | NOISY FRIARBIRD *Philemon corniculatus monachus*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-478 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / 10086 / Philemon corniculatus / Lath.* Label: *Philemon corniculatus / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10086 / Tropiderhynchus corniculatus Lath. / Nouvelle Hollande / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 603 / 10086 / Philemon corniculatus (Lath.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin.*

Individual II

New label: NMS_Z 1921.1.25. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30"

S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Merops corniculatus, Lath., Le Philedon corbi-calao, Lev. 24, N^{le} Holl.* The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present. But instead it is still present as shown above.



Fig. 5-253 | NOISY FRIARBIRD *Philemon corniculatus monachus*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1921.1.25 (© NMS).

Individual III

New label: RMNH.AVES.134728. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: No original label only substitute. The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 79, 220, 221 N°985). In the latter, as: *Le Heorotaire verliouté de nouvelle Galle*

Meridionale (Male) – non decrit (Hartlaub 1849: 1-2). The present label mentions: Kat. 1.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.39 is documented on page 89: *Corvi paradoxi / spec. vicina (rara) / Philedon macul. Nov. Holl / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) between MNHN and NMW in 1815. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Eastern Spinebill
Australia (8)

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris dubius
Individuals 2, 2

Acanthorhynchus dubius Gould, 1837, *Syn. Birds Austr.* 2: pl. 27, fig.3 – Tasmania.

Melithreptus collaris Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 14*: 324 – Terres Australes = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1924, *Birds Australia suppl.* 3: 188.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 102). They were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 80) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N° 404, 405) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 103) (Hindwood 1970: 26).

Caley observed the species in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 317).

The synonym from Vieillot 1817 is based on *L'Hérotaire a collier blanc* (116 this bird was already in the private collection of Louis Dufresne before 1802. It was described in Vieillot's (1802) *Oiseaux Dores* (2: 116).

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH

79037 and one old specimen (±1806) is contained in the NMW (NMW 52.075); it was part of the purchases from the Lever Museum sale of 1806.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-529 [MNHN A.C. 10221].
Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Baudin / an 11 / Péron et Lesueur / 10221 ♀ / Acanthorhynchus / tenuirostris / Lath.*
Label: *Acanthorhynchus / tenuirostris (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10221 / Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris Lath. / ♂ / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): g.d. 364 / 10221 /*

Fig. 5-254 | EASTERN SPINEBILL *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris dubius*, 3 January 2017, MNHC 003028 (© MNHC).





Fig. 5-255 | EASTERN SPINEBILL *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris dubius* & SCARLET ROBIN *Petroica boodang*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79037).

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris (Lath.) / ♀ / Australie / Exp. Baudin, an 11.

Individual II

New label: MHNC_003028 [ex-MNHN A.C. 10217]. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Specimen MHNC_003028 is documented in: Underside: *Acanthorhynchus / tenuirostris / Australie* (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin M. Paris. Label: *Myzomela tenuirostris / Myzomela A Bec Fin / 27.55.1746 Australie*. Tag: not relevant. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10217 / *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* Lath. / ♀ / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): g.d. 363 / 10216 / *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* (Lath.) / ♂ / Australie / Exp. Baudin, an 11 / S. 1924-1. It left to Musée - La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. This bird has a revised pedestal compared to the original MNHN ones.

Pied Honeyeater**Australia (1-2)***Certhionyx variegatus* ****Individuals 1, 1**

Certhionyx variegatus Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 4: 306 – Timor [West Australia, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 270] = Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

Certhia leucomelas Cuvier, 1830, in Lesson, *Traité d'Orn.* 4: 306 – no location [West Australia, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 270] = Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

The type (and synonym) description is: '*Certhioxyx noir et blanc*; *Certhionyx variegatus*. *Grimpereau noir et blanc*, *Certhia leucomelas*; Cuv., *Gai. de Paris. Tête et dos noirs*; ventre, milieu de l'aile et moitié de la queue d'un blanc pur. Habite Timor. (Lesueur.)'

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-447 [MNHN A.C. 10214]. Locality: Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (26° 6' 22" S, 113° 40' 2" E). Date: between 16 and 23 March 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship

Le Géographe. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Hellmayr 1916: 108.

Original: Underside: *Enthnophila / leucomela Timor / Péron et Lesueur / 10214 Types de / Lesson / Cuvier / Vieillot / Certhionyx variegatus / Certhia leucomela / (illegible) Less. / Type*. Label: *Entomophila leucomelas / Type (Cuv) / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10214 / *Certhionyx / Melicophila leucomelas / Cuv, V. & Les. Type / Timor / Lesueur*. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): lab 470 / 10214 / *Entomophila leucomelas / Type Certhia leucomelas (Cuv.) / Timor / Péron et Lesueur*. Remark: At the label is written 448 but is according to the acquisition books 447.

Tui**New Zealand***Prothemadera n novaeseelandiae***Individuals 3, 1**

Merops novaeSeelandiae J.F. Gmelin, 1788, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13 (1): 464 – Nova Seelandia = Queen Charlotte Sound, South Island, New Zealand, *vide* Greenway et al., 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 448.

The first record was in December 1769 when a bird was noticed at Doubtless Bay, North Island. The first collected bird was one taken by Forster in Dusky Sound, South Island on 30 March 1773. The first publication was by Peter Brown in 1776.

The species is known from various European collections such as those Stockholm (SMNH A533743), NMW (NMW 52.335) and Naturalis (RMNH.AVES.148542).

In Collection Lesueur, MHNH 11035 this species is mentioned as originating from *Thaita*, which is clearly a mistake.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-431 [MNHN A.C. 10116]. Locality: in Dusky Sound, South Island, New Zealand (45° 44' 57.12" S, 166° 47' 11.76" E). Date: between 6 and 21 December 1801. Legit: George Bass. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *N^{lle} Zélande / la Découverte / an 12 / No 80 / Péron et Lesueur / 10116 / Prothemadera Novae- / Zealandiae / Merops. Gm.* Label: *Prothemadera / novae-zealandiae (Gm.) / La Découverte / N-Zelande*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10116 / *Prothemadera novaeseelandiae / N^{lle} Zelande / Péron et Lesueur, an 12. No 200*. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 553 / 10116 / *Prothemadera novae Zealandiae (Gm.) / N^{lle} Zelande / La Découverte / an 12*.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Merops cinnatus, Sh., Philedon A cravate frisée, Levl, Afrique*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual II (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 72 N° 899) as coming from *Nouvelle Zelande*. There are some possible candidates, but no conclusive birds remain in Naturalis.

Tawny-crowned Honeyeater

Australia (8)

Gliciphila melanops chelidonia

Individuals 1, 0

Gliciphila melanops chelidonia Schodde & Mason, 1999, *The Directory of Aust. Birds*: 316-317 – Brooks Creek, West Coast, Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°99) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°59) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N°401). See also the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°100) (Hindwood 1970: 26). The first illustrations of the species are those from The First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°101) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°26) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album

3, N°395) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°135) where they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N°45) (Hindwood 1970: 26).

Collected by Robert Brown on 5 February 1802 (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 313) and in August 1803 in Port Jackson (BMNH 1863.7.7.64a) (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 317-318).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Certhia melanops*, V. *l'Heorotaire melanops*, V. *Dict. J 14, Pl 326*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Streaky-breasted Honeyeater

Timor (1)

Microptilotis reticulatus *

Individuals 3, 3

Meliphaga reticulata Temminck, 1824, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 5: 29, pl. 2* – Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 481. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 481.

The relevant line in the type description is: *On trouve cette espèce dans les mêmes contrées que le précédent, elle fait partie du Muséum de Paris.*

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-450 [MNHN A.C. 10178]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Timor / an XI Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / Le Naturaliste / 10178 / Ptilotis reticulata / (Type) (Tem.)*. Label: *Ptilotis reticulata / Type (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10178 / Ptiloris reticulata T. / Timor / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): lab 504 / 10178 / Ptilotis reticula (Tem.) / type / Timor / Exp. Baudin / an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-451 [MNHN A.C. 10179]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Teng-

gara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René



Fig. 5-256 | STREAKY-BREASTED HONEYEATER *Microptilotis reticulatus*, 18 February 2017, NMW 35.339 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Timor / *Le Naturaliste* / Exp. Baudin / Péron et Lesueur / an XI / 10179 / *Ptilotis reticulata* / Tem. / Type. Label: *Ptilotis reticulata* / Type (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10179 / *Ptiloris reticulata* Tem. Type / Timor / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): lab 505 / 10179 / *Ptilotis reticulata* (Tem.) / Timor / Exp. Baudin / an 11.

Individual III

New label: NMW 35.339 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.34]. Local-

ity: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 34 (n. 143) / *Meliphaga reticulata* Tem. / Von Dufresne gekauft / New Holland. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 92: *L'Herotaire gris* / *Nouv. Holl.* / *Philedon chrysotis* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds that arrived in NMW in 1815 and was purchased from Louis Dufresne.

Little Wattlebird Australia (11)

Anthochaera c chrysoptera Individuals 3, 2

Merops chrysopterus Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxxiii – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Greenway et al., 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 446.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 89) (Hindwood 1970: 26). The First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 90) were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 33) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and the first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 104) which were

copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 76) (Hindwood 1970: 26).

The species was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 321-322).

Individual I

New label: NMW 52.302 [NMW 1809.XVII.76]. Locality:



Fig. 5-257 | LITTLE WATTLEBIRD *Anthochaera c chrysoptera*,
28 February 2017, NMW 52.302 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-258 | LITTLE WATTLEBIRD
Anthochaera c. chrysoptera,
 28 February 2017, NMW 52.303
 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: label: 1809 XVII 76 (n 4) / *Anthrohaera mellivora* Vig et Horsf. / Von Fichtel gekauft / neu Holland. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 46: *Philedon maculatus* / 1 / 1. Part of 152 birds purchased from von Fichtel.

Individual II

New label: NMW 52.303 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.78]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexan-

dre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 78 (n 194) / *Aconthera mellivora* Vig. et Horsf. / Von Bécœur gekauft / New Holland. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 93: *Merops carunculatus* / Nouv. Holl. / *Philedon maculatus* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of a shipment of 164 birds that arrived in 1815 in NMW, purchased from M. Bécœur.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 10411 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 4: 10411 / *Myzanthé hirundinacum* Shaw / *Nouvelle Grenade* / Péron et Lesueur. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, nor during previous visits.

Little Wattlebird

Australia (8)

Anthochaera chrysoptera tasmanica

Individuals 2, 1

Anellobia chrysoptera tasmanica Mathews, 1912b, *Novit. Zool.* 18: 420 – Tasmania.

Tanagra lilacolor Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79106 – D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Collected by Lesueur, labelled as N°19 (1022) and described by Péron as *Tanagra lilacolor* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79106) due to its length (32cm, of which 12 cm is tail). Due to the description of a greyish bird, black bill and legs and its occurrence on the D'Entre-

casteaux Channel, I selected this bird as being the bird described by Péron. It is also mentioned by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) as being collected at D'Entrecasteaux Channel (N° 21).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-434 [MNHN A.C. 10081]. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Australie / C^{me} l. Naturaliste / M. Baudin / M. Lesueur / an 11 / Aranthochoara mellivora / Lath.* /

10081. Label: *Acanthochoara mellivora / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10081 / Myzantha mellivora, Lath. / N^{me} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 587 / 10081 / mellivora (Lath.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 11.*

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Merops chrysopterus, Lath. Le Philedon de la N^{me} Hollande*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Regent Honeyeater

Australia (11)

Merops phrygius Shaw, 1794, in Shaw & Smith, *Zool. Bot. N. Holland* (1): 13 – New South Wales = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Greenway et al., 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 436.

Turdus squameus Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 20*: 259 – Batavia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 270.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°92) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N°35) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N°388). They are also in the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°93) (Hindwood 1970: 26).

The bird that arrived in NMW from the Lever Museum auction (NMW 1806.III.18) is unfortunately no longer present.

Vieillot's *Turdus squameus* (Vieillot 1818: 259) was based on Levaillant (1801-1804, vol. 3, p. 48, pl. 116; see Rookmaker, 1989). This may be a Baudin expedition specimen that came into Levaillant's hands soon after arrival. The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04:

49) and Temminck (1807: 89 N° 460) "*Le Merle Ecaille de l'isle de Java, Vaill. Ois. D'Afr. V. 3. Pl. 116, Sonimi v. 9 p. 254*" (Dekker & Quaisser 2006: 68), but is no longer present in Naturalis.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-437 [MNHN A.C. 10120]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Le Naturaliste / M. Péron et Lesueur an 12 / No 185 / 10.120 / Meliphaga Phrygia / Lath.* Label: *Meliphaga Phrygia / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10120 / Meliphaga phrygia Lath. Less. / N^{me} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 12 No 185. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 471 / 10120 / Meliphaga Phrygia (Lath.) / Australie / M. Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Baudin an 12, No 185.*

Anthochaera phrygia

Individuals 1, 1

Red Wattlebird

Australia (11)

Merops carunculata Shaw, 1790, in White, *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*: 240 – New South Wales = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Greenway et al., 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 447.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK,

N° 86) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State

Anthochaera c carunculata

Individuals 1, 1



Fig. 5-259 | RED WATTLEBIRD *Anthochaera c. carunculata*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1921.1.26 (© NMS).

Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 37) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N° 381).

NMW 1806.II.38 arrived in ± 1806 in Vienna, but could not be found during this research.

Individual I

New label: NMS_Z 1921.1.26. Locality: near Port Jackson

(Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Merops carunculatus* Shaw, *Le philedon à pendeloques*, Cuv. Nlle Hollande. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Yellow Wattlebird

Australia (8)

Anthochaera p. paradoxa

Individuals 2, 1

Corvus paradoxus Daudin, 1800, *Traite d'Orn.* 2: 246 – Nouvelle Zelande = Tasmania, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 288.

Glaucopsis cinerea Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79100 – Tasmania.

This species was collected by Labillardière in Australia and donated to the MNHN in 1816 (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102); this bird is still present. The NMW has a bird from the Lever Museum sale of 1806 (NMW 35.335). It is known that George Caley collected the species in Tasmania (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 321).

The species is mentioned by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) as having been collected at D'Entrecasteaux Channel. (N° 26).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-433 [MNHN A.C. 10076].

Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature.

Original: *Underside: Australie / L'Uranie / M. Le Cap. Baudin an 11 / C^{te} Naturaliste / 10.076 / Acanthochoera inauris / Gould. Label: Acanthochoera inauris / (Gould.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10076 / Anthochoera inauris, Gould / N^{le} Hollande / Exp. Du Baudin, Péron et Lesueur, an XI.*

Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 582 / 10076 / *Anthochoera inauris* (Gould) / *Australie* / Exp. Baudin / an XI.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.39 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 89: *Corvi paradoxi spec vicina (rar) / Philedon macul. / Nov. Holland 1 / 1*. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) between MNHN and NMW in 1815. Not found at 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Singing Honeyeater

Australia (1-1)

Gavicalis v virescens *

Individuals 1, 1

Melithreptus virescens Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 14: 329* – Nouvelle Hollande = Bernier Island, *vide* Mees, 1961b, *Journ. Roy. Soc. Western Australia* 44: 122.

Apparently the synonym *Meliphaga vittata* was published by Cuvier, as is apparent according to Giebele in 1875 in his *Thesaurus Ornithologiae* II : 559. However, I could not find out where and when it was published.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-454 [MNHN A.C. 10149].
Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26



Fig. 5-260 | SINGING HONEYEATER *Gavicalis v virescens*,

19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2010-454 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

June and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 344-345 & 349-350.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Austr Crt^e le Nat^e / Expedit. du Capt Baudin / an XI. N.H. par Lesueur. 2. – Ptilotus*

sonora / Gould. 3. *Mel. Vittata* / Cuv. / (type). Label: *Ptilotis bandeau, o* / *Ptilotus vittatus* / *Ptilotis sonorus, Gould* / *Meliphaga vittata, Cuv (T)* / *Melitreptus virescens, Vieill. T* / *de la Nouvelle Hollande. Par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10149 / Ptilotis sonora, Gould. T. / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Mangrove Honeyeater Australia (11)

Gavicalis fasciogularis Individuals 1, 1

Ptilotis fasciogularis Gould, 1854, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 19 (236): 285 - Moreton Bay, Queensland.

Does not occur anymore at the location where it was collected by the Baudin expedition.

Individual I

New label: NMS_Z 1819.1.11. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30"

S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Le Philedon a bandeau, N^{lle} H^{de}.*



Fig. 5-261 | MANGROVE HONEYEATER *Gavicalis fasciogularis*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1819.1.11 (© NMS).

Yellow-faced Honeyeater**Australia (11)***Caligavis c chrysops* ***Individuals 1, 1**

Sylvia chrysops Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: liv – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Greenway *et al.*, 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 379.

Meliphaga gilvicaillus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 14*: 329 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 272] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 118) (Hindwood 1970: 27) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 134) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 46) (Hindwood 1970: 27) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N° 406).

The plate drawn by Lesueur, in *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79007, depicts no Singing Honeyeater (*contra* Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 56) but an unknown honeyeater as it matches none of the known honeyeater species.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-455 [MNHN A.C. 10173].
Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 349.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Baudin Le Naturaliste / Péron et Lesueur / 10173 an XI / Ptilotis chrysops / M. gilvicaillus / Type V. Label: Ptilotis chrysops ♀ / M. gilvicaillus (Vieill.) T. / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10173 / Ptilotis chrysops Lath. Gould / ♀ / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): lab 508 / 10173 / Ptilotis chrysops / Ptilotis gilvicaillus (Vieil.) Type / ♀ / Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 11.*

Bell Miner**Australia (11)***Manorina melanophrys* ***Individuals 5, 3**

Turdus melanophrys Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xlii – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Greenway *et al.*, 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 438.

Manorhina viridis Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 19*: 236-237 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 285] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 149) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 48) (Hindwood 1970: 27) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 126) (Hindwood 1970: 27).

Vieillot's synonym description mentions: *Ces oiseaux sont au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, et un mâle fait partie de la collection de M. Bâillon, (v)*

We know that, except for the Baudin expedition birds, a bird was sold at the Lever Museum auction in 1806 (NMW 48.833) with no specific collecting location. It was collected by George Caley (BMNH 1863.7.7.68) (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 319) and there are two ex-mounts (RMNH. AVES.148497 and RMNH.AVES.148499) at Naturalis.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-435 [MNHN A.C. 10224].
Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There are three wrong notifications on the specimen: the collector cannot be Maugé as he died; 'an 12' is incorrect as it should have arrived with *Le Naturaliste* so *Le Géographe* = *Le Naturaliste*. Also, no location was visited were this species can be found today if we compare this with modern maps and the visited locations. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Vieillot 1834 (plate).

Original: Underside: *Timor / Péron no 181 / Le Géographe an 12 / ♂ / 10224 Australie / ?? / Manorina melanophrys / Lath. Label: Manorina melanophrys / (Lath.) ♂ / Exp. Baudin Aus-*

tralie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10224 / *Manorina melanophrys* Lath. Gould / Timor / Maugé, and 12. No 181. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 569 / 10224 / *Manorhina melanophrys* (Lath.) / Timor / ou Australie / Le Géographe / an 12 no 181.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-436 [MNHN A.C. 10226]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Three wrong notifications on the specimen, the collector can't be Maugé (he died), an 12 (it should arrived with *Le Naturaliste*) and *Le Geographe* (= *Le Naturaliste*). No location was visited were this species can be found, comparing the modern maps with the visited locations. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Vieillot 1834 (plate).

Original: Underside: Timor / Exp. Baudin / an 12 / Australie?? / 10226 / *Manorina melanophrys* / Lath. Label: *Manorina melanophrys* / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10226 / *Manorhina melanophrys* Lath. Gould. / ♂ / Timor / Maugé, an 12. No 181. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 568 / 10226 / *Manorhina malanophrys* (Lath.) / Timor / a Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 12.

Individual III

New label: NMW 52.267 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.77]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label: 1815.XXXVII.77 (193) / *Manorina melanophrys* Gray / Von Bécœur gekauft / New Holland. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 93: *Herotaire jaune* / *Nouv. Holl. / Philedon viridis* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of a shipment of 164 birds that arrived in 1815 in NMW, purchased from M. Bécœur.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 15: *Manorina gracua*, *Merops albifrons* Shaw, *Le Martin a front blanc de la N^{le} Hollande*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1930' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual I (lost)

For Baillon, see synonym description.



Fig. 5-262 | BELL MINER *Manorina melanophrys*,
28 February 2017, NMW 52.267 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Noisy Miner**Australia (8)***Manorina m melanocephala* ***Individuals 1, 0**

Gracula melanocephala Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxviii – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Greenway *et al.*, 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 440.

Philemon naevius Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 27: 428 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 286] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

Lanius rostro oculo pedi-flavus Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79111 – D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°96) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°97) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°75) (Hindwood 1970: 26) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N°385).

Various birds were collected by George Caley in the Sydney-region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 319) and men-

tioned by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) as having been collected (*Myzantha garula*) at D'Entrecasteaux Channel (N°12) and depicted in the C-A Lesueur watercolor (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79010).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 87: *Melithreptus cucullatus*, V. l'Heorotaire cap noir. V. Ois. *Dores Pl* 60. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).



Fig. 5-263 | NOISY MINER *Manorina m melanocephala*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79010).



Fig. 5-264 | HONEYEATER SSP
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle,
Lesueur 79007).

Fig. 5-265 | HONEYEATER SSP
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle,
Lesueur 79039).

Fig. 5-266 | HONEYEATER SSP
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle,
Lesueur 79040).

Spotted Pardalote

Australia (11)

Pardalotus p punctatus *

Individuals 4, 2

Pipra punctata Shaw, 1792, *Nat. Misc.* 4: pl. 111 – New Holland = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 255.

Pardalotus ornatus Temminck, 1826, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois.* liv. 66: 394, pl. 1 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 257] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Dekker & Quaiser 2006: 16.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°211) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°23) (Hindwood 1970: 29) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°212), they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°24) (Hindwood 1970: 29).

The genus name *Pardalotus* (Vieillot 1816: 31) was based on *Pipra punctata* (Shaw 1792) and we know the

species was collected in the Sydney region by George Caley (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 237-238).

Individual I

New label: RMNH.AVES.132405. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: No original label only substitute. The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 132 N°964) as *Pipra punctata* (male). Label: *Pipra punctate*.



Fig. 5-267 | SPOTTED PARDALOTE *Pardalotus p punctatus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 57.966 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-268 | SPOTTED PARDALOTE *Pardalotus p punctatus*,
17 July 2014, RMNH.AVES.132405 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © Naturalis).

Individual II

New label: NMW 57966 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.241]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.
Original: Label: 53 / *Pipra* XXXVII 241 / *Manakin de la Nouv. Holl.* / in Paris 1815 Delalande vur 40 fr. / *Pardalotus punctatus* (Lath.). It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 96: *Genre nouv. corne Manakin / Nouv. Holl. / Pardalotus punctatus / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds that arrived in 1815, purchased from Lalande.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVII.240a is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 96: 241 / *geure nouv / Corne a Manakin / Pardalotus punctatus / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds that arrived in 1815, purchased from Lalande. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 6: *Pipra punctata* (Shaw) *Lanielle ponctuee*, N^o Hollande.

Speckled Warbler

Australia (11)

Pyrrholaemus sagittatus *

Individuals 1, 0

Sylvia sagittata Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: liv – Nova Hollandiae = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Mayr & Traylor, 1986, *Birds of the World* XI: 426.

Sylvia pyrrhophrys Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 11*: 219 – Nouvelles Galles du Sud [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 213] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 197, 198) (Hindwood 1970: 28) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 196) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 9) (Hindwood 1970: 28) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 4, N° 654).

Two birds in the NHMUK were collected by either Brown or Caley (BMNH 1863.7.7.32a, b) (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 230).

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 129, 244, N° 997) as *Figuier Lancifer de la nouvelle Galle Meriodionale – non decrit Espèce nouvelle* (Hartlaub 1847: 5-6). Various, not conclusive, specimens are still at Naturalis.

Inland Thornbill

Australia (11)

Acanthiza a apicalis **

Individuals 1, 1

Acanthiza apicalis Gould, 1847, *Birds. Aust.* 3: pl. 57 – Swan River and King George Sound = King George Sound, Western Australia, *vide* Schodde & Mason 1999, *The Directory of Aust. Birds*: 203.

Malurus maculatus Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 20*: 215-216 – Nouvelle Hollande = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

Saxicola macularia Quoy & Gaimard, 1830, *Voyage l'Astrolabe*: 199 – Nouvelle Hollande = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-708 [MNHN A.C. 8816a].

Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature. Literature: Pucheran 1858: 466, Hellmayr 1916: 105.

Original: Underside: (sticker) Asia / australe / Expéditions / du Capt Baudin. Label: *Acanthize tachete, 0. / Acanthize maculata / Sax. Maculatia, Quoy et Gaim. / de la Nouvelle Hollande / par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 3: 8816 / Calicalius maculatia (Quoy et Gaim) (Type) / Asie Australe (illegible) / Exp. Baudin, Péron et Lesueur (Reformie 1869). Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): g.d. / 8816a / *Zosterops mauritana* (Gm.) / I. Maurice / S. 1931 (6) Nancy / Peron / Cap. Baudin an XI.*



Fig. 5-269 | INLAND THORNBILL

Acanthiza a apicalis,

19 September 2016,

MNHN-ZO-2012-708

(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-270 | WHITE-SHOULDERED TRILLER
Lalage sueurii MNHN-ZO-2012-674,
 TIMOR FIGBIRD
Sphecotheres viridis MNHN-ZO-2012-680,
 19 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN)



Fig. 5-271 | TIMOR FIGBIRD *Sphecotheres viridis*,
 28 February 2017, NMW 52.648
 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Timor Figbird

Timor (1)

Sphecotheres viridis ***

Individuals 7, 5

Sphecothera viridis Vieillot, 1816, *Ana. d'une nouv. orn. élé.*: 68 - Australasia [Kupang, Timor, *vide* Amadon *et al.*, 1962, *Birds of the World XV*: 137] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 481-482. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 481-482.

Sphecothera grisea Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.*: 351 - Terres Australes = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 481-482. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 481-482.

Lanius asturnius I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1830, in Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.*: 351 - Terres Australes = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 481-482. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 481-482.

The Lesson synonym description mentions: *Provient de voyage de Péron aux terres de Australis.*

NMW 52.648 was already present in 1806 and originates from the Baudin expedition as no other collecting expedition visited the area until the Salomon Müller expedition of 1828-1829. Therefore, the inclusion of appendix 2, as part of the 1806 birds could be from the Baudin expedition.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-677 [MNHN A.C. 9636]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Quoy & Gaimard 1824: 103, Lesson 1830: 351.

Original: Underside: (sticker) *Asie Aus.C.te Le Nat.^{re}. Expedit.*



Fig. 5-272 | TIMOR FIGBIRD *Sphecotheres viridis*,
19 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-677, 681, 698
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Du Cap^t Baudin / an 11 / Timor / Maugé (the remainder of the pedestal is faded). Label: *Sphecothere verte*, ♂ / *Sphecothere viridis* / *Sphecotherus virescens* / *Grauculus viridis*, Quoy and Gaimard / de Timor, par Maugé. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9636 / *Sphecothera viridis*, Vieill (T.) / ♂ / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin an 11.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-680 [MNHN A.C. 9634]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Quoy & Gaimard 1824: 103, Lesson 1830: 351.

Original: Underside: 1. – Pie grièche (illegible). 2. – (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cv^{ite} Le Nat.^{te} / Expedit. Du Capt.^{te} Baudin / an 11 / Sphecothera grisca, Less / Type*. Label: *Sphecothere australe* / *Sphecothera / australis* / *panicollis* / Sw. / *Sphecotherus grisea, Less (T.) / Lanius asturinus Geoff. St. H. (T) / Nouvelle Hollande par Péron et Lesueur*. ZMO-GalOis 3: *Sphecothera australis N^{lle} Hollande. Péron et Lesueur, Exp. Baudin, an XI*.

Individual III

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-681 [MNHN A.C. 9640]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*.

Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Quoy & Gaimard 1824: 103, Lesson 1830: 351.

Original: Underside: 1. – Pie grièche (illegible). 2. – (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cv^{ite} Le Nat.^{te} / Expedit. Du Capt.^{te} Baudin / an 11 / Sphecothera grisca, Less / Type (illegible) Sphecothere*. Label: *Sphecothere verte*, ♂ / *Sphecothere viridis* / *Sphecotherus grisea, Less (T.) / Lanius asturnius, Geoff. St. H. (T) / de Timor, par Péron et Lesueur*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9640 / *Mimanta viridus Vig & Horsf / ♂ / N^{lle} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an 12*.

Individual IV

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-698 [MNHN A.C. 9639]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Quoy & Gaimard 1824: 103, Lesson 1830: 351.

Original: Underside: 1. – *Sphecothere verte*. 2. – (sticker) *Asie Aus.C.te Le Nat.^{te}. Expedit. Du Cap. Baudin / an 11 / Timor / Maugé / (illegible) colliera Viell / Viello (illegible)*. Label: *Sphecothere verte*, ♂, Vieill. Gal, 147 (T) / *Sphecothere viridis* / *Sphecotherus virescens Vieill. (T.) / Grauculus viridis, Quoy et Gaimard / de Timor, par Maugé*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9639 / *Sphecothera viridis, Vieill (T.) / ♂ / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin an 11*.

Individual V

New label: NMW 52.648 [NMW 1806.I.106]. Locality:

near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: No original label. Skin. Acquisition book: 106 / *Black headed Butcher bird* / (203) / *Corvus candensis* / 1 / 1. Annotation on the old label: from von Fichtel.

Individual I (not found)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 27)

and Temminck (1807: 50, 204, N°320) as *Le Petit main-atta verd à Capuchon noir de la nouvelle Hollande* – *Espèce nouvelle non decrite* (Hartlaub 1849: 1-2). The specimen could not be located.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 16: *Sphectothere viridis*, *Le Choucar vert Cuvier*, N^{lle} Holl^{de}, rare (Timor). Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Olive-backed Oriole

Australia (11)

Oriolus s sagittatus *

Individuals 2, 1

Coracias sagittata Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxvi-xxvii – Nova Wallia Australi = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 305.

Oriolus variegatus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 18: 196-197 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 305] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°67) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°15) (Hindwood 1970: 25). See also the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°69) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library col-

lection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N°54) (Hindwood 1970: 25) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 2, N°248).

George Caley collected birds in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 327) (BMNH 1863.7.7.70).



Fig. 5-273 | OLIVE-BACKED ORIOLE *Oriolus s sagittatus*,
17 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2010-480 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

The relevant line in the synonym description is: *Un individu est au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle.*

One specimen arrived in Vienna in 1806 (NMW 1806. II.43), but is no longer present.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-480 [MNHN A.C. 9641]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Lesson 1831: 405, Pucheran 1855: 339, Hellmayr 1916: 108.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) an 12 / *Exped. De Décou-*

vertes / Oriolus variegatus / (illegible) des types / M^e p. Mr. Dufresne. 2. – (illegible) No 182. Label: Mimete vert. ♂ / Mimeta viridis, Vig. Et Horsf. / Oriolus variegatus, Cuv., Vieill. (T) / Gracula viridis, Lath. / de la Nouvelle Hollande / par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9641 / Mimeta viridis, Vieill. / ♂ / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an 12.

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017). Most likely this species.

Timor Oriole Timor (1)

Mimeta melanotis Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium*. 1: 346 – Nova Guinea.

Oriolus melanotis Individuals 2, 2

Birds from the Voyage *Astrolabe* were used for the type description.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-602 [MNHN A.C. 9649]. Local-

ity: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature.



Fig. 5-274 | TIMOR ORIOLE *Oriolus melanotis*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-602
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-275 | TIMOR ORIOLE *Oriolus melanotis*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-477
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Original: Underside: 1. – *Espec. 2. – (sticker) Asie aust. C^{ite} le Nat^{te} / Expedit. Du Capt^{te} Baudin / and 11 45. Label: Lorient verdate ♂ / de la Nouvelle Hollande. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9649 / *Mimeta melanotis* / N^{te} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-477 [MNHN A.C. 9648]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between

22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature ♀.

Original: Underside: 1. (sticker) *Asie austr. Cvt^{te} le Nat^{te} / Expedit. Du Cap^{te} Baudin / au XI. 2. – *Oriolus melanotos* / Mull / Esp? Label: *Mimete melanote, o. / Mimeta melanotis / Oriolus melanotis, Mull., Bp. / de l'Océanie / par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9648 / Mimeta melanotis / Oceanie / Péron et Lesueur. Exp. Baudin an XI.**

Spotted Quail-thrush

Australia (11)

Cinclosoma p punctatum

Individuals 3, 2

Turdus punctatus Shaw, 1794, *Zool. New Holland* 1: 25, pl. 9 – New Holland = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Aust.*: 197.

A few specimens are known to have been collected before 1810. Two of those birds were auctioned in 1806 by the Lever Museum (NMW 57.419, NMW 57.420). Both were collected at Dalrymple Bay, Tasmania and George Caley collected some birds in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 220). Robert Brown donated a bird in 1827-28 to the Linnean Society.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-486 [MNHN A.C. 8632]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Australie / M. Baudin / an XI / Lesueur a Péron / 8632 / Cinclosoma punctatum. Label: Cinclosoma punctatum / ♂ (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 3: 8632 / Cinclosoma (turdus) punctatum (Lath.) / N^{te} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual II

New label: NMS_Z 1819.1.1. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 67: *Turdus punctatus, Sh., La grive punctue de la Nouv^{te} Holl^{de}.*

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 8633 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 3: 8633 / *Cinclosoma (turdus) punctatum (Lath.) / ♂ / N^{te} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11.* This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, nor during previous visits.



Fig. 5-276 | SPOTTED QUAIL-THRUSH *Cinclosoma p punctatum*, 1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1819.1.1 (© NMS).



Fig.5- 277 | SPOTTED QUAIL-THRUSH *Cinclosoma p punctatum*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-486 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Eastern Shrike-tit

Australia (11)

Falcunculus frontatus

Individuals 4, 3

L[anius] frontatus Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xviii- Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1923, *Birds Australia* 11: 2.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°31, 33, 34) (Hindwood 1970: 25). See also the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°32) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N°49) (Hindwood 1970: 25) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 1, N°89, 91).

In 1826, Ferdinand Bauer donated two birds originating from Australia to the NMW and registered as NMW 51.777 and 51.788 (Schifter 1992). Robert Brown collected a bird at the 'Kent's Group' in

December 1803 (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 212) (BMNH 1863.7.7.17).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-442 [MNHN A.C. 10040]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Vieillot 1834 (plate 157).

Original: Underside MNHN-ZO-2014-442: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 12 / 10040 ♂ / Falcunculus frontatus / Lath.* Label: *Falcunculus frontatus / (Lath.) ♂ / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10040 / Falcunculus frontatus (Lath.) /*



Fig. 5-278 | EASTERN SHRIKE-TIT *Falcunculus frontatus* MNHN-ZO-2014-442 & MNHN-ZO-2014-443, OLIVE WHISTLER *Pachycephala olivacea apatetes* MNHN-ZO-2014-487, RUFOUS WHISTLER *Pachycephala rufiventris* MNHN-ZO-2014-489, GOLDEN WHISTLER *Pachycephala pectoralis calliope* MNHN-ZO-2014-488, GREY SHRIKE-THRUSH *Colluricincla harmonica strigata* MNHN-ZO-2014-438, 20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-279 | EASTERN SHRIKE-TIT *Falcunculus frontatus*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1921.1.14 I (© NMS).

♂ / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 12. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 163 / 10040 / *Falcunculus frontatus* (Lath.) / ♂ / Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 12.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-443 [MNHN A.C. 10044]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 12 / 10044 ♀ / *Falcunculus frontatus* / Lath. Label: *Falcunculus frontatus* / (Lath.) ♀ / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10044 / *Falcunculus frontatus* (Lath.) / ♀ / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 12. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 164 / 10044 *Falcunculus frontatus* (Lath.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 12.

Individual III

New label: NMS_Z 1921.1.14. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 5: *Falcunculus frontatus* (added later), *Frontalis la Pie-Grièche mésage, mâle Cuvier, N^{le} Hol^{de}, 1921.1.14* (added later).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 5: *Falcunculus frontatus* (added later), *Frontalis la Pie-Grièche mésage, femelle Cuvier, N^{le} Hol^{de}*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Olive Whistler Australia (8)

Pachycephala olivacea apatetes Schodde & Mason, 1999, *The Directory of Aust. Birds*: 434 – Woolnorth, SW of Montagu, Tasmania.

Pachycephala olivacea apatetes Individuals 2, 1

A bird collected in Tasmania by Labillardière and donated to MNHN in 1816, is still present and regis-

tered as MNHN-ZO-2016-518. The bird collected by George Caley in the Sydney region is still present in

the NHMUK (BMNH 1863.7.7.41) (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 241).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-487 [MNHN A.C. 9512d]. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / Cy^{te} Na^{te} an 11 / 9512d / Pachycephala / olivacea / V & H*. Label: *Pachycephala olivacea / ♂ (Vig. & Horsf.) / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9512d / *Pachycephala olivacea / N^{te} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11*. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 277 / 9512d / *Pachycephala olivacea (Vig. et Horsf.) / ♂ / Australie / Exp. Baudin an 11*.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 15: *Turdus, Le Martin olive, Cuvier, Timor*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in November 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Rufous Whistler

Australia (11)

Pachycephala rufiventris *

Individuals 1, 1

Sylvia rufiventris Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: liv – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1920, *Birds Australia* 8: 235.

Laniarius rubrigaster Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 13*: 300 - Africa [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Aust.*: 179] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

Muscicapa gasteroxantha Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79117* – D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°141) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°34) (Hindwood 1970: 27). See also the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°99) (Hindwood 1970: 28). One bird was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 240) (BMNH 1863.7.7.39), and Robert Brown donated a bird to the Linnean Society around 1827-28.

It is also mentioned by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) as having been collected at Cote S.O. de la N. Holl. I (N°16). Observed or collected at Geographe Bay (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-489 [MNHN A.C. 9498]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Type Vieillot is a mistake. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Type designation: Pucheran 1855: 359 & 372.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / 9498 ♂ an 11 / no 190 / Pachycephala / rufiventris / Lamarius Lath / rufiventris / Type Vieill*. Label: *Pachycephala rufiventris / ♂ (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9498 / *Pachycephala rufiventris (Lath.) / ♂ / N^{te} Hollande / Exp. Baudin Péron et Lesueur*. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 256 / 9498 / *Pachycephala rufiventris (Lath.) / ♂ / Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 11 No 190*.

Golden Whistler

Australia (1-2)

Pachycephala pectoralis occidentalis

Individuals 1, 1

Pachycephala occidentalis E.P. Ramsay, 1878, *Proc. Linn. Soc. New S. Wales* 2: 212 – West Australia = Albany, West-Australia, *vide* Mathews, 1920, *Birds Australia* 8: 209.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°140 (1)) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State

Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°53) (Hindwood 1970: 27). See also the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°140 (2)) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell



Fig. 5-280 | GOLDEN WHISTLER *Pachycephala pectoralis occidentalis*,
19 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-272 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-281 | GOLDEN WHISTLER *Pachycephala pectoralis calliope*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-598 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 50) (Hindwood 1970: 27) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 3, N° 483, 484).

At least four birds were collected and described as three 'new' species by Vigors & Horsfield (1827: 239-241), but all concern different *ssp*; the same applies for *ssp calliope*.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-272 [MNHN A.C. 9485]. Locality: Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia,

Australia (26° 6' 22" S, 113° 40' 2" E). Date: between 16 and 23 March 1803. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / Le Géographe / an 12 / 9485 Péron / No 189 / Pachycephala gutturalis / Lanarius albicollis / Veill. / Type*. Label: *Pacycephala gutturalis / ♂ / L. albicollis Type (V) / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-Ga-IOis 3: 9485 / *Pachycephala pectoralis gutturalis (Lath.) / Afrique Australie / Exp. Baudin an 12*. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 217 / 9485 / *Pachycephala gutturalis / Pachycephala albicollis (Type) (V) / Australia / Exp. Baudin / an 12*.

Golden Whistler

Timor (1)

Pachycephala calliope Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 1: 328 – Timor.

Laniarius albicollis Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 13*: 299 – L'Inde = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 178.

Pachycephala pectoralis calliope

Individuals 2, 2

The holotype is RMNH.AVES.90773 (adult male, also type *Turdus lunulatus* (Stephens 1826)), this might be a Baudin expedition bird. A bird collected in Batavia by Levaillant was used for Vieillot's synonym.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-488 [MNHN A.C. 9486]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between



Fig. 5-282 | GOLDEN WHISTLER *Pachycephala pectoralis calliope*, RMNH.AVES.90773 (© Naturalis).

22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature ♂.

Original: Underside: *Timor / Australe / Pt Jackson / Exp. Baudin / C^{te} Nat^{le} / 9486 an XI / Pachycephala / calliope / Merle a cavatte / Vaill. 115 blanc*. Label: *Pachycephala calliope* ♂ / (Mull.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9486 / *Pachycephala gutturalis* (Lath.) / *Afrique Australie* / Exp. Baudin an 12. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 232 / 9486 / *Pachycephala calliope* (Mull.) / ♂ / *Timor* / Exp. Baudin / an 11.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-598 [MNHN A.C. 9514]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Asie australe / Corvette le Naturaliste / Expedition du Captain Baudin / an XI / Eopsaltra*. Label: *Gobe mouche / de la Nouvelle Hollande*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9514 / *Eopsaltria obscura* (Gm) / N^{le} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11, *rapporte ea Labatoire*.

Grey Shrike-thrush Australia (8)

Colluricincla strigata Swainson, 1838, *Anim. Menag.*: 283 – Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 70) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N° 55) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

This species was collected by Labillardière in Australia and donated to the MNHN in 1816 (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102). A specimen collected at Dalrymple Bay from the sale of the Lever Museum in 1806, ended up in NMW (NMW 57.683). Caley reported and collected these birds from the Sydney area (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 214-215) (BMNH 1863.7.7.18a, b). Bauer donated a bird originating from Australia to the NMW in 1826 and it is registered as NMW 51.682 (Schifter 1992). Robert Brown donated a bird to the Linnean Society in 1827-28. Observed or collected at Geographe Bay (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-438 [MNHN A.C. 10055].

Colluricincla harmonica strigata Individuals 2, 1

Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀.

Original: Underside: *Tasmanie / Exp. Baudin / an 11 / 10055 / Colluricincla / rectirostris / J.&S.* Label: *Colluricincla / rectirostris (J.&S.) / Exp. Baudin Tasmanie*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10055 / *Colluricincla rectirostris (J.enS.) / Tasmania / Péron et Lesueur, an 11*. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 317 / 10055 / *Colluricincla rectirostris / Tasmanie / Exp. Baudin / an 11*.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 10058 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 4: 10058 / *Colluricincla rectirostris (J. et S.) / Tasmania / Péron et Lesueur, an 12*. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 316 / 10056 / *Colluricincla rectirostris / Tasmanie / Exp. Baudin / an 11*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Eastern Whipbird Australia (11)

Corvus olivaceus Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxvi – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 200.

Psophodes o olivaceus Individuals 1, 0

There is a type in the museum MNHN.ZO-2012-656 and it was purchased in England in 1804 according to the pedestal underside. This may account for the bird sent

to NMS. The bird represents the Wagler *Pica gularis* type. Bauer donated a bird originating from Australia to the NMW in 1826 and it is registered as NMW 51.435

(Schifter 1992). At least one was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 329-330).

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 16: *Corvus olivaceus*, La Pie Olive, N^o Hollande. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Black-faced Cuckooshrike Australia (11)

Coracina novaehollandiae melanops Individuals 3, 2

Corvus melanops Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxiv – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Mayr & Greenway, 1960, *Birds of the World IX*: 172.

Muscicapa undulosa Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79108 – D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Southern Tasmania.

At least two were collected by Caley (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 216-217) and an additional one was collected on the South Coast by Robert Brown in 1803. One from before 1810 is present in NMS (A533565) and one from the Lever Museum ended up in NMW (NMW 1806.III.86), but could not be located during research for this dissertation.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-481 [MNHN A.C. 9795]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22

August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult, dark morph.

Original: Underside: 1. (sticker) *Asie Austr. C^o le Na^o / Expedit. Du Capt^o Baudin / an XI Grauculus (illegible) Lesson / P. Jackson, par Lesu.* 2. *Coracina papuensis / Vieill. (d'après la (illegible)).* Label: *Choucari a masque noire. Cuv / Vaill. Ois. Par. Pl. 30. / du Port Jackson: par M. Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9795 / Graucalus papuensis / Port Jackson / Lesueur an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-484 [MNHN A.C. 9788]. Local-



Fig. 5-283 | BLACK-FACED CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina novaehollandiae melanops*, 20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-481 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-284 | BLACK-FACED CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina novaehollandiae melanops*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-484 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

ity: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult, dark morph. **Original:** Underside: *Graucalus* / *melanops* / *parvirostris* Gould (Lath.) / ent. 629 / Lesueur / Port Jackson / Exp. Du C^{me} Baudin / 9788 12. Label: *Graucalus parvirostris* / Gould / Mr

Lesueur – Australie. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9788 / *Graucalus lineatus* / *parvirostris* Gould / N^{le} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 9794 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 3: 9794 / *Graucalus parvirostris* / N^{le} Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Wallacean Cuckooshrike

Timor (1)

Coracina p personata

Individuals 2, 2

Ceblepyris personata Müller, 1843, in Temminck, *Verh. Nat. Gesch.* Pt. 6, 7 or 8: 90 – Timor.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-483 [MNHN A.C. 9804]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Artamides personata* (S Mul) / M. Lesueur / Timor / Exp. Du C^{me} Baudin / 9804 12. Label: *Artamides personatus* / Mr Lesueur – Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9804 / *Graucalus papuensis* / Exp. Baudin an 11 Lesueur.

Individual II

New label: NMW 5.206 [NMW 1810.XXIII.9]. Locality:



Fig. 5-285 | WALLACEAN CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina p personata*, 20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-483 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-286 | WALLACEAN CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina p personata*,
28 February 2017, NMW 5.206 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Label: XXXIII.9 / *Ceblephyrus papuensis* / *Corvus papuensis* Lath. Von Paris N°9 1809 / New Guinea. It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 70: *Corvus papuensis* / 1 / 1. Part of 152 birds purchased from von Fichtel.

White-bellied Cuckooshrike *Coracina papuensis artamoides* Australia (11)

Individuals 2, 2

Coracina papuensis artamoides Schodde & Mason, 1999, *The Directory of Aus. Birds*: 582 – Queensland and Northern New South Wales.

One bird was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 217) (BMNH 1863.7.7.20).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-601 [MNHN A.C. 9801]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: Chouari / a Camial Noir. Cuv. / dans sa miie / du Port Jackson / Par et Lesueur / an XI. Label: Chouari a camial noir. Cuv / dans sa miie. / du Port Jackson: par M. Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9801 / *Graucalus papuensis* / Port Jackson / Lesueur an 11.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-482 [MNHN A.C. 9800]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀, dark morph.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) Expedition / du Capt. Baudin / Asie / Australe. 2. – Jeune de / Chou car / (illegible) / noir / un / ♀. Label: Chouari a camial nour. Cuv / femelle ou jeune / de la Nouvelle Hollande. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9800 / *Graucalus papuensis* / ♀ / N^{le} Hollande / Exp. Baudin.



Fig. 5-287 | WHITE-BELLIED CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina papuensis artamoides*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-601 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-288 | WHITE-BELLIED CUCKOOSHRIKE *Coracina papuensis artamoides*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-482 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-289 | POLYNESIAN TRILLER *Lalage maculosa* ssp,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2016-523 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-290 | ORANGE-BANDED THRUSH *Geokichla p. peronii* MNHN-ZO-2013-1103 & MNHN-ZO-2013-1105,
WHITE-SHOULDERED TRILLER *Lalage sueurii* MNHN-ZO-2012-683,
19 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Polynesian Triller

Tonga (11)

Lalage maculosa ssp

Individuals 1, 1

Colluricincla maculosa Peale, 1848, *U.S. Expl. Exped. Birds*: 81 – Samoa and Fiji = Upolu, Samoa, *vide* Wood & Wetmore, 1925, *Ibis*: 847.

This bird is possibly also mentioned as *Lanius* in Lesson (1830: 374).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2016-523 [MNHN A.C. 9818]. Locality: undisclosed island, Tonga, Kingdom of Tonga (20° 35' 16" S, 174° 48' 37" W). Date: September or October 1802. Legit: George Bass. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Measurements: wing 86,03

mm, 22,74 bill, 11,77 nostrils, 18,97 mm tarsus and 5,23 mm bill thickness. The measurements give no clue as to which subspecies is involved when interpreting Mayr & Ripley 1941. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label: *Lalage maculosa* (Peale) / Oceanie / Ga. 9818 / (Other side) Exp. Baudin / Ex. Péron et Lesueur / "Lalage pacifica". ZMO-GalOis 3: 9818 / *Lalage pacifica* Gm. / Inde (Tonga?) / Péron et Lesueur.

White-shouldered Triller

Timor (1)

Lalage sueurii **

Individuals 2, 2

Turdus Sueurii Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 20: 270 – Nouvelle Hollande [Timor, *vide* Mathews 1914, *Austral. Av. Rec.* 2: 104] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 482. Type designation: Hellmayr 1916: 99-100, Dickinson *et al.* 2002: 40, Jansen 2017e: 482.

Sylvia leucophæa Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 11: 189-190 – Nouvelle Hollande = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 482. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 482.

The relevant line in the type description is. *Cette espèce a été apportée de la Nouvelle - Hollande par M. Lesueur, et est au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle.*

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-683 [MNHN A.C. 9821]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: non-breeding ♂. Literature: Lesson 1831: 413, Pucheran 1855: 345-346 & 351-352.

Original: Underside: Australie / Exp. Baudin / Timor / 9821 / *Lalage timoriensis* / *Turdus sueurii* / type Vieill. Label: *Lalage timorensis* (Mull) / *T. sueurii* Type (V.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9821 / *Lalage timorensis* (Mull.) (type de *L. sueurii* (V.) / Oceanie Timor. Péron et Lesueur, Exp. Baudin.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-674 [MNHN A.C. 9823]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature. Literature: Lesson 1831: 413, Pucheran 1855: 345-346 & 351-352.

Original: Underside: Timor / Exp. Baudin / Maugé / 9823 / an 11 / *Lalage timorensis* / Mull / *L. leucopoea* / Type et Vieill. Label: *Lalage timorensis* (Mull) / *S. leucophaca* Type (V.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9823 / *Lalage timorensis*? (type de *leucocephale* (V.)) / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin an 11.



Fig. 5-291 | WHITE-WINGED TRILLER *Lalage tricolor*, RMNH.AVES.124027 (© Naturalis).

White-winged Triller
Australia (11)

Lalage tricolor
Individuals 1, 1

Ceblepyris tricolor Swainson, 1825, *Zool. Journ.* 1: 467 — Australia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1930, *Syn. Av. Austral.*: 546.

Individual I

New label: RMNH.AVES.124027. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le*

Naturaliste. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age | sex: immature.

Original: No original label available, only a substitute. The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 116, 241 N°1002), as *Le Gôbe-Mouches bicolor de la nouvelle Meridionale – non decrit* (Hartlaub 1849: 3-4).

Mauritius Cuckooshrike
Mauritius (2)

Lalage typica *
Individuals 2, 1

Oxynotus typicus Hartlaub, 1865, *Journ. f. Orn.* 13: 160 — Mauritius.

Lanius rufiventer Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 5: 373 – Mauritius = Port Louis area, Mauritius (*this dissertation*).

The synonym description is: *Lanius rufiventer*. *Isle-de-France*. (M. Dumont.)

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2000-751 [MNHN A.C. 10066a]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S,

57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 324-325.

Original: Underside: *M. Maurice / Dumont / 10.066A / 1804 / Lalage rufiventer / ♀*. Label: *Coqus typicus / (Hartl.) / M. Dumont I. Maurice. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10066a / Lalage rufiventer / Ile de France / Dumont, 1804.*

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 66: *Turdus mauritianus, Le Merle vert, Buff n 648 2, Ile de France*. It is possibly this species; the plate in Buffon shows a bird like the Eurasian Blackbird.



Fig. 5-292 | MAURITIUS CUCKOOSHRIKE
Lalage typica, 20 September 2016,
MNHN-ZO-MO-2000-751
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Pied Currawong

Australia (11)

Strepera g graculina **

Individuals 2, 1

Strepera graculina Shaw, 1790, in White, *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*: 251 – no location = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 314.

Cracticus streperus Vieillot, 1823, *Gal. des Ois. Liv. 34*: 173-174 – Norfolk Island = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

Cracticus cuneicaudatus Vieillot, 1816, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 5*: 356 – Australasie [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 315] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°63) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°33) (Hindwood 1970: 25). Also, the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°65) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N°25) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

George Caley collected the species in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 261). One specimen from the Lever Museum is present in NMW (NMW 51.769).

For Vieillot's 1823 (Lebossé & Dickinson 2015) synonym, he referred to his *cuneicaudatus*.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-432 [MNHN A.C. 5482]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature. **Original:** Underside: *Australie / Corv^e le Naturaliste / Cap^{me} Baudin / Mr Lesueur / 5482 an 11 / Strepra graculina / White*. Label: *Strepera graculina / (White) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 2: / Strepera graculina / Exp. Baudin = Lesueur. Catalogue des 1. Corbeaux 2. Paradesirs: 125 / 5482 / Strepera graculina (White) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual I (lost)

Donated in 1804 to Alexandre Brogniart (1770-1847)

and André Thouin (1746–1824), its current whereabouts are unknown. It was one of five birds donated to the MNHN (MNHN Dufresne list & Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21038) (Journal commence le premier Janvier

1759, pp. 80 (laboratory MNHN)) (catalogue N° 2, Catalogue 1804 an 12 – 1823 present in the laboratory in MNHN, pp 84).



Fig. 5-293 | PIED CURRAWONG *Strepera g. graculina*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-432 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-294 | GREY CURRAWONG *Strepera v. versicolor*,
25 Augustus 2017, MNHN-ZO-2010-512 (Patrick Bousses / © MNHN).



Grey Currawong

Australia (11)

Strepera v versicolor

Individuals 1, 1

C[orvus] versicolor Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxv – Nova Hollandia.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, No 60) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, No 51) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-512 [MNHN A.C. 5480]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22

August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: ex-mount. Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Entrecasteaux / C ette le Naturaliste / Exp. Baudin / M. Lesson / 5480 / Strepera cuneicaudata [sic] / V / Type*. Label: *Strepera cuneicaudata / (Vieill.) Type / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 2: 5480 / Strepera anaphonesia, Tem / Nlle Hollande / Exp. de Cap. Baudin. Catalogue des 1. Corbeaux 2. Paradiiseurs: 129 / 5480 / Strepera cuneicaudata (Vieil) Type / Australie / Exp. Baudin.*

Australian Magpie

Australia (11)

Gymnorhina t tibicen

Individuals 2, 1

C[oracias] tibicen Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxvii – Nova Walli Australi = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 241.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°68) (Hindwood 1970: 25). See also the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°66) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°96) (Hindwood 1970: 25) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 2, N°224). George Caley collected the species in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 260-261).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-430 [MNHN A.C. 5488]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Australie / M. Péron et Lesueur / Exp.*

Baudin / 5488 / Gymnorhina tibicen / Lath. / XI. Label: *Gymnorhina tibicen / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 2: 5488 / Gymnorhina tibicen (Lath.) / ♂ / Nlle Hollande / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 4 / 5488 / Gymnorhina tibicen (Lath.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin.*

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 360) and Temminck (1807: 53-54, N°855), as *Paradisea tibicen*, but the individual could not be located.



Fig. 5-295 | AUSTRALIAN MAGPIE

Gymnorhina t tibicen,

23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-430

(Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Grey Butcherbird
Australia (11)

Cracticus t torquatus *
Individuals 2, 2

Lanius torquatus Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xviii – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 243.

Barita destructor Temminck 1824, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois.* liv. 46: pl. 273 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 243] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Dekker & Quaiser 2006: 58.



Fig. 5-296 | GREY BUTCHERBIRD
Cracticus t torquatus,
21 March 2017, MNHN A.C. 5506
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 26) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N° 23) (Hindwood 1970: 24). See also the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 27) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N° 32) (Hindwood 1970: 24). Observed and collected by Caley (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 213). Robert Brown also collected them at Keppel's Bay in August 1802 (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 261). One bird from the Lever Museum ended up in the NMW (NMW 51.753).

The relevant lines in the synonym description: *Cette espèce a été rapportée de la Nouvelle Hollande, et ne paraît pas être très-rare dans ce pays. Musées des Pays-Bas et de Paris.*

Individual I

New label: MNHN A.C. 5506. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13



Fig. 5-297 | GREY BUTCHERBIRD *Cracticus t torquatus*,
6 April 2017, RMNH.AVES.90505 (Pepijn Kamminga / © Naturalis).

November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.
Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*.
Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature, eastern morph.

Original: Label: *Cracticus destructor* / (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin
Australie. Underside: Australie / Exp. Baudin / 5506 / *Cracticus destructor* / Tem. ZMO-GalOis 2: 5506 / Barita destructor / Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 22 / 5506 / *Cracticus destructor* (Tem.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin.

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.90505. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.
Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*.
Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: No original label. Label: *Cracticus torquatus* / ♂ ad: cat. 1 / Australie. Underside: *Cracticus torquatus* / *Cracticus destructor* Gould / 35. Temm Col 273 / ♂ / Australie / Cat. No 1.

Dusky Woodswallow

Australia (8)

Artamus cyanopterus perthi *

Individuals 2, 1

Angroyan cyanopterus perthi Mathews, 1915, *Austral Av. Rec.* 2 (7): 131 – Perth, West Australia.

Artamus lineatus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 17*: 297-298 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 236] = Bruny Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 152) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State

Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 30) (Hindwood 1970: 27) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 4, N° 553, 554).



Fig. 5-298 | DUSKY WOODSWALLOW *Artamus cyanopterus perthi*,
18 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2010-487 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-487 [MNHN A.C. 9616]. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Baudin 1974: 347.

Original: Underside: 1. - (sticker) *Asie austr. Cv^{te} Le Nat^{te} /*

*Expedit. du Cap^{te} Baudin / an XI. 2. - Langrayer / ligne blanche Val. 3. Artamus type / lineatus Vieillot Vieillot / clyptera albo-vittatus / (illegible) / (illegible). Label: Le Langrayen a lignes blanches Cuv. / *Ocypetrus albo-vittatus* Val. Mus VS Pl 8, 1 / de Timor: par Maugé. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9616 / *Artamus albo-vittatus* / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual I (not found)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 102, 232-233 N° 1009) as *L'Angroyan longibande des iles de l'Océan Austral - non decrit* (Hartlaub 1949: 3-4). This specimen could not be located.

Black-faced Woodswallow
Timor (1)
Artamus cinereus perspicillatus *
Individuals 4, 4

Artamus perspicillatus Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Av.* 1: 344 - Timor. Type designation: Mees 1968: 252.

Artamus cinereus Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 17*: 297 - Timor [south-western Australia, *vide* Schodde & Mason 1999, *The Directory of Aust. Birds*: 566] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 482-483. Type designation: Dekker & Quaisser 2006: 57-58, Mees 1982: 164, Jansen 2017e: 482-483.

Hellmayr (1916) could not find the birds, but he was right in discussing the origin of these birds as being Ti-

mor: the measurements and biomorphological characteristics are correct for *perspicillatus*.



Fig. 5-299 | BLACK-FACED WOODSWALLOW *Artamus cinereus perspicillatus*, 18 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2010-489 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-300 | BLACK-FACED WOODSWALLOW *Artamus cinereus perspicillatus*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1929.186.134 (© NMS).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-489 [MNHN A.C. 9608]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Valenciennes 1820: 23, Wagler 1827 (*Leptopteryx* 4).

Original: Underside: (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cve^{te} Nat^{ie} / Expedit. Du Cap. Baudin / an XI / Par Maugé. 1. Artamus cinereus / Vieillot / type de Vieillot. Label: Artamus cinereus / T. (V) / Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9608 / Artamus cinereus / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-488 [MNHN A.C. 9620]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature.

Original: Underside: 1. - (sticker) *Asie aust. Covt^{ie} Le Nat^{ie} / Expedit. du Capt^t Baudin / an XI / Timor par Maugé. 2. - Lanrayer ligne blanc. 3. Art. luneaus Vieillot juene age / Type de Vieillot / Ocypterus albobittatus / (illegible) / (illegible) / fig 2. Label: *Le Langrayen a lignes blanches Cuv. / Ocypterus albobittatus Val. Mem.Mus VS Pl 8, 1 / de Timor: par Maugé. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9620 / Artamus sordidus / ♂ / Timor / Maugé. Exp. Baudin an 11.**

Individual III

New label: NMS_Z 1929.186.134. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 6: *Artamus perspicilbatus* (added later), *Le Langraien Gris, de Timor, 1929.186.134* (added later).

Individual IV

New label: RMNH.AVES.90493. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Tag: from O. Finsch hand (drafted around 1900): *Kat. No 1 ad. Type temminck / Artmaus cinereus Vieill. 1817 / Sharpe Cat. Brit. M. XIII p. 16 / Cabinet Temminck 1807 / Australia (N.S.W., Tem). Other side tag: Type "L'Angroyan gris Tem. Cat. Syst. 1807 p. 102 no 166 (Nouv. Gall. / merid.) ib. p. 232 (illegible) / Spater: Ocypterus cinereus / Australie "by Tem" on label. A new tag is attached when the specimen was typified see Dekker & Quaisser 2006. The bird is documented in Temminck (1804-05: 59) and Temminck (1807: 102, 232, no 166). In the latter is written: *L'Angroyan Gris de la nouvelle Galle Meridionale - non decret* (Hartlaub 1849: 3-4).*



Fig. 5-301 | BLACK-FACED WOODSWALLOW *Artamus cinereus perspicillatus* RMNH.AVES.90493 (© Naturalis).



Fig. 5-302 | BLACK-FACED WOODSWALLOW *Artamus cinereus perspicillatus*, 18 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2010-488. (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Little Woodswallow**Australia (1-1)***Artamus m minor* ****Individuals 1, 1**

Artamus minor Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 17*: 298 – Terres Australes [Shark's Bay, Western Australia, *vide* Amadon et al., 1962, *Birds of the World XV*: 165] = Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

Ocypterus albo-vitatus Valenciennes, 1820, *Mem. Mus. Hist. Nat. VI*: 23 – Timor = Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*).

This species was noted and collected by Caley (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 210-211). Bauer donated a bird originating from Australia to the NMW in 1826 and it is registered as NMW 51.652 (Schifter 1992).

The relevant synonym description line is: *Cette espèce vit à Timor, d'où elle a été rapportée au Muséum par M. Maugé.*

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-490 [MNHN A.C. 9614]. Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Aus-

tralia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26 June and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cov^{ste} Le Nat^{re} / Expedit. du Capt^e Baudin / Artamus minor, Vieillot / Type de Vieillot.* 2. – *Petit / Langrayer / Chocolat.* Label: *Artamus minor / T. (V.) / Maugé Timor? ZMO-GalOis 3: 9614 / Artamus minor V. (Typ) / Exp. Baudin an 11.*



Fig. 5-303 | LITTLE WOODSWALLOW *Artamus m minor*,
17 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2010-490 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

White-breasted Woodswallow

Timor (1)

Artamus leucoryn albiventer *

Individuals 4, 4

Ocypterus albiventer Lesson, 1831, *Traité d'Orn.* 5: 370 —Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 483. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 483.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79017).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-514 [MNHN A.C. 9599]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Valenciennes 1820: 22.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie. Aust. C^{te} le Nat^{re} / Expedit. du Cap^{me} Baudin / au 11 / Timor par Maugé.* 2. – *Lel-angrayer / ent.9.f.1. / Lanius leucorhynchus, L. / Artamus leucorhynchus / Vieillot.* Label: *Le Langrayen a ventre blanc. / Val. Mem. Mus. VI. Pl. 7. fig. 87? / Lanius leucorhynchus. Lan. Dominicanus. Gm. / De Timor: par Maugé. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9599 / Artamus leucorhynchus, Gm. / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2016-524 [MNHN A.C. 9601]. Local-



Fig. 5-304 | WHITE-BREASTED WOODSWALLOW *Artamus leucoryn albiventer*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-514 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-305 | WHITE-BREASTED WOODSWALLOW
Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer,
19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2016-524
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-306 | WHITE-BREASTED WOODSWALLOW
Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer,
28 February 2017, NMW 5.464
(Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-307 | WHITE-BREASTED WOODSWALLOW *Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer*,
28 February 2017, NMW 70.486 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

ity: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Valenciennes 1820: 22.

Original: Tag: *Artamus leucorhynchus albiventris* (Lesson) / Timor / (other side) "expedition du Capitaine Baudin / *Artamus par Maugé*" / "Langrayen a ventre Blache. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9601 / *Artamus leucorhynchus* Gm. / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin an 11.

Individual III

New label: NMW 5.464 [NMW 1810.XXIII.2]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: no original label. Specimen NMW 1810.XXIII.2 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna

and can be found on page 70: *Lanius leucorhynchus* / 1 / 1. Part of an exchange between the MNHN and NMW in 1810; 27 birds were involved. Remark: according to the label it is most likely from the Sonnerat expedition.

Individual IV

New label: NMW 70.486 [NMW 1815.XXXVI.28]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label: N 29 *Lanius* / 127 / *leucorhynchus* / *Pie-Grieche de Manille* / v. *pariser* Museum / *Artamus* / *leucorhynchus* / 1815. Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.28 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 89: *Lanius leucorhynchus* / (*Langray en de manilla*) / 1 / 1. The bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815.



Fig. 5-308 | WHITE-BREASTED WOODSWALLOW *Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79017).

Timor Fantail

Timor (1)

Rhipidura rufiventris *

Individuals 2, 2

Platyrrhynchos rufiventris Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 27*: 21-22 – Nouvelle Hollande [Timor, *vide* Mayr & Traylor, 1986, *Birds of the World XI*: 538] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 483-484. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 483-484.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2013-1149 [MNHN A.C. 9417]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Asie / australe / Timor / Cvt^{te} I. Naturaliste / (Péron) Exp. Baudin / 9417 an 11 / Rhipidura / rufiventris / V. Label: Rhipidura rufiventris / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9417 / Rhipidura rufiventris / 0 / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 11, Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 315 / 9417 / Rhipidura rufiventris (Vieill.) type / Timor / Exp. Baudin, an XI.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2013-1156 [MNHN A.C. 9418]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Timor / Péron et Lesueur / 9418 / Rhipidura rufiventris / Less. Type V. Label: Rhipidura rufiventris / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9418 / Rhipidura rufiventer (Type) / Timor / Péron et Lesueur.*



Fig. 5-309 | TIMOR FANTAIL *Rhipidura rufiventris* MNHN-ZO-2013-1149 & MNHN-ZO-2013-1156, SATIN FLYCATCHER *Myiagra cyanoleuca* MNHN-ZO-2013-1143 & MNHN-ZO-2013-1164, 19 December 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-310 | WILLIE WAGTAIL *Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca* MNHN-ZO-2014-329,
HOODED ROBIN *Melanodryas c cucullata* MNHN-ZO-2013-1131,
TIMOR BLUE-FLYCATCHER *Cyornis h hyacinthinus* MNHN-ZO-2013-1136 & MNHN-ZO-2013-1138,
20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Willie Wagtail

Australia (3)

Muscicapa melaleuca Quoy & Gaimard, 1830, *Voy. Astrolabe Zool.* 1: 180 – Carteret, Nouvelle-Irlande.*Muscicapa tricolor* Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 21: 490 – Timor [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 187] = near Geographe Bay, Western Australia (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Hellmayr 1916: 106.

The type description is: 'Le Gobe-mouche tricolor, *Muscicapa tricolor*, Vieill., se trouve dans l'île de Timor d'où il a été rapporté par Maugé. Les trois couleurs qui couvrent son plumage sont du blanc sur les sourcils, la poitrine et le ventre, du brun sur les ailes, du noir sur la tête, sur la gorge, le cou, le dos, la queue, le bec et les pieds; la queue est étagée.'

Old specimens known are those collected by George Brown at George's River in September 1803 (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 248) (BMNH 1863.7.7.45). An old bird from 1806, from an unknown collector, is present in NMW (NMW 51.231).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-329 [MNHN A.C. 9396]. Locality: near Geographe Bay, Western Australia, Australia (33° 35' 0" S, 115° 15' 0" E). Date: between 30 May and

Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca *

Individuals 2, 1

10 June 1801. Legit: either Stanislaus Levillain or René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Timor / Exp. Baudin / C^{te} le Naturaliste / an 11 / 9596 / M. Maugé / Sauloprocta / melaleuca / Type S. tricolor / Q. et G. Label: *Sauloprocta melaleuca* / S. tricolor (V.) Type / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9396 / *Sauloprocta melaleuca* = tricolor (V.) / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin an 11. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 329 / 9396 / *Sauloprocta melaleuca* (Q et G) / *Sauloprocta tricolor* type / Timor / Exp. Baudin.

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 116, 240, N° 865): *Le Gobe-Mouches sourcils blanc de Iles de l'Océan Austral* – *Espèce nouvelle non décrite* (Hartlaub 1849: 3-4). No bird is present anymore that could be this specimen.

Grey Fantail

Australia (8)

Rhipidura albiscapa Gould, 1840, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 8: 113 – Tasmania.*Parus chlorotephronotus* Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79101 – Bruny Island, Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 194) (Hindwood 1970: 28) from which they were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 4, N° 585, 586).

This species was collected by Labillardière in Australia and donated to the MNHN in 1816 (MNHN A.C. 9406, Egg N° 146). It was collected by George Caley in the Sydney area (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 247-248). Registered as number 11 (1025) and named *Parus chlorotephronotus* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 791010) it was collected at D'Entrecasteaux channel and Tasmania. It is mentioned by Péron in Collection Lesueur.

Rhipidura a albiscapa

Individuals 2, 1



Fig. 5-311 | GREY FANTAIL *Rhipidura a albiscapa*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-444 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

MNHN 21003 as having been collected in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. (N° 24).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-444 [MNHN A.C. 9405]. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Australie / Pt. Jackson / Exp. Baudin / Péron / 9405 / Rhipidura / albiscapa / Gould*. Label: *Rhipidura albiscapa / (Gould.) / Exp. Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9405 / *Rhipidura albiscapa Gould / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur*. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 269 / 9405 / *Rhipidura albiscapa (Gould) / Australie / Exp. Baudin*.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 72: *Gobemouche à sourcils blancs de la N^o H^o*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Wallacean Drongo

Timor (1)

Dicrurus d densus

Individuals 2, 2

Dicrurus densus Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 1: 352 – Timor.

Individual I

New label: MNHN A.C. 9755. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November

1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: (*sticker*) *Asie Aust. Ct^e Le Nat^e / Expe-*



Fig. 5-312 | WALLACEAN DRONGO *Dicrurus d densus*,
19 December 2016, MNHN A.C. 9755 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-313 | WALLACEAN DRONGO *Dicrurus d. densus*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1819.1.3 (© NMS).

dit. De Cap. Baudin / an 11 / Timor par Maugé. Drongo (illegible) / Cn / *Edolius chalibeatus* / Temm. Label: not present anymore. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9755 / *Edolius chalibeatus* / Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual II

New label: NMS_Z 1819.1.3. Locality: near Kupang Bay,

Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 6: *Dicrurus*, *Le Drongo*, *de Timor*.

Broad-billed Flycatcher

Timor (1)

Myiagra ruficollis *

Individuals 2, 2

Platyrynchos ruficollis Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 27: 13 – Nouvelle Hollande [Timor, *vide*, Mathews, 1921, *Birds Australia* 9: 54] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 484. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 484.

An older specimen, possibly pre-1810, from the Linnean Society of London, is present in NHMUK (BMNH 1863.7.7.46).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-525 [MNHN A.C. 9349]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*.

Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 360, Hellmayr 1916: 99.

Original: Underside: Timor / C^{me} le Naturaliste / Exp. Baudin / an 11 / 9349 / *Myiagra rufigula* / (illegible) Vieill. / (V). Label: *Myiagra ruficollis* / (V) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9349 / *Myiagra ruficollis* (V) Type / ♀ / N^{le} Hollande / Exp. Baudin, Péron et Lesueur, an XI. Catalogue des 1. Hironnelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 446 / 9349 / *Myiagra ruficollis* (Vieill.) type / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 11.



Fig. 5-314 | BROAD-BILLED FLYCATCHER
Myiagra ruficollis,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-525
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-315 | BROAD-BILLED FLYCATCHER
Myiagra ruficollis,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1819.1.67
(© NMS).

Individual II

New label: NMS_Z 1819.20.1.67. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 72: *moucherolle à gorge rousse de Timor*. Old printed label: *Myiagra ruficollis*, Wallace / Timor. New label: *Dufresne moucherolle à gorge rousse de Timor* / Measurements wg 68 / tar 18 / Tail 66 Beak 12. Other side of new label: Reg. N° 1819-20.1.67 / *Myiagra ruficollis* / *M. ruficollis* / Timor.

Satin Flycatcher

Australia (8)

Myiagra cyanoleuca *

Individuals 2, 2

Platyrrhynchus cyanoleucus Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 27*: 11 – Timor [Sydney, New South Wales, *vide*, Mathews, 1930, *Syst. Avium Aust.*: 502] = Bruny Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Hellmayr 1916: 106.

Muscivora gutturifulva, Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79097, 21003 – Tasmania.

One bird, apparently collected at Dalrymple Bay, ended up in the NMW (NMW 43.463) following the Lever Museum auction of 1806.

It is mentioned by Péron in *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 21003 as having been collected in D'Entrecasteaux Channel (N° 17).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2013-1143 [MNHN A.C. 9360].

Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature ♀. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 358.

Original: Underside: *Timor* / *Australie* / Péron et Lesueur /

3960 / 9360 / *Myiagra cyanoleuca* / Vieill. / type. Label: *Myiagra cyanoleuca* ♂ / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9360 / *Myiagra cyanoleuca* / ♀ / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 423 / 9360 / *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (Vieill.) / type / Australie / Exp. Baudin an 11.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2013-1164 [MNHN A.C. 9358].
Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 358.

Original: Underside: Australie / Exp. Baudin / C^{ste} Le N^{otist} / 9358 / an 11 / Maugé / *Myiagra cyano-* / leuca / Type Vieill. Label: *Myiagra cyanoleuca* ♀ / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9358 / *Myiagra cyanoleuca* / ♂ / N^o Hollande / Exp. Baudin Maugé an 11. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 412 / 9358 / *Myiagra cyano-* / leuca (Vieill.) / type / Australie / Exp. Baudin.

Magpie-lark

Australia (11)

Gallina c cyanoleuca *

Individuals 5, 4

C[orvus] cyanoleucus Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xxv – Nova Wallia Australi = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 240.

Gallina melanoleuca Vieillot, 1816, *Ana. d'une nouv. orn. élé.*: 42, 68 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 240] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ("Watling") (NHMUK, N°61) (Hindwood 1970: 25) and the First Fleet artwork collection ("Watling") (NHMUK, N°62) from which they were

copied into the Derby set ("Lambert") (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°20) (Hindwood 1970: 25) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 water-



Fig. 5-316 | MAGPIE-LARK *Gallina c cyanoleuca*,

19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2010-493, MNHN-ZO-2010-494 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-317 | MAGPIE-LARK *Grallina c. cyanoleuca*,
28 February 2017, NMW 51.659 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Fig. 5-318 | MAGPIE-LARK *Grallina c. cyanoleuca*,
28 February 2017, NMW 51.660 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



colors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 2, N°211). A bird, possibly collected pre-1810, was received by the BMNH (BMNH 1863.7.7.36) via the Linnean Society.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-493 [MNHN A.C. 8279]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♀. Literature: Vieillot 1834 (plate 150).

Original: Underside: *Asie austral / C^e le Naturaliste / Expedit. du Cap. Baudin / male / Australie / Grallina melanoleuca / Vieill. T. / C'est le type d'Oppel / 8279*. Label: *Gralline noir blue ♂ Vieill. Gal. 151 / Grallina cyanoleuca G.R. Gr. / Grallina melanoleuca, Vieill. (I) / Corvus cyanoleucos, Lath. / Gracula picata, Lath. / de la Nouvelle Hollande / par Péron et Lesueur*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 8279 / *Grallina cyanoleuca L. Gr (type) / ♂ / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur an 12*. Catalogue des Pie-Grièches: 372 / 8279 / *Grallina melanoleuca (V) type / ♂ / Australie / Exp. Baudin*.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-494 [MNHN A.C. 8285]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Vieillot 1834 (plate 150).

Original: Underside: *Illegible for the most part although a few words (Grallina / Vieillot) can be identified*. Label 1: *Gralline noir blue, ♀ / Grallina cyanoleuca, G.R. Gr. / Grallina melanoleuca, Vieill. (I) / Corvus cyanoleucis, lath / Gracula picata, lath / de la Nouvelle Hollande*. Label 2: *Gralline noir blue, ♂, Vieill. Gal. 151*. Label: *Grallina cyanoleuca, G.R. Gr. / Grallina melanoleuca, Vieill. (I) / Corvus cyanoleucis, Lath / Gracula picata, lath / de la Nouvelle Hollande / par Péron et Lesueur*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 8285 / *Grallina / cyanoleuca Gm / ♀ / N^{le} Holland*.

Individual III

New label: NMW 51.659 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.225]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 225 (37) / *Grallina cyanoleuca Gray / m / Von Delalande gekft / Neu Holland 37*. Specimen NMW 1815 XXXVII 225 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 96: *Genre nouv. a long pieds / m / Nov. Holl. / Turdus melanoleucos Vieill*. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds, purchased from Lalande, that arrived in 1815.

Individual IV

New label: NMW 51.660 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.225a]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♀.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 225a (37) / *Grallina cyanoleuca Gray / fem. / Nov. Hollande / Neu Holland. 39*. Specimen NMW 1815 XXXVII 225a is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 96: *Genre nouv. a long pieds / f / Nov. Holl. / Turdus melanoleucos Vieill*. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds, purchased from Lalande, that arrived in 1815.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 78: *Grallina melanleuca (Espece nouvelle, tres rare), Nouvelle Hollande, Grallina noire et Blanche*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Mascarene Paradise-flycatcher Mauritius (2)

Tchitrea desolata Salomonsen, 1933, *Oiseau* 3: 613 — Mauritius.

Terpsiphone bourbonnensis desolata Individuals 5, 2

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Cheke 2010: 74, Collection Lesueur, MHNH 15037, 79013).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-526 [MNHN A.C. 9457]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*.

Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Maurice / I. Marianes / ♀ Maugé / an 12 / 9457 / Trochocercus / borbonicus / Gm*. Label: *Trochocercus borbonicus / ♀ (Gm.) / M. Maugé I. Maurice*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9457 / *Trochercus borbonicus (Gm.) / ♀ / Ile Maurice / Ile de France / Maugé an 12*. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 261 / 9457 / *Trochercus borbonicus (Gm.) / ♀ / I. Maurice / M. Mauge an 12*.



Fig. 5-319 | MASCARENE PARADISE-FLYCATCHER *Terpsiphone bourbonensis desolata*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-441 & MNHN-ZO-2014-526
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-320 | MASCARENE PARADISE-FLYCATCHER *Terpsiphone bourbonensis desolata*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79013).



Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-441 [MNHN A.C. 9456]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: *Maurice / L-mariannes / M. Dumont / an 12 / La Reunion / 9456 / Trochocercus / borbonicus / Gm.* Label: *Trochocercus borbonicus / ♂ (Gm.) / M. Dumont la Reunion.* ZMO-GalOis 3: 9456 / *Trochocercus Muscivora borbonicus (Gm.)-borbonica (Gm.) / ♂ / Ile Maurice/ Ile de France / Dumont an 12.* Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 258 / 9456 / *Trochocercus borbonicus (Gm.) La Reunion / M. Dumont an 12.*

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 68)

and Temminck (1807: 117 N° 801), in latter, is mentioned: *male and Female* from Mauritius. No specimen that matches this specimen could be found.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 72: *Muscivora borbonica, Moucherolle Huppe, male, Buff 573.1.* Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Individual III (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVII.243 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 96: *Moucherolle a tete noire / Muscivora borbonica / 1 / 1.* This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds, purchased from Lalande, that arrived in 1815. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Australian Raven

Australia (11)

Corvus c coronoides

Individuals 1, 0

Corvus coronoides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 15: 261-262 – New South Wales = Parramatta, New South Wales, *vide* Stresemann, 1916, *Verh. Orn. ges. Bayern* 12: 290.

Corvus australis Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79080, 79104* – Kangaroo Island, Tasmania.

This species was collected by George Caley in the Sydney area (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 261-263) (BMNH 1863.7.7.50).

A Common Raven, just like the ones in France, was collected by Levillain (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008BB). It is also mentioned in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003 by Péron as having been collected in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. (N° 23). It was collected on

Kangaroo Island, identified as *Corvus australis*, numbered as 396 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, 79080 and in MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale Ms 65010) and is part of the Lesueur N° 14 collection (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79104). It was mentioned as being present in the MNHN by Wagler in 1827 (Corvus 11). A Raven was collected on King Island and is registered as N° 104 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002).

White-winged Cough

Australia (11)

Corcorax m melanorhamphos ***

Individuals 2, 2

Coracia melanorhamphos Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 8: 2* – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 317] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

Pyrrhocorax leucopterus Temminck, 1820, *Man. d'Orn. 1: 121* – Nouvelle Hollande = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

Corcorax australis Lesson, 1831, *Traite d'Orn. 5: 325* – Nouvelle Hollande = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

George Caley collected the species (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 265-266) and one ended up in NMW (NMW 52.707).

The Lesson synonym description is clear: *Habite la Nou-*

velle Hollande. (Péron.)

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-495 [MNHN A.C. 5505a].



Fig. 5-321 | WHITE-WINGED CHOUGH *Corcorax m melanoramphus*,
16 December 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Both MNHN-birds.

Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -. Literature: Lesson 1830: 325, Schodde *et al.* 2013: 238-244, Dickinson 2014: 39-40.

Original: Underside: *Australie / le Naturaliste / Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Baudin / 5505a an 11 / Corcorax melanoramphus / Vieillot / Type. Label: Corcorax Type / melanoramphus (V.) / C. australis (Less.) type / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-Ga-IOis 2: 5505a / Corcorax melanoramphus australii, Less. (type) / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des 1. Corbeaux 2. Paradiseirs: 387 / 5505a / Corcorax melanoramphus / C. australis (Less.) Type / Australie / Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2010-496 [MNHN A.C. 5505c].

Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -. Literature: Lesson 1830: 325, Schodde *et al.* 2013: 238-244, Dickinson 2014: 39-40.

Original: Underside: *Australie / C^{me} le Naturaliste / Péron et Lesueur / Ex. Cap. Baudin / 5505c an 11 / Corcorax melanoramphus / Vieillot / Type. Label: Corcorax Type / melanoramphus (V.) / C. australis (Less.) type / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-Ga-IOis 2: 5505c / Corcorax melanoramphus Less. (Typ.) / N^{le} Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an XI, Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des 1. Corbeaux 2. Paradiseirs: 384 / 5505c / Corcorax melanoramphus / C. australis (Less.) Type / Australie / Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Scarlet Robin

Australia (11)

Petroica b boodang *

Individuals 1, 1

Petroica boodang Lesson, 1837, in Bougainville, *Journ. Navigation Thétis Espérance* 2: 322 – Sidney = near Port Jackson (Botany Bay), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 174) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 17) (Hindwood 1970: 28). The First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 170) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N° 36) (Hindwood 1970: 28) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 173) (Hindwood 1970: 28).

This species was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 243-245) and one

specimen ended up in the collection of Lord Derby (Liv D534 Lord Derby, no longer present).

The type description is: *Cette espèce nommée boodang par les naturels des environs de Sidney, est noirâtre sur le corps, sans tache sur le front; mais elle a des sourcils blancs. La poitrine et le ventre sont cramoisis, et sa queue a moins de longueur que celle du multicolore.* The bird studied by Lesson when describing the species in 1837, was the only one in the collection at that time.

Three watercolors made by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79005, 79006, 79037) (Bonnemains & Chappuis 1985).



Fig. 5-322 | SCARLET ROBIN *Petroica b boodang*.

19 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2011-388 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-388 [MNHN A.C. 8965]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Label: *Petroeca leggi* (Sh.) / Australie / 8965 2011 388 / (other side) Ex. Baudin / Lesueur an 11 / 1801-1802. ZMO-Ga-IOis 3: 8965 / *Petroica multicolor*, Gm. / N^oe Hollande / Exp. Baudin an 11. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 89 / 8965 / *Petroeca Leggi* (Sh.) / Australie / Exp. Baudin an XI.



Fig. 5-323 | SCARLET ROBIN *Petroica b boodang* (© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79005).



Fig. 5-324 | SCARLET ROBIN *Petroica b boodang*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79006).

Eastern Yellow Robin

Australia (11)

Eopsaltria a australis *

Individuals 1, 1

Motacilla australis Shaw, 1790, in White, *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*: 239 – New South Wales.

Muscicapa griseicapilla Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 21*: 489 – Timor [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 183] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Pucheran 1855: 356, Hellmayr 1916: 106-107.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°182) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N°35) (Hindwood 1970: 28).

This species was collected by Robert Brown on the south coast (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 242).

The type description is: 'Le Gobe-mouche a tête grise, *Muscicapa griseicapilla*, Vieill., a le dessus de la tête et du cou, les

joues, les ailes et la queue gris, de la même teinte, mais lavée de vert; le dos, le croupion d'un vert olive pur; la penne externe de l'aile bordée de blanc; le menton de cette couleur; le reste du plumage d'un jaune pur, nuancé de vert olive sur la poitrine et les ilans; le bec noir et les pieds bruns. Cet oiseau a été trouvé à Timor par le naturaliste Maugé, et fait partie de la collection du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle.' Hellmayr (1916) already designated the bird as to *australis*.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-584 [MNHN A.C. 9478].

Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South



Fig. 5-325 | EASTERN YELLOW ROBIN *Eopsaltria a australis*, 18 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-584 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 356-357. Remark: Bird is used as type for: *Muscicapra griseicapilla* Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 21*: 489 – Timor = New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Aust.*: 183. Due to yellow on the sides of the neck and some greenish upperparts (in addition to a yellow rump) it is an Eastern Yellow Robin not a Western Yellow Robin

(Rohan Clarke *in litt.* 12 January 2017). So, a new type should be designated for Western Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria griseicapilla*. Literature: Hellmayr 1916: 175.

Original: Underside: *Australie* / M. Maugé / an 11 N° 193 / 9478 / *Eopsaltria australis* / Lath. / *Muscicapra* / *griseicapilla* / Vieill. Type. Label: *Muscicapra griseicapilla* / ♀ / Vieill. / Exp. *Baudin Australie*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9478 / *Eopsaltria gularis* (Q et G) / *Australie* / Maugé (N° 193). *Catalogue des Pie-Grièches*: 194 / 9478 / *Eopsaltria australis* (Lath.) / *Australie* / Exp. *Baudin* / An 11 No 193.

Hooded Robin

Australia (11)

Melanodryas c cucullata *

Individuals 1, 1

Muscicapa cucullata Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: li - Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1930, *Syst. Av. Australia*: 450.

Cenanthe pectoralis Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 21: 436 — Timor = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (this dissertation). Type designation: Hellmayr 1916: 105.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°190) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 3, N°14) (Hindwood 1970: 28).

Robert Brown collected a specimen at Port Jackson in 1802 (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 233) and another one at Prospect Hill (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 233-234) (BMNH 1863.7.7.2637).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2013-1131 [MNHN A.C. 8988].

Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Pucheran (1855: 347-348).

Original: *Underside: Australie / Timor / le Naturaliste / Exp. Baudin / an XI / 8988 / Maugé / Petroeca / pectoralis / Type Vieil. Label: Petroeca pectoralis / Type (V) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 8988 / Miro pectoralis, V. (type) / Timor / Exp. Baudin, Maugé an 11. Catalogue des 1. Hironnelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 115 / 8988 / Petroeca pectoralis type (V) / Timor / Exp. Baudin an XI.*

Dusky Robin

Australia (7)

Melanodryas v vittata

Individuals 1, 1

Muscicapa vittata Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, in Dumont Durville, *Voyage Astrolabe Zool.* 1: 173 – Le Port du Roi Gorges = Tasmania, *vide* Mayr & Traylor, 1986, *Birds of the World* XI: 567.

Muscivora bitoeniofulvoptera Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79102 – D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasmania.

Muscicapa grisea Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79098 – D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Southern Tasmania.

The species was described from birds collected on the *Astrolabe* expedition.

Mentioned by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) as having been collected in D'Entrecasteaux Channel (both Péron names) (N°18, 14) and from Bruny Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79098).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-533 [MNHN A.C. 10423].

Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and



Fig. 5-326 | DUSKY ROBIN *Melanodryas v vittata*, 20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-533 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. This is the young bird described in Collection Lesueur, MHNH

79102. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature. **Original:** Underside: N^{lle} Hollande / Cap^t Baudin / an / an XI / Petroica / fusca / Gould (illegible) / jun age. Label: Gobe mouche / de la Nouvelle Hollande.

Cloud Cisticola South Africa (s-a)

Cisticola t textrix
Individuals 1, 0

Sylvia textrix Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 11: 209 – Africa = Cap Province, South Africa, *fide* Mayr & Traylor, 1986, *Birds of the World* XI: 120.

The type is based on Levaillant « Pinc Pinc » (Levaillant 1801-04: 88).

IOis 3: 8860a / *Hemipteryx textrix* / Afrique / Péron et Lesueur an 11. This bird was possibly collected by the crew of *Le Géographe* during their South African stay and therefore 'an 11' should be 'an 12'. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, nor during previous visits.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 8860a is documented in ZMO-Ga-

Black-chested Prinia South Africa (s-a)

Prinia flavicans ssp
Individuals 1, 0

Sylvia subflava Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 11: 175 – Pays des Namaquois = Namibia, *fide* Mayr & Traylor, 1986, *Birds of the World* XI: 148.

Sylvia flavicans Vieillot, 1820, in Bonnaterre & Vieillot, *Tableau Encyl. Method. Trois Regnes Nature, Ornith.* 89: 438 - Great Namaqualand, South West Africa.

Levaillant (1801-04: 127) was used for both the type and the syntype.

IOis 3: 8731 / *Prinia flavicans*, V. / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin an 11. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 8731 is documented in: ZMO-Ga-

Brown Songlark Australia (11)

Cincloramphus cruralis
Individuals 1, 1

Megalurus cruralis Vigors & Horsfield, 1827, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 15: 228 – no location = Sydney, *fide* Mathews, 1930, *Syst. Avium Aus.*: 569.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 71) (Hindwood 1970: 25).

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-600 [MNHN A.C. 8644]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♂.

The species was de described by Vigors & Horsfield (1827) from two specimens collected in Australia by George Caley (BMNH 1863.7.7.29a, b).

Original: Underside: 1. - ♂ / (parts faced) *Cincloramphus australis* (Gould) / Largely illegible 3 lines (reference to Gould)

Individual I



Fig. 5-327 | BROWN SONGLARK *Cincloramphus cruralis* MNHN-ZO-2011-600,
RUFIOUS SONGLARK *Cincloramphus mathewsi* MNHN-ZO-2011-603,
16 December 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

/ Australie 2. – (sticker) Asie aust. C^{te} Le Nat^t / expedit. dy Cap-
tenc Baudin / an 11 / Turdus ventralis / Cincloramphus / Gould.
Label: Cincloramphus australis / Gould / Australia. ZMO-Ga-

IOis 3: 8644 / Cincloramphus (Turdus) ventralia, T. / N^{te} Hol-
lande / Exp. Baudin, Péron et Lesueur an 11.

Rufous Songlark

Australia (11)

Cincloramphus mathewsi

Individuals 1, 1

Cincloramphus rufescens mathewsi Iredale, 1911, Bull. B.O.C. 27: 97 — Yalgoo, Western Australia.

George Caley collected this species near Sydney (Vig-
ors & Horsfield 1827: 230) (BMNH 1863.7.7.34).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-603 [MNHN A.C. 8637].
Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South
Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date:
between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit:
Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France

with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age /
sex: -.

Original: Underside: (illegible) / Cincloramphus Anthus
rufescens / rufescens Vig. et Horsf. / Gould. Label: *Cincloram-*
phe roussatre, o. / Cincloramphus rufescens, Gould / Meg-
alurus rufescens G.R. Gr. / Anthus rufescens, Vig. et Horsf. / de
la Nouvelle Hollande / par Péron et Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 3:
8637 / Cincloramphus rufescens, Gould. (V en H) / N^{te} Hollande
/ Exp. Baudin, Lesueur Péron an 11.



Fig. 5-328 | TREE MARTIN *Petrochelidon n nigricans*,
10 February 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-714 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-329 | AUSTRALASIAN PIPIT *Anthus novaeseelandiae australis* MNHN-ZO-2012-720,
TREE MARTIN *Petrochelidon n nigricans* MNHN-ZO-2012-715,
19 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Tree Martin**Australia (8)***Petrochelidon n nigricans* ***Individuals 4, 2**

Hirundo nigricans Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 14: 523 – Nouvelle Hollande [Hobart, Tasmania, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *Austral Av. Rec.* 2: 65] = Bruny Island, Tasmania (*this dissertation*). Type designation: Hellmayr 1916: 103-104, Dickinson *et al.* 2001: 150.

Hirundo francia Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79069r – Timor.

Robert Brown collected the species in the Gulf of Carpentaria (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 190) (BMNH 1863.7.7.9).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-714 [MNHN A.C. 11007]. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43° 22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature.

Original: Underside: *Asie australe / Timor / Exp. Freycinet / M. Maugé / 11007 / Exp. Baudin / Petrochelidon nigricans / Type Vieil.* Label: *Petrochelidon nigricans / type (Vieil.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11007 / Hirundo nigricans V. / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin.* Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 214 / 11007 / *Petrochelidon nigricans (Vieill.) type / Timor / Exp. Baudin an 11.*

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-715 [MNHN A.C. 11008]. Locality: either Great Taylor Bay, Partridge Island or North Bruny, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia (43°

22' 0" S, 147° 17' 0" E). Date: between 13 January and 16 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. There is also a remote chance that it was collected at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island on 20-22 May 1802. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: *Asie australe / Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. Cap. Baudin / 11008 / Petrochelidon nigricans / Type Vieil.* Label: *Petrochelidon nigricans / type (Vieil.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11008 / Hirundo nigricans V. / ♀ / Timor / Maugé, Exp. Baudin an 11.* Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 213 / 11008 / *Petrochelidon nigricans (Vieill.) type / Timor / Exp. Baudin.*

Individual I (lost)

A Martin from Timor was sent to Baillon in 1804 (catalogue N°2, Catalogue 1804 an 12 – 1823, present in the laboratory in MNHN, pp 85).

Individual II (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen from the MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Welcome Swallow**Australia (11)***Hirundo n neoxema***Individuals 1, 0**

Hirundo neoxena Gould, 1842, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 10 (117): 131 – South coast of Australia and Tasmania.

George Caley knew of these birds from the Sydney area (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 191).

This is possibly the "*Hirundo indeterminatade*" number 2087 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79069r).

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 10960 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 4: 10960 / *Hirundo rustica erythrogastra (Bodd.) / Voy. Aux Terres / S. 1881 no 11.* To Mr. R. Germain.



Fig. 5-330 | MASCARENE MARTIN *Phedina b borbonica*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79016).



Fig.5- 331 | MASCARENE MARTIN *Phedina b borbonica*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2014-518 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-332 | MASCARENE MARTIN *Phedina b borbonica*,
RMNH.AVES.124743 (© Naturalis).

Mascarene Martin Mauritius (2)

Phedina b borbonica
Individuals 3, 2

Hirundo borbonica J.F. Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat. ed. 13* (2): 1017 — d'Isle de Bourbon = Mauritius, *vide* Mayr & Greenway, 1960, *Birds of the World IX*: 100.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 15037, 79016, Cheke 2010: 71).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-518 [MNHN A.C. 11056]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1830: 269.

Original: Underside: *Ile France* / M. Dumont / 1804 / 11056 / *Pedina Borbonica* / Gm. Label: *Pedina Borbonica* / Gm. / M. Dumont *La Reunion*. ZMO-GalOis 4: 11056 / *Phedina borbonica*, Gm. / *Ile de France* / Dumont, 1804. *Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 71 / 11056 / Phedina borbonica (Gm.) / La Reunion / M. Dumont 1804.*

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.124743. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 105) and Temminck (1807: 135 N° 725), in the latter as a variety of the Martin Isle de France.

Individual I (lost)

Milan, Pavia or Bologna (12 October 1812): Sent as "Martin, Ile de France".

Bulbul
Indonesia (s-a)

ssp
Individuals 1, 0

Individual I (lost)

Documented as MNHN A.C. 8363: 8363 / *Ixos cafer* / pygmaeus Hodgs. / Cap de B. Esp. Inde? / Exp. Baudin.



Fig. 5-333 | MAURITIUS GREY WHITE-EYE *Zosterops mauritianus*,
13 November 2013, RMNH.AVES.133473 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © Naturalis).



Fig. 5-334 | MAURITIUS GREY WHITE-EYE *Zosterops mauritianus*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79014).

Mauritius Grey White-eye Mauritius (2)

Zosterops mauritianus
Individuals 3, 2

Motacilla mauritiana J.F. Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13 (2): 981 – Ile de France (= Mauritius).

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79014, 79027). The specimen was discussed in Collection Lesueur, MNHN 15037 (Cheke 2010: 69).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-445 [MNHN A.C. 8816b].
Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *l'Île de France / M. Dumont / Zosterops / mauritiana / (Gm.) / 8816-b*. Label: *Zosterops mauritiana / (Gm.) / M. Dumont I. Maurice. ZMO-GalOis 4: 8816b / Sylvia mauritiana, Gm / Ile de France, Dumont 1804*.

Individual II

New label: RMNH.AVES.133473. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: The bird is documented in Temminck (1803-04: 83) and Temminck (1807: 76 N°707). In the latter, as: *Le Soui-maga gris à Lunettes du Port Jackson – Audeb. V. 2. Pl. 28*.

Individual I (not found)

The specimen MNHN A.C. 8816b is documented as: ZMO-GalOis 3: 8816a / *Sylvia mauritiana, Gm / Ile de France / Péron an 11*. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 421 / 8816b / *Zosterops mauritiana (Gm.) / I. Maurice / M. Dumont*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Mauritius Olive White-eye Mauritius (1-1)

Zosterops chloronothos *
Individuals 1, 0

Dicaeum chloronothos Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 9: 408 – no locality [Mauritius, *vide* Greenway et al., 1967, *Birds of the World* XII: 336] = Port Louis area, Mauritius (*this dissertation*).

Individual I

New label: MNHN A.C. 10310. Locality: Port Louis area, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Île de France / par. M. Dumont / Zosterops chloronota / (V.) / 10310*. Label: not present. ZMO-GalOis 3: 10310 / *Zosterops haesitata* Hartl. / *Île de France / Dumont*. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 426 / 10310 / *Zosterops chloronota / I. Maurice / M. Dumont*.



Fig. 5-335 | MAURITIUS OLIVE WHITE-EYE
Zosterops chloronothos,
21 March 2017, MNHN A.C. 10310
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Ashy-bellied White-eye

Timor (1)

Zosterops c citrinella *

Individuals 1, 1

Zosterops citrinella Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 1: 398 – Timor.*Sylvia Australasiæ* Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 11: 235 – l'Australasie = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 484. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 484.**Individual I****New label:** MNHN-ZO-2014-446 [MNHN A.C. 10293].Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.**Original:** Underside: *Exp. Du cap. Baudin / Timor / Maugé an 11 / Zosterops citronella / (Mull.) / 10293*. Label: *Zosterops citrinella / (Mull.) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10293 / Zosterops citrinella, Mull-Bp / Timor / Maugé an 11, Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 395 / 10293 / Zosterops citronella (Mull.) / Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. Baudin an 11.***Chestnut-backed Scimitar-babbler**

Java (Mau-2)

Pomatorhinus m montanus *

Individuals 1, 0

Pomatorhinus montanus Horsfield, 1821, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* (1) 13: 165 – Java.*Certhia superciliosa* Cuvier, 1830, in Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 4: 308 – Ile de France, Java = Java (*this dissertation*).

According to Lesson (1830: 308), a bird collected by Maugé in Java was present in the MNHN.

**Fig. 5-336** | COMMON MYNA *Acridotheres t tristis* (© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79027).

Common Myna

Mau-2

Acridotheres tristis

Individuals 1, 0

Paradisea tristis Linnaeus, 1766, *Syst. Nat. ed. 12* (1): 167 — Philippines = Pondichery, *vide* Stresemann, 1952, *Ibis* 94: 515.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 15037, 79027, Cheke 2010: 71).

Javan Myna

Java (Mau-2)

Acridotheres javanicus

Individuals 2, 1

Acridotheres javanicus Cabanis, 1850, *Mus. Hein.* 1: 205 — Java.**Individual I**

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-540 [MNHN A.C. 5823]. Locality: Java, Republic of Indonesia (7° 29' 30" S, 110° 0' 16" E). Date: unknown. Legit: unknown, donations by others and if it was purchased, this was done by François Péron. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. This location was not visited by the Baudin expedition. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Java / Péron et Lesueur / Exp. Baudin / an 11 / 5823 / *Acridotheres javanicus* / Cab. Label: *Acridotheres javanicus* / (Cab.) / Exp. Baudin Java. ZMO-GalOis 2: 5832 / *Acridotheres grisea javanicus* (Cab.) / Java / Péron et Lesueur Exp. Baudin. Catalogue des 1. Etourneaux 2. Merles Bronzes: 54 / 5823 / *Acridotheres javanicus* (Cab.) / Java / Exp. Baudin an 11.

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen by MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermanach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).



Fig. 5-337 | JAVAN MYNA *Acridotheres javanicus*,
20 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-540
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Common Hill Myna

Java (Mau-2)

Gracula r religiosa

Individuals 1, 0

Gracula religiosa Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 10 (1): 108 — Asia = Java, *vide* Amadon *et al.*, 1962, *Birds of the World* XV: 119.

The bird ended up in the Baudin expedition and possibly came from Sumatra. It was not considered by Lesson for his description of *Mino Dumontii* (Lesson 1828: 651-652).

Individual I (lost)

One bird was sent to Bonelli (Turin collection) on 10 October 1812.

Short-tailed Starling

Timor (1)

Aplonis minor

Individuals 3, 3

Lamprotornis minor Bonaparte, 1850, *Consp. Gen. Avium* 1: 417 — Timor. Type designation: Dekker & Quaisser 2006: 49.**Individual I**

New label: MNHN-ZO-2015-71 [MNHN A.C. 5756]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. Cap. Baudin / 5756 / *Calornis minor* / Mull. Label: *Calornis minor* / (Mull.) /

Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 2: 5756 / Lamprotornis cantor Tem / Ile de France / Exp. du Cat. Baudin, an XI, par Maugé. Catalogue des 1. Etourneaux 2. Merles Bronzes: 137 / 5756 / Calornis minor (Mull.) / Timor / Exp. Baudin.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-594 [MNHN A.C. 5755]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between



Fig. 5-338 | SHORT-TAILED STARLING *Aplonis minor*, RMNH.AVES90406 (© Naturalis).



Fig. 5-339 | SHORT-TAILED STARLING *Aplonis minor* MNHN-ZO-2011-594 & MNHN-ZO-2015-71, 20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: *Timor* / M. Maugé. / 5755 / *Calornis minor* / Mull. Label: *Calornis minor* / (Mull.) / Exp. Baudin *Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 5755 / *Lamprotornis cantor* Tem / *Ile de France* / Capt. Baudin an 11. Catalogue des 1. Etourneaux 2. Merles Bronzes: 137a / 5755 / *Calornis minor* (Mull.) / *Timor* / M. Maugé.

Individual III

New label: RMNH.AVES.90406. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. This is one of the syntypes of the species (Dekker & Quaisser 2006: 49). Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -.

Original: No original label. The Temminck label, however, mentions Péron as the source.

Bassian Thrush Australia (11)

Zoothera l lunulata Individuals 1, 1

Turdus lunulata Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xlii – Nova Hollandia = New South Wales, *fide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 206.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°124) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N°41) (Hindwood 1970: 27).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-485 [MNHN A.C. 8400]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France

with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: Australie / Exp. Baudin / Exp. Des Découvertes / Péron et Lesueur / N° 183 / ♀ an 12 / 8400 / *Oreocinclu lunulata* / Lath. Label: *Oreocinclu lunulata* ♀ / (Lath.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 3: 8400 / *Oreocinclu squamata* lunulata (Lath.) / ♀ / N^o Hollande / Péron et Lesueur, an 12/183. Catalogue des Merles: 7 / 8400 / *Preocinclu lunulata* (Lath.) / ♀ / Australie / Exp. Baudin / an 12 - 183.

(possible) Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 66: *Turdus lunulatus*, *La Grive lunulée*, N^o Holl, Bullock, tres rare. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in October 1930' confirms that the specimen is no longer present. Bullock as source is - most likely - a mistake.



Fig. 5-340 | BASSIAN THRUSH *Zoothera l lunulata*,
23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-485 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).

Orange-banded Thrush

Timor (1)

Geokichla p peronii **

Individuals 4, 3

Turdus peronii Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 10: 212 – Nouvelle Hollande [Kupang, Timor, *vide* Mayr, 1944, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 83: 155] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 485. Type designation: Hellmayr 1916: 97, Jansen 2017e: 485.

Turdus Novæ Hollandiæ Lesson, 1831, *Traite d'Orn.* 6: 411 – no location = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 485. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 485.

The relevant line in the type description is: *Cette espèce a été apportée de la Nouvelle Hollande par M. Péron, et fait partie de la collection du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle.*

Geokichla rubiginosa as referred to on both MNHN specimens is not described by Vieillot but by Müller, 1843 in Temminck, *Verh. Nat. Ges. Ned. Overz. Bezitt., Land-en Volkenkunde*: 172.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2013-1103 [MNHN A.C. 8394]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 352-353 & 377.

Original: Underside: Timor / M. Maugé / Exp. Baudin / an 11 / 8394 / *Geokichla peroni* / Type V. Label: *Geokichla peronii* / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 8394 / *Geokichla rubiginosa peronii* (V.) (type) / Timor / Maugé an XI

type rubiginosa (Vieillot). *Catalogue des Merles*: 25 / 8394 / *Geokichla peronii* (Vieill.) Type / Timor / Exp. Baudin / an 11.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2013-1105 [MNHN A.C. 8383]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Pucheran 1855: 352-353 & 377.

Original: Underside: Timor / Exp. Baudin / M. Maugé an 11 / 8393 / *Geokichla peroni* / Type V. Label: *Geokichla peronii* (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 8383 / *Geokichla rubiginosa péronii* (V.) (type) / Timor / Maugé an XI *type rubiginosa* (Vieillot). *Catalogue des Merles*: 24 / 8393 / *Geokichla peronii* (Vieill.) Type / Timor / Exp. Baudin / an 11.

Individual III

New label: NMW 13.310 [1815.XXXVII.32]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor

Fig. 5-341 | ORANGE-BANDED THRUSH *Geokichla p peronii*,
28 February 2017, NMW 13.310 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



(10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label: 12210 (*alte no 1815.XXXVII.32*) / *Geoleichla / Turdulus peronii o esp? / Australie?? (Timor) / last line illegible*. Old tag: 1815.XXXII.32 / (144) / *Turdus peronii Vieill. / Neu Holland? / Von Dufresne gekft*. Specimen NMW 1815. XXXVII.32 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna, we can find on page 93: *Grive de Nouvelle Holl. / Turdus peronii / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a

shipment of 50 birds purchased from L. Dufresne in 1815 by NMW.

Individual I (lost)

A bird was sent to Rouen by MNHN on 23 April 1806 (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21111, 21114). Lesueur donated these 56 skins to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, but in the night of 30-31 December 1926 the collection was burned (Bénédicte Percheron *in litt.* 28 December 2016, and Thierry Kermandach *in litt.* 28 February 2017).

Thrush Australia

ssp
Individuals 2, 0

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 67: *Turdus, Merle brun de la N^{lle} Hollande, Espece nouvelle*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 67: *Grive a gorge blanche, Esp N^{lle}, de la N^{lle} Holl^{de}, très belle, très rare*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

Timor Blue-flycatcher Timor (1)

Cyornis h hyacinthinus **
Individuals 3, 2

Muscicapa hyacinthina Temminck, 1820, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 3: 119* – Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 485-486. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 485-486.

Muscicapa cyanea Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 21: 447* – no location [Timor, *vide* Vaurie, 1952, *Bull. Zool. Nom.* 9: 104-105] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 485-486. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 485-486.

The relevant line in the type description is: 'Le Mâle et la Femelle. Muséum de Paris.' Plate 30 by J.G. Prêtre illustrates the species.

The relevant parts in the synonym description are: *se trouve a Timor, d'où il a été apporté par M. Lesueur. Ils sont au Muséum d'histoire naturelle.*

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2013-1136 [MNHN A.C. 9861]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Timor / Exp. Baudin / Lesueur / 9861 / ♂ / Siphia / Cyornis / hyacintina / M^{na} cyanea / Tem. / Typ. de Vieillot*. Label: *Siphia hyacinthina ♂ / Type (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9861 / *Myiolestes hyacinthina*, T (*cyanea*, V. type) / ♂ / *Timor / Lesueur (Exp. Baudin) and 11*. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 549 / 9861 /

Siphia hyacinthina (Tem.) type / ♂ / Timor / Exp. Baudin.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2013-1138 [MNHN A.C. 9862]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. **Original:** Underside: *Timor / Exp. Baudin / Lesueur / 9862 / ♀ / Siphia / Cyornis / hyacintina / Tem. / Typ. de Vieillot*. Label: *Siphia hyacinthina ♀ / Type (Tem.) / Exp. Baudin Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9862 / *Myiolestes hyacinthina*, T (*Myiolestes cyanea* / ♀ / *Timor / Exp. Baudin*, an 11. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 550 / 9862 / *Siphia hyacinthina (Tem.) type / ♀ / Timor / Exp. Baudin.*

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 71: *Muscicapa, Le Gobe Mouche a gorge blue, male, Timor*. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan *in litt.*).

White-bellied Bushchat

Timor (1)

Saxicola g gutturalis *

Individuals 4, 4

Enanthe gutturalis Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 16: 421-422 – Nouvelle Hollande [Timor, *vide* Deignan & Ripley, 1964, *Birds of the World X*: 115] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 486. Type designation: Pucheran 1855: 346-347, Hellmayr 1916: 98, Jansen 2017e: 486.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-595 [MNHN A.C. 9085a]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. **Original:** Underside: Timor / Exp. Baudin. an 11 / 9085a / ♂ / *Oreicola melanoleuca* / = *Saxicola gutturalis* / V. Label: *Oreicola melanoleuca* / ♂ (Vieillo.) / Exp. Baudin Timor. ZMO-GalIOis 3: 9085a *Oreicola luctuosa* Bp / = *melanoleuca* (V.) / ♂ / Timor. Exp. De Cap. Baudin. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 229 / 9085a / *Oreicola melaleuca* (Vieill.) / = *gutturalis* (Vieill.) / ♂ / Timor. Exp. Baudin an XI.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2013-1118 [MNHN A.C. 9079]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. **Original:** Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie aust. C^{me} le Nat^{re} / Expedit. du cap^{me} Baudin / an 11 / N. tr. Par Lesueur. 2. – Sylvia? / Vieill. / type d. Vieillot. Label: Traquent a gorge blanche, o. / *Saxicola gutturalis*. / *Sylvia gutturalis*, Vieill. (T) / de la Nouvelle Hollande (?) / par Péron et Lesueur / = *Oreicola melanoleuca* (Vieil.) ♀. ZMO-GalIOis 3: 9079 / *Saxicola gutturalis*, V. (type) / N^{re} Hollande / Exp. Baudin Péron et Lesueur an 11. Catalogue des 1. Hirondelles 2. Gobe-Mouches: 229 a / 9079 *Oreicola gutturalis* (Vieill.) / Type de *Oenanthe gutturalis* Vieill. / Timor / Exp. Baudin, an XI.*

Individual III

New label: NMW 12.359 [NMW 1815.XXXVI.46]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀. **Original:** Label: 4+6 / *Motacilla gutturalis* / *Oenanthe gutturalis* Vieil. / XXXVI.46 / v. Pariser Museum 1815 / 72. Neu Holland. Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.46 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna, we can find on

page 89: 46 / *Motacilla* / *Saxicola gutturalis* / *Nouv. Holl* / 1 / 1. The bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815.

Individual IV

New label: NMS_Z 1819.1.41. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: -. **Original:** The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 74: *Enanthe melanoleuca*, V., *Le traquet noir et Blanc*, Timor. No original label, only a small note in Dufresne's handwriting: not accessed.

**Fig. 5-342 | WHITE-BELLIED BUSHCHAT**

Saxicola g gutturalis,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-595
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-343 | WHITE-BELLIED BUSHCHAT
Saxicola g. gutturalis,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1819.1.41 (© NMS).

Fig. 5-344 | WHITE-BELLIED BUSHCHAT *Saxicola g. gutturalis*,
3 April 2013, MNHN-ZO-2013-1118
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-345 | WHITE-BELLIED BUSHCHAT *Saxicola g. gutturalis*,
23 March 2017, NMW 12.359 (Hans-Martin Berg / © NMW).

Pied Bushchat

Timor (1)

Saxicola caprata pyrrhonotus *

Individuals 3, 1

Enanthe pyrrhonota Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 21: 428 – Australia [Timor, *vide* Deignan & Ripley, 1964, *Birds of the World X*: 113] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 486. Type designation: Pucheran 1855: 347, Jansen 2017e: 486.

Individual I

New label: MNHN A.C. 9127. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Hellmayr (1916: 98-99) could not trace this bird. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Maugé / C^{te} l. Naturaliste / C. Baudin an 11 / 9128 Timor / Pratincola / caprata L.* Label: not present. ZMO-GalOis 3: 9127 / *Pratincola caprata, Gm / Timor? / Voy. aux Terres Austral. an 11.* Catalogue des Merles: 785 / 9127 *Pratincola caprata (L.) / ♂ / Timor / Exp. Baudin / an 11.*

Individual I (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 9128 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 3: 9128 / *Pratincola caprata, Gm / Timor? / Voy. aux Terres Austral. an 11. S. 1977 no 1.* Catalogue des Merles: 784 / 9128 *Pratincola caprata / Timor / Exp. Baudin / an 11. S / 1977 no 1.* Exit from the MNHN collection in 1977 (N° 1) part of 387 specimens that were destroyed.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 74: *Enanthe caprata, Gm., Le traquet del Isle de Luzon, Buff. 235.1., Terres Australes.* The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.



Fig. 5-346 | PIED BUSHCHAT *Saxicola caprata pyrrhonotus*,
21 March 2017, MNHN A.C. 9127 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-347 | RED-CHESTED FLOWERPECKER *Dicaeum m maugéi*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-633 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Red-chested Flowerpecker
Timor (1)

Dicaeum m maugéi *
Individuals 1, 1

Dicaeum Maugei Lesson, 1830, *Traité d'Orn.* 4: 303 – Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 484. Type designation: Hellmayr 1916: 103, Jansen 2017e: 484.

The type description is: '*Dicée de Mauge; Dicaeum maugéi.* Femelle: Bec aurore; plumage gris en dessus, blanc en dessous; joues et gorge roussâtres. Habite Timor. (Maugé).'

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-633 [MNHN A.C. 10423].
Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René

Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♀.
Literature: Lesson 1830: 303.

Original: Underside: Timor / par M. Mauge / *Dicaeum maugéi* / type (Less.) / 10423. Label: *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* / (Shaw) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10423 / *Dicaeum rubrocanum* / ♀ / Timor / Mauge. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): lab 36 / 10423 / *Dicaeum maugéi* (Less.) / Type / Timor / M. Mauge.

Mistletoebird
Australia (1-1)

Dicaeum hirundinaceum
Individuals 1, 1

Motacilla hirundinaceum Shaw, 1792, *Nat. Misc.* 4: 114 – New Holland.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 204, 205) (Hindwood 1970: 28).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-596 [MNHN A.C. 10411].
Locality: Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia,



Fig. 5-348 | MISTLETOEBIRD *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-596 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Australia (24° 52' 0" S, 113° 10' 0" E). Date: between 26 June and 14 July 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: Australie / Exp. Capt. Baudin /

Dicaeum hirundinaceum / (Sh.) / 10411. Label: *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* / (Shaw.) / Exp. Baudin Australie. ZMO-Ga-IOis 4: 10411 / *Dicaeum rubrocanum* / ♀ / Timor / Maugé. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 30 / 10411 /

Dicaeum hirundinaceum (Shaw) / Australie / Exp. Baudin.

Long-billed Spiderhunter

Java (Mau-2)

Arachnothera robusta armata

Individuals 1, 0

Arachnothera armata Müller & Schlegel, 1845, *Verh. Nat. Gesch. Zool. (Aves)*: 68 – Mt. Pangerango, Java.**Individual I (not found)**Specimen MNHN A.C. 10663 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 4: 10663 / *Arachnothera armata* Müller andSchlegel / ♀ / Java / Péron et Lesueur / *Rapporte au laboratoire*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, nor during previous visits.**Variable Sunbird**

Sierra Leone (s-a)

Cinnyris v venustus **

Individuals 1, 1

Certhia venusta Shaw, 1799, *Nat. Misc.*10: pl. 369 – Sierra Leone.*Cinnyris leucogaster* Vieillot, 1819, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 31: 515 – Timor = Sierra Leone (*this dissertation*).*Cinnyris thoracicus* Lesson, 1830, *Traite d'Orn.* 4: 297 – Timor = Sierra Leone (*this dissertation*).The relevant line in the synonym description is: *Cet oiseau de l'île de Timor, où l'a trouve le naturaliste Maugé.*The relevant line in the Lesson synonym description is: *Habite Timor. (Maugé.)***Individual I****New label:** MNHN-ZO-2012-646 [MNHN A.C. 10532]

Locality: Sierra Leone (8° 30' 0" N, 11° 55' 0" W),

donated in Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa (33° 55' 31" S, 18° 25' 26" E). Date: between 3 and 24 January 1804. Legit: unknown collector, donated by W. B. E. Paravicini di Capelli. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Lesson 1828: 56, Lesson 1830: 297, Pucheran 1854: 484 & 487-488, Hellmayr 1916: 108-109.**Original:** Underside: *Par. M. Maugé / Cinnyris venus / Cinny-*

Fig. 5-349 | VARIABLE SUNBIRD *Cinnyris v venustus*,
21 March 2017, MNHN-ZO-2012-646 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

ris leucogaster / Vieill. / Afrique / Cinn. Thoracicus / (Less.) / Type / 10532. Label: *Cinnyris venusta* / *C. leucogaster* (V.) T. / Maugé Afrique. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10532 / *Cinnyris leucogaster*, Vieil. (T) / Timor / Maugé. Catalogue des Meliphages

(Soui-Mangas): Lab. 115 / 10532 / *Cinnyris thoracicus* / *Cinnyris venusta* / *Cinnyris leucogaster* (Type) (Vieil.) type (Less.) / Timor / M. Maugé.

Flame-breasted Sunbird Timor (1)

Cinnyris s solaris Individuals 2, 2

Nectarinia solaris Temminck, 1825, *Nouv. Recueil de Plan. Col. d'Ois. liv. 58: 347* - Amboine = Timor, *fide* Hartert, 1904, *Novit. Zool.* 11: 214.

The type was described from birds collected by Caspar G. C. Reinwardt and deposited in Naturalis.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-530 [MNHN A.C. 10594]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Lesson 1830: 297.

Original: Underside: *Cinnyris / solaris* (Tem.) / Exp. / Baudin / Timor / Maugé / ♂ / an XI / 10594. Label: *Cinnyris solaris* ♂ / (Tem.) / Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10594 / *Cinnyris solaris* / ♂ / Timor / Maugé, an 11. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 242 / 10594 / *Cinnyris solaris* (Tem.) / ♂ / Timor / Maugé an 11 Exp. Baudin.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-531 [MNHN A.C. 10595]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Lesson 1830: 297.

Original: Underside: *Timor / Maugé / le Nat^e / Baudin / an XI / 10595* ♂ / *Cinnyris / solaris / Tem.* Label: *Cinnyris solaris* ♂ / (Tem.) / Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 4: 10595 / *Cinnyris solaris* ♂ / Timor. Maugé, an 12. Catalogue des Meliphages (Soui-Mangas): 241 / 10595 / *Cinnyris solaris* (Tem.) / ♂ / Timor / Maugé an 11 / Exp. Baudin.



Fig. 5-450 | FLAME-BREASTED SUNBIRD *Cinnyris s solaris*, MNHN, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-530 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-351 | FLAME-BREASTED SUNBIRD *Cinnyris s solaris*, MNHN, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-531 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-352 | RED FODY *Foudia madagascariensis* MNHN-ZO-2014-492, MNHN-ZO-2014-494 & MNHN-ZO-2014-513, MAURITIUS FODY *Foudia rubra* MNHN-ZO-2014-493 & MNHN-ZO-2014-495, 20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-353 | RED FODY *Foudia madagascariensis*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Levillain? 79010).

Red Fody
Mauritius (2)

Foudia madagascariensis
Individuals 7, 4

Loxia madagascariensis Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. ed. 12: 300 – Madagascar.

It is an introduced species to Mauritius (Cheke & Hume 2009). Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79020) and by (possibly) Levillain (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 070101) during the first visit. The species was discussed in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 15037 (Cheke 2010: 71).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-492 [MNHN A.C. 6370]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*.

Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Foudia madagascariensis* / *Maugé an 12 (L.) / Ile Maurice*. Label: *Foudia madagascariensis* / ♂ (L.) / *Maugé I. Maurice*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6370 / *Foudia rubra erythrocephala (Gm) / ♂ / Ile de France Le Maurice / Dumont, 1804*.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-494 [MNHN A.C. 6363]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♂.



Fig. 5-354 | RED FODY *Foudia madagascariensis*,
28 February 2017, NMW 34.035
(Alex Bos / © NMW).

Original: Underside: *Foudia madagascariensis* / ♂ (L.) / Ile Maurice Expd. Baudin. Label: *Foudia madagascariensis* / ♂ (L.) / Maugé I. Maurice. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6363 / *Foudia madagascariensis* L. / ♂ / Ile de France Mauritius / Maugé an 12.

Individual III

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-513 [MNHN A.C. 6372]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: immature ♀.

Original: Underside: *Foudia madagascariensis* / Dumont ♀ (L.) / Ile Maurice. Label: *Foudia madagascariensis* / ♀ (L.) / Maugé I. Maurice. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6372 / *Foudia madagascariensis* / ♀ / Ile de France / Maugé, Maugé au Dumont.

Individual IV

New label: NMW 34.035 [NMW 1815.XXXVI.69]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVI.69 n. 70 / *Ploceus madagascariensis* / Gray / Von Pariser Museum in tausch / Madagascar.

The bird is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna on page 89: *Loxia madagascariensis* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 56: *Loxia madagascariensis*, *Le Foudi*, male, *Ile de France*, rare. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in May 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 56: *Loxia madagascariensis*, *Le Foudi*, male en mue, *Ile de France*, rare. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in May 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Individual III (lost)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 6375 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 3: 6375 / *Foudia erythrocephala* (Gm) / Ile de France / Dumont, S. 1879, No 23. Destroyed on 7 December 1879.



Fig. 5-355 | RED FODY *Foudia madagascariensis*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79020).

Mauritius Fody

Mauritius (2)

Foudia rubra
Individuals 2, 2

Emberiza rubra J.F. Gmelin, 1789, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 13 (2): 877 - Mauritius.

Lucking (1997) used both Fody species for his interpretation of the bill's measurements. The bird at one time in the Temminck collection (1803-04: 54 and 1807: 100 N°795) (RMNH.AVES.151545) could be also a Baudin expedition bird.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-493 [MNHN A.C. 6368]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♂.

Original: Underside: *Foudia erythrocephala* (Gm.) / Dumont 1804. Label: *Foudia erythrocephala* / ♂ (Gm.) / Dumont Mau-

rice. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6368 / *Foudia madagascariensis* L. / ♂ / Ile de France Mauritius / Exp. Baudin, Maugé an 12.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-495 [MNHN A.C. 6371]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀.

Original: Underside: *Foudia erythrocephala* / Dumont (Gm.) / 1804 / Ile Maurice. Label: *Foudia erythrocephala* / (Gm.) / Dumont I. Maurice. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6371 / *Foudia erythrocephala* Gm / Ile de France Le Maurice / Dumont, 1804.

Common Waxbill

Mauritius (2)

Estrilda a astrild
Individuals 1, 1

Loxia Astrild Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 10 (1): 173 – Canaries, America, Africa = Cape Town, *vide* Sclater & Mackworth-Praed, 1918, *Ibis* 60: 442.

According to Cheke & Hume 2009: 106, the Waxbill had only been recorded on Mauritius by 1825 with the first confirmed collected bird being dated somewhere in the 1860s.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-496 [MNHN A.C. 6595a]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16



Fig. 5-356 | COMMON WAXBILL *Estrilda a astrild* MNHN-ZO-2014-496,
RED AVADAVAT *Amandava a amandava* MNHN.ZO-2014-498,
20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont.
Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*.
Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: -.

Original: Underside: *Estrilda astrild / Dumont (L.) / 1804 / Ile*

Maurice. Label: *Estrelida astrild / (L.) / M. Dumont I. Maurice*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6595a / *Estrelida astrild (L.) / Ile de France (Maurice) / Dumont, 1804*.

Red Avadavat Mauritius (2)

Fringilla amandava Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed. 10* (1): 180 — eastern India = Calcutta, West Bengal, *vide* Baker, 1921, *Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* 27: 725.

This bird was already present on Mauritius by the 1770s (Cheke & Hume 2009: 106).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2016-519 [MNHN A.C. 6603]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature.

Original: Underside: *Estrelida amadavia / I. Maurice (L.) / 1804 / Dumont*. Label: *Estrelida amadava / (L.) / L. Maurice*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6603 / *Estrelida amadava (L.) / Ile de France (Maurice) / Dumont, 1804*.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-497 [MNHN A.C. 6601]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16

Amandava a amandava Individuals 3, 3

December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♂.

Original: Underside: *Estrilda amandava / Dumont (L.) / Ile Maurice / 1804*. Label: *Estrelida amandava ♂ / (L.) / M. Dumont I. Maurice*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6601 / *Estrelida amadava (L.) / ♂ / Ile de France (Maurice) / Dumont, 1804*.

Individual III

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-498 [MNHN A.C. 6604]. Locality: Port Louis district, Mauritius (20° 9' 51.79" S, 57° 30' 14.77" E). Date: between 16 March 1801 and 16 December 1803. Legit: Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Géographe*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: *Estrilda amandava / (L.) / Dumont Ile Maurice / 1804*. Label: *Estrelida amandava ♂ / (L.) / M. Dumont I. Maurice*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6604 / *Estrelida amadava (L.) / Ile de France (Maurice) / Dumont, 1804*.

Fig. 5-357 | RED AVADAVAT *Amandava a amandava*, 23 February 2015, MNHN-ZO-2014-497 (Phil W Koken / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-358 | RED AVADAVAT *Amandava a amandava*, 20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2016-519 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Black-faced Munia

Timor (1)

Lonchura m molucca *

Individuals 2, 2

Lonchura molucca Linnaeus, 1766, Syst. Nat. ed. 12: 302 – Moluccas = Ambon, fide Blake et al., 1968, Birds of the World XIV: 375.

Loxia variegata Vieillot, 1807, Ois. Chant.: 82 – Moluccas = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, fide Jansen, 2017e, Zoosystematics Evol. 93 (2): 486. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 486.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-502 [MNHN A.C. 6507]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 446.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) (illegible) C^{te} Le Nat^{te} /

expedit. Du Cap^{te} Baudin / an XI Timor mer / Maugé. 2. – Vieillot. / variegata V / Munia (illegible). Label: *Munia variegata* / (V) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6507 / *Munia variegata* (V) / Timor / Maugé.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-503 [MNHN A.C. 6508]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara,



Fig. 5-359 | BLACK-FACED MUNIA *Lonchura m molucca*, MNHN-ZO-2014-502 & MNHN-ZO-2014-503, SCALY-BREASTED MUNIA *Lonchura punctulata particeps*, MNHN-ZO-2014-504 & MNHN-ZO-2014-505, FIVE-COLOURED MUNIA *Lonchura quinticolor*, MNHN-ZO-2014-500 & MNHN-ZO-2014-501, PALE-HEADED MUNIA *Lonchura pallida*, MNHN-ZO-2014-499, TIMOR SPARROW *Lonchura fuscata*, MNHN-ZO-2011-597, TIMOR ZEBRA FINCH *Taeniopygia guttata*, MNHN-ZO-2014-506, MNHN-ZO-2014-507, MNHN-ZO-2014-508 & MNHN-ZO-2014-510, TRICOLORED PARROTFINCH *Erythrura tricolor*, MNHN-ZO-2014-509, 20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult. Literature: Lesson 1831: 446.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie austr. C^{te} Le Nat^{te} / expedit. du Cap^r Baudin / an XI Timor par / Maugé L. variegata*. 2. – Vieillot *Ois Chat N 3 / Loxia variegata / Munia variegata / V*. Label: *Munia variegata / (V) / M. Maugé Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6508 / *Munia variegata (V) / Timor / Maugé*.

Scaly-breasted Munia Timor (1)

Munia punctulata particeps Riley, 1920, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 33: 57 – Rano Lindoe, Celebes.

Loxia atricapilla Vieillot, 1807, *Ois. Chant.*: 84 - Les Grandes-Indes [Lower Bengal, *vide* Robinson & Kloss, 1924, *Jour. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam* 5: 362] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 486-487. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 486-487.

In the description of *Loxia atricapilla*, reference is made to its presence in the MNHN.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-504 [MNHN A.C. 6509]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature. Literature: Lesson 1831: 446.

Original: Underside: MNHN-ZO-2014-504: 1. – (sticker) *Cvt^{te} Le Nat^{te} / Expedit. du Cap^m Baudin / an 11 Timor*. 2. – *Le domino / Vieillot Ou Ch pl 50 / Maugé*. Label: *Munia punctularia / (L.) / M. Maugé Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6509 / *Munia punctularia Gm L. / Timor / Maugé*.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-505 [MNHN A.C. 6510]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé.

Lonchura punctulata particeps * Individuals 4, 2

Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature. Literature: Lesson 1831: 446.

Original: Underside: *Munia / punctularia / Timor / Maugé / an X*. Label: *Munia punctularia / (L.) / M. Maugé Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6510 / *Munia punctularia Gm L. / Timor / Maugé an XI*.

Individual I (lost)

Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.68 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 89: *Loxia punctularia / Inde / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815. Not found on 27-28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 56: *Loxia punctularia, Le Domino, B. Pl. 109, N^{le} Hollande*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in May 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Five-coloured Munia Timor (1)

Loxia quincolor Vieillot, 1807, *Ois. Chant.*: 85 – Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 487. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 487.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79009) has a ♂ and ♀ depicted from Mauritius (sic).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-500 [MNHN A.C. 6506]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé.

Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Aust Cvt^{te} Le Nat^{te} / Loxia quincolor, Vieill. / Expedit. du Cap^{ne} Baudin / an 11 Timor / Maugé*. 2. – *Munia quincolor (V)*. Label: *Munia quincolor ♂ / (V) / M. Maugé Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6506 / *Munia quincolor (V) Gray / ♂ / Timor / Maugé, Cap Baudin an XI*.

Lonchura quincolor * Individuals 4, 3



Fig. 5-360 | FIVE-COLOURED MUNIA *Lonchura quincolor*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79009).



Fig. 5-361 | BEAUTIFUL FIRETAIL *Stagonopleura bella* NMW 52.400,
TIMOR ZEBRA FINCH *Taeniopygia guttata* NMW 52.401,
RED-BROWED FINCH *Neochmia temporalis* NMW 52.424,
TIMOR SPARROW *Lonchura fuscata* NMW 35.570,
FIVE-COLOURED MUNIA *Lonchura quincolor* NMW 35.569,
28 February 2017 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-501 [MNHN A.C. 6505]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: 1. - (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cvt^{te} le Nat^{te} / Loxia quinticolor / Expedit. du C^{te} Baudin / an 11 Timor / Vieill. / Maugé*. 2. - *Munia quinticolor (V)*. Label: *Munia quinticolor ♂ / (V) / M. Maugé Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6505 / *Munia quinticolor, Gray (V.) / ♂ / Timor / Maugé*.

Individual III

New label: NMW 35.569 [NMW 1815.XXXVI.117]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between

22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label: *Amadina quinticolor / 1815 XXXVI - 117 / Von Pariser Mus. In kauf / Molukken / N° 121*. Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.117 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 90: 117 / *Loxia malacca / L. quinticolor / Nov. Holl / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815.

Individual I (lost)

The bird is documented in Temminck (1807: 112 N°994): *Le Senegali Quinticolor de la Nouvelle Hollande*, with reference to Vieillot *Hist. Natur. Des Ois. Chanteurs* p. 15. No specific specimens were located.

Pale-headed Munia Timor (1)

Lonchura pallida Individuals 2, 1

Munia pallida Wallace, 1864, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 3: 495 – Lombok, Flores.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-499 [MNHN A.C. 6496]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: 1. - (sticker) *Asie austr. C^{te} le Nat^{te} / Expedit. Du Cap^{te} Baudin / an 11 femelle / Timor Maugé*. 2. - *Vieillt Ois. Chant. Pl. 56 / Le Major Enl. 109 2 / Munia maja (L)*.

Label: *Munia maja / (L) / M. Maugé Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6496 / *Munia maja (L) Gm / Timor / Maugé, Cap. Baudin an XI*.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 6495 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 3: 6495 / *Munia maja (L) Gm / ♀ / Timor / Maugé*. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Timor Sparrow Timor (1)

Lonchura fuscata * Individuals 5, 4

Loxia fuscata Vieillot, 1807, *Ois. Chant.*: 95 – Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, fide Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 487-488. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 487-488.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2011-597 [MNHN A.C. 6489]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: 1. - (sticker) *Asie austr. C^{te} le Nat^{te} / expedit. du Cap^{te} Baudin / an XI du Moluques / Padda brun*. 2. - (illegible) 95 pl 62 / *Padda fuscata Vieill. / Loxia*. Label: *Padda fuscata*

/ (V) / *M. Maugé Timor*. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6489 / *Padda fuscata, Gray V / ♂ / Moluques / Péron et Lesueur, Cap. Baudin an XII*.

Individual II

New label: MNHN A.C. 6490 [MNHN A.C. 6490]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.



Fig. 5-362 | TIMOR SPARROW *Lonchura fuscata*,
19 December 2016, MNHN A.C. 6490
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-363 | TIMOR SPARROW *Lonchura fuscata*,
21 March 2017, MNHN A.C. 6491
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Original: Underside: 1. - (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cv^{te} Nat^{le} / Expedit. Du Cap^{te}n Baudin. an 11 / le Padde brun ♂*. 2. - *Loxia fuscata Padda (vieill.) pl 45*. Label: *Padda fuscata / ♂ / (V.) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6490 / Padda fuscata / ♂ / Moluques / Péron et Lesueur*.

Individual III

New label: MNHN A.C. 6491. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♀.

Original: Underside: 1. - *Loxia madagascar / Padda 2.* - (sticker) *Asie Aust. Cv^{te} Nat^{le} / Expedit. De Capt Baud / An XI Timor / ♀ Maugé*. Label: not present. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6491 / *Padda fuscata / ♀ / Timor / Maugé*.

Individual IV

New label: NMW 35.570 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.38]. Local-

ity: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Label: *Amadina fuscata Gray / 1815-XXXVII-38 (153) / Dufresne gekft*. Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVII.38 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna, we can find on page 92: 38 / *Loxia fuscata / Nouv. Holl. / 1 / 1*. This bird was part of a shipment of 50 birds that arrived in NMW in 1815 and was purchased from Louis Dufresne.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 56: *Loxia fuscata, La Padda Brun, Vieillot, N^{le} Holl^{de}, rare*. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 'destroyed in May 1892' confirms that the specimen is no longer present.



Fig. 5-364 | JAVA SPARROW *Lonchura oryzivora*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Levillain? 79011).

Java Sparrow
Java (Mau-1)

Lonchura oryzivora
Individuals 1, 0

Loxia oryzivora Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. ed.* 10 (1): 173 – Asia, Ethiopia = Java, *fide* Blake et al., 1968, *Birds of the World* XIV: 388.

Illustrated by (possibly) Levillain (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 070010L). The specimen was discussed in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 15037 (Cheke 2010: 71).

Beautiful Firetail**Australia (9)***Stagonopleura bella***Individuals 5, 4**

Loxia bella Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xlvii - Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Blake *et al.*, 1968, *Birds of the World* XIV: 354.

Loxia bas-our-erythra Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79083, 79084, 79096 - Tasmania.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 163) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 21) (Hindwood 1970: 27). Also, the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 164) from which they were cop-

ied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 21) (Hindwood 1970: 27) and eventually into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 4, N° 525).

This species was collected by Robert Brown at Port



Fig. 5-365 | BEAUTIFUL FIRETAIL *Stagonopleura bella*
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79011).



Fig. 5-366 | BEAUTIFUL FIRETAIL *Stagonopleura bella*,
21 March 2017, MNHN-ZO-2014-517
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).



Fig. 5-367 | BEAUTIFUL FIRETAIL
Stagonopleura bella,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2016-520
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).

Fig. 5-368 | BEAUTIFUL FIRETAIL *Stagonopleura bella*,
1 March 2017, NMS_Z 1921.1.21 (© NMS).



Jackson in September 1803 (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 257).

It was named *Loxia bas-our-erythra* by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79083, 79084, 79096) and collected on Maria Island, the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. However, in Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002) they are only noted from Kangaroo Island (N° 413 and 579). Péron mentions the species as having been observed on Maria Island (Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24, Duyker 2006: 121). It is also mentioned by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) as having been collected on Ile Maria (N° 22). Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79011).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2016-520 [MNHN A.C. 6559]. Locality: vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18 and 27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult. Literature: Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24, 43.

Original: Underside: *Zonaeginthus bellus* / (Lath.) / an 12 / Dufresne / Australie. Label: *Zonaeginthus bellus* / (Lath.) / Australie. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6559 / *Zonaeginthus* / bellus (Lat.) / Ile Maria / Péron et Lesueur.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-517 [MNHN A.C. 6564]. Locality: vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18 and 27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24, 43.

Original: Underside: *Zonaeginthus bellus* / (Lath.) / an 11 / M. Péron / et Lesueur / Australie il Maria. Label: *Zonaeginthus bel-*

lus / (Lath.) / M. Péron I. Maria. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6564 / *Zonaeginthus bellus* (Lath.) / Ile Marie / Exp. Baudin Lesueur an XI.

Individual III

New label: NMS_Z 1921.1.21. Locality: vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18 and 27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24, 43.

Original: The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 58: *Loxia bella*, *Le Weebong*, V, N^{lle} Hollande, rare.

Individual IV

New label: NMW 52.400 [NMW 1815.XXXVI.67]. Locality: vicinity of Great Oyster Bay, Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (42° 38' 0" S, 148° 5' 0" E). Date: between 18 and 27 February 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult. Literature: Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24, 43.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVI 67 N. 68 / *Estrelida bella* Gould fem? / Von Pariser Museum in Kauff. Ins. Maria (also a few annotations from a later date with pencil with the correct Latin name and number 56). It is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna on page 89: 67 / *L. bella* / Ile Maria / f. / 1 / 1. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) in 1815 with the MNHN.

Individual I (not found)

Specimen MNHN A.C. 6559 is documented in: ZMO-GalOis 3: 6559 / *Sprothasea* *Zonaeginthus bellus* (Lath.) / Ile Marie / Péron et Lesueur. This specimen was not found on 21 March 2017, or during previous visits.

Red-browed Finch

Australia (11)

Neochmia t temporalis *

Individuals 1, 1

Fringilla temporalis Latham, 1801, *Suppl. Ind. Orn.*: xlviii – Nova Hollandia = Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Blake *et al.*, 1968, *Birds of the World* XIV: 301.

Fringilla quinticolor Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 12: 183 – Nouvelle Hollande [New South Wales, *vide* Mathews, 1913b, *List Birds Australia*: 301] = near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales (*this dissertation*).

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 168, 169) (Hindwood 1970: 28) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N° 166) (Hindwood 1970: 28) from which they were copied into a set by John Latham (NHMUK identified as: 888 watercolors and some watercolors, 88 Lat.: album 4, N° 571). See also the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling')

(NHMUK, N° 167) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 2, N° 37) (Hindwood 1970: 28).

Older known specimens are those collected by Caley in the Sydney region (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 258-259): one from Botany Bay in the Lever Museum (pur-

chased for the NMW, 1806.III.48, not found) and one older NMW specimen (NMW 52.420).

In *Oiseaux chanteurs* (1807: 38) there is reference made that it was present in MNHN.

Individual I

New label: NMW 52.524 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.239]. Locality: near Port Jackson (Sydney Cove), New South Wales, Australia (33° 51' 30" S, 151° 14' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: Charles-Alexan-

dre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 239 N. 51 / *Amadina temporalis* Gray / Von Lalande gekft / New Holland 17. Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVII.239 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna, we can find on page 96: 239 / *Grosbec a sourcils rouges* / Nouv. Holl. / Fr. *temporalis* / 1 / 1. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds that arrived in 1815, purchased from Lalande.

Timor Zebra Finch

Timor (1)

Fringilla guttata Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd. 12*: 233 – Moluccas [Timor, *vide* Blake *et al.*, 1968, *Birds of the World* XIV: 358] = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 488-489. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 488-489.

This species was collected by Labillardière in Australia and donated to the MNHN in 1816 (MNHN A.C. 6545, not found by author).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-506 [MNHN A.C. 6548]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂. Literature: Lesson 1831: 446.

Original: Underside: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / *Maugé* / M. Maugé / an 11 Timor / Exp. Du C^{ne} Baudin. Label: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6548 / *Sporothlastes castanotis* / *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / ♀ / Timor / Maugé an 11.

Individual II

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-507 [MNHN A.C. 6549]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: immature ♂. Literature: Lesson 1831: 446.

Original: Underside: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / *Maugé* / Timor / an 11 / Exp. du Cap^{ne} / Baudin. Label: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6549 / *Sporothlastes castanotis* / *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / ♀ / Timor / Maugé an 11.

Individual III

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-508 [MNHN A.C. 6550]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé.

Taeniopygia guttata *

Individuals 7, 5

Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀. Literature: Lesson 1831: 446.

Original: Underside: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / *Exped. Du Maugé* / C^{ne} Baudin Timor / an 11. Label: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6550 / *Sporothlastes castanotis* / *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / Timor / Maugé an 11.

Individual IV

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-510 [MNHN A.C. 6551]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: ♀. Literature: Lesson 1831: 446.

Original: Underside: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / *Maugé* / Timor / an 11 / Exp. C^{ne} / Baudin. Label: *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6551 / *Sporothlastes castanotis* / *Taeniopygia insularis* (Wall.) / Timor / Maugé an 11.

Individual V

New label: NMW 52.401 [NMW 1815.XXXVII.240a]. Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: ♀.

Original: Label: 1815 XXXVII 24 / *Amadina castanotis* Gould *fem.* / Von Lalande gekft / Molukken / 305. Specimen 1815. XXXVII.240a is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna, we can find on page 96: 240a / *Grosbec a joues brunes* / Nouv. Holl. / Fr. *guttata* / F / 1 / 1. This bird was part of a shipment of 78 birds that arrived in 1815, purchased from Lalande.

Individual I (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 61: *Fringilla guttata*, *Le bengali moucheté*, male, V. Dict. D.h. n. t. 12, p 233. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Individual II (lost)

The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 61: *Fringilla guttata*, *Le bengali moucheté*, femelle, V. Dict. D.h. n. t. 12, p 233. Not found in 2016-2017 (Bob McGowan in litt.).

Tricolored Parrotfinch

Timor (1)

Erythrura tricolor *

Individuals 1, 1

Fringilla tricolor Vieillot, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 12: 233 – Timor = near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor, *vide* Jansen, 2017e, *Zoosystematics Evol.* 93 (2): 489. Type designation: Jansen 2017e: 489.

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2014-509 [MNHN A.C. 6584] Locality: near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10° 11' 0" S, 123° 35' 0" E). Date: between 22 August and 13 November 1801. Legit: René Maugé. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. The specimen from the Baudin expedition represents one of two specimens contained in the collection up

until the early 1900's. The other, a bird acquired from C.J. Temminck in 1841 (MNHN A.C. 6585), arrived later than the species was described by Vieillot. Taxidermy: mount. Age / sex: adult ♂.

Original: Underside: *Erythrura tricolor* / Mr Maugé ♂ (V) / Timor / *aeq.* Temminck. Label: *Erythrura tricolor* / V. / M. Maugé Timor. ZMO-GalOis 3: 6584 / *Erythrura tricolor* (V) / ♂ / Timor / M. Maugé.

Australasian Pipit

Australia (c. 8)

Anthus novaeseelandiae australis *

Individuals 1, 1

Anthus australis Vieillot, 1818, *Nouv. Dict. Nat. éd.* 16: 501 – Terres Australes [Sydney, New South Wales, *vide* Mayr & Greenway, 1960, *Birds of the World IX*: 149] = Lady Julia Percy Island, Victoria (*this dissertation*).

Muscicapa bittatorufa Péron, 1803, *Collection Lesueur*, MHNH 79092 – Southeastern Australia.

The first illustrations of the species are those from the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°193) from which they were copied into the Derby set ('Lambert') (Mitchell Library collection at the State Library of New South Wales, Album 1, N°44) (Hindwood 1970: 28) and the First Fleet artwork collection ('Watling') (NHMUK, N°192) (Hindwood 1970: 28). It was collected by George Caley in the Sydney region (BMNH 1863.7.7.31) and by Robert Brown on the Australian South coast (BMNH 1863.7.7.30) (Vigors & Horsfield 1827: 229).

Documented in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79077 as *Alauda alouette* and collected on 1 April 1802. It is also mentioned by Péron in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 1003 as having been collected at *Cote S.O. de la N.Holl.* (N°13). Also, observed or collected at Geographe Bay (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058).

Individual I

New label: MNHN-ZO-2012-720 [MNHN A.C. 8161]. Local-

ity: Lady Julia Percy Island, Victoria, Australia (38°25'30"S, 142°0'0"E). Date: 1 April 1802. Legit: Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Remark: arrived in France with the ship *Le Naturaliste*. Baudin named the island 'Ile aux Alouettes' after a 'lark' that flew aboard and was collected. The Australian Pipit is more like a Skylark than the two collected Rufous and Brown Songlarks and it is therefore most likely the Australian Pipit that was indicated as 'Skylark'. Taxidermy: skin (ex-mount). Age / sex: adult.

Original: Underside: 1. – (sticker) *Asie Austr C^{me} le Nat^{ie}* / *Anthus australis*, Vieillot / *Expedit. du Capⁱ Baudin / an XI* (type) / *Par Mr. Lesueur. 2. – Ex Lalauda / minor. 3. (illegible). (illegible) australe / (illegible) australis: Vieill: Dict / (illegible) Australe: M. Lesueur. Label: Farlouse australe / Anthus australis, Vieill. Dict. / de l'Asie Australe: M. Lesueur. ZMO-GalOis 3: 8161 / *Agrodroma Anthus australis* V. / *Asie Australe / Lesueur an 11, Exp. Baudin.**



Fig. 5-369 | CAPE CANARY *Serinus c canicollis*
 (© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79012).

Cape Canary
 South Africa (s-a)

Serinus c canicollis
 Individuals 1, 0

Crithagra canicollis Swainson, 1838, *Anim. Menag.*: 317 — Africa = Cape of Good Hope, *vide* Vincent, 1952, *Check List Birds South Africa*: 115.

Illustrated by C.-A. Lesueur (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21037, 79012, Cheke 2010: 75).

Unknown songbird
 Australia

Individuals 1, 0

Individual I (lost)
 MNHN A.C. 9200 represents a unknown species from N^{le} Hollande, Exp. du Cap^{te} Baudin.

Appendix 2

Catalogue of birds in NMW that could have a Baudin expedition (1800-1804) origin

In this Appendix, the specimens are described and depicted that have a possible Baudin origin. The Baudin origin is possible due to the presence of a Baudin Timor Figbird (NMW 52.648) that can be retraced in the first inventory made of the NMW in 1806. Bauernfeind (2004) shows that specimens from the Lever Museum auction were mingled. Specimens from the Lever auction could also have a Baudin origin. In the table the specimens that entered in 1806 and 1809 the NMW are displayed. Number 16 and 17 may be the same owl, and the same applies for 64 and 73.

Table 5-001 | This table shows specimens that have a possible Baudin origin in NMW that arrived before 1815.

	Species	New No.	Old No.
1	Emu <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	NMW 48.097	1806.II.53
2	Pacific Black Duck <i>Anas superciliosa</i>	-	1806.II.50
3	Australian Owlet Nightjar <i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	NMW 50.472	1806.III.61
4	Tawny Frogmouth <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	NMW 50.453	-
5	Channel-billed Cuckoo <i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	NMW 50.453	1806.III.31
6	Brush Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	NMW 50.981	1806.II.20
7	Fan-tailed Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis flabeliformis</i>	NMW 50.890	1806.III.109
8	Pallid Cuckoo <i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	NMW 50.876	1806.III.10
9	Pallid Cuckoo <i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	NMW 50.880	1806.III.111
10	Tasman Native Hen <i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>	NMW 48.681	1806.III.102
11	White-faced Heron <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	-	1806.II.44
12	Little Pied Cormorant <i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	NMW 49.551	1806.II.36
13	Little Black Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	NMW 13.504	1806.II.33
14	Red-necked Avocet <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	-	1806.II.24
15	Sooty Tern <i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	NMW 48.937	1806.III.114
16	Australian Masked Owl <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	NMW 49.754	-
17	Owl <i>ssp.</i>	-	1806.I.85c
18	Gray Goshawk <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	NMW 49.602	1806.II.45
19	Collared Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	NMW 49.638	1801.I.67d
20	Brahimy Kite <i>Haliastur indus</i>	-	1806.I.77
21	Rainbow Bee-eater <i>Merops ornatus</i>	NMW 50.826	1806.III.113
22	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	NMW 50.022	1806.III.180
23	Glossy Black Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	NMW 50.025	1806.III.75
24	Glossy Black Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	NMW 50.027	1806.III.75a
25	Glossy Black Cockatoo <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	-	1806.I.406
26	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo <i>Cacatua galerita</i>	NMW 50.041	1806.I.404
27	Green Rosella <i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	NMW 50.288	1806.III.115
28	Eastern Rosella <i>Platycercus eximius</i>	NMW 50.309	1806.I.96 (appendix)
29	Swift Parrot <i>Lathamus discolor</i>	NMW 50.392	1806.III.87
30	Turquoise Parrot <i>Neophema pulchella</i>	NMW 50.707	1806.I.397
31	Musk Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	NMW 49.927	1806.I.394
32	Musk Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	NMW 49.947	1806.III.178
33	Little Lorikeet <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	NMW 49.969	1806.III.821
34	Parrot <i>ssp.</i>	-	1806.I.390
35	Parrot <i>ssp.</i>	-	1806.I.398
36	Parrot <i>ssp.</i>	-	1806.I.409
37	Parrot <i>ssp.</i>	-	1806.I.409a
38	Superb Lyrebird <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	-	1806.I.624

	Species	New No.	Old No.
39	Superb Lyrebird <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	-	1806.I.624a
40	Superb Lyrebird <i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	NMW 51.018	1806.III.161
41	Satin Bowerbird <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	NMW 36.088	1806.III.119
42	Brown Treecreeper <i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	NMW 51.904	1806.1.113 (appendix)
43	Varied Sitella <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	-	1806.II.35
44	Variegated Fairywren <i>Malurus lamberti</i>	NMW 43.672	1806.III.85
45	Superb Fairy-wren <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	NMW 51.556	1806.II.16
46	Fairy-wren ssp. <i>Malurus ssp.</i>	-	1806.I.124
47	Fairy-wren ssp. <i>Malurus ssp.</i>	-	1806.I.125
48	New-Holland Honeyeater <i>Phylidonyris canescens</i>	-	1806.II.37
49	Blue-faced Honeyeater <i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	NMW 52.317	1806.1.394
50	White-naped Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus lunulatus</i>	NMW 52.016	1809.XVII.71
51	White-naped Honeyeater <i>Melithreptus lunulatus</i>	NMW 52.032	1806.II.240
52	Yellow-throated Honeyeater <i>Nesoptilotis flavicollis</i>	NMW 52.170	1806.III.120
53	Noisy Friarbird <i>Philemon corniculatus monachus</i>	NMW 52.345	1806.II.30
54	Eastern Spinebill <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	NMW 52.075	1806.III.77
55	Scarlet Myzomela <i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	NMW 52.059	1806.III.117
56	Red Wattlebird <i>Anthochoera carunculata</i>	-	1806.II.38
57	Yellow Wattlebird <i>Anthochoera paradoxa</i>	NMW 35.335	1806.III.79
58	Bell Miner <i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	NMW 43.833	1806.II.129
59	Honeyeater ssp.	-	1806.I.538
60	Honeyeater ssp.	-	1806.I.540
61	Olive-backed Oriole <i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	-	1806.II.43
62	Spotted Quail-thrush <i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>	NMW 51.420	1806.III.112a
63	Spotted Quail-thrush <i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>	NMW 51.419	1806.III.112
64	Eastern Shrike-tit <i>Falcunculus frontalis</i>	NMW 51.789	-
65	Grey Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	NMW 51.683	1806.II.116
66	Grey Shrike-thrush <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	NMW 51.684	1806.III.116
67	Pied Currawong <i>Strepera graculina</i>	NMW 51.769	1806.I.590
68	Grey Butcherbird <i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	NMW 51.753	-
69	Dusky Woodswallow <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	NMW 51.644	1806.I.152
70	Dusky Woodswallow <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	NMW 51.645	-
71	Willie Wagtail <i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	NMW 51.231	1806.II.13
72	White-winged Chough <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	NMW 52.707	1806.I.595a
73	Thrush ssp.	-	1806.1.156
74	Red Fody <i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	NMW 34.034	1806.I.235
75	Red-browed Finch <i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	NMW 52.420	1806.II.15
76	Diamond Firetail <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	NMW 52.390	1806.III.76



Fig. 5-370 | EMU *Dromaius novaehollandiae*, 28 February 2017, NMW 48.097 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-371 | AUSTRALIAN OWLET NIGHTJAR *Aegotheles cristatus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.472 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-372 | TAWNY FROGMOUTH *Podargus strigoides*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.453 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-373 | CHANNEL-BILLED CUCKOO *Scythrops novaehollandiae*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.453 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-374 | BRUSH CUCKOO *Cacomantis variolosus*, NMW 50.981,
FAN-TAILED CUCKOO *Cacomantis flabelliformis*, NMW 50.890,
PALLID CUCKOO *Heteroscenes pallidus*, NMW 50.876 & NMW 50.880
(Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-375 | TASMAN NATIVE HEN *Tribonyx mortierii*,
28 February 2017, NMW 48.681 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-376 | LITTLE PIED CORMORANT *Microcarbo melanoleucos*,
28 February 2017, NMW 49.551 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-377 | LITTLE BLACK CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*,
28 February 2017, NMW 13.504 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-378 | SOOTY TERN *Onychoprion fuscatus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 48.937 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-379 | AUSTRALIAN MASKED OWL *Tyto novaehollandiae*,
28 February 2017, NMW 49.754 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-380 | GRAY GOSHAWK *Accipiter novaehollandiae*,
28 February 2017, NMW 49.602 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-381 | COLLARED SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter cirrocephalus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 49.638 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-382 | RAINBOW BEE-EATER *Merops ornatus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.826 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-383 | RED-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus banksii*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.022 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-384 | GLOSSY BLACK COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus lathami*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.025 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-385 | GLOSSY BLACK COCKATOO *Calyptorhynchus lathami*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.027 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-386 | SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO *Cacatua galerita*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.041 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Fig. 5-387 | GREEN ROSELLA *Platycercus caledonicus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.288 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-388 | EASTERN ROSELLA *Platycercus eximius*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.309 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-389 | SWIFT PARROT *Lathamus discolor*,
28 February 2017, NMW 50.392 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-390 | TURQUOISE PARROT
Neophema pulchella,
 9 May 2017, NMW 50.707
 (Alice Schumacher / © NMW).



Fig. 5-391 | MUSK LORIKEET *Glossopsitta concinna*,
 28 February 2017, NMW 49.927 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-392 | MUSK LORIKEET
Glossopsitta concinna,
 28 February 2017, NMW 49.947
 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-393 | LITTLE LORIKEET *Glossopsitta pusilla*,
 28 February 2017, NMW 49.969 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-394 | SUPERB LYREBIRD
Menura novaehollandiae,
28 February 2017, NMW 51.018
(Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-395 | SATIN BOWERBIRD *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 36.088 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-396 | BROWN TREECREEPER *Climacteris picumnus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 51.904 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-397 | VARIEGATED FAIRYWREN *Malurus lamberti*,
28 February 2017, NMW 43.672 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-398 | SUPERB FAIRY-WREN *Malurus cyaneus*,
9 May 2017, NMW 51.556 (Alice Schumacher / © NMW).



Fig. 5-399 | BLUE-FACED HONEYEATER *Entomyzon cyanotis*, NMW 52.317,
 NOISY FRIARBIRD *Philemon corniculatus*, NMW 52.345,
 BELL MINER *Manorina melanophrys*, NMW 43.833,
 WHITE-NAPED HONEYEATER *Melithreptus lunulatus*, NMW 52.032,
 EASTERN SPINEBILL *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*, NMW 52.075,
 28 February 2017 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-400 | WHITE-NAPED HONEYEATER *Melithreptus lunulatus*,
9 May 2017, NMW 52.016 (Alice Schumacher / © NMW).



Fig. 5-401 | YELLOW-THROATED HONEYEATER *Nesoptilotis flavicollis*,
28 February 2017, NMW 52.170 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-402 | SCARLET MYZOMELA *Myzomela sanguinolenta*,
28 February 2017, NMW 52.059 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-403 | YELLOW WATTLEBIRD *Anthochoera paradoxa*,
28 February 2017, NMW 35.335 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-404 | SPOTTED QUAIL-THRUSH *Cinlosoma punctatum*,
NMW 51.420 & NMW 51.419, 28 February 2017 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-405 | GREY SHRIKE-TRUSH *Colluricincla harmonica*, NMW 51.683 & NMW 51.684,
 EASTERN SHRIKE-TIT *Falcunculus frontalis*, NMW 51.789,
 28 February 2017, (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-406 | PIED CURRAWONG *Strepera graculina*,
9 May 2017, NMW 51.769 (Alice Schumacher / © NMW).



Fig. 5-407 | GREY BUTCHERBIRD *Cracticus torquatus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 51.753 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-408 | DUSKY WOODSWALLOW
Artamus cyanopterus,
 28 February 2017, NMW 51.644
 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-409 | DUSKY WOODSWALLOW *Artamus cyanopterus*,
 28 February 2017, NMW 51.645 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-410 | WILLIE WAGTAIL *Rhipidura leucophrys*,
28 February 2017, NMW 51.231 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-411 | WHITE-WINGED CHOUGH *Corcorax melanorhamphos*,
28 February 2017, NMW 52.707 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-412 | RED FODY *Foudia madagascariensis*,
28 February 2017, NMW 34.034 (Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-413 | RED-BROWED FINCH
Neochmia temporalis,
28 February 2017, NMW 52.420
(Alex Bos / © NMW).



Fig. 5-414 | DIAMOND FIRETAIL *Stagonopleura guttata*,
28 February 2017, NMW 52.390 (Alex Bos / © NMW).

Appendix 3

Bibliography of prime collectors,
occasional collectors and donors of birds

Little attention has been paid to the difficulties of collection and preservation of specimens under the conditions of the expeditions at that time, the difficulty of the non-scientific crew members with understanding the rigours and requirements of collecting and specifically, how many people were involved in bird-collecting on just one single expedition. These issues and considerations are discussed below.

No less than 32 crew members and donors were involved in the expedition's bird collecting, as well as other natural history items. This sets the Baudin expedition apart from other successful expeditions such as those captained by James Cook, which had very few collectors on board. There were only up to three collectors for the first Cook expedition (1768-1771), up to six collectors for the second Cook expedition (1772-1775) and the same (Whitehead 1978) for the third Cook expedition (1776-1779). Other expeditions had a much lower number of collectors, usually only one.

It proved to be of great value that the MNHN selected Jean-Batiste-Désiré Dumont, René Maugé, Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, Stanislaus Levillain and François Péron as crew members. René Maugé was the main bird collector, although he also collected other natural history items too, and sailed aboard *Le Géographe*. On *Le Naturaliste*, Stanislaus Levillain had instructions to collect birds; no known bird-collector was aboard the *Le Casuarina*. Birds were only a small part of the 100,000 natural history items that allegedly returned to France with the two ships.

Birds were not only collected for science, but also for food. Examples of these were Black Swans (Duyker 2006: 114), ducks, albatrosses, petrels, Little Penguins, shearwaters and emus.

Explanation of the abbreviations:

OC = occasional collector / minor influence

PC = prime collector

D = donor (not crew members)

Barbe, Jean-Louis

(Dunkerque, France; x) (OC), was assistant paymaster on *Le Géographe* (Baudin 1974: 539) and responsible for the natural history library on *Le Naturaliste* (Milius 2013: 234). On 24 April 1803, Barbe and Antoine Guichenot (1783-1867), a young gardener, were sent ashore to bring back whatever the land produced in the way of plants and to kill birds (Baudin 1974: 539). It is unknown what their findings were. It is possible, however, that Barbe collected birds on a number of similar occasions.

Le Bas de Sainte-Croix, Alexandre

(15-09-1759, Paris, France; 12-12-1828, Paris, France) (OC), was second-in-command aboard *Le Géographe* with the rank of commander. He was wounded in a duel with Ronsard during the first stop on Timor. He subsequently became very ill and left the expedition on 2 November 1801. He stayed on Timor for eight months and then got a passage with a Chinese vessel to Surabaya (= East Java). From there he moved from trading post to trading post and finally ended up in Batavia (= Jakarta). He possibly collected birds when travelling from East Java to Jakarta, or he may have purchased them on the way. Indications in the available information on the specimens' pedestal also indicate that most birds collected in Java arrived with *Le Naturaliste* (an XI) and complete the picture. Here are examples of some of the birds which were collected: Cerulean Kingfisher, Lineated Barbet, Javan Myna and Long-billed Spiderhunter. The entire collection made by Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux was purchased by Le Bas de Sainte-Croix on Mauritius. In Batavia, he got to know some French officers and he arrived on Mauritius two months prior to *Le Naturaliste*, which docked there in January/February 1803 (Bougainville diary, Archives Nationales 155/AP6). Le Bas de Sainte-Croix sailed back to France with *Le Naturaliste*, where he became a captain in the French navy and later admiral of Cherbourg harbour.

Bass, George

(20-01-1771, Aswarby, Lincolnshire, UK; c. 1803) (D), was an explorer in Australia with Matthew Flinders (1774-1814) and together they discovered that Tasmania was in fact an island (Bowden 1952, Estensen 2005). He collected birds and sold or donated some of these to the Baudin expedition. They were collected in 1801-1802 while Bass was travelling through the

various countries in the Pacific Region; for more information see chapter 3.7. Many ethnographical collections were also bequeathed to the Baudin expedition (Duyker 2006: 212). The exact number of bird specimens donated to the Baudin expedition was not recorded, but small numbers were donated in addition to the Pacific Triller, Tui and Tongan and Samoan Fruit-dove. Also, four other Pacific bird specimens brought back by the Baudin expedition were mounted in the week of 8-15 August 1804 (AJ/15/592), including a parakeet from Tahiti (27 March 1805, Archives Nationales AJ/15/593). For more biographical information see chapter 3.7.

Baudin, Nicolas-Thomas

(17-02-1754, Île de Ré, France; 16-09-1803, Port Louis, Mauritius) (OC), was commander of the Baudin expedition. He was raised in a family of merchants and seamen. He joined the navy in 1775 and after serving in India and the Caribbean, he was given the command of the frigate *Apollon*. When the command of this ship was withdrawn, to be given to an officer of noble birth, Baudin resigned from the navy. He then worked on merchant vessels and, when visiting the Cape of Good Hope in February 1787, he met Franz Boos (1753-1832), head gardener to the Austrian Emperor Joseph II (Berlozerskaya 2009). Together they sailed with the *Pepita*, whose former name was *Le Josephine*, to Mauritius and subsequently to Trieste. Boos trained Baudin in natural history and preserving and transporting plant and animal specimens. He made subsequent journeys with *Le Placeres* (1788-1791) and *Le Jardinière* (1792-1794). The collections made on Trinidad during the *Le Jardinière* journey, then under Spanish control, were seized by the Spanish and left behind. With the help of his contacts with the Minister of the Navy, Laurent Truguet (1752-1839) and a proposal to Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836), the director of the MNHN, Baudin was able to organise the retrieval of his collections which he subsequently wanted to donate to the MNHN. This was approved, and on 30 September 1796, Baudin set sail for the Caribbean with *Le Belle Angelique* to return after some setbacks on 7 June 1798. However, it was with a different natural history collection than he had intended when he set out, as not the collections left behind were taken back and not the locations could be visited as part of the original plan (chapter 3.1., Fornasiero *et al.* 2016). On his return, he worked on an ambitious plan to do a circumnavigation, exploring South America, various Pacific Islands, Australia and East and West Africa. His supporters were enthusiastic and the *Institut Nationales des Sciences et des Arts* appointed a commission to develop a detailed proposal. On 25 March 1800, a revised plan was presented to Napoléon I. During the expedition itself, Baudin sometimes even took an active role in collecting birds (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 57), on most occasions with his close friend Maugé. A fair portion of the 130 (sic) bird species collected in Geographe Bay were apparently shot by Baudin. Specific birds mentioned in his journals and letters are 'quails' and in his letters to Jussieu, when in Southern Tasmania, he mentions the existence of large 'eagles' (Wedge-tailed Eagle *Aquila audax*) (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2082). Baudin also collected during a part of the second leg of the journey (Archives Nationales AJ/15/592). When Baudin and Flinders met, the first thing Baudin did was to show Flinders a bird drawing, most likely done by Lesueur, to break the ice (Bougainville diary, Archives Nationales 155/AP6); Flinders only revealed his name the next day. When sailing in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Baudin's health deteriorated and he abandon the survey and returned to Timor on 29 April 1803. He tried to complete the survey in the Gulf of Carpentaria after the second stay in Timor, but, a little east of Darwin on 7 July 1803, he again abandoned the expedition and sailed back to Mauritius. Baudin did not get sufficient care or attention to regain his health on Mauritius and he died of tuberculosis in Port Louis on 16 September 1803 and did not finish the voyage.

Bory de Saint-Vincent, Jean-Baptiste-Geneviève-Marcellin

(06-07-1778, Agen, France; 22-12-1846, Paris, France) (OC), was a zoologist assigned to *Le Naturaliste*. He left the expedition on Mauritius in 1801. Various bird sightings for the part of



Fig. 5-415 | Portrait Bass



Fig. 5-416 | Portrait Baudin, engraving Westermayer after Joseph Jauffret 1801



Fig. 5-417 | Portrait
Bory de Saint-Vincent



Fig. 5-418 | Portrait
Bougainville

the journey he was on board were published in his book (Bory Saint-Vincent 1804, 1805). Birds were mentioned from Tenerife (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 34) and Mauritius (p. 75) and there are records of Brown/Black Noddy. On 2 December 1800 (p. 41), Red-billed/White-tailed tropicbirds. and Ascension Frigatebird *Fregata aquila* on 24 December 1800 (p. 47-48). Albatrosses were also seen between 10-15 January 1801 (p. 49) and on 20 January 1801 Maugé killed an albatross; the captain of *Le Naturaliste* decided not to stop so the bird was not collected (p. 50). Albatrosses were also observed on 22 January 1801 (p. 51). After leaving the Baudin expedition he spent two years exploring Réunion and other islands in the Indian Ocean and on his return to France, he published his book and joined the army. He participated in the battles of Ulm and Austerlitz. He returned to Paris in 1820, after several years in exile following the Napoleonic Wars. In 1829, he headed a scientific expedition to Greece and another one to Algeria in 1839. Bory de Saint-Vincent published several books and was also an editor.

de Bougainville, Hyacinthe-Hypolite-Yves-Philippe-Potentin

(26-12-1781, Brest, France; 18-10-1846, Paris, France) (OC), was an aspirant 2nd class on *Le Géographe* and was the son of captain Louis-Antoine de Bougainville (1729-1811). In 1798, he studied at the École Polytechnique and joined the navy a year later. He was promoted to midshipman 1st class by Baudin and transferred to *Le Naturaliste* in Port Jackson (Archives Nationales 155/AP6). In his journal he mentioned birds such as the Brown Noddy on 3 November 1800, Red-billed/White-tailed tropicbirds. on 14 November 1800, one albatross shot on 14 January 1801 and three more on 16 February 1801. Cape Petrel were taken from fishing lines on 17 May 1801. On 27 January 1802, he mentioned that Freycinet shot eight Black Swans. He made a note of the live animals that were transported on *Le Naturaliste* when it departed from Sydney: two Black Swans, several Cassowaries (= Emu's) including a large one, a 'Waterhouse Goose' (Cape Barren Goose), some turtledoves from Sandwich Island and finally a great quantity of New Holland budgerigars. On 20, and between 27-30 January 1803, some tropicbirds were seen and on the 27 January also a frigatebird. On 28 January some 'gulls' were noted and on 20 March 1803 more frigate birds and tropicbirds. were sighted; tropicbirds were also seen on the 25 March and 28 April 1803. Back in France he joined the war against England. He worked on several ships and became captain and then commander in 1812. In 1814, he was taken prisoner by the English, but released soon afterwards. On 22 August 1821, he commanded *La Thetis* to the

Antilles, followed by a circumnavigation of the globe between 1824-26 with same ship (de Bougainville 1837). In November 1828, he was appointed to the royal court of Charles X (1757-1824) and he became rear admiral in May 1838.

de Brèvedent, Léon-François

(30-11-1777, Genneville, France; 06-02-1806, Saint-Dominique) (OC), was a leading seaman on board *Le Naturaliste*. The following birds are mentioned in his journal (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/56): albatrosses, petrels and terns between 23-24 January 1801, teal, Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, parakeets and small birds were sighted in Geographe Bay in May-June 1801, small birds, raptors, five birds were collected (possibly Sooty Oystercatchers) in Shark Bay, waterfowl, small turtle-doves, parrots, teal, ducks (one was killed) and seabirds in King George Sound. In 1803, he collected several birds on Timor and he also observed various birds from *Le Casuarina* on 6-7 June 1803, although none were collected. He died at sea off the coast of Saint-Domingue (Haiti) in naval combat with an English vessel.

Breton, François-Désiré

(01-05-1781, Sainte-Rose, Guadeloupe; 15-04-1820, Les Cayes, Haiti) (OC), was aspirant 1st class on *Le Géographe*. Notes on birds which were observed and collected can be found in his journal (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/57). He noted Red-billed/White-tailed tropicbirds on 22 November 1800, Ascension Frigatebird on 7 December 1800, Albatross on 13, 14 (eaten by the crew), 18 Jan-

uary, 14, 16 February, 14, 17 May, 27, 29 December 1801 and 6 January 1802. He notes collecting Little Penguins on 12 March 1802, collecting possible shearwaters on 14 March 1802, collecting Cape Barren Goose on Preservation Island on 12 March and again on Waterhouse Island on 4 April 1802 and Cormorant/Gannet on 24 May 1803. He noted four emus aboard *Le Géographe* in November 1802 and only three on 9 February 1803. On his return to France he joined the crew of the frigate *Le Mancha* to participate in battles in the Indian Ocean. He then worked as a merchant and died aboard *L'Hirondelle*, of which he was the captain.

Cooper, Daniel

(English) (D), was a seal and emu merchant. Cooper met the Baudin crew when the ship was moored on King Island. He was interviewed here about the resident King Island Emus by François Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79054Ar, Av, Br, Bv). Cooper sold at least three King Island Emus to the expedition as well as a male kangaroo and three wombats (Jouanin 1959: 198, Baudin 1974: 504, 564, 569, Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). One King Island Emu was brought back alive to France.

de Saint-Cricq, Jacques

(22-04-1781, Lescar, France; 19-03-1819, Paris, France) (OC), was a midshipman on *Le Naturaliste*. In October 1801, he was promoted to lieutenant by Baudin and later to captain when stationed in Port Jackson. On 30 January 1803, Baudin reported, "Be so good as to tell Mr. de St. Cricq that I earnestly beg him to send us back any rare and valuable birds that he kills." Baudin went on to mention that St. Cricq killed a Wood pigeon-like bird and that it could be used to repair a previously shot bird (Baudin 1974: 319). Various notes can be found in de St. Cricq's journal (Archives Nationales 5/JJJ/48). He mentions petrels and albatrosses on 27 May 1801, Black Swans, petrels, Australian Pelicans, and quails between 21 May and 19 June 1801, storm petrels, Cape Petrels, albatrosses and other petrel species were noted frequently between 22 November 1801 and 20 January 1802. On 'Isle Verte', large eggs were observed, most likely from Black Swan. Petrels and albatrosses were recorded on 27 May 1801 and Black Swans and Australian Pelicans on 21 January and 19 February 1802. There are also some general notes on birds between 20 July and 18 August 1801. He made observations on many water birds and very few land birds, that were not very tasty, giving a general impression of the birds he saw. Glossy Swiftlet nests were also discussed from copies made from Leschenault's journal (3 October-21 November 1801). When he arrived back in France, he took part in the navy battles in the Caribbean and Indian Ocean against the English. He later joined the police as a commander in Lyon.

Decaen, Charles-Mathieu-Isidore

(13-04-1769, Deuil-la-Barre, France; 09-09-1832, Deuil-la-Barre, France) (D), he first joined the navy as a gunner, but resigned after a few years. In 1792, he joined the army, serving with the Calvados Battalion. After several campaigns in Germany, he was promoted to adjutant general and was promoted to brigadier general on 3 July 1796. He became a prisoner-of-war, but was fortunately released in an exchange with another prisoner. In 1802, Decaen was appointed as captain general of the French establishments in India (e.g. Pondicherry). On 22 September 1803, when he arrived on Mauritius, he learnt that a new war had started in Europe. He donated live animals such as a Southern Cassowary and other specimens to the Baudin expedition when they were stationed on Mauritius (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). These were donated by Simon Nicolaasz Dekker to Decaen. During his eight-year stay on Mauritius, he defended both Mauritius and Réunion against attacks from the British. In December 1803 (see Flinders), Decaen imprisoned Matthew Flinders and released him in April 1810. In that same year, during a major attack by the British, he had to capitulate and left the island in 1811. He was appointed as commander of the armies in Catalonia between 1811-1814. After the first abdication of Napoléon I, he acknowledged Louis XVIII (1755-1824) as king and was appointed governor of the 11th military division in Bordeaux. When Napoléon I returned, he became loyal to him again, but was imprisoned after the defeat at Waterloo. He then retired to civil life, to be recalled to active duty by King Louis-Philippe I (1773-1850) in 1830.



Fig. 5-419 | Portrait Decaen

Dekker, Simon Nicolaasz

(12-11-1756, Hoorn, the Netherlands; 30-09-1824, Bergen, the Netherlands) (D), became captain at 28 January 1782 from the ship *Westfriesland*, and became prior to July 1802 rear admiral in the Dutch navy. He sailed in the Mediterranean and Indonesia. He donated various specimens, both alive and dead, to the expedition following his recent trip to Batavia from which he had sailed in May 1802. There were specimens from Sumatra and New Guinea (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001) such as Western Crowned Pigeons and a Pink-necked Green Pigeon. When England declared war on France in May 1803, Dekker was stationed on Mauritius and ordered to return to Indonesia to defend it against the English. Instead, he joined forces with General Decean and worked the seas between Mauritius and South Africa. He left for Indonesia on 28 January 1804, as commodore of the three trade ships *Pluto*, *Kortenaar* and *Bato*, but the weather was against him and, on 28 February, he docked in Cape Town. In June 1804, he sailed to Portugal and continued from there to the Netherlands. Due to some of his previous behaviour, he was sentenced to death on 19 July 1804. This sentence was overturned by the High Court, but he was dismissed from the army.

Dibbetz, Reinier de Klerk

(16-01-1764, Batavia, Indonesia; April-May 1808, off Guinea) (D), he studied medicine in Franeker, the Netherlands and became a doctor in Heerenveen; he married in 1784. As a patriot, he had to flee the Netherlands in 1788 and settled in France in St-Omer. He returned to the Netherlands with the French army in 1795. After holding some positions in Friesland, one as the editor of the *Friesche Courant* newspaper, he left for The Hague. In 1802, he was sent to the Cape (South Africa) which had fallen back into Dutch hands. Here he became inspector general at the hospital in Cape Town. He donated 27 birds collected in Bengal, together with the head of a Hottentot, a captain's spear from the San tribe and small poison arrows from the Name tribe (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). Jean Macé may possibly have collected the Bengali birds. A close friendship developed between Péron and Dibbertz (Duyker 2006: 208). Both studied together the Hottentots, and Dibbertz told Péron about his research into small-pox. He became director of all the Cape hospitals. When the Cape was recaptured by the English, he left for Java, but died during the journey.

Dumont, Jean-Baptiste-Désiré

(1771, Malaunay, France; 1822) (PC), was appointed as zoologist to the expedition by Jussieu and was part of the crew on *Le Naturaliste*. He left the expedition on Mauritius due to illness (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 66). Dumont made a collection of birds and some were specifically addressed to Bernard-Germain-Étienne de Laille-sur-Ilion, comte de Lacépède. The case contained 30 birds and formally entered the museum on 27 June 1804. Twenty birds were selected for the galleries, were subsequently mounted and 10 were left as skins for exchanges with other collections. It is known that birds were collected on Mauritius (Appendix 1). Two explanations can account for this: 1) either Dumont donated the birds directly to the expedition or 2) other crew members collected birds on Mauritius, but were not acknowledged as the collectors, and shipped them back on *Le Géographe*. Not only were birds sent to Lacépède, but insects were also sent to Jean-Baptiste-Pierre-Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de Lamarck (1744-1829) and various natural history specimens were delivered to Louis-Jean Vieillot (1748-1830) (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). Prior to his departure on the Baudin expedition he studied medicine. When he returned to France, he specialised in entomology and published a number of papers.

Flinders, Matthew

(16-03-1774, Donington, England; 19-07-1814, London, England) (D), was an English navigator and cartographer. Flinders made three voyages to the Southern Ocean between 1791 and 1810. In his second voyage, George Bass and Flinders confirmed that Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) was an island. On the third voyage, Flinders circumnavigated the continent of what was to be called Australia. On 8-9 April 1802, he met up with the Baudin expedition off Encounter Bay, South Australia where he donated new bird species to the expedition (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, N°32). They met again at Port Jackson in 1802. A report to General Charles-Mathieu-Isidore Decean filed by François Péron (1775-1810) on Mauritius about the British colony in Port Jackson, resulted in the detention of Flinders there on 17 December

1803; he was kept prisoner for seven years (Flannery 1998, Brown & Flannery 2004, Heterington 2016). Also, the fact that war with France had broken out in May 1802 did not help matters. Flinders had arrived back in England by October 1810.

de Freycinet, Louis-Claude de Saulces

(07-08-1779, Montélimar, France; 21-03-1841, Rochefort, France) (OC), was sub-lieutenant of *Le Naturaliste*. He was born as the son of a silk trader and he joined the navy in 1793. He embarked on the vessel *L'Heureux* for the first time as lieutenant 3rd class, on the 27 January 1794. During the next six years he sailed on various ships, distinguishing himself in combat, mostly against the English. From that point on he served on the same ships or expeditions, all with his older brother Henri-Louis (1777-1840) which underlines the closeness between them. Both brothers were ranked as sub-lieutenants and Henri departed on *Le Géographe* whereas Louis sailed with *Le Naturaliste*. On 20 October 1801, Louis was made acting lieutenant on Timor and lieutenant on 5 March 1803. Louis mentions collecting penguins and geese on Preservation Island and Swan Island (Freycinet 1815: 68, 91) and Black Swans on the Derwent River, Tasmania. After his return to France, Louis, who was unwell, was sent on leave before being reassigned to the *Dépot des Cartes*, the French Navy Hydrographical Department. In 1811, he completed the first map of Australia based on the expedition's surveys, information exchanged with Matthew Flinders and previous charting done by other explorers. He prepared his own voyage, with the vessel *Uranie* between 1817-1820 (Gibraltar, Tenerife, Rio Janeiro, Cape Town, Mauritius, Reunion, Australia, Indonesia, New Guinea, Guam, Hawaii). He reached the rank of rear admiral in 1828 and served as governor of Réunion from 1821 to 1826, followed by French Guyana between 1827-1829 and Martinique in 1829-1830, before being named rear admiral of the navy in Toulon in 1830 and finally maritime prefect administrator at Rochefort in 1834.

Gicquel des Touches, Pierre-Guillaume

(20-04-1770, Saint-Enogat, France; 17-12-1824, Saint-Malo, France) (OC), was one of the captains on *Le Géographe*. He joined his father working on ships and by 1788 he had joined the navy. He was in active duty in Northern America between 1788-1790. He joined the expedition commanded by Bruni d'Entrecasteaux (1792-1794), but left it on Mauritius. In December 1794, he participated in the war against England aboard the *Coureur* and he was given the rank of lieutenant in June 1799. In his journal (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/55) he mentions: Red-billed/White-tailed Tropicbirds and swallows on 21-22 November 1800, Ascension Frigatebird on 6-7 December 1800 and albatrosses on 13-14 January 1801, two of which were killed, and petrels on 15-16 January 1801. On 14-15 January, a small bird was killed as were some grey birds on 15-16 January, 18-19 January and 14-15 February. On 15-16 February 1801, three albatrosses were killed: one white, with a wingspan of 9 feet and 10 inches, and two grey. The Dutch general, Herman Willem Daendels (1762-1818), applied to Gicquel des Touches for help, to become his assistant, in September 1807. He became captain and later adjutant general in the Dutch Army on Java in 1808. He was taken prisoner in 17 September 1811 but was released by June 1814. Back in France he re-joined the army, but resigned in 1816.

Hamelin, Jacques-Félix-Emmanuel

(13-10-1786, Honfleur, France; 23-04-1839, Paris, France) (OC), was captain of *Le Naturaliste*. Aged 17, he embarked as a crew member on his uncle's merchant ship bound for Angola. He worked on two other merchant ships before joining the army in around 1792. He manned various other ships and by 21 November 1796, he was made commander. Hamelin also collected natural history specimens when ashore with the Baudin expedition (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 104). Back in France he took command of the frigate *Venus* and sailed to Mauritius and then on to Madagascar. He was successful in his military operations, but was eventually captured by the British. On his return to France, he was made a baron by Napoléon I and became rear admiral.



Fig. 5-420 | Portrait Flinders
(© State Library of New South Wales)



Fig. 5-421 | Portrait Freycinet



Fig. 5-422 | Portrait Hamelin



Fig. 5-423 | Portrait Janssens



Fig. 5-424 | Portrait
Leschenault de la Tour

In April 1818, he moved to Toulon as general major of the navy, a post he held until 18 May 1822. In 1832, Baron Hamelin was appointed inspector general of marine crews and he was named Director of Marine Cartography in 1833.

Janssens, Jan-Willem

(12-10-1762, Nijmegen, the Netherlands; 23-05-1838, Den Haag, the Netherlands) (D), he joined the army when only nine years old. On 2 April 1785, he became quartermaster, lieutenant on 31 December 1787, captain on 12 December 1788 and fought in Belgium. After he was wounded in battle, he was given an administrative job and on 11 March 1797, he became a first-commissar, secretary to the Department of War in 1800. Following the Treaty of Amiens on 25 March 1802, he departed for the Cape of Good Hope where he was appointed governor general and commander-in-chief of the Cape colony. He donated several natural history specimens to the expedition including Common Ostrich and Mountain Zebra *Equus zebra* (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21001, Jouanin & Benoit 1997: 117). In 1806, he fought battles against the British, but lost and left Cape Town on 5 March 1806, arriving in the Netherlands on 8 June 1806. On 11 July 1806, he became secretary general of the Department of War and received and fulfilled a number of assignments, but saw no active service. Janssens became Minister for War of the Kingdom of Holland on 7 December. Having reached the rank of lieutenant general, he retired on 1 January 1808. Janssens' life was directly influenced by Napoléon I, when he was selected to replace vice admiral Verhuell, who had refused the task of taking the message of King Louis' renunciation of the throne of the Kingdom of Holland to Paris on 3 July 1810. After his arrival on 22 July, Napoléon I made him a member of the Council of the Affairs of Holland. After the incorporation of the Kingdom of Holland into the French Empire, Janssens became 'général de division' in active French service on 11 November 1810. He was appointed governor general of all French territories east of the Ile de France which were in fact the former Dutch East Indies. He fought the British here, but was defeated. He was captured and taken to England, but was released quickly and he again took a post in the army back in the Netherlands. On 9 May 1814, Janssens joined the Dutch army with the rank of lieutenant general, the same rank he had had in the French army, and was charged by William of Orange with the direction of personnel within the Department of War. Janssens was offered the job of commissary general of the United Departments of War, becoming Secretary of State. Although he took up this office on 1 January 1815, Janssens received his resignation from the army on 22 May 1815, ending his active service at the age of 52. On 10 November 1828, he was also promoted to general of infantry, the highest rank existing in the Dutch army.

Leschenault de la Tour, Jean-Baptiste-Louis-Claude-Théodore

(13-11-1773, Châlons-sur-Marne, France; 14-03-1826, Paris, France) (OC), was assigned as a botanist on *Le Géographe*. After the death of his father, who was a judge, Leschenault de la Tour arrived in Paris. He was trained at the MNHN by Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu. At the age of 26, he set off with the Baudin expedition. He was transferred from *Le Géographe* to *Le Naturaliste* during the first stop on Mauritius. Leschenault remarked that several Cape Petrel were sighted between Mauritius and Cape Leeuwin. On 2 June 1801, he collected a Western Rosella (Red-bellied Parrot) in Geographe Bay and saw Black Swans and Australian Pelicans there too. On Barren Island, he reported the occurrence of White-bellied Sea eagles (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/56) and on Timor he mentions: Great Frigatebird *Fregata minor*, Brahminy Kite, Brown Goshawk, a very common 'hornbill', several parrot species, Sunda Collared Dove, Asian Blue Quail, Wallacean Drongo, Munias, flycatchers, Timor Green Pigeon, Glossy Swiftlet and Red Junglefowl *Gallus gallus* on page 101. On 14 January 1802, on Partridge Island, he collected Pied Oystercatcher and noted small

parrots and Brown Quails. He observed Little Penguins on Preservation Island on 10 March 1802. He recorded Black Swans, Silver Gull, Pacific Gull, teal, Cormorants, Royal Spoonbills, Curlews, Oystercatchers and Australian Pelican at the Western Port on 27 March 1802. In the Western Port, Victoria, Leschenault collected two spoiled Australian King Parrots and he also noted some very tame and trusting flycatchers and Brown Quails. In June 1803, he felt ill and left the expedition on Timor (deSmet & Jangoux 2010). After his recovery, he went to Java and with support from the governor, Nicolaus Engelhard (1761-1831), he started collecting on the Island (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 45). In 1806, he sailed to America, returning to France by July 1807. In 1816, he went to Pondicherry, India, to establish a botanical garden and during the next few years he travelled to Borneo and Sri Lanka, again returning to France by May 1822. Between 1823-1824 he travelled to Brazil, Surinam and British Guyana. From his time in Java onwards, he also collected many bird specimens. His grave can still be found on Cimetière du Père-Lachaise.

Lesueur, Charles-Alexandre

(01-01-1778, Le Havre, France; 12-12-1846, Sainte-Adresse, France) (PC). The age of 22 he left France with *Le Géographe*, ranked as assistant gunner 4th class. He is not specifically mentioned in the various diaries as a bird-collector although he did go collecting with Maugé on Timor on 26 and 29 August 1801. He was hunting 'macaques' and maybe also other birds. He collected birds either alone or in the company of Maugé. The first notes of Lesueur's bird-collecting activities can be found from the mouth of the River Huon, Tasmania, where he collected a dozen birds, including a Blue Wren and 3 parrots (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 111). Lesueur collected 200 specimens in the Port Jackson region and he is known to have collected 16 birds in the Cape region of South Africa (Girard 1856: 34, 45). He occasionally added annotations to his drawings. He definitely collected birds on his first Timor visit, as was demonstrated when *Le Géographe* returned to Timor around 6 May 1803 when Lesueur was recognised by the locals as *orang mati bourou* or 'the bird-killer man' (Péron 1807: 257, Duyker 2006: 194). Lesueur arrived back safely in France after the expedition where he too personally donated 152 birds from the MNHN to l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, including 56 birds from the Baudin expedition to Australia. Shortly after Péron died, Lesueur left for the USA in August 1815, upset by his shabby treatment by the French government. In his time in France, he executed large watercolours depicting the natural history specimens he had encountered. He stayed in the USA as a natural history draughtsman for 22 years and collected many natural history specimens which added considerably to the vast collections in the MNHN (e.g. Loir 1920). In 1837, he returned to Le Havre where he became the curator of the newly established MNHN in 1845 (Crémère & Baglione 2016). He died on 12 December 1846.



Fig. 5-425 | Portrait Lesueur

Levillain, Stanislaus

(1774, Le Havre, France; 23-12-1801, off Timor) (PC), was appointed as zoologist to the expedition by Jussieu. Levillain had also joined Baudin and Maugé on the Caribbean voyage between 1796 and 1798. He actively collected birds both while sailing on *Le Naturaliste* and ashore, and few of his specimens are still present in the MNHN. He collected specimens together with his dog *Kismy* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008D). He may well have collected something in the first few days of the stay on Timor, as Péron stated he was in perfect health when he settled in with him and other naturalists shortly after the arrival of *Le Naturaliste* on 21 September in Kupang (Péron 1807a: 167). However, on 23 December 1801, shortly after departing from Timor, he died at sea from the effects of dysentery and a fever contracted during the stop-over. Levillain's belongings were sold, but all his natural history specimens were subsequently confiscated (5 February 1802) from the purchasers as they actually belonged in the MNHN (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 102-103, Duyker 2006: 184). His diary was brought back (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590) and is now identified as 'Archives Nationales 5/JJ/52'.

The Levillain diary (07008) mentions the following birds (most just seen): 27 April 1801, seabirds, tropicbirds; 29 April, tropicbirds; 2 May, few birds; 7 May, albatross, Cape Petrel and Petrels; 9 May, Cape Petrels; 11 May, several petrels; 12 May, Cape Petrels + many birds; 13 May, albatross; 14 May, Cape Petrel (two caught by Maugé) and other petrels; 15 May, large number

of birds, albatrosses, petrels, Cape Petrels and gannets; 17 May, albatrosses and Cape Petrels; 18 May, no birds; 20 May, several birds; 21 May, albatrosses (and 3 large birds) and 200 Jay-sized birds with grey backs and white undersides; 23 May, Cape Petrel (one was shot by Milius, but could not be found in the sea); 24 May, brown petrels and Cape Petrels; 25 May, small seabird size of startling with a white belly and ash grey back, large albatross; 28 May, albatrosses, petrels and others; 29 May, a possible Black Swan; 30 May, 7 or 8 herons; 31 May, no birds were seen, few were heard, other saw black parrots in large numbers, and Hamelin observed a bird with 7 to 8 feathers on its wings that were separated as though they had no feathers on their tips; 4 June, a crow of the same species as Europe was killed, a lovely little bird with a long tail, a observed were several red-bellied green parrots and birds of prey from the buzzard-family; 5 June, many waterbirds (other saw black swans and wild ducks); 8-12 June, a skua was collected, several Cape Petrels were seen; 12 June, a large petrel with yellow bill (six-foot wing and 9.5 pounds) was shot as a Cape Petrel; 17 June, birds of prey, crows, oystercatchers with red bill, eyes and feet and black-and-white thrushes, and large raptor nest was found; 18 June, green parakeets with red bellies, a raptor resembling a vulture and tiny birds; 19 July, storm-birds and petrels; 21-23 July, a nest of little grey birds was found; 24 July, large petrel (1), Cape Petrels (4), white-bellied cormorant (1), skua (1), black oystercatchers with a red bill, eyes and feet were pack in a large crate for the MNHN; 9 August – 3 September, oyster catchers, pelican, curlews, little birds, small herons and sandpipers were all seen, a crested cockatoo with a pink neck and the rest of the body ash-grey was collected.

Macé, Jean

(<1765 - > 1803) (D), was a traveller in South Africa, Mauritius and India (see chapter 3.6). Between 1789-1792, Doctor Macé travelled to Cape Town, explored the interior of South Africa in 1792-1793, visited various parts of Eastern India between 1798-1800 and Mauritius in 1800. A shipment containing birds collected by Macé arrived in the MNHN in the second half of 1801. His 135 specimens were mixed with the collections from *Le Géographe* (chapter 3.6) and it is unknown how many birds survived from that shipment; for more information see chapter 3.6. Dumont donated 4 boxes with specimens (N°36), they contained; 1) insects for Lamarck, 2) birds for Lacepède, and 3 & 4) natural history objects for Vieillot in Paris (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21002)

Maugé, René

(1757, Cély-en Bière, France; 21-02-1802, off Maria Island, Australia) (PC), was appointed as zoologist to the expedition by Jussieu on *Le Géographe*. Nothing is known of his life prior to May 1794. In that month, he started working at the MNHN, learning taxidermy and studying natural history (Jangoux 2009: 30). Maugé was trained by Louis Dufresne (1752-1832) who taught him to skin birds properly (Sweet 1970: 39). Dufresne (1819: 532-533) explained that Maugé was skilled as a taxidermist and could handle a scalpel very well. Aged 39, he joined the first government-funded expedition captained by Nicolas Baudin towards Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix and Puerto Rico between 1796-1798 (Jangoux 2009: 30). The voyage was a success and 296 bird specimens collected by Maugé were brought back; 140+ specimens still survive (chapter 3.1). In 1800, Maugé received a salary from the MNHN (Archives Nationales AJ/15/88). He was not only a bird collector on the Baudin expedition, but also acquired other natural history specimens (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805). In Geographe Bay, Maugé collected 130 new species (sic) and no less than 60 species in Shark Bay (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 21003, Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 64). Little is known of how far the expedition ventured into the interior of West-Timor during its visit between 22 August and 13 November 1801. However, it is known that Maugé lived in a house in Kupang for a while with fellow naturalists including François Péron (Duyker 2006: 96). He went on excursions into the countryside around Kupang with Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, Pierre-François Bernier (1779-1803) and Louis Depuch (1774-1803) and returned with 'rich' collections on 26 August 1801 (Péron 1807a: 147). On 29 August, he joined Lesueur, Depuch and Anselme Riedlé (1765-1801) on a reconnaissance of the hinterlands, presumably collecting as they went (Péron 1807a: 151). Maugé is recorded as having attended a dinner with Baudin on 31 August (Baudin 1974: 263-264), but by 15 September, Maugé was seriously ill with scurvy (Péron 1807a: 171). Baudin wrote to Jussieu on 5 October 1801 (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2126, lettre 4) that the 200 birds collected in Timor were procured by Maugé. However, Baudin (Bonnemains *et al.* 1988: 398) mentions that Maugé

collected and prepared 300 birds in his summary of activities on Timor. Maugé died on board the *Le Géographe* from oedema at 23:00 hours, when off the coast of Tasmania on 20 February 1802. He was buried on Maria Island (Baudin 1974: 340). On 25 March 1802, Maugé's possessions were auctioned off to 14 purchasers aboard *Le Géographe*. Unfortunately, no journal was brought back to France (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590) although one apparently existed (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 59).

Jangoux (2005: 3) has quoted the manuscript by Péron to Baudin, kept in Le Havre (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 65013) and dated 13 January 1802, confirming that the origin of the collector, e.g. Péron et Lesueur, does not necessarily mean that its collector is *not* Maugé, who was responsible for the collecting of birds until to his death (Baudin to Jussieu, 13 November 1802, Port Jackson, MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 2126 lettre 8). However, it is known that specimens originally collected by Maugé were relabelled by Péron (Jangoux 2005: 5, Duyker 2006: 124) noting Péron as its collector. Maugé is often acknowledged as collector on the pedestal undersides, if not mentioned in the descriptive texts by Lesson and Vieillot.

Milbert, Jacques-Gérard

(18-11-1766, Paris, France; 05-06-1840, Paris, France) (OC), was an artist on *Le Géographe*. He was a pupil of the landscape painter Pierre-Henri de Valenciennes (1750-1819) and went on to teach drawing at the School of Mines in Paris from 1795. Milbert already left the expedition on Mauritius in 1801, but captured two live finches (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). Milbert returned to France and published his part of the Baudin expedition (Milbert 1812). In 1815, he travelled to the United States where he remained for eight years, supplying many bird specimens to the MNHN (chapter 3.9). He travelled extensively and taught in New York City, returning to France and the School of Mines on 20 October 1823.

Millius, Pierre-Bernard

(04-01-1773, Bordeaux, France; 11-08-1829, Bourbonne-les-Bains, France) (OC), was captain of *Le Naturaliste*. He started on a merchant ship owned his father at the tender age of 14 and made several trips around the Caribbean between 1787-1793. He then joined the army and had become lieutenant by 21 March 1796. However, he was captured by the English army but released soon after capture. On the Baudin expedition he collected some Little Penguins and Short-tailed Shearwaters from their holes for food on March 1802 (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/57). Millius purchased a duck and a gull that were shipped alive to France; both came from the Cape Town area (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). In his journal, birds such as Black Swan (Millius 2013: 174-175), Superb Lyrebird (Millius 2013: 174) and Sooty Oystercatcher (Millius 2013: 64, Swan River) were discussed. He became commander of *Le Géographe* after Baudin died. Later, Millius became governor on Réunion between 1818-1821 and sent birds to the MNHN (see chapter 3.9). He then became governor in French Guyana between 1823-1825.

Paravicini di Capelli, Willem Bartholomeus Eduard

(16-02-1778, Zutphen, the Netherlands; 21-04-1848, Kralingen, the Netherlands) (D), he joined the army aged only nine years old. By 31 December 1792, he had become a lieutenant, but he resigned and by 1795 he had re-entered the army. On 6 April 1802, he departed for Cape Town as adjutant to general Janssens (see above) and remained there for two years. He donated no less than 30 birds from Southern Africa and the Cape to the Baudin expedition, as well as the skin of a Bontebok *Damaliscus pygargus* and two Springboks *Antidorcas marsupialis* (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). Among the birds from the interior there were also specimens from Sierra Leone including Western Crested Guinea fowl, Variable Sunbird and Blue-throated Roller. In 1804, he returned to the Netherlands and by August 1805 he had departed for the Caribbean. However, he was detained there by the English, but quickly released. He took part in military action in numerous European countries, including Russia where both his feet froze and where he was again captured, and once more quickly released. Back home, he was promoted first to lieutenant colonel, followed by commander of the 1st Field Artillery Battalion, then colonel on 23 December 1829, and ultimately to major general, a post he finally resigned from on 1 January 1841.



Fig. 5-426 | Portrait
Paravicini di Capelli



Fig. 5-427 | Portrait Péron

Péron, François-Auguste

(22-08-1775, Cerilly, France; 14-12-1810, Cerilly, France) (D), was appointed as zoologist to the expedition by Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836) on *Le Géographe*. Born on 22 August 1775 in Cérilly, France and son of a tailor. He went to the Collège de Cérilly and was intended for the priesthood as he was, possibly since birth, blind in one eye. He was forced into the army on 6 September 1792 following the outbreak of the French Revolution. Wounded by a sabre and slashed in the arm, he was captured by the Germans near Hochspeyer. He was sent to Magdeburg where he had the luxury of reading various natural history books while he was in prison. He returned home on 11 August 1795 and was deemed unfit for the army, but was offered the opportunity to study instead. He was employed as town clerk for nearly two years and in July 1797, he started his medical studies in Paris which he did not complete. Louis-Claude Richard (1754-1821), a collector in Guyana, Brazil and the Antilles between 1781 and 1789, taught Péron botany in his third year of studying medicine and influenced him greatly. Péron started to visit the Jardin du Plantes and became known to various staff members of the MNHN. He then fell madly in love and abandoned his studies, but was rejected by the lady and, to escape his misery, he searched for a ship that was bound for the southern seas. Commander Nicolas Baudin and the MNHN staff were looking for skilled crew members for an expedition that was to sail to Australia. Due to the withdrawal of André-Pierre Ledru (1761-1825), Péron's letters to de Jussieu were convincing enough to get him a place as one of the 'scientific' staff. His role on joining the expedition could be described as 'student of natural history, especially charged with comparative anatomy', although Péron's main interest at the time was actually anthropology. Péron's notes on birds from the Baudin expedition and on purchases and/or donations, made it possible to reconstruct a large part of the puzzle that is the Baudin expedition. On the voyage, he and Baudin had severe disagreements and Péron became eager to take his revenge (see latter). Péron personally donated 152 birds from the MNHN to the Lycée de Moulins - his hometown - in April 1806, including 63 birds from the Baudin expedition to Australia. Péron worked hard to obtain money and recognition in Paris. He finally got both and soon started to work on the expedition narrative while struggling with ill health. It is interesting to note in the expedition narrative and other publications, that the names of Baudin and Mauge almost disappeared due to Péron. He died of tuberculosis on 14 December 1810 (Duyker 2006).

Polemman, Pieter Heinrich

(17-09-1779, Altona, Germany; 16-04-1839, Cape Town, South Africa) (D), was the son of a banker in the then Danish part of Holstein. He studied pharmacy, botany and chemistry in Copenhagen. On 14 April 1802, he arrived in Cape Town, having been recruited by the Cape Town surgeon and apothecary, Dietrich Pallas (c 1768-1840). He donated two live Secretarybirds to the expedition when *Le Géographe* visited Cape Town (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). In 1810, he established the medical firm Pallas & Polemann with Pallas and continued in this until his death. Among the firm's assistants was Georg Ludwig Engelhard Krebs (1792-1844) who travelled with Martin Hinrich Karl Lichtenstein (1780-1857) and William John Burchell (1781-1863) in search of natural history specimens.

Ravelet, M.

(D), was a surgeon in the hospital on Mauritius (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21035, 21037). Several natural history items were donated by him, but remain unspecified, and it is unclear if birds were involved (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). He communicated the discovery of the Coëtivy Island in the Seychelles to Péron and Freycinet.

Ronsard, François-Michel

(28-04-1769, St-Paul-le-Gauthier, France; 31-08-1836, Alençon, France) (OC), was a marine engineering officer on *Le Géographe* who was educated in civil engineering. In January 1802, Ronsard collected ducks and swans in the Derwent Estuary (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 88) and later on Maria Island (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 112). Various bird sightings were reported in his first diary (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/29). On 31 May 1801, he noted that herons were collected, ducks were

sighted and quails encountered on 5 June 1801 in Geographe Bay where he noted that they were darker than the birds seen in France. On 2 July 1801, a raptor, perhaps a Whistling Kite, was seen in Shark Bay and he collected a small white eagle (Gray Goshawk) in Port Jackson on 28 June 1802. In his second diary, short notes can be found of shearwaters being encountered on Rottneest Island and on 4 June 1801, he collected a Western Rosella (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/56). He was promoted to lieutenant on 27 October 1801.

Weld Noble, H.

(D), was attached to the American brig *Fanny*, which made a voyage in 1802-1803. He donated an unknown number of birds to the expedition (Starbuck 2009b: 135, 184-185).



Fig. 5-428 | EMU SSP *Dromaius* ssp
(© Le Havre, Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Lesueur 79001-2).

Chapter 6

Notes

- 1 ¹ At that time, the profession of 'scientist' was unknown; term itself was used for the first time in 1834. In fact, all those publishing these kinds of works were amateurs. However, terms like 'scientifique' or 'scientific' already existed, but the working methods differ considerably from those adhered to today, in general the term naturalist can be used (Gibson 2017)
- ² It was common for the aristocracy to have natural history collections. Examples of these are the Mayor of Amsterdam, Nicolaas Witzén (1641-1717), Hendrik Jorisz. d' Acquet (1632-1706), from Delft, and Martinus Slabbert (1740-1835) from Goes, who all possessed a bird collection. Sometimes even vicars had a collection of natural history curiosities such as François Valentijn (1666-1727) from Dordrecht, the Netherlands.
- ³ The first Cassowary for example, was exhibited to the general public in Amsterdam as early as 1597 (Engel 1986: 7). Prior to their purchase and departure to the Schönbrunn Zoo in Vienna, for example, the newly arrived animals were displayed at *De Witte Olifant* tavern on the Rembrandtplein, Amsterdam (Engel 1986: 7). One such old Dutch menagerie was that of Jan Barentszoon Westerhof who started the *Blaauw Jan* in 1698; it was situated on the Kloveniersburgwal in Amsterdam until 1784 (Engel 1986: 30-31, Winters 2017). Here, under the care of various owners, all sorts of live animals from foreign countries could be admired, together with malformed men and other curiosities. Later, museum directors such as Coenraad Jacob Temminck, sent live birds and mammals he received from ships and merchants to Arnoldus Ameshoff (1749-1819) who owned a menagerie called 'Amstellust' (Stresemann 1951b: 119-121).
- ⁴ A special example was the Dodo *Raphus cucullatus* which entered the Netherlands via the Mauritskade, Amsterdam in 1626 (Parish 2013: 88). Only very few birds survive from the 18th century, the most famous being the Oxford Dodo (Steinheimer 2015a, Nowak-Kemp & Hume 2016a, b).
- ⁵ Some of the specimens that were collected were included in paintings by Jheronimus Bosch (1450-1516), Roelant Savery (1576-1639), Jan Brueghel (1568-1625), Melchior d'Hondecoeter (1636-1695), François Leguat (c. 1637-1735) and Anna Maria Sibylla Merian (1647-1717) (Jackson 1993).
- ⁶ Various naturalists joined the campaign, like Claude-Louis Berthollet (1748-1822), Guillaume-Antoine Olivier (1756-1814), Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1772-1844), René-Claude Geoffroy de Villeneuve (1767-1831) and Marie-Jules-César-Lelorgne de Savigny (1777-1851). From this 'expedition', 35 specimens can still be found in the MNHN (see chapter 3.9).
- ⁷ A scientific debate is still raging over the ornithological exploits of Cook's voyages, with discussions on the exact numbers of specimens and their current whereabouts still forming various points of discussion. Merrem (1784), Sharpe (1906), Gyldenstolpe (1926), Lönnberg (1926), Stresemann (1949, 1950), Lysaght (1959), Burton (1969), Whitehead (1969, 1971, 1978), Sweet (1970), Medway (1976, 1979, 1981, 2002, 2004, 2009), Wagstaffe (1978), Elter (1986), Largen (1987), Hauser-Schäublin & Krüger (1998), Bauernfeind (2003, 2004) and Steinheimer (2003b, d 2005a, 2006a, b) have all had something to say on the subject.
- ⁸ For more information and references to ornithological history see: Stresemann (1951b), Faber (1997), Engel (1986), Mearns & Mearns (1998) and Walters (2003). For examples of expeditions see Brosse (1983a, b), Finney (1984), Stowell Rounds (1990) and Gascoigne (2014).
- ⁹ In the Netherlands, the most famous collection was that of the Stadthouder which was put together by Stadthouder Willem V (1756-1795) in 1773-1774 to exhibit paintings to the public. It also had a natural history collection and a menagerie; the paintings are now housed in the Mauritshuis, The Hague. The collection contained 684 bird specimens from Albert Seba (1665-1736), Petrus Camper (1722-1789), Johannes Nicolaas Sebastiaan Allamand (1713-1787), Frederik Ruysch (1638-1731) and Aernout Vosmaer (1720-1799) when the French robbed the collection in 1795. The French even took the copper plates by Albertus Seba to Paris (Walters 2003: 43). Few specimens were left behind and most of those were in spirits. They eventually ended up in the collection of van Gijsbertus Johannes van Klinkenberg (c.1768-1841) followed by Theodoor Gerard Lidth de Jeude (1788-1863) with parts of the Stadthouder collection eventually finding their way to RMNH (= Naturalis) and the British Museum (= Natural History Museum). A selection of 847 bird specimens were brought back to the Netherlands from the MNHN in October/November 1815, but were possibly all duplicates from other collections (see chapter 3.9).
- ¹⁰ In 1739, the Kungliga Vetenskapsakademien (Swedish Academy of Sciences), was founded in Stockholm (Åhlander *et al.* 1997). It contained the private bird collections accumulated by Adolf Ulrik Grill (1752-1797), Conrad Quensel (1767-1806) and Gustaf Freiherr von Paykull (1759-1826).
- ¹¹ In Germany, there were many nobles who had their own collections, including Duke Albrecht V of Bavaria (1528-1579) (Schulze-Hagen *et al.* 2003: 462), Ferdinand II of Hapsburg (1529-1595) (Schulze-Hagen *et al.* 2003: 462), Emperor Rudolf II of Habsburg (1552-1612) (Bauer & Haupt

- 1976, Schulze-Hagen *et al.* 2003: 462), Charles II August Christian (1746-1795) and King Friedrich Wilhelm II (1744-1797). The collection made by Herzog Carl I von Braunschweig und Lüneburg (1713-1780) was started in 1754 and is now incorporated into the Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum, Braunschweig. In 1759, Maximilian III Joseph von Bayern (1727-1777) started his collection which went on to found the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München. And finally, Ludwig Friedrich Alexander von Württemberg (1756-1817) founded the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, in 1791.
- ¹² In Austria, Kaiser Franz II von Österreich (1768-1835) had a collection.
- ¹³ In Italy, the private collection of the Grand Duke, Peter Leopold of Lorraine (1747-1792) was founded in 1775; it now belongs to the University of Firenze, (Museo Zoologico de 'La Specola', Sezione del Museo di Storia Naturale).
- ¹⁴ In Spain, the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales in Madrid was founded by King Carlos III (1759-1788) in 1771 after he had obtained the collections from Pedro Franco Dávila (1771-1786).
- ¹⁵ Peter de Great (1692-1725) formed the Kunstkamera in St Petersburg, Russia (Zoologicheskii Institut, Rossiiskoi Akademii Nauk) in 1728.
- ¹⁶ By 1756, Sloane had a private collection of 1,172 items, but only 5 original items still survive in 2017 (Steinheimer 2003c, Walters 2003: 53, Jarvis & Cooper 2014).
- ¹⁷ There were no surviving items from de Réaumur's collection in 2016 (see chapter 3.9). Brisson (1760), was largely based on this collection.
- ¹⁸ Other notable 18th century private collections were those of Bernard Meyer (1767-1836), Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840), Johann Andreas Naumann (1744-1826), Johann Friedrich Naumann (1780-1857), Adolf Fredrik III (1710-1771) and Cornelis van Hoey (1717-1803) (e.g. Violani & Rovati 2010: 14). Some collections were absorbed directly into large collections such as those of Marmaduke Turnstall (1743-1790) which still has 25 surviving specimens (Jessop 1999a, b), Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832) with 10 surviving specimens (Klausewitz 2000), Willem Sebastiaan Boers (1752-1811) (Cleef & Schreurleer 1797) and others. The private collection of Jacob Temminck (1744-1822) and later Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858) (Temminck 1803-04, 1807) formed the nucleus for the RMNH (= Naturalis), Leiden, the Netherlands which was founded on 9 August 1820 (Jansen 2017a). The same applies to the private collection of Johann Centurius Graf von Hoffmannsegg (1766-1849) which formed the nucleus for the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany; it went on to become part of the University collection (Steinheimer 2005b). The collection of Daniel Sprüngli (1721-1801) was the start of the Naturhistorisches Museum Bern, Switzerland and the private collection of Franco Andrea Bonelli (1784-1830) formed the seed of the Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali at Torino, Italy in 1815.
- ¹⁹ Which was founded by Elias Ashmole in 1656 and which is now the Oxford University Museum.
- ²⁰ In the Netherlands, the collection at the Leiden University grew slowly and was known as *Theatrum Anatomicum*; it was founded in 1594. Birds were only a very small part of the total collection. On 9 August 1820, this collection was merged with the collection in the RMNH. In Sweden, the zoological collections at the Uppsala University were founded well before 1758 and it contains at least 11 Linnean types (Wallin 2001: 14-15). The bird collection in the Zoologisk Museum of Lund University, Lund, Sweden was founded in 1735 (Roselaar 2003). In Norway, the Museum of Natural History & Archaeology in Trondheim, was founded by Johan Ernst Gunnerus (1718-1773) in 1760. In Russia, the Zoological Museum of the Moscow Lomonosov State University was founded by Grigori I. Fisher in 1812; the previous collection here was destroyed during the Napoleonic Wars. In Halle, Germany, Johann Friedrich Gottlieb Goldhagen's (1742-1788) collection entered the Institut für Zoologie, Zoologische Sammlung at the Martin-Luther-Universität in 1769. In France, the Musée zoologique de l'Université Louis Pasteur et de la Ville de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France containing 600 birds from the collections of Johann Hermann (1738-1800) was formed in 1760. In Italy, the Accademia delle scienze di Siena was started using the collection made by Pirro Maria Gabrielli (1643-1705) in 1691 and the Pisa University (Museo di Storia Naturale e del Territorio, Università di Pisa) was founded in 1750.
- ²¹ In the Netherlands, only two 'public' museums existed before 1800, both in Haarlem: the Naturaliënkabinet van de Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen which was founded in 1759, opened to the public in 1772 and closed in 1866, and Teylers Museum which was founded in 1779, opened to the public in 1784 and is still open today (Sliggers 2002).
- ²² In France, the Cabinet du Roi was a natural history curiosity cabinet started by Louis XIII in 1633, and was the forerunner of the MNHN (chapter 3.9).

- ²³ In Pavia, Italy, Il Museo di Storia Naturale dell'Università di Pavia was open to the public and held specimens from Lazzaro Spallanzini (1729-1799) and Giovanni Alessandro Ritter von Brambilla (1728-1800) (Violani & Rovati 2010: 13-14); it had 170 bird specimens in 1786 and 536 by 1799.
- ²⁴ Founded in Karlsruhe around 1785.
- ²⁵ In 1793 in Vienna, Austria, Emperor Franz I (1768-1835) founded the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien when he purchased the collections of his retired friend, Joseph Natterer Sr. (1754-1823).
- ²⁶ The museum formed by Ashton Lever (1729-1788) in Manchester, England in 1766 and which subsequently moved to London in 1774 was important. A year later the collection opened in the Holophusicon - the Leverian Museum. On 23 March 1786, Lever's collection went by lottery to the estate agent James Parkinson (c.1730-1813) and was auctioned in June 1806 (King & Locheé 1979a). Specimens were purchased by private collectors such as Edward Donovan (1768-1837), William Bullock (c. 1773-1849), Leopold von Fichtel (1770-1810), who bid for the Imperial Museum in Vienna, and the Leverean and British Museum's taxidermist John Thompson bidding for Lord Derby (Wagstaffe 1978, Kaeppeler 2011). The birds purchased by Bullock were exhibited in his own museum, the contents of which were subsequently auctioned off in 1819 (Anon. 1819, King & Locheé 1979b, Costeloe 2008). Both the Holophusicon and the Bullock Museum were open to the public.
- ²⁷ Such as William Wade Ellis (1751-85), Charles Clerke (1741-79), Thomas Davies, Barthold Lohmann (1749-1812) who was known as Bartholomew Lowman on the muster roll, David Nelson (d. 1789), David Samwell (1751-98) and Heinrich Zimerrmann (1741-1805) (Pliitschke 1931, Stresemann 1950, Whitehead 1978, Medway 1981).
- ²⁸ See for example Stresemann 1950, Medway 1981, Olson 1989, Olson & James 1994 and Steinhilmer 2006a.
- ²⁹ Most birds were documented by drawings such as those executed by Aert Schouman (1710-1792), Robert Jacob Gordon (1743-1795), Sydney Parkinson (c.1745-1771), William Wade Ellis (1751-1785), John Webber (1751-1793), Johann Georg Adam Forster (1754-1794) and Thomas Watling (1762-c. 1814) (e.g. Lysaght 1959, Hindwood 1970). These can be compared with the actual collected specimens.
- ³⁰ It was undertaken on behalf of Thomas Grace of London (69 lots) with 17 more collections, including birds and eggs, following before 1800 (Chalmers-Hunt 1976).
- ³¹ Stuffed birds in early collections were regularly used as inspiration and guides for artists (e.g. Gessner 1551-1558, Belon 1555, Cyganski 1585, Aldrovandi 1599-1603) (Schulze-Hagen *et al.* 2003).
- ³² Some specimens from Hawaii and New Zealand, collected during the third Cook circumnavigation, were kept in spirits (Burton 1969).
- ³³ The recipe by Dufresne (1819: 13) is Campre (5 onces), Arsenic en poudre (2 livres), Savon blanc (2 livres), Sel de tartre (12 onces) and Chaux en poudre (4 onces).
- ³⁴ Thunberg travelled to South Africa, Sri Lanka, Java and Japan, Japan, Solander joined the first expedition around the globe captained by James Cook (1768-1771) and made a trip to the Hebrides, Orkneys and Iceland and Sparrman travelled to China, South Africa and joined a part of the second expedition around the globe (1772-1775) captained by James Cook.
- ³⁵ Only a tiny amount of data can be traced in books, letters or diaries from before 1800. The origin of many of the old specimens is therefore pure guesswork (e.g. Jansen & van der Mije 2015a, b, Jansen & Roe 2016).
- 2**
- ¹ On 14 February 1794, the expedition was apprehended on Java by the Dutch government as a result of the French Revolution (Whittell 1954). The bird specimens from this expedition only arrived in MNHN between 1816 and 1818 (e.g. Stresemann 1953b) via naturalist Jacques-Julien-Houtou de Labillardière (1755 -1834). He travelled to Paris to his brother Wilhelm and seeking a place to participate into an expedition. He met up with Louis-Antoine de Bougainville who urged von Humboldt to join him on a major expedition. De Bougainville made a circumnavigation of the globe (1766-1769), made the first recorded settlements on the Falklands and made voyages into the Pacific.
- ² Von Humboldt learned the natural history skills from Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840), George Forster, Joseph Banks, whom he all met or travelled with. Von Humboldt published several papers and his focus was geology and part of the Weimar Classism group that consisted out of Johann Wolfgang Goethe (1749-1832) and Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805).

- ³ The latter expedition (1796-1798) brought back bird specimens from Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix and Puerto Rico, resulting in 296 birds being deposited in the MNHN (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809: 88). There are still 140+ of these specimens surviving today; for more details on the Caribbean expedition see chapter 3.1 (Jansen & Fuchs 2017).
- ⁴ Baudin was not from the aristocracy and did not belong to the naval establishment. He only became an officer in the French Navy in 1788. He obtained his first command in 1780, but was soon replaced by an officer of noble birth who had better connections. Baudin took this badly: he resigned in disgust and complained bitterly of the injustice he had suffered (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004). For years he worked as a merchant seaman and his 1796-78 voyage was heartily supported by the MNHN, although the expedition was not organised by the government. When he returned to France in 1798, he was warmly welcomed and reinstated as post-captain in the French Navy. Baudin was appointed for his voyage of discovery due to help from Jussieu and his own lobbying.
- ⁵ The instructions were: complete the survey of the coast of Southern Tasmania, which d'Entrecasteaux had begun and map the area from the Hunter Islands Group (off NW Tasmania) to the Nuyts Archipelago. Then sail to Cape Leeuwin and chart the western coast, paying special attention to the River Swan, Rottneest Island and Shark Bay. After wintering in Timor, map the southern coasts of New Guinea as far as the Torres Strait, then examine the Gulf of Carpentaria and return along the shores of Northern Australia as far as the North-West Cape.
- ⁶ Until the late 19th or early 20th century, scientists were called 'natural philosophers' or 'men of science' and the men on the Baudin expedition are often referred to as 'scientists'. However, the term 'scientist' was not invented until 1833 when it was first used by William Whewell. Gibson (2017) explained that the term naturalist could apply to writers, illustrators, engravers, editors, collectors, taxidermists, curators, professors, lectures, society members, travellers or explorers, therefore is chose to use the term naturalists for the members selected for this expedition.
- ⁷ All classic journals of former visits to New Holland were present in the ship's library, as well as numerous publications on botany and zoology.
- ⁸ The skilled professionals that boarded the *Le Géographe* in Le Havre were: Frédéric Bisy, an astronomer who left the expedition on Mauritius; Charles-Pierre Boulanger, a cartographer; René Maugé, a zoologist who died on the expedition; Jean-Baptiste-Louis-Claude-Théodore Leschenault de la Tour, a botanist who left the expedition on Timor; Charles-Gérard Milbert, an artist, who also left the expedition on Mauritius; Anselme Riedle, a gardener who died on the expedition; Louis Depuch, a mineralogist; François Péron, a zoologist; Stanislas Levillain, a zoologist who died on the expedition; Antoine Soutier, a gardener who also died on the expedition; Antoine Guichenot, a gardener and P. Louis LeBrun, an artist who left the expedition on Mauritius.
- The skilled professionals that boarded the *Le Naturaliste* in Le Havre were: Pierre-François Bernier, an astronomer who died on the expedition; Pierre-Ange-François-Xavier Faure, a cartographer; André Michaud, a botanist, who left the expedition on Mauritius together with Jean-Baptiste Bory de Saint-Vincent, a zoologist; Joseph-Charles Bailly, a mineralogist; Désiré Dumont, a zoologist who left the expedition on Mauritius together with Jacques Delisse, a botanist, François Cagnet and Merlot, both gardeners and Michel Garnier, an artist.
- ⁹ The claim was made by Officer Jean-Mengaud de la Hage on behalf of King Louis XV whilst St Aloiarn himself remained aboard the ship (Godard & de Kerros 2009: 3).
- ¹⁰ It is interesting to note the disagreement between the various authors of the exact docking location on Tenerife. Ledru (1810: 294) mentions Santa Cruz de Tenerife in a letter quoted by Baudin and Bory (1805: 14, 15). Péron (1809), Brown & Flannery (2004: 80) and Milius (2013) also mention Santa Cruz de Tenerife. On the other hand, Puerto Santa Cruz is mentioned by Montesinos *et al.* (2003: 330), Baglioni & Crémère (2009: 40) and Duyker (2006: 56). On the sketches by Lesueur, however, Santa Cruz de Tenerife is clearly visible.
- ¹¹ The Caribbean/Tenerife birds have little text on the pedestal underside and only note Maugé as the collector. The 14 specimens still available from Tenerife, represent the oldest surviving collection of birds with a dataset anywhere in the world. They are listed in chapter 3.1.
- ¹² According to the pedestal underside the specimen was collected by Péron *et Lesueur*. This is only noted on the pedestal undersides of birds collected on the 1800-1804 voyage. It is also dated 'An 6' and was therefore collected in 1796. In 1796, Baudin left this bird behind in a crate and he only opened it again when he and Maugé visited the French consul, Pierre-François Clerget

(1746-1808) on 8 November 1800. Baudin and Maugé had left behind specimens they knew were already present in the MNHN and therefore decided to take back the more important specimens first (Baudin 1974: 27).

- ¹³ Bory de Saint-Vincent (1805) mentions records of Brown Noddy on 2 December 1800 (p. 41), Red-billed/White-tailed tropicbirds and Ascension Frigatebird on 24 December 1800 (p. 47-48), Albatrosses were seen between 10-15 January 1801 (p. 49) and on 20 January 1801 Maugé killed an albatross; another was observed on 22 January 1801 (p. 51). Tropical Shearwater *Puffinus bailloni* or Barau's Petrels *Pterodroma barau* were observed (Cheke 2010: 72, Collection Lesueur, MNHN 15037).

Hyacinthe H.Y.P.P de Bougainville mentions the following birds in his diary: Brown Noddy on 3 November 1800, Red-billed/White-tailed tropicbirds on 14 November 1800, one albatross shot on 14 January 1801 and three more on 16 February 1801, with a Cape Petrel being taken from fishing lines on 17 May 1801 (Archives Nationales 155/AP6).

Léon F. de Brèvedent, noted these birds in his diary: Red-billed/White-tailed tropicbirds on 22 November 1800, Ascension Frigatebird on 7 December 1800 and Albatrosses on 13, 14 (eaten by the crew), 18 January, 14, 16 February, 14, 17 May, 27, 29 December 1801 and 6 January 1802 (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/56 (2 cahiers)).

François-Désiré Breton noted these birds in his diary: Red-billed/White-tailed tropicbirds on 22 November 1800, Ascension Frigatebird on 7 December 1800, Albatross on 13, 14 (eaten by the crew), 18 January, 14, 16 February, 14, 17 May, 27, 29 December 1801 and 6 January 1802 (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/57).

Jacques de Saint-Cricq mentioned the following in his diary: petrels and albatrosses on 27 May 1801, with Black Swans, petrels, Australian Pelicans, and quails between 21 May and 19 June 1801 (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/48).

Pierre-Guillaume-Gicquel des Touches recorded in his journal: Red-billed/White-tailed Tropicbirds and swallows on 21-22 November 1800, Ascension Frigatebird on 6-7 December 1800 and albatrosses on 13-14 January 1801, two of which were killed, and petrels on 15-16 January 1801. On 14-15 January, a small bird was killed, as were some grey birds on 15-16 January, 18-19 January and 14-15 February. On 15-16 February 1801, three albatrosses were killed: one white, with a wingspan of 9 feet and 10 inches and two grey birds (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/55).

Jean-Baptiste-Louis-Claude-Théodore Leschenault de la Tour noted: several Cape Petrels between Mauritius and Cape Leeuwin (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/56).

René Maugé collected one albatross on 20 December 1800 (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 50).

Jean-Baptiste-Désiré Dumont collected several albatrosses between 10 and 15 December 1800 (Bory Saint-Vincent 1805: 49-50).

Three Albatrosses were collected (2 brown, 1 white) on 14 February 1801 (Baudin 1974: 96) and two more on 15 February 1801 (Baudin 1974: 98). These albatrosses were also mentioned in Barwell (2010). A "*Diomedea spadicea*" (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79070) was collected on 7 January 1802 (Jangoux 2005: 14). On 14 January 1801, an adult and a younger bird were collected (Collection Lesueur, MNHN 79089-1Ar-Fv, 79089-1j-2v, 19090Ar-b) (Jansen 2018a). One Cape Petrel was caught on 13 May 1801 (Baudin 1974: 146-147), 4 were caught on 17 May (Baudin 1974: 148) and 7 more were collected on 18 May 1801 (Baudin 1974: 149), all midway between Mauritius and Western Australia (roughly 33 41 S, 79 16 W). On 29 May 1801, two more birds were captured (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 44).

- ¹⁴ Baudin was unaware of concrete British plans to send out a rival expedition to map Australia. In the end, they sent commander Matthew Flinders to Australia with HMS *Investigator* which left England on 18 July 1801. Baudin only became aware of the British intentions when he met Flinders in Encounter Bay.

- ¹⁵ Western Australia was known from patchy and unreliable charts produced by the following Dutch sailors: Dirk Hartog (1616) who charted 417kms of coast from the Shark Bay region to NW Cape; Frederick de Houtman and Jacob d'Edel in the *Maeght van Dordrecht*, (1619) who mapped Bunburry, Rottneest and Houtman Albrolos Islands; Willem Janszoon in the *Mauritius* (1622) who mapped Ashburton River; Abel Tasman in the *Leeuwin* (1622) who charted roughly 180kms of Western Australia's south west coast between Hamelin Bay and Point D'Entrecasteaux; François Thijssen in *'t Gulden Zeepaerd* (1627) who mapped more than 1,500 kms of coastline from Albany, Western Australia, to Ceduna, South Australia, including the St Francis and St Pieter Islands; Gerrit Frederikszoon de Witt in the *Vianen* (1628) who mapped the Montebello Islands, including Barrow Island; François Pelsaert in the *Batavia* (1629) who

was shipwrecked on the Abrolhos Islands and Willem de Vlamingh in the *Geelvinck* (1696-97) who mapped and explored Rottnest Island and the mainland in and around the River Swan together with several areas of interest that lay north along the coast, including Dirk Hartog Island.

The English captain, William Dampier, in the *Cygnets* (1688) mapped the area near Albany and returned with the *HMS Roebuck* (1699) to map the Broome region. His compatriot, George Vancouver, used the *Discovery* (1791) to chart the area near Albany too.

The French made landfall twice. Louis de Saint Aloüarn in the *Gros Ventre* (1772) in Flinders Bay near Cape Leeuwin and Dirk Hartog Island and Marc-Joseph-Marion du Fresne anchored with the *Mascarin* off Tasmania in the same year. Antoine-Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, on his voyage with the *Recherche* and *Espérance* (1792) only sailed past the St Alouarn Islands off Western Australia. Baudin's decision *not* to head to Tasmania cost him the discovery and survey of a major part of the south coast of New Holland (Finney 1984: 109).

¹⁶ A Pied Oystercatcher (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058), Silver Gull (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79066Br, Dwyer 2006: 82, Jangoux 2005: 16), Pacific Gull (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058Ar-58c), Grey Shrike-thrush (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058), Australian Pipit (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058) and Australian Magpie (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058) were observed. Stanislaus Levillain collected a Southern Emu-wren at Cape Leeuwin (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 0800BB, 79058) and he observed an Australian Pelican (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008FE).

¹⁷ Discovering places such as Cape Clairault, Cape Freycinet, Becher Point, Cape Bouvard, Cape Leschenault and Cape Mentelle.

¹⁸ Passing the channel between Dirk Hartog and Dorre Islands.

¹⁹ Baudin mentions that they saw cormorants, noddies, petrels, gulls, sea-eagles, oystercatchers, flycatchers and speckled magpies (Whittell 1954: 61). He also noticed a beautiful species of tomtit, with a blue ring round its neck (Whittell 1954: 61).

²⁰ Even on a later landing later Péron felt of some rocks, harming himself.

²¹ Stresemann (1951a) assumed that Pied Honeyeater, Singing Honeyeater and Little Woodswallow were collected at Bernier Island.

²² Mapping large numbers of islands and islets such as: Depuch Island, Rivoli Islands, L'Hermite Island, Lancelin Islands, Forestier Islands and Lacepede Island as well as most of the islands in the Bonaparte Archipelago. Numerous other places such as Gantheaume Point, Frenchman's Bay, Jurien Bay and Depuch Cove were also mapped.

According to Stresemann (1951a: 69), Beach Thick-knee was collected on Depuch Island beach. On 24 July, Baudin noted the first tropicbirds in a long time; they were either white-tailed or red-tailed (Whittell 1954: 61).

²³ At Carnac Island, Levillain recorded birds of prey from the buzzard family, large crows, water birds, oystercatchers and both black and white cormorants. At the mouth of the River Swan, Levillain recorded 'red-bellied green parrots', a large bird of prey and small birds (Whittell 1954: 60).

Joseph Bailly and François Heirisson collected several Australian Pelicans and Black Swans in the River Swan (Whittell 1954: 60). According to Stresemann (1951a: 66), the type specimen of Australian Pelican was collected on the River Swan in July 1802. Some Black Swans were also collected, with Stresemann possibly referring to Bailly and Heirisson here.

François-Michel Ronsard noted shearwaters on Rottnest Island and he collected a Western Rosella (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/56) on 4 June 1801.

²⁴ It was during a trip to Dirk Hartog Island that Hamelin discovered the plaque left by Willem de Vlamingh in 1697. The *Le Naturaliste's* men found the Vlamingh plaque lying in the sand where it had fallen from its post. They recognised its importance and immediately took it back to the ship for Hamelin to examine. Hamelin had Vlamingh's plaque and one of his own re-erected on new posts, the first at the Dutch explorer's site and the second at an undetermined location. De Vlamingh replaced the plaque set by Dirk Hartog in 1616. In 1818 on *Le Uranie* Louis de Freycinet recovered the Vlamingh plate and it was taken to France. After being lost for more than a century, the Vlamingh plate was rediscovered in 1940, the plate was eventually returned to Australia in 1947 and is currently housed in the Western Australian Maritime Museum in Fremantle, Western Australia. The original piece found by de Vlamingh as it was erected by Dirk Hartog is now preserved in the Rijkmuseum, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

- ²⁵ Pied Oystercatcher was also collected (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07800FE, 07008BI).
- ²⁶ Joseph Lefevre was originally from Gent and stayed for the whole trip. Modeste Guimomas was from Antwerp and died on Timor (Jangoux 2013, Margaret Sankey *in litt.*). Both men were what nowadays would be called Flemish, but Flanders had been annexed by the French First Republic by 1800.
- ²⁷ Riedlé was buried alongside David Nelson who had died on 20 June 1789. Nelson was the botanist on Captain William Bligh's HMS *Bounty* voyage.
- ²⁸ During his visit to Timor in 1801, René Maugé collected at least 153 specimens of 61 species (see chapter 3.5). To date, 117 specimens still exist and are held in five European collections; the MNHN holds 91 of these specimens (77,7 %). There are 52 species which were new to science based on Maugé's collection and 28 of their names are still in use.
- ²⁹ From his Timor visit, Leschenault de la Tour mentions Great Frigatebird, Brahminy Kite, Brown Goshawk, a very common 'hornbill', several parrot species, Sunda Collared Dove, Asian Blue Quail, Wallacean Drongo, Munias, flycatchers, Timor Green Pigeon, Glossy Swiftlet and Red Junglefowl (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/56, page 101).
- ³⁰ Jacques de Saint-Cricq mentions the following birds in his diary: storm petrels, Cape Petrels, albatrosses and other petrel species were noted frequently between 22 November 1801 and 20 January 1802 (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/48).
On 1 December 1801, one Cape Petrel was collected between Timor and Tasmania (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79060Aa, 79060Av), one Tropicbird was collected on 2 December 1801 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79071v) and a Wilson's Storm-petrel (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79060Ar and 21002 no 2166, Whittell 1954: 62); a White-chinned Petrel was collected on 31 December (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79060Av,79060B, Whittell 1954: 63). Boobies, tropicbirds and a 'Grey Petrel' were also noted (Whittell 1954: 63).
- ³¹ When the ships arrived in Tasmania there were 25 sick men aboard *Le Géographe* and 18 on *Le Naturaliste* (Brosse 1983b: 100).
Stresemann (1951a: 67-68) mentions that both Common Bronzewing and Brush Bronzewing were collected here.
- ³² Tasmania was discovered by Abel Tasman who made landfall near Cape Sorell, south-east of Strahan on the west-coast, in 1642. Until 1798, however, it was thought to be part of mainland Australia until Flinders and Bass discovered that Tasmania was actually an island. On 3 November 1798, the sloop *Norfolk*, under the command of Matthew Flinders and accompanied by George Bass, entered Port Dalrymple.
- ³³ Notes by Péron indicate the collecting of Pallid Cuckoo (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79105), Dusky Robin (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) and Beautiful Firetail (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 413 and 579).
Birds collected by Lesueur included a Superb Fairy-wren at the Huon River (Whittell 1954: 64). On Bruny Island, Lesueur collected the most birds, 'tens of birds which we did not have before' (Whittell 1954: 64). Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, large Black Cockatoos and fairy-wren were noted from this visit (Whittell 1954: 64).
- ³⁴ There are a number of places on Tasmania which were discovered and named by the Baudin expedition. These include the Freycinet Peninsula, Mt Freycinet, Cape and Mount Baudin, Taillefer Rocks, Cape Peron, Cape Bernier, Cape Bailly, Cape Boullanger, Cape Faure, Reidle Bay, Maurouard Bay, Lesueur Bay and, on Maria Island, Maugé Point.
- ³⁵ In March 1772, du Fresne anchored in Marion Bay, a little south of this place on mainland Tasmania.
- ³⁶ On 12 March 1802, Breton noted collecting Little Penguins, collecting possible shearwaters on 14 March 1802, Cape Barren Goose on Preservation Island on 12 March and again on Waterhouse Island on 4 April, with Cormorant/Gannet on 24 May.
- ³⁷ Freycinet collected Little Penguin and 'geese' here (Freycinet 1815: 68, 91).
- ³⁸ Part of the coastline was mapped by George Bass in 1798. He sailed south from Sydney in a whaling boat, past Cape Howe and Hicks Point and round Wilson's Promontory as far as Western Port. James Grant was also exploring the region in 1800, but Baudin was unaware of this. In what are the current states of Victoria and South Australia they discovered various places such as Venus Bay on 29 March, Cape Marengo on 30 March, Cape Volney on 31 March, Cape Reamur on 1 April and Cape Montesquieu, Descartes Bay and Cape Duquesne all on 2 April. The Fleurieu Peninsula was also named by Baudin.
- ³⁹ When the ships came alongside each other, Flinders immediately asked if this was Captain

- Baudin's ship. Baudin was so stunned he just nodded, whereat Flinders and his crew doffed their hats to him. Naturalist Robert Brown joined Flinders on *Le Géographe* for their visit. Both commanders first inspected passports and then discussed their discoveries and the mistakes made in the charts available to them. Only the next day did Baudin realise that Flinders was his adversary regarding the exploration of Australia and that some of the maps he knew about were actually made by Flinders and Bass. Flinders donated one or more new bird species to the expedition (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, N° 32), although it remains unknown which.
- ⁴⁰ It must have been a big disappointment for Baudin to discover that most of the south coast had already been explored by Flinders.
- A completely black cormorant (= Little Black Cormorant) was reported by Péron on 9 April 1802 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 09016); it is also mentioned in Jangoux (2005: 16).
- ⁴¹ The site of the Sydney Opera House.
- ⁴² The was received as new in the colony from the crew of the ship *Venus* on 11 May 1802 (Starbuck 2009: 221).
- ⁴³ ne bird died before they arrived on Mauritius and the other perished somewhere between Mauritius and France (Jangoux 2018a).
- ⁴⁴ Not a turtle from Samoa *contra* Fornasiero *et al.* (2004: 271).
- ⁴⁵ There were 59 crew members aboard and 3 passengers. There were 48 crates of zoological, botanical and mineral specimens; 10 crates contained 'birds' (Jangoux 2018a). At 2 November 1802, the embarkation on *Le Naturaliste* started (Starbuck 2009: 224).
- ⁴⁶ Aboard *Le Géographe* and sharing Baudin's cabin, was 16-year-old Mary Beckwith, an escaped convict, who became the first European female ever to walk on Kangaroo Island.
- ⁴⁷ The captain H. Weld-Noble had a large Wombat *Vombatus ursinus tasmaniensis* for Baudin which was transferred to the *Le Naturaliste* (Finney 1984: 113, Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269).
- ⁴⁸ No birds collected on King Island were brought back with *Le Naturaliste*.
- ⁴⁹ Another issue were six stowaways discovered on *Le Géographe*. Baudin ordered that they be left behind on King Island.
- ⁵⁰ It was noted that the following birds were observed or collected: Black-faced Cormorant (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79061), two Little Penguins (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, N° 6), Pacific Gull (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 5)), Southern Boobook (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003 N° 503) and Satin Flycatcher (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002). An egg from a Little Penguin was also obtained (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, N° 31), probably from Daniel Cooper.
- ⁵¹ A Musk Lorikeet was also caught here alive and shipped to France. Eggs and specimens of Short-tailed Shearwaters were collected (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, N°s 2, 52). Other species collected here, such as Pied Oystercatcher (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 3), are no longer present in collections.
- ⁵² Named Decrès Island after Denis Decrès (1761-1820).
- ⁵³ Baudin has on board Mary Beckwith, a 16-year old stowaway who, with permission from Governor King, was allowed aboard and so became the first European woman to set foot on Kangaroo Island (Chittleborough *et al.* 2002: 24, Duyker 2008).
- ⁵⁴ To protect it from erosion, the original rock is now housed at the Gateway Visitor Information Centre on Howard Drive, Penneshaw, and a replica is on public view on the Penneshaw foreshore beneath a concrete dome which has been a local landmark since 1906.
- ⁵⁵ More birds are known to have been collected here such as two Australian Pelicans (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 335), 79073R, V)), Black-faced Cormorant (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 336)), Pied Oystercatcher (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 373), Silver Gull (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 401) and Southern Boobook (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 65010).
- According to Stresemann (1951a: 67), Beautiful Firetail, Brush Bronzewing, Grey Goshawk and Southern Boobook were observed or collected.
- ⁵⁶ The general dampness of the livestock and the death of two kangaroos caused Baudin to order Jean-Baptiste Leschenault de la Tour and Joseph Ransonnet to leave their cabins so that they could be occupied by livestock.
- ⁵⁷ Black-faced Cormorant (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 850)) and Little Penguins were observed and collected (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 849), Duyker 2006: 172), as were Australian Pelicans (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 851)) (MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 65010), Pied Oystercatcher (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 857), Silver Gull (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 852, 853, 854 and 856), Pacific Gull (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 855)) and Glossy

- Black Cockatoo (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 580)), 79078 (n° 449), MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 65010, Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 237-238) (see also Whittell 1954: 69).
- ⁵⁸ Cape Vivonne, Cape Thevenard, Tourville Bay and Murat Bay are still a reminder of this successful exploration of the Australian coast. On 15 February, during the journey to Two People Bay, Giant-petrels were encountered (Whittell 1954: 69).
- ⁵⁹ Apparently a Red-capped Parrot was collected here (Stresemann 1951a).
- ⁶⁰ A Little Black Cormorant was collected near Geographe Bay in March 1803 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 1236)).
- ⁶¹ The Hardhead collected here (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 1430)) is untraceable as is the Little Black Cormorant (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 1429)).
- ⁶² *Le Géographe* had so many live animals and plants on board, that the fully provisioned ship could only last 59 days before having to take on a fresh water supply.
- ⁶³ Dates when Red-billed Tropicbird were registered are: 6, 7, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 (2), 22 and 23 July 1803 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79071r & v, 21002 (N°s 2097, 2103, 2135, 2138, 2145, 2149, 2155, 2157, 2165, 2173, 2179)). Wilson's Storm-petrel was also noted between Timor and Mauritius (Jangoux 2005: 10). Great Frigatebird was collected in mid-June and 7 July (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N°s 2098, 2150)). A Red-footed Booby is documented in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79072Bv, 79072Cr and in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 2167, 2168)). Silver Gull (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 2013, 2035, 2043, 3083 and 2096) was noted at various locations on the way to Timor and in northern Australia.
- ⁶⁴ The mammals and birds, including the two live Emus, left the ships and lived in the garden of Mme Kéritel (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 271-272) in Port Louis.
- ⁶⁵ Some notable collectors had previously visited Mauritius and some specimens from these expeditions can still be found in collections in Europe, especially in the MNHN. Well-known examples of these are the Mauritius Blue Pigeon, with one specimen each in the MNHN, NMS and in Port Louis, and the Mascarene Parrot, again one each in the MNHN and NMW. Colonel Mathieu and Pierre Sonnerat were the known collectors here (Cheke & Hume 2009, Cheke & Jansen 2016). Even so, the Baudin collection has the oldest surviving collection in double figures.
- ⁶⁶ Two Brown Boobies were reported by Péron and were also collected here (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 1448 and 1451), 79121, 79072Br, CR).
- ⁶⁷ This was already a well-known area before the Baudin expedition, having been visited by adventurers such as François Levallant (1753-1824) and Anders Sparrman (1748-1820); for a comprehensive overview see Rookmaker (1989). There are few specimens available today from those early expeditions, but many drawings still survive.
- ⁶⁸ Specimens such as Knysna Turaco and Jackass Penguin.
- ⁶⁹ Including Western Crested Guineafowl, Variable Sunbird and Blue-throated Roller.
- ⁷⁰ They appeared properly packed and were stored in the hold, protected from the humidity (Jangoux 2018a).
- ⁷¹ Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais (1763-1814) was born as Marie-Josèphe-Rose-Tascher de La Pagerie. Her marriage to Napoléon I was her second marriage; her first husband, Alexandre-François-Marie, Viscount of Beauharnais (1760-1794) was beheaded during the Reign of Terror and she herself was imprisoned in the Carmes prison until five days after Alexandre's execution. They had two children together. In 1795, she met Napoléon I, six years her junior, and became his mistress. In January 1796, Napoléon I proposed to her and they married on 9 March. She survived an assassination attack on her and Napoléon I in 1800. On 2 December 1804, she was crowned the first Empress of the French, hence her title. They divorced on 10 January 1810, but she retained both the title of empress and her home in Château de Malmaison until her death on 29 May 1814.
- In 1799, while Napoléon I was away on campaign in Egypt, Empress Joséphine purchased the Château de Malmaison with borrowed funds. Though she later became mistress of Versailles, Tuileries, Fontainebleau and Saint-Cloud, Malmaison was her main home. She modelled the gardens on the English style with winding paths, bridges, temples and cottages, and hired Scotsman Alexander Howatson as head gardener; he was later replaced by Felix Delahaye (1767-1829) in 1805. Empress Josephine collected plants as well as mammals competitively, vying with the Museum of Natural History for specimens. Some voyagers such as Alexander von Humboldt, Aimé Bonpland and the Baudin expedition were specifically asked to bring back natural history items for her (Jouanin & Benoit 1997: 24-34). Empress Joséphine's garden at Malmaison included many species of animals collected on Baudin's voyages such as: Southern Cassowary,

King Island Emu, Kangaroo Island Emu, Black Swans, Secretarybirds, Purple Swamphen, Western Crowned Pigeons and various parrots. There were also various mammals, such as Caracal *Caracal caracal*, Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur *Varecia variegata*, Mountain Zebra and various kangaroos. The first kangaroo arrived in 1804, the only one of the three aboard *Le Géographe* which survived. Not only did Empress Joséphine receive live mammals, she also took possession of 117 specimens collected on the Baudin expedition (e.g. Jouanin & Benoit 1997: 32). On top of that she also received 20 birds from Baudin's 1796-98 voyage (Jangoux 2018a). Louis Dufresne, the MNHN taxidermist, also mounted and sold birds to her. Not only natural history items went to her, but also the ethnographical objects collected by George Bass (Jouanin & Benoit 1997: 33). After her death, the contents of Malmaison were auctioned off and this included 600 bird specimens (lot 2662, Grandjean 1966: 261) which were purchased by an unknown source. Various live birds were likewise auctioned (lots 2875-2880, Grandjean 1966: 274-275), including three old and four young Black Swans originating from the Baudin expedition (lot 2876).

⁷² Founded in 1626, the Jardin du Plantes is part of the MNHM and includes the Grande Galerie de l'Évolution. It is situated on part of the Rue du Buffon and its menagerie was founded in 1795. After 11 months at Empress Joséphine's Malmaison, the King and Kangaroo Island Emus (Jouanin 1959: 181) were moved to the menagerie at the Jardin du Plantes. They died here on 7 February 1822 and 18 May 1822 respectively (contra Jouanin 1959: 180-181 who mentions January).

⁷³ Part of the flora also ended up at Château de Navarre, this was a château near Évreux in Normandy, which was burned to the ground in 1834. It was owned by Empress Joséphine in 1810.

⁷⁴ *Louis Dufresne (1752 - 1832)* joined the staff of the MNHN as a taxidermist in 1794. He eventually became head of the Zoological Laboratories, a position held until his death on 11 October 1832. Prior to accepting his post in the MNHN, he travelled the world with *Le Astrolabe* and the *Boussole* (1785-1788). Dufresne left this fatal expedition, which was later wrecked on the Vanikoro Islands, in Macao (Sweet 1970, Jouanin & Benoit 1997: 68-71, chapter 3.9). Dufresne had a wide network of contacts and visited London in 1800 and 1802 and had accumulated a large private bird collection. The collection now in NMS, was first offered to Berlin (1815) (Cheke & Jansen 2016), NMW and the Emperors of Russia (Sweet 1970: 40). On 9 November 1818, the collection contained 1,517 entries of birds (1,640 individuals, 2/3 were non-British birds) and 800 eggs, 3,823 species of insects and 2,061 species of shells (Sweet 1970: 45, 67). By 1970, only 200 had been traced, 567 had been destroyed and 883 remain unaccounted for (Sweet 1970: 68, 69). Of the 105 Baudin expedition birds, as found in Dufresne (1818), only 22 survive in 2017 (Appendix 1).

Part of the bird collection was mounted in Dufresne's home, as testified by a report by Dufresne mentioning the mounting of 100 birds (14 September 1803, Archives Nationales AJ/15/590) and a further 50 birds a year later (15 August 1804, Archives Nationales AJ/15/591). Dufresne directly purchased Baudin birds from E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire as proven by a bill kept in the Archives Nationales and dated 14 September 1803 (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590). It was for 40 birds: 240 francs being charged to Madame Dufresne who also participated in mounting the specimens. On 13 February 1805, 22 Australian birds were purchased (Ms Dufresne, Journal, Travaux, 1803-1822, Laboratory MNHN). Dufresne was involved in an exchange / purchase of 50 birds to NMW in 1815. *Michel-Adrie Lalande* was a taxidermist at the museum who also acted as a trader of specimens. In 1815, he 'sold' 78 specimens to NMW, including 14 birds from the 1800-1804 expedition as well as 4+ birds from Baudin's Caribbean voyage (1796-1798). In 1806, he mounted the collection of birds to be sent to Rouen, including 56 Baudin expedition birds (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111) and was involved in an exchange / purchase of 79 birds to NMW in 1815. Father and son (Jangoux 2018a)

M. Bécœur was a taxidermist who accompanied Dufresne to the Malmaison of Empress Joséphine (Jouanin & Benoit 1997: 70) and was involved in an exchange / purchase of 164 birds to NMW in 1815.

M. Desmoulin was mentioned as a taxidermist (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591 documented dated 15 August 1804).

M. Perefille was also mentioned as a taxidermist (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590) (chapter 3.10).

Mlle. Charpentier was another taxidermist (Archives Nationales AJ/15/590) (chapter 3.10).

M. Le Roy was also a taxidermist (Archives Nationales AJ/15/591 document dated 15 August 1804).

⁷⁵ One of the questions which arose while researching the specimens that were to be x-rayed, was 'was arsenic soap used on these specimens?' This was an option as the MNHN senior taxidermist was the first ever to publish the full recipe (Dufresne 1803). However, the visibility of arsenic in x-rays is still a subject for research and discussion (see chapter 3.10, Jansen & Steinheimer

2017). As no qualitative judgement can be made with normal x-rays as to whether arsenic was used or not, chemical analysis seems to be the better method (e.g. Desjardins 2016).

⁷⁶ Various articles and books have been published over the years on Baudin and his fellow crew members. It is not easy to summarise them all here. For further information see Sankey (2001 & 2010b: 103-134) and Fornasiero & West-Sooby (2010: 135-164).

⁷⁷ The museum specifically trained people to carry out scientific work and the detailed accounts of the voyages of exploration were even funded by the French government between 1793 and 1840 (Labillardière 1800, Péron 1807a, b, 1811, Péron & Freycinet 1815, 1816, Lesson & Garnot 1826-30, Freycinet & Quoy 1837). The journals and objects brought back from the expeditions then became the property of the French people through the new national institutions.

⁷⁸ The British had not yet started investing in the training of scientists. That only started in the early 19th century and, to begin with, only ‘amateurs’ accompanied the larger expeditions. However, foreigners employed by the British, such as the Swede Daniel Carlsson Solander (1733-1782) and the Germans Johann Georg Adam Forster (1754-1794) and Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-1798) were all highly skilled ‘amateurs’.

In 1820, the Dutch sent out Heinrich Kuhl (1797-1821) and Johan Conrad van Hasselt (1797-1823) with the newly formed Commission for the Study of the Natural Sciences of the Dutch East Indies (Klaver 2007).

⁷⁹ Such as Gabrielle Baglione, Jacqueline Bonnemains, Christine Cornell, Jean Fornasiero, Frank Horner, Michel Jangoux, Christian Jouanin, Madeleine Ly-Tio-Fane, Stephanie Pfennigwerth, Margaret Sankey, Nicole Starbuck and John West-Sooby (Sankey *et al.* 2004). The bibliography compiled in November 2015 by Jean Fornasiero, and which is available on the University of Sydney website devoted to the Baudin Legacy project (<http://sydney.edu.au/arts/research/audin/project/>), is incredibly useful, as are other files on the same website.

⁸⁰ Like those of Charles Bailly (Mayer 2005), Francis Barrallier (Smith 1990), Pierre-François Bernier (Vialle 2004), Louis Depuch (Mayer 2005), Pierre Faure (Duyker 2000), Antoine Guichenot (Nelson 1976), Jean-Baptiste Leschenault de la Tour (Desmet & Jangoux 2010), Charles-Alexandre Lesueur (Bonnemains *et al.* 1988, Baglione & Crémère 2009, Altman 2012), Stanislas Levillain (Maury 1954), André Michaux (Pluchet 2010) and François Péron (Duyker 2006).

⁸¹ As taxonomy continues to change, the importance of types and type localities are more important than ever and the value of the Baudin expedition collection was in desperate need of a closer study. It is the author’s opinion that science will benefit enormously from this dissertation, as it aims to correct mistakes and add information drafted by the expedition’s crew. Due to the specimens’ presence, taxonomical problems can be solved using morphology, biometrics and genetics. Not only is the number of 396 specimens still present substantial, it is the most extensive historically, as it far outnumbers the biggest surviving collections pre-1800.

Using the IOC version 8.1 (Gill & Donsker 2018) list, we noticed that the Baudin birds greatly contributed to Vieillot and Temminck’s totals. From all taxa ever described up to 2018 (single authors) we find in the top 12: 1. Linnaeus 738; 2. Gould 671; 3. Hartert 649; 4. P.L. Sclater 573; 5. Sharpe 566; 6. Vieillot 462; 7. Ridgway 437; 8. J.F. Gmelin 421; 9. Reichenow 420; 10. Chapman 391; 11. Temminck 391; and 12. Bonaparte 360. For species only, top 12: 1. Linnaeus 718; 2. Gould 414; 3. Vieillot 396; 4. J.F. Gmelin 369; 5. Temminck 343; 6. P.L. Sclater 338; 7. Sharpe 226; 8. Bonaparte 201; 9. Blyth 197; 10. R. Lesson 167; 11. Gray, GR 160; and 12. Latham 158 (Paul Clapham on Birdforum 20 March 2018).

⁸² The type catalogues on the avian types held in the MNHN are an ongoing project and to date have been published by: Berlioz 1929, Jouanin 1950, Voisin 1992, 1993, 1995, Voisin & Voisin 1996, 1999, 2001a, b, 2002, 2008a, b, 2009, 2010, 2011a, b, 2012, 2015, 2016a, b, Voisin *et al.* 1997, 1999, Voisin *et al.* 2004, 2005, 2008, 2015, Somadikarta *et al.* 2002, Voisin & Mougin 2002 and Cleere *et al.* 2006. Up to 1 April 2017, a total of 39 type species collected on the Baudin expedition have been published, 52 more followed in November 2017 (Jansen 2017e, see chapter 3.5). The lists of type-specimens kept at Naturalis were published in van der Hoek Ostende *et al.* (1997), Dekker (2003) and Dekker & Quaiser (2006), although few are specifically linked to the Baudin expedition. Schlegel was also consulted (1862a, b, c, d, 1863a, b, c, d, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1875) when trying to locate Baudin birds. Schifter *et al.* (2007) was consulted for the types in NMW and Herman *et al.* 1990 was consulted for NMS.

⁸³ The first series of 20 publications were those carried out by Jacques Pucheran (1845, 1849-54, 1851), who discussed the types in the MNHN collection. Pucheran identified the type-specimens and also mentioned a rough estimate of the collection locality. In the spring of 1914, Charles E.

Hellmayr (1914, 1916) carried out research on the specimens collected by the Baudin expedition in the MNHN, especially those from Timor. Dominic Louis Serventy and Hubert Massey Whittell (1948) analysed the 1807a, b, 1811, Péron & Freycinet 1815, 1816 publications by Péron and their research was later reproduced in Whittell (1954: 58-69). Parts of Whittell (1947: 57-61) on Levillain are included, as some archival research was carried out by Serventy and Whittell (1948). In 1951, this paper had a follow-up in which Erwin Stresemann (1951a) made a summary of both Péron and Freycinet (1807-1816) and Serventy and Whittell (1947).

Primary sources that designated type localities involving Baudin birds, were those by Gregory Mathews (1912, 1913, 1927) and James Lee Peters (Peters 1931, 1934, 1937, 1940, 1945, 1948, 1951, Amadon *et al.* 1979, 1962, Mayr & Greenway 1960, Deignan & Ripley 1964, Mayr & Traylor 1986, Greenway *et al.* 1967, Paynter & Storer 1970, Blake *et al.* 1968, Paynter 1987, Mayr & Cottrell 1979). Richard Schodde and Ian J. Mason also provided locality information in 1997 and 1999. Secondary sources supplying further information include Richard Bowdler Sharpe (1875) and Charles E. Hellmayr (1914).

⁸⁴ The collecting localities described in this paper were restricted using ICZN 1999, article 76A.2.A as a guideline and are based on the available data such as documents, name of collector, collecting localities, shipment and interpretation of subspecies. Manifold difficulties were encountered as a result of the specimens having been relabelled by Péron (e.g. Jangoux 2005: 5, Duyker 2006: 124). Other challenges included incorrect localities, misspellings and inaccurate identifications (chapter 2.3, Jansen 2015b, 2018b, Jansen & van der Vliet 2015, van der Vliet & Jansen 2016, 2017, van der Vliet *et al.* 2017, Jansen & Steinheimer 2017). As explained in chapter 2.2, only a few locations were visited by the expedition in Australia and at most of those locations collecting was executed for the first time ever; no diaries or complete collecting lists exist (see chapter 2.3). In those early days of exploration, datasets as are required today, were not part of the instructions, meaning that there is only very limited and inconsistent data available.

By pinpointing the collecting locality (see Appendix 1), the importance of the expedition at that specific locality could be established. With the exceptions of Bruny Island, which was visited by Labillardière in 1792-93 (Duyker 2003), Kangaroo Island visited by Robert Brown in March-April 1802, King George Sound which was also visited by Robert Brown in December 1801-January 1802 and Botany Bay (see chapter 3.4), these other localities were the first places where collection of natural history items took place and from which there are still surviving specimens for all localities. The largest intact collection for each previously visited location is represented by Baudin's specimens.

The collecting localities as given in Appendix 1, are those from material available for 326 specimens in the MNHN. This is combining information as collector, ship, year of arrival, diary notes, publications, or distribution area in relation with visited locations. The information on the specimens (e.g. pedestal underside, label, acquisition book and family monography) has a lot of discrepancies and varies often within the same specimen. Not only wrong collector, but also boat and collecting locality had to be corrected (for replication purposes all the available material per specimen is noted in Appendix 1). The faults were corrected as much as possible to extract the right collecting locality (however, some remain 'best guess'). From these 326 specimens, 324 had information on their 'collector' (Baudin (48), Dufresne (2), Dumont (2), Lesueur (24), Maugé (86), Péron (25), Péron and Lesueur (118), Levillain (1) and Unknown (2)), for 236 specimens was information available if they arrived on *An XI* (202) or *An XII* (24) and for 116 specimens the ship was mentioned (*Le Naturaliste* (99) and *Le Géographe* (17)).

⁸⁵ Using the status list on the BirdLife International website examined on 27 May 2017, these particular birds stand out from the specimens listed in Appendix 1,

- 2 extinct species: King Island Emu and Kangaroo Island Emu;
- 3 critically endangered species: Regent Honeyeater, Swift Parrot and Mauritius Olive White-eye;
- 8 endangered species: Sooty Albatross, Australian Bittern, Australian Painted Snipe, Short-billed Cockatoo, Timor Green Pigeon and Mauritius Kestrel;
- 4 vulnerable species: Southern Cassowary, Cape Gannet, Hooded Plover and Mauritius Cuckooshrike.

⁸⁶ The two most recent avian collections which still exist and are supported by diary notes and/or lists and that have been examined integrally, are those by HMS *Beagle* (1831-1836) (Steinheimer 2004) and John Gilbert (1812-1845), particularly the expedition to Australia between 1838-1845 (Fisher & Calaby 2009). The element that made research into both these voyages relatively easy was the availability of notes, tags or diaries, much of which is lacking from the older expedi-

tions such as the Baudin expedition. Reasonably systematic labelling was only taken more seriously when Hermann Schlegel (1804-1884) started promoting it in the 1860's (Jansen & Roselaar 2017). In the future, similar investigative work could be done on expeditions such as those of *La Coquille* (1822-25), *Astrolabe* (1826-29) and *Bonite* (1836-37) where full lists are available which can be used as leads, making analysis easier.

⁸⁷ The specimens were studied and the findings subsequently published in *Asterides* by Lamarck (1816), Müller & Troschel (1842, 1843), Perrier (1875), *Medusae* (Cuvier 1817, 1830, Lamarck 1816, Blainville 1834, Lesson 1843, Milne-Edwards 1841) *Algea* (Lamarck 1815, Lamouroux 1812, 1813, 1816, Agardh 1821, 1824), *Crustacea* (Bonnemains & Jones 1990), *mammals* (Desmarest 1817) and *flora* (Bonpland 1813, Gaudichaud-Beaupré 1826, Jangoux 2018a).

⁸⁸ Although Baudin noted that some feathers and wings were collected (Baudin 1974: 319) they cannot be traced in any taxidermy report or in the existing collections. Eggs were also collected but remain untraceable.

⁸⁹ The official expedition narrative is contained in linked publications by Péron, Freycinet, Lesueur and Nicolas-Martin Petit (1777-1804) under the title: *Voyage de découvertes aux Terres Australes, exécuté par ordre de sa Majesté, l'Empereur et Roi, sur les corvettes le Géographe, le Naturaliste et la goëlette le Casuarina, pendant les années 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 et 1804*.

They comprise the following parts:

- Vol. I, *Historique*, by François Péron, 1807;
- Vol. II, *Historique*, by François Péron, continued by Louis de Freycinet, 1816;
- Vol. III, *Navigaton et géographie*, by Louis de Freycinet, 1815.
- *Atlas Historique*, 1st part, by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur and Nicolas-Martin Petit, 1807;
- *Atlas Historique*, 2nd part, by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur and Nicolas-Martin Petit, 1811;
- *Atlas, Navigaton et géographie*, by Louis de Freycinet, 1815 which appeared in December 1814.

Only random birds are mentioned in these publications and those that are, were not necessarily collected as specimens.

In spite of receiving maps from Flinders of his discoveries in Encounter Bay, the French could not resist annoying the British by announcing that they had discovered the entire south coast of Australia and claiming it for France.

⁹⁰ The first French publications specifically on ornithology were those written between 1826-1830 by René-Primevère Lesson (1794-1849) and Prosper Garnot (1794-1838), which described the *Coquille* voyage (1822-1825). In 1839, Englishman Frederick William Beechey (1796-1856) published his writings on the *Blossom* expedition which was undertaken between 1825-28 (Beechey 1839). Further French and British expeditions that collected natural history items at the turn of the 19th century have been discussed by Andrews (1993) and Bartle (1993).

⁹¹ The same faith was experienced with François Levaillant's collections made in Southern Africa in 1781-1784, 300 African birds ended up in MNHN (chapter 3.9) and <175 specimens in Coenraad Jacob Temminck's collection (Jansen 2017a: 353). Possibly this was the largest collection made up to that stage on any expedition (roughly 500 specimens).

⁹² The totals from Macé (135) and Dumont (20) and the 403 Baudin specimens as noted on 12 January 1809 by Louis Dufresne (see chapter 3.9), are all part of the Baudin expedition (558 specimens).

⁹³ For a list of collectors and donors see Appendix 3. Specimens were obtained via exchange, donation or purchase.

⁹⁴ *Edinburgh* Sweet (1970) recounts the story of the route the specimens travelled before finally ending up in the NMS. Specimens have been listed in NMS that found their way into the catalogue drafted by Dufresne in 1818. John Hutton Stenhouse, who worked in the collections after William Eagle Clarke retired in 1921, made annotations to the catalogue. The ledger in which the destroyed birds were registered was not very specific and sometimes the wrong specimen was noted by Stenhouse (McGowan & Stenhouse 2010, Bob McGowan *in litt.* 10 November 2016). A manuscript catalogue dated 1815 is housed in Berlin (Cheke & Jansen 2016). The Dufresne catalogue does not contain a reference of the original collector.

NMW As part of the 'Final Act' of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, France had to make reparations to the Netherlands, Russia and Austria for natural history specimens stolen during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars (e.g. Daszkiewicz & Bauer 2003). On 31 October 1815, a load was sent to the NMW from the MNHN containing 122 birds of 103 different species. In this consignment were 12+ birds from the Caribbean voyage (Archives Nationales AJ/15/840) and 13 Australian, 16 Timorese and 1 specimen from Mauritius from Baudin's 1800-1804 expedition. This was only a tiny amount compared to the 847 specimens donated to the Netherlands

as part of the 'Final Act' reparations made to them (see chapter 3.9). Russia received no bird specimens at all.

It is odd to note the purchase of ex-MNHN specimens by the NMW directly after the MNHN-NMW donation. The purchases were made of specimens acquired from three MNHN taxidermists, M. Bécoeur, L. Dufresne, M.A. Lalande and the merchant firm Verreaux from Paris, amounting to 335 specimens in total. The most plausible explanation, given the situation, is that those specimens were also part of the 'Final Act' deal.

Naturalis Naturalis, formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (RMNH), was founded on 8 August 1820 and had four primary collections. One of them was the private collection acquired by Coenraad Jacob Temminck, although only limited documentation exists of his collections (e.g. Temminck 1803-04, 1807, Hartlaub 1849, Stresemann 1953a, Jansen & van der Vliet 2015, Jansen 2017a). As shown in chapter 3.4, only few collectors were active in Australia, and none in Timor, apart from the Baudin 1800-1804 expedition. Temminck a regular in the MNHN collection and acquired several Baudin expedition birds (e.g. Jansen 2017a). All birds from Temminck's collections were designated as originating from Baudin's expedition by me, for example on a note by Péron (Short-tailed Starling RMNH.AVES.90406 mentions Péron as collector) and notes by Temminck in subsequent publications. Temminck had very strong ties to the MNHN, not only in relation to birds, but also because two of his sisters lived in Paris (van Lynden-de Bruïne 2001). Some of his visits to France are described by van Lynden-de Bruïne (2001) and a number of exchanges are registered in various MNHN books.

It may be possible that birds from the Baudin expedition were among the 847 'Final Act' specimens donated to the Netherlands, as this was also one of the four collections that formed *Naturalis* (see above under NMW).

In *Naturalis* in January 2018 various items (38+) – labelled as from the Baudin expedition – are stored, for example from Botany (16 items), reptiles (5), *pisces* (2), *Brachiopoda* (1) and Porifera (13). Labelled as collected by Baudin, Péron and Péron and Lesueur.

⁹⁵ The specimens were offloaded *Le Géographe* when the expedition was at Port Jackson, as on 16 July 1802 all was emptied on-board, and the ship was careened. Same was executed on *Le Naturaliste* on 27-29 August 1802 (Starbuck 2009: 222-223).

⁹⁶ According to Péron in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003, for instance, 20 entries of new species were collected in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. These included: Swift Parrot, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, Pallid Cuckoo, Noisy Miner, Dusky Robin, Black-faced Cuckooshrike, Satin Flycatcher, Southern Emu-wren, Yellow-throated Honeyeater, Little Wattlebird, Australian Raven, Grey Fantail, Superb Fairy-wren, Yellow Wattlebird, Crescent Honeyeater, Laughing Kookaburra and Ruddy Turnstone (see also chapter 3.11).

Few of the birds which were noted as new and from D'Entrecasteaux Channel (as in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) have been documented elsewhere. For Swift Parrot, Péron mentions that he observed and collected it, probably on Maria Island (Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24), Laughing Kookaburra was mentioned (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 139) as having been collected on King Island, Superb Fairy-wren is also documented from King Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 25, 97)) and Kangaroo Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 376)), Yellow-throated Honeyeater was observed and the species was collected on Maria Island (Bonnemains & Chappuis 1985, Plombey *et al.* 1990: 24, Duyker 2006: 121). Dusky Robin was documented by Péron on Bruny Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79098) and King Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 106)). He also mentioned Satin Flycatcher and Australian Raven as having been collected on King Island (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 (N° 396, 104, 107), 79080 and in MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale Ms 65010). The above data is more precise and locations are corrected for the species' current distribution. This casts real doubts on the precision of data Péron was using. It is therefore imperative that birds collected in D'Entrecasteaux Channel be subject to future research.

⁹⁷ Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002 is the catalogue executed by Péron titled *Descriptions Zoologiques*. It discusses 12 catalogues written by Péron about objects clearly in his care, or possibly from his own observations, ranging from insects to mammals with birds only being a minor feature.

The numbers in brackets are the registration numbers which were found, they do not represent the number of specimens that were collected. The order shows that mistakes can easily be made with origin of the specimens, as entries from one locations are mapped into several catalogues.

Catalogue I: Timor (75 entries)

Catalogue II: King Island (N°s 001-299)

- Catalogue III: Kangaroo Island (N^os 301-672)
St Pierre & St Francis (N^os 673-687)
Two People Bay (N^os 688-748)
- Catalogue IV: St Pierre & St Francis (N^os 751-1023)
Two People Bay (N^os 1024-1212)
- Catalogue V: A. Geographe Bay (N^os 1230-1240 & 1302-1309)
B. Two People Bay (N^os 1241-1297 & 1309-1307)
C. Timor (N^os 1298-1299)
D. Port Jackson (N^os 1300-1301)
E. Shark Bay (N^os 1308-1329)
F. St Pierre & St Francis (N^o 1310)
- Catalogue VI: Shark Bay (N^os 1400-1513)
North Australia => Timor (N^os 1514-1535)
Timor => Northern Australia (N^os 1536-1563)
- Catalogue VII: *Spongiidae* - various locations (N^os 1664-1717)
- Catalogue VIII: Lesueur drawings (no birds) (N^os 1718-1931)
- Catalogue IX: Insects
1. Timor (669 sp.)
 2. Kangaroo Island (162 sp.)
 3. Two People Bay (41 sp.)
 4. Norfolk Island (1 sp.)
 5. Port Jackson (2 sp.)
 6. Hunter Islands (3 sp.)
 7. St Francis (4 sp.)
 8. King Island (99 sp.)
 9. St Francis (22 sp.)
- Total of 1,005 insects according to Péron.
- Catalogue X: North Australia => Timor (N^os 2011-2020);
Timor => Gulf of Carpentaria (N^os 2021-2104);
Gulf of Carpentaria => Mauritius (N^os 2105-2189);
- Catalogue XI: Supplement Two People Bay & Shark Bay (N^os 1213-1223);
- Catalogue XII: King Island, Port Jackson, Bass Strait, Timor, Northern Australia (N^os 2190-2216).

The 'Timor' mentioned in Catalogue XII is the second visit and the notation of Geograph Bay would have been when the ships were passing through the area in 1803; Shark Bay was the visit the expedition paid to the area in March 1803. It is clear that documentation of the activities only took place from Port Jackson onwards. Only a few specimens obtained in Port Jackson were catalogued here.

⁹⁸ Museums and academic institutions continue to preserve important collections and they are of indispensable importance when investigating systematic biology, biogeography, historical threats, and the evolution of biodiversity. Worldwide, it is estimated that at least 2,500,000,000 natural history preparations and specimens are kept in around 6,500 collections (Simmons & Muñoz-Saba 2003). Of these, the items specifically related to birds are often skeletons, mounts, study skins, microscopic feather mounts, feather artefacts, eggs, tissue samples, feathers and fossils (e.g. Saranathan *et al.* 2012, Mlíkovský 1996, 2010).

One example of the importance of museum specimens for historical research and the understanding of evolution today are the finches and mockingbirds collected by Charles Darwin (1809-1882) on the HMS *Beagle*. They were originally studied by John Gould (1804-1881) and, working with his remarks, Darwin himself studied these birds extensively and included them in his best-known work *The origin of species* (Darwin 1859) (e.g. Steinheimer 2004). Despite Darwin having no dataset in place when his Galapagos Finches and Mockingbirds first entered the British Museum, with additional research (e.g. notes by Robert Fitzroy) the right collecting locality was defined and the rest is history.

⁹⁹ With the correct labels in place and a decent sample size available, the former distribution area of birds can be constructed (Peterson *et al.* 1998, 2002), including places where they do not occur today due to the increase in human populations. In 1800, the world population was lower than 1 billion and now, in 2017, it is estimated at around 7.6 billion. Before 1800, many of the places visited by the voyages of discovery were not populated or deforested (e.g. Besson 2012, Jansen 2014a). It is also worth noting the local adaptations to habitat that can be researched

with museum specimens (e.g. Bot & Jansen 2013). Biographies can be written using available material (e.g. LeCroy & Jansen 2011, Jansen 2013), specimens can be used for avifauna purposes (e.g. Jansen 2012, Jansen 2014b, Maley *et al.* 2016) and environmental heritage can be analysed (e.g. Duckworth *et al.* 1993, Collar 1999, Ade *et al.* 2001). For taxonomic purposes, specimens can be of enormous help as is discussed in the section of this dissertation on DNA and morphometrics.

¹⁰⁰ The Latinisation of nomenclature for flora and fauna officially started in 1758 with the 10th edition of Carolus Linnaeus' *Systema Naturae*. In the years following Linnaeus' Latinisation, John Latham and Johann Friedrich Gmelin (1748-1804) were among the most productive publishers of articles on new species. They were soon followed by Louis-Jean Vieillot (1748-1830) and Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858) who both studied actual specimens, as opposed to the former three who mostly studied descriptions and drawings.

'Type-specimens' are the specimens on which the original author bases a new taxon. These type-specimens are highly valued by museums as tools for stabilizing nomenclature and constitute the most important material in a natural history collection (Schuchert 1897, Bailey 1933, Johnson 2005, Cisneros-Heredia 2017). They are also historical objects which provide interesting information for the natural history historian. The ICZN Code (1999) recommends that every institution holding type-specimens publish lists of such material, making the information freely available to the public. Determining the specific name-bearing type-specimens is far from easy due to priorities at the time of naming. They had not yet been selected in any systematic way as they would in modern publications.

With complete data-sets, specimens obviously become more valuable for DNA-sequencing (Cooper 1994, van der Elzen *et al.* 2005, Rizzi *et al.* 2012, Tin *et al.* 2014, Besnard *et al.* 2015, Burrell *et al.* 2015).

In the last decade, digital photography has taken off and many bird species are now very well documented, making the need for collection obsolete (e.g. Robb *et al.* 2013, Minter *et al.* 2014). However, parts of the scientific world do not agree (e.g. Winker *et al.* 1991, Remsen 1995, Kirwan *et al.* 2015).

¹⁰¹ Measuring the museum specimens' wing-length to make statistical comparisons between populations / taxa, age and sex is difficult when attempting to compare these measurements with live specimens (Vepsäläinen 1968, Greenwood 1979, Fjeldså 1980, Herremans 1985, Jenni & Winkler 1989). This is due to the shrinkage of specimens after skinning (Kuczyński *et al.* 2003) and the effects of the different preservation techniques (Knox 1980, Vepsäläinen 1968, Bjorkdal 1983). Other difficulties include assessing the moult and age of the specimens (Jenni & Winkler 1994). Errors can occur when numerous researchers measure the specimens, even if they use the same measuring strategy (Nisbet *et al.* 1970). However, if the data is standardised (Svensson 1992, Engelmoer & Roselaar 1998) and reliable, it is easy to use.

Geographical and local variation can be studied using study skins (e.g. Furness *et al.* 2010, Corso *et al.* 2015, 2016), as can the species' intermediate plumages (e.g. Jansen & Nap 2008) or differences in plumage between the sexes (e.g. Gluckman 2014). As new knowledge emerges, collections can also be re-examined. An example of this is the re-examination of the Large-billed Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus orinus* which was only known from one specimen (Round *et al.* 2007): additional specimens were found in other museums (Svensson *et al.* 2008) and its breeding area was ultimately localised by using the knowledge on morphometric features (Kvartalnov *et al.* 2013).

Parts of the skeleton such as the skull (Tokita *et al.* 2016) and beak (Bright *et al.* 2016) can be researched for their evolutionary role. The thickness and colouration of eggshells can be studied (e.g. Green 1998 and Avilés 2008, Cassey *et al.* 2010) as well as the eggs of extinct or threatened species (e.g. Knox 2014).

¹⁰² Museum specimens are unique resources for investigating systematics and biogeography as well as other aspects of the evolution of biodiversity (e.g. Houde & Braun 1988, Graves & Braun 1992, Wescheler 1995, Ellis 2008). Specimens of threatened or extinct species are often the only way to study their DNA. The first successful sequences of DNA samples from extinct taxa (e.g. Higuchi *et al.* 1984, Thomas *et al.* 1989) were soon followed by many more (e.g. Lovette *et al.* 2008, Zuccon & Ericson 2012, Mitchell *et al.* 2016, Anmarkrud & Lifjeld 2017). For non-extinct birds, more and more DNA-related studies have been executed (e.g. Gee 1988, Houde & Braun 1988, Graves & Braun 1992). The more refined the molecular-genetic techniques became, the more the specimens were subject to research. As access to fresh tissue samples is often limited due

to funding, socio-political instability in study areas, rarity and/or elusiveness of taxa, the value of museum specimens, especially those with a full and reliable data-set is becoming increasingly important (Frahner 2001, Suarez & Tsutsui 2004, Wandeler *et al.* 2007, Boessenkool *et al.* 2010, Lister & Climate Change Research Group 2011, Guschanski *et al.* 2013, Barbanera *et al.* 2016). Current science allows that with a small amount of tissue taken from the foot pad/toe pad (ca. 1mm³) or dry skin from the skull cavity (e.g. turbinates), it is possible to extract DNA (Besnard *et al.* 2015). However, not all these samples are successful as natural post-mortem decay or preservative treatment decreases the success rate (Töpfer *et al.* 2011). These days, when fresh tissue samples are taken from specimens, they are kept frozen (Baker & Haiduk 1985). Ideally, researchers should conduct genome-scale screening of museum specimens to explore the evolutionary consequences of environmental changes (e.g. Bi *et al.* 2013) so that complete information becomes available to the researcher. Not only could DNA provide us with systematic information, it could also correct the identification of the specimen if necessary (e.g. Hebert *et al.* 2004, Barbanera *et al.* 2016). However, research material is currently threatened by an upsurge in destructive sampling requests resulting in only selective material being sent out from collections, creating new challenges for museum staff as they struggle to juggle requests and other priorities (e.g. Thomas 1994, Kruckenhauser & Haring 2010). As one bird does not represent the entire species, more samples are generally needed, in particular those from the type-specimens; material retained in birds' eggs could also be used for this (e.g. Lee & Prýs-Jones 2008).

¹⁰³ As illegal wildlife trade is a serious problem, collections of skins can provide supporting material to avian forensic studies (Ogden *et al.* 2009). With museum specimens to hand, the skins can help identify the species involved. Other related materials which could also be researched are whole or partial carcasses, oiled birds, skeletal remains, loose feathers, grafted items and crop contents. This type of research has been used in recent years to find out what was on the menu in particular restaurants (Roman & Bowen 2000), identifying natural materials used to make cloaks (Harwood 2011), identifying illegal imports of endangered species (Hsieh *et al.* 2003, Palsbøll *et al.* 2006, Peppin *et al.* 2008), identifying illegal species that had been hunted (Baker *et al.* 1996), crimes against birds (Gupta *et al.* 2005), assessing the impact of environmental disasters such as oil spills (Wang *et al.* 2009) and bird strikes in the aviation industry (Dove *et al.* 2009, Speller *et al.* 2011). Possible dinosaur feathers fossilised in amber could also be a new avenue of investigation (Xing *et al.* 2016).

¹⁰⁴ The use of mass spectrometry in analysing the stable isotope ratios of bird tissues has become an important tool for research ornithologists since the early 1980s; this technique had already been used successfully by geologists for 30 years. Stable isotopes vary geographically and according to specific biological processes in the environment. The feathers sampled in the non-breeding birds reflect moulting and breeding locations from the previous summer. They therefore reflect the ratios in the environment during the time those tissues were constructed. An individual bird will bear within its body a record of its present and past exposure to different isotopic environments. Because the stable isotope ratios of specific elements vary geographically, such as hydrogen along oceanic or continental gradients and between habitats with nitrogen and carbon in marine environments, as opposed to terrestrial ecosystems, they offer a unique means of studying the ways migratory birds move between different parts of the planet and of understanding the habitats they exploit (e.g. Fox & Bearhop 2008: 112). Isotopes can be used in different fields of study such as linking breeding and winter ranges (e.g. Evans *et al.* 2003, Newton *et al.* 2006), assessing body condition (e.g. Graves *et al.* 2012), diet (e.g. Hobson 1987, Fujita & Koike 2007), origin (e.g. Font Morales *et al.* 2014), trophic niche breadth (e.g. Hobson & Montevecchi 1991, Hobson *et al.* 1994), lead contamination and diseases (Pain *et al.* 2007), food-web structure (e.g. Layman *et al.* 2011, Arcagni *et al.* 2012) and climate change (e.g. Goulet 2014).

¹⁰⁵ There is a wide range of ways through which misinformation can spread across museum collections, including casual errors and careless labelling to commercial imprecision, incompetence due to inadequate training and/or supervision of collectors, incomplete specimens, inappropriate curatorial techniques, problems in deciphering and interpreting data and even fraud. Regrettably, detecting such errors can be extremely challenging (Rasmussen & Prýs-Jones 2003, Boessenkool *et al.* 2010, Barbanera *et al.* 2016). Only when dubious collectors are involved, the specimen is a rarity and unconvincing collecting dates are given, is extra research undertaken (Knox 1993, Rasmussen & Collar 1999, Chilton & Sorenson 2007, Garfield 2007, Prýs-Jones 2007, Lee & Prýs-Jones 2008, Olson 2008, Prýs-Jones *et al.* 2009, Boesekool *et al.* 2010, Jansen 2017d).

Labelling is very important (Hawks & Williams 1986a) and all kinds of problems have been experienced with data-poor labels, careless labelling, transcribing errors, substitution of facts, illegible handwriting, misinterpretation of original data and mistakes in sexing and ageing (Rasmussen & Prŷs-Jones 2003). Similar problems occur with the reliability of local collectors, commercial imprecision, untrustworthy collectors and frauds (Rasmussen & Prŷs-Jones 2003). Richard Meinerzhagen (1878-1967) donated no less than 25,000 specimens to the NHMUK in 1954. However, subsequent research revealed large-scale fraud involving theft and falsification. The birds Meinhertzhagen claimed to have collected matched those which had been reported missing from the NHMUK. Examination of the specimens' preparation style and DNA sequences of the stuffing fibres used inside them, matched the cotton used in other specimens prepared by the collectors of the stolen specimens (Rasmussen & Collar 1999).

Unfortunately, burglaries and the theft of museum specimens have also taken place within the last 50 years, with 10,000 eggs being stolen by Mervyn Shorthouse from the NHMUK in the late 1970's (Walters 2005: 15-17) and feathers of two Huia *Heteralocha acutirostris* specimens being stolen from Dannevirke Gallery of History, New Zealand in March 2012. A 45-year old man raided the museums in Basel and Neuchatel in Switzerland, as well as those in Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Berlin in Germany, and Vienna, Austria; he stole more than 10,000 feathers and caused damage valued at \$6,346,161. The Basel court found him guilty of aggravated theft and damage to property between 2005 and 2012 and sentenced him to three years imprisonment in July 2017. In June 2009, 299 skins were stolen from the NMUK by Edwin Rist; he was later convicted.

It remains difficult to estimate the monetary value of museum collections (Nudds & Pettitt 1997). In November 2016, a Dodo skeleton was sold for \$431,341 at a UK auction, an egg from the Elephant Bird *Aepyornithidae* ssp. sold for \$101,813 in November 2013 and a feather from a Huia was sold for \$4,900 in June 2010.

¹⁰⁶ It has been proven that x-ray computed tomography to visualize internal morphology can shed light on the taxidermy style, the original taxidermist and provide anatomical data (Rasmussen & Collar 1999, Steinheimer 2006a, Steinheimer & Jansen 2017). It has also been proven that the technique does not fragment DNA preserved in bird skins (Paredes *et al.* 2012). It is possible to establish which skeleton parts are inside and how these parts were cut. The use of arsenic powder or soap can be established if the right exposure settings are used. It is also possible to examine the internal wiring and the material used in the external body to ascertain whether it has a hard or soft body and which parts are stuffed (Rasmussen & Collar 1999, Steinheimer 2006a, Steinheimer & Jansen 2017). Work with portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) has been executed in recent years to detect potentially harmful pesticides such as arsenic and mercury in specimens (Bacon *et al.* 2010). However, to ascertain the prevalence of arsenic and other chemicals in birds, hand-held analysers are easier to use and are more reliable (Desjardins 2016). The x-ray settings are critical and maintaining their uniformity is a huge challenge if different collections and machines are used.

¹⁰⁷ The questions raised in modern times are very different to those which drove the collections in the mid-1900s, which in turn differ from those behind the collecting in the mid-1800s. These days, scientists seek to obtain much more data about a specimen (Aubrecht & Malicky 2010, Steinheimer 2010, Winker 2000). Today, the entire specimen can be used for a variety of different studies such as mouth and cloaca swabs for bacteria and viruses, blood tests for DNA, skeletons for ageing and 3D-modelling, feathers for researching parasites, lice and isotopes, organs, including the brain, for measuring heavy metals and pollutants, karyotype slides for researching the understanding of chromosome structures, stomach contents to establish diet and morphometrics for identification purposes. In 2017, information is required on sex, gonad dimensions, weight, ageing information, fat condition, stomach contents, colour of soft parts, moult (extent and localization), collection location habitat (with photos), photos of the soft-part colours as specimens can fade, reference to tissue numbers, skeletal components, wingspan (photos), DNA-sample, audio recording and a list of parasites. A current dilemma is whether some of the skeletal parts should be kept in the study skin or whether the skeleton should remain complete.

It is not known where the future will take us, which technical possibilities will become available, which new questions will need answering and what material needs to be retained and examined, so there will be plenty for tomorrow's scientists to discover and adapt to.

- 3.2** ¹ This expedition is not mentioned in Steinheimer (2005: 52-53). However, 210 specimens were present on 1 January 1809 (Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN: Dufresne Ms list), 129 birds entered the acquisition books starting in 1854 and 96 birds could be found in MNHN in 2013 (including 17 type specimens). A few specimens have been located so far (July 2014) in other collections, e.g. Leiden (Temminck 1807; at present 9 specimens), Edinburgh (Dufresne 1818; 22 specimens arrived), Museo regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino, Turin, Italy (at least one bird was sent on 12 October 1812 by exchange) and Vienna (Naturhistorische Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria: Acquisition book 1 (1815): 88-97; 9 specimens arrived). Specimens also ended up in various “university” collections in France (cf. Moulins and Rouen etc.) and in other collections by exchange or personal donations by Maugé (e.g. to Bailon, Christophe Gouraud *in litt.*; 4 birds remain today). Brown (2004) mentions that 450 birds arrived at MNHN on 28 July 1798.
- ² Birds are documented - on labels, pedestal inscriptions, or in acquisition books - with the date “an XI.” This implies the 11th year after the French revolution = 23 September 1802 – 22 September 1803 (Black *et al.* 2013: 27-28).
- ³ Birds are documented - on labels, pedestal inscriptions, or in acquisition books - with the date “an XII”. This implies the 12th year after the French revolution = 23 September 1803 – 22 September 1804 (Black *et al.* 2013: 27-28).
- ⁴ After Maugé became ill, 31 birds were collected during the leg from Bruny Island to Sydney (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003). They were collected at Bruny Island (20), Maria Island (2), at sea off the southeast coast of Australia (2), at sea 43° latitude (west-southwest of Tasmania) (1), at sea 44° latitude (southwest of Tasmania) (2), Furneaux Island (Bass Strait) (1), and elsewhere in the Bass Strait (3). The original collector is Lesueur, and only ‘new’ species (per Péron) can be found at this list; so, more birds were most likely collected (as indicated by some specimens in MNHN and one at La Châtre).
- ⁵ On the second leg of the expedition (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002) birds were collected at King Island (25 birds), Kangaroo Island (12), King George Sound (10), southwest Australia (1), Shark Bay (2), between Shark Bay and Timor (2), between Timor and Australia (1), the north coast of Australia (20) and between Timor and Mauritius (17). The last section (from Timor to Mauritius) is documented by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21033).
- ⁶ A large portion of the specimens secured on the Baudin expedition are documented as “Péron et Lesueur”; however, this is due to their packing activities in Sydney as well as their unpacking the second load at Lorient / Le Havre in 1804. Their names do not necessarily mean that they were the original collectors; as explained in the “Collectors” section, Péron probably did not collect any birds at all.
- ⁷ Lesueur is known to have ‘skinned’ all these specimens, but it is unknown if he was the original collector (Girard 1856: p. 34, 45); therefore, no collector is included. Specimens were collected in the Sydney area.
- ⁸ Lesueur may have been helped by George Caley (1770-1829) or William Paterson (1755-1810): this per Stresemann (1951a: 69); however, there are no notes on this by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001). Per Starbuck (2009b: 184), birds were purchased in Sydney and H. Weld Noble (from the Brig Fanny) donated two birds to Baudin (Starbuck 2009b: 135, 184-185).
- ⁹ Dated 23 September 1801 in Louis Dufresne’s notes (Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN: Ms). This is either the date the load arrived at MNHN or arrived at Port Louis or was dispatched from India to Port Louis by Macé. The same date is found by Péron (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21003) from the first leg of the expedition. Dufresne mounted specimens on 18 July 1804 and amongst them was “1 Coucou du Bengal pour le Corvette le Géographe” clearly indicating Macé’s specimens went to France with *Le Géographe*.
- ¹⁰ Not mentioned by Steinheimer (2005a: 52-53), but 39 specimens still survived in 2013. Most likely they were collected prior to 1800.
- ¹¹ Amongst these few are noted (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001): Aveline (unknown amount of items from Mauritius), Nils Bergsten (1769-1852; one item from Mauritius), Charles-Mathieu-Isidore Decaen (1769-1832) (donated some living mammals and a Southern Cassowary (caught at the Moluccas, and transported by Simon Nicolaasz Dekker (1757-1824) as other species from Sumatra and New Guinea), van Esland (7 items), Hesse (insects from the Cape), Jérôme-Frédéric Lamarche (*Corvette Diligent*) (14 items most from the Comores), Lislet (two items), Malavoix (included mammals, reptiles, fish, insects etc. from various countries), Milbert (four items from Mauritius), Pieter Heinrich Polemann (1779-1839; living Secretarybird, later turned into a

- skeleton, a turtle and a reptile from the Cape) and Ravelet (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21035).
- ¹² Spotted Quail-thrush and Superb Lyrebird (Bowden 1952: 73, 83).
- ¹³ Overall, 15 specimens still survive (2013). Not mentioned separately in Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036. In the cited manuscript (Dufresne) is mentioned from the 30 birds 20 birds are mounted for the galleries.
- ¹⁴ A list – in an unknown hand – present at Le Havre lists 766 specimens from 248 species (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21005). Another list mentions 895 specimens from 288 species (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21038), and yet another list mentions 930 birds (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21018) and a list mentions 803 birds (Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN: Ms). Girard (1856: 134) mentions 803 birds from 279 species being collected on the journey. “Nearly 1000 bird’s skins” are mentioned by Bartle (1993).
- ¹⁵ Per Jouanin (2002), Baudin mentions that there were 50 living birds present when *Le Géographe* stopped at Timor the second time, but Baudin (Archives Nationales 5/JJ/35: 569, Pfenigwerth 2013: 202) mentions that 54 birds died between Timor and Paris (all Australian species); however, the discrepancy is explained by the acquisition of more live birds at Mauritius and Cape Town. At *Le Géographe*, 15 living birds arrived in France (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804): at 7 February 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21006), however, only 38 birds (19 species) are listed. The list dated 26 June 1804 (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036) mentions ‘only’ 19 living birds.
- ¹⁶ In 1854, the start date of acquisition books in MNHN, there were still 340 specimens present in MNHN; however, ‘only’ 258 specimens remained in 2013 (including over 113 type specimens).
- ¹⁷ At least 3 specimens were sent to Bullock as part of an exchange on 31 August 1814 (*Pittacus*, *Cacatua* and *Phaethon*).
- ¹⁸ Indicated by a specimen (Cape Petrel MLC.2010.0.260) from the Baudin expedition in the Bailon collection donated by Pierre-Antoine Delalande (1787-1823) (Christophe Gouraud *in litt.*).
- ¹⁹ In 1815 a large shipment of bird specimens arrived at the museum, indicated as “aus dem königl. Naturhistorischen Museum zu Paris gegen Tausch erhalten” [“received in exchange from the Royal Natural History Museum in Paris”] (Naturhistorischen Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria: Acquisition Book 1: 88-90). A total of 122 specimens from 103 species were sent to Vienna, some originating from the Baudin expedition. Approximate 50 specimens are collected at the Baudin expedition; some arrived directly via MNHN others via Bécoeur and Dufresne. In Levaillant (1806: 67) a Pied Currawong, surely originating from Baudin’s expedition, is mentioned in Dufresne’s private collection.
- ²⁰ 85 specimens received (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21036, Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN: N° 180), which made up part of the 41 cases of birds (Grand-jean 1966: 260 (lot 2662), Jouanin and Benoit 1997). Are they disposed when the inventory was sold in 1829 (Horner 1987: 364) or premature to this date?
- ²¹ In 1812 and possibly also in 1814, specimens arrived in bad condition, and it remains unknown what entered the collection. In 1854, under the leadership of professor Balsamo Crivelli, all the pedestals were changed for the sake of uniformity and the original labels were changed, resulting in the loss of information. To date only a single bird survives from the Baudin expedition, a white morph of the Grey Goshawk (Carlo Violani and Stefano Maretti *in litt.*).
- ²² Part of the Italian shipment (now in Bologna) from 12 October 1812 might still be present (Journal Commencé le premier Janvier 1759. Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN: 87-96). It was shipped at first to Milan, and then spread to Bologna and Padua.
- ²³ 63 and 56 specimens from the Baudin expedition ended up in Moulins and Rouen, respectively (it is unknown to what institute or university they were sent, or if they are still present) (Journal Commencé le premier Janvier 1759”. Archives du laboratoire de zoologie (Mammifères et Oiseaux) du MNHN: 80, 86).
- ²⁴ See Levaillant (1805) male 28 Parrot *Platycercus zonarius semitorquatus* (p. 8) and a male + female Little Lorikeet (p. 69).
- ²⁵ Like in Levaillant (1805: 28) the male + female 28’ Parrot; this bird can only be found in Western Australia, and to that date the Baudin expedition collected there.
- ²⁶ Between 1856-2013: 15 birds were destroyed and 8 birds were used for exchange (last in 1951).
- ²⁷ Individual birds like the Blue-throated Roller mentioned in Levaillant (1806: 152-153) and Voisin & Voisin (2008: 16-17), this is the single specimen from Senegal, West Africa, at the whole of the expedition, but from what source? Was it in the recovered case from the earlier expedition by Baudin, recollected on 8 November 1800 (Baudin 1974: 27)?

- 3.3** ¹ In the chapter TAXIDERMY, the last line to the introduction was added. In 1803, 14, 27 September, 5, 6-12, 12-18 October, 15-28 December are added. Additions are made for 13-20 July the Fairy-wren was added, 2 August the ID of the pigeon was changed, 8-14 September the last part in brackets was added, 3-9 November the Stork, raptor, owl and Australian passerine are added, 17-21 November some birds are identified (gull, booby, White Ibis and Night-heron), 22-27 November has an identification of a duck. Additions are made for 29 December 1803-4 January 1804, as the Spoonbill and Firetail are identified. In 1804, 7, 14 March, 5-11 July and 4-12 December are added. Additions are made for 28 April has two revised identifications (ducks and owl), 23-30 May has a revised identification (Dove), 13-20 June has two revised identifications (corella & guineafowl), 12-19 July has switched the Mascarene Martins with 28 June-4 July, 8-15 August has two lines added, 24-29 August has the two Secretarybirds that were first at 16-23 August, 17-24 October identified the Silver Gull and added the fairy-wren, 7-14 November added Grey Goshawk. The name Mlle. Charpentier was corrected, also René Maugé (de Cely is deleted) is corrected. Style is made uniform with the rest of the dissertation, minor grammar corrections, and the references are made uniform e.g. Archives Nationas and MNHN, and for the weekreports the source is added in brackets. And in the abstract the years of the Baudin expedition are corrected to 1800-1804 (instead of 1834).
- 3.4** ¹ Maugé was the prime collector until his death at Timor. According to Baudin, Maugé had already collected '200 new birds' up to Timor (Archives MNHN Paris; Ms 2126, letter 4 by Nicolas Baudin from 5 October 1801). Lesueur collected another 200 specimens in the Sydney region alone (Caley 1966: 52, Finney 1984: 113, Starbuck 2009b: 184). The specimens secured by Levillain were sold onboard (Baudin 1974: 33; Collection Lesueur, MHNH 07008), and could be purchased by anyone. François Péron - the best-known naturalist from the Baudin expedition - did not collect any birds at all.
- ² Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to the director of the museum dated 29 June, Archives Nationales AJ/15/590.
- ³ See note 2.
- ⁴ The other known collector at Dalrymple Bay was Robert Brown, who collected two specimens (12 overall in Tasmania) during a brief sojourn there between 1 and 17 January 1804 (Vallance *et al.* 2001). Von Fichtel purchased at least 30 birds from Australia from Latham at the Leverian auction (Bauernfeind 2004: 557), some of which may be specimens from Robert Brown, as both men knew each other (Bauernfeind 2004:557).
- ⁵ Six still extant to date: Pallid Cuckoo are LIVCM D3945 and LIVCM D3993, Maned Duck LIVCM D897b, Azure Kingfisher LIVCM D1619, Nankeen Night-heron LIVCM D2767 and 2767b.
- ⁶ A Catalogue of a portion of the Natural History collection of Linnean Society of London, Sold by order of the Council, and confirmed by a General Meeting of the Society, consisting of Shells, Birds, Insects, Horns, Herbariums from all parts of the World, and a variety of other natural History Specimens. Which will be Sold by auction, by Mr. J. C. Stevens, at his Great Rooms, 39, King Street, Convent Garden, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, 1863, at Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely. In the sale catalogue kept at the Linnean Society London (Ms N°670), at page 7-8 (lot 102-126), annotations in pen, they specimens were purchased for 24,16 all were 'spiritedly set up in mahogany frame glazed cases'.
- ⁷ Type specimens (including synonyms) from Caley according to Warren (1966) and Warren & Harrison (1971): Pallid Cuckoo (synonym *Cuculus albostrigatus* BMNH 1863.7.7.59), Pallid Cuckoo (synonym *Cuculus inornatus* BMNH 1863.7.7.58), Pacific Koel *Eudynamys orientalis* (synonym *Eudynamys flindersii* BMNH 1863.7.7.64), Yellow Thornbill *Acanthiza nana* (BMNH 1863.7.7.25), Rufous Songlark (synonym *Anthus rufescens* BMNH 1863.7.7.34), Grey Shrike-thrush (synonym *Colluricincla cinerea* BMNH 1863.7.7.18a), Australian Raven (BMNH 1863.7.7.50), Brown Songlark *Megalurus cruralis* (BMNH 1863.7.7.29b), Jacky Winter *Microeca fascians* (synonym *Myiagra macroptera* BMNH 1863.7.7.48), Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula* (synonym *Myiagra plumbea* BMNH 1863.7.7.47), Australian Golden Whistler (synonym *Pachycephala fusca* BMNH 1863.7.7.40), Rufous Whistler (synonym *Pachycephala striata* BMNH 1863.7.7.39), Satin Bowerbird (synonym *Ptilonorhynchus macleayi* BMNH 1863.7.7.51a) and Silvereye *Zosterops lateralis* (synonym *Zosterops dorsalis* BMNH 1863.7.7.28).
- ⁸ Robert Brown archives, Z 1 (as described in Wheeler 1993) archives NHMUK, accessed at 19 June 2015.
- ⁹ New Holland Birds, collected by RB (= Robert Brown). Given to M. Leadbeater to be set up for

- the Linnean Society's Collection, Aug. 15 1818 (this list is contained in NHMUK). Incorrect is the reference given by Maberley (1985: 129-130), that in 1816 already 85 specimens to the NHMUK and 76 to the Linnean Society of London were donated, because only circa 150 birds were brought back (Vallance *et al.* 2001: 13).
- ¹⁰ Although Bauer was amongst the very few collectors of bird-specimens at Norfolk Island, there were more specimens floating around like those in C. J. Temminck's collection, as he had two Norfolk Island Pigeons *Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae spadicea* (RMNH.AVES.110112 and RMNH.AVES.87749) (Temminck 1807: 143) both arriving before 1803 (Temminck Ms dated 1803-1804 and kept in the Naturalis archives, p. 28).
- ¹¹ The Red Lory *Eos bornea* (NMW 49.797) may be a present from the Baudin expedition to Bauer. When Flinders met Baudin at Encounter Bay on 8-9 April 1802 birds were donated to the Baudin expedition and visa versa (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21002, N° 32).
- ¹² List Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21111 shows 125 specimens donated to Rouen from: Tenerife (1), India (1), Carolina (2), France (20), Australia (17), Guinee (1), Unknown (18), Cayenne (34), Spain (1), Maurice (2), Amerika (14), Timor (6), Europe (1), Africa (2), South Africa (4) and Egypt (1). Only 30 are designated to locations visited by the Baudin expedition. List Archives Nationales AJ/15/596 (23 April 1806) and Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21114 show 152 specimens donated to Rouen, and 56 are designated to the Baudin expedition on genus level (personally donated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur). These are: *Psittacus* (3), *Cuculus* (1), *Oiseaux de Proye* (1), *Lanius* (2), *Muscicapa* (1), *Turdus* (1), *Oriolus* (1), *Loxia* (6), *Gracula* (1), *Parus* (1), *Motacilla* (1), [illegible] (1), *Sucrier* (2), *Buceros* (1), *Alcedo* (2), *Merops* (1), *Columba* (4), *Perdix* (1), *Diomedea* (2), *Anas* (5), *Sterna* (1), *Goeland* (4), *Recurvirostra* (1), *Carbo* (1), *Sula* (1), *Ardea* (4), *Scolopax* (2), *Para* (1), *Charadriidae* (1), *Poule de Sultane* (1), *vu Autro Oiseaux* (1).
- ¹³ List Archives Nationales AJ/15/596 (23 April 1806) shows 152 specimens donated to Lycée de Moulins personally by François Péron, and 63 are designated to the Baudin expedition on genus level: *Psittacus* 6, *Bucco* 1, *Cuculus* 1, *Muscicapa* 2, *Turdus* 5, *Sturnus* 1, *Loxia* 7, *Corvus* 1, *Suerier* 2, *Buceros* 1, *Alcedo* 2, *Merops* 1, *Drongo* 1, *Columba* 3, *Perdix* 2, *Diomedea* 2, *Anas* 3, *Sterna* 1, *Recurvirostra* 2, *Carbo* 1, *Sula* 1, *Ardea* 5, *Scolopax* 1, *Hydrogallus* 2, *Para* 4, *Charadrius* 2, *Goeland* 2.
- ¹⁴ MNHN origin of the specimens is proved due to the presence of two Puerto Rican emerald *Chlorostilbon maugaeus* (1815.XXXVII.283 & 283a), a species described by Audebert & Vieillot in 1801 based on specimens collected by the Baudin expedition the Caribbean (1795-97) at Puerto Rico, a location not visited by any other expedition up to 1815.
- ¹⁵ The 1815 load included a heron from St Thomas (part of Baudin's Caribbean expedition) to the NMW (1815.XXXVII.6).
- ¹⁶ In his load a Scaly-naped Pigeon (1815.XXXVII.219) from the Caribbean Baudin journey and the Rainbow Bee-eater (1815.XXXVII.214) was even labelled as from the Baudin expedition.
- ¹⁷ Amongst the birds a Red-necked Avocet (1815.XXXVII.121) that was surely part of the multiply specimens contained in the MNHN that arrived with the Baudin expedition.
- ¹⁸ Like Short-billed Cockatoo (Johnstone *et al.* 2014) and possibly the Fan-tailed Cuckoo (MNHN A.C. 1905) that arrived back in 1818 in the MNHN had also a Baudin expedition origin.
- ¹⁹ A fair number of species noted in footnote 13, are lacking from Caley's annotations of birds (Caley 1966: 211-220).
- ²⁰ For example Pied Butcherbird (ZMB 1900, 1901), Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus* (ZMB 4258), Southern Emu-wren (ZMB 4255), Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (1904, 1905), Noisy Friarbird (ZMB 7792), Blue-faced Honeyeater (ZMB 7798), Brush Wattlebird (ZMB 7803), Bell Miner (ZMB 7854, 7855), Red Wattlebird (ZMB 7862, 7863, 7864), Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (ZMB 9759), Eastern Rosella (ZMB 10013), Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus moluccanus* (ZMB 10068), Little Lorikeet (ZMB 10083), Swift Parrot (ZMB 10088), Eastern Ground Parrot (ZMB 10102), Shining Bronze-cuckoo (ZMB 10797, 10780) and Cape Barren Goose (ZMB 13768).
- ²¹ Specimens that arrived in 1824 are: Brown Goshawk (ZMB 543), Southern Boobook (ZMB 1319), Australian Magpie (ZMB 1494), Pied Currawong (ZMB 1586), Superb Fairy-wren (ZMB 4240), Variegated Fairywren (ZMB 4246), White-eared Honeyeater *Meliphaga leucotis* (ZMB 7828), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (ZMB 9755, 9758), Gang-gang Cockatoo (ZMB 9764), Shining Bronze-cuckoo (ZMB 10796), Wompoo Fruit-dove *Megaloprepia magnifica* (ZMB 11116) and Pacific Gull (ZMB 13581).
- ²² Watkin Tench (1758- 1833) shot an Emu in July 1788, that was sent by Governor Arthur Phillip to Thomas Townshend (1733-1800), in spirits. Sydney presented the skin to Joseph Banks, who gave it to John Hunter (this skin was destroyed in WW II) (Whittell 1954: 24, Finney 1984: 42).

Three live Emus were shipped at the *Buffalo* to Banks in 1801 (Whittell 1954: 24).

- ²³ Not only two Black Swans but also three Emus arrived alive; see note 15.
- ²⁴ He collected several birds like Friarbird, Sacred Kingfisher, which were all sent to Thomas Wilson (1762-x) in London, England (Finney 1984: 48). Most other specimens sent to England ended up in the Lever Museum (Finney 1984: 56, van Grouw & Hume 2016). At least 27 species, depicted in White (1790), of which 13 described by Shaw (1790).
- ²⁵ Nine stuffed birds and two living parrots were sent at the end of 1788 to Joseph Banks (Finney 1984: 49).
- ²⁶ Part of his collection was purchased by the 13th Earl of Derby at the auction from his collection at 6 & 8 June 1812. Part of these birds ended up in the Liverpool Museum (Clem Fisher *in litt.* 30 November 2016). In an extract from the auction from June 1812 held in Liverpool, Australian species, all collected in the Port Jackson area, are mentioned: Gang-gang Cockatoo (cat. no. 310, still present), Superb Fairy-wren (cat. no. 384), Crimson Rosella (cat. no. 399) and *Strix* (cat. no. 403).
- ²⁷ Two live pigeons were sent to Lady Chatham in 1790 (Finney 1984: 57). And more as seen in Davies (1798), as he contributed this species as Nicholas Napean (1757-1823).
- ²⁸ Captain Philip Gidley King (Velum catalogue 9.103.a) donated an Australasian Figbird to the NHMUK, possibly via Joseph Banks who received (12+) specimens collected at the *Lady Nelson* from a trip into the Bass Strait and the Coal River in 1801 (Finney 1984: 90-91).
- ²⁹ No birds survive from this expedition (Storrs Olson *in litt.* 18 June 2014).
- ³⁰ Van Cleef & Schreurleer (1797) auctioned: Southern Boobook (p. 8), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (p. 9), Crimson Rosella (p. 10) and Musk Lorikeet (p. 11).
- ³¹ Rookmaker (1994) mentions: Regent Honeyeater (Levaillant 1801-04 (3): 48), Southern Emu-wren (Levaillant 1803-04 (3): 86-87), Pheasant Coucal (Levaillant 1807 (5): 64-65) from Australia.
- ³² François Levaillant brought home roughly 2,000 birds from his African journey in 1781-84, but only 8+ survive in MNHN (Jansen 2015a: 88) while in 1807 only 61 birds still survived in Temminck's private collection (Temminck 1807, Jansen 2017a). No inventory has yet been made what is remaining at Naturalis or other museums to date.

3.5 ¹ References to Archives Nationales and MHNH are corrected (in line with the rest of the dissertation) and the same applies for Nouvelle Hollande (the hyphen is deleted). The names of Jean-Louis Vieillot and Mlle. Charpentier are corrected. Stresemann 1953 in *Nisus australis* & *Falco torquatus* = Stresemann 1922. The wording of the identification of *Nisus australis* has changed: Their identification as *A. fasciatus* is based on the rounded tip of the tail and the position of the 1st knuckle on the outer and middle toes, which are longer than *cirrocephalus* (Menkhorst *et al.* 2017). 3.8. 1 The latin name as given by Whittell for Grey Fantail is incorrect.

3.9 ¹ Altered is the style (e.g. hyphenated, and the Le Havre without accents and Voisin & Voisin, USA with no fullstops). Added is the Redwing from Louis XVI (the first years up to 1793). In 1793-1799, the LeVaillant part formerly in 1804 is replaced to 1797. The number of surviving specimens collected by Maugé in the Caribbean is set to 105. A line is added to the part where Joseph Banks is discussed. Added to Dufresne are his two visits to the UK. In 1801, the shipment as previously discussed in 1804 by Mace, is added, and deleted in 1804. To 1802 a line is added. In 1804, the number of surviving specimens from the Baudin expedition is corrected from 258+ to 281+, same applies for the number shipped from Mauritius (was 30 now 38) and instead of 15, 18 survive. Also, some info was added to the Mace part, part was deleted, and the survivors are 21 instead of 39. For 1813, all Sonnerat specimens were added to the footnote, and the text was slightly altered as there are 30 survivors. For 1816, some information in footnote was added from the origin of 1807 Black Bittern. For 1817, a small shipment by van Spaendonk was added. For 1821, the load of de laSuse is more detailed. In the chapter 'private donations' a line on Mirbel is added. To the loads sent to Moulins and Rouen in chapter 'schools', there is some info added in the endnote. Back = corrected in Bach. And for Goudot the species is added in the note (Dominique Malécot *in litt.*), and in note 148 on this bird some extra information is given. Correct name given for Guillaume-Florent Prévost (1794-1870). Geoffroy is corrected in Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. Footnote 71 changed in wording.

² See appendix 1.

³ Great Black hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga*.

⁴ E.g. Whiskered Myiobius *Myiobius barbatus* and Spot-winged Antbird *Myrmelastes leucostigma*.

- ⁵ Mascarene Swiftlet *Aerodramus francicus*. The beautiful perruche from Tahiti remounted at 21 October 1804 was from this expedition, but is not present anymore.
- ⁶ E.g. two Black Woodpeckers *Dryocopus martius*, Snow Goose *Chen caerulescens* and seven hummingbirds.
- ⁷ E.g. Little Cuckoo *Coccyua minuta* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 393-394).
- ⁸ E.g. Bicoloured Hawk *Accipiter bicolor* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 183), Black-and-white Hawk Eagle *Spizaetus melanoleucus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 627-628), Black-bellied Cuckoo *Piaya melanogaster* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 393), Gray-lined Hawk *Buteo nitidus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 622), Pied Puffbird *Notharchus tectus* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 127), Rufous Crab Hawk *Buteogallus aequinoctialis* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 622-623), Short-tailed Hawk *Buteo brachyurus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 625) and White Hawk *Pseudastur albicollis* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 622).
- ⁹ E.g. Agami Heron *Agamia agami* (Voisin & Voisin 1996: 600-601), Crested Owl *Lophotrix cristata* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 21-22), Guianan Toucanet *Selenidera piperivora* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 138), Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis* (Voisin et al. 2005: 846), Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea purpureotincta* (Voisin et al. 2005: 847-848) and Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax violaceus* (Voisin & Voisin 1996: 606-607).
- ¹⁰ E.g. Bearded Woodpecker *Chloropicus namaquus* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 21), Brubru *Nilaus afer*, Great Barbet *Psilopogo virens* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 131-132), Jacobin Cuckoo *Clamator jacobinus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 391), Javan Coucal *Centropus nigrorufus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 390), Narina Trogon *Apaloderma narina* and Pale Chanting Goshawk *Melierax canorus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 623).
- ¹¹ E.g. Collared Lory *Phigys solitarius* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 491), Superb Parrot *Polytelis swainsonii* and Rainbow Lorikeet (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 490-491).
- ¹² E.g. Northern Mockingbird *Mimus polyglottos*.
- ¹³ E.g. Senegal Coucal *Centropus senegalensis* (destroyed in the 1880s).
- ¹⁴ Brown-throated Wattle-eye *Platysteira cyanea*.
- ¹⁵ See Appendix 2.
- ¹⁶ Little Lorikeet and Yellow-tufted Honeyeater.
- ¹⁷ E.g. Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus*.
- ¹⁸ E.g. Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*, Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*, Blue-cheeked Bee-eater *Merops persicus* (type) and Desert Eagle Owl *Bubo ascalaphus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 18).
- ¹⁹ Western Reef Egret *Egretta gularis*.
- ²⁰ Little Owl *Athene noctua bactriana* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 23), Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 43-44) and Three-banded Plover *Charadrius tricollaris*.
- ²¹ E.g. Levaillant's Cuckoo *Clamator levaillantii*, Pallas's Gull *Ichthyaetus ichthyaeus* and White-tailed Lapwing *Vanellus leucurus* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 32).
- ²² E.g. Andalusian Hemipode *Turnix sylvaticus*, Houbara Bustard *Chlamydotis undulata* and Little Bustard *Tetrax tetrax* (both from Barbary).
- ²³ Black-faced Waxbill *Estrilda erythronotos* (type).
- ²⁴ E.g. Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis* from Australia and Indian Grey Hornbill *Ocyroceros birostris* from Calcutta.
- ²⁵ E.g. six sunbirds from Angola are present.
- ²⁶ E.g. African Pitta *Pitta angolensis* (type), Gorgeous Bush-shrike *Telophorus viridis* and five sunbirds.
- ²⁷ E.g. Rosy Bee-eater *Merops malimbicus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 14-15).
- ²⁸ E.g. Paradise Jacamar *Galbula dea*.
- ²⁹ E.g. Grey-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis*.
- ³⁰ E.g. a Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*.
- ³¹ E.g. Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla*.
- ³² E.g. African Finfoot *Podica senegalensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 68).
- ³³ E.g. Brown Eared Pheasant *Crossoptilon mantchuricum*.
- ³⁴ See Appendix 3.
- ³⁵ E.g. Mauritius Kestrel (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 479).
- ³⁶ E.g. Black-rumped Flameback *Dinopium benghalense* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 13), Blue-throated Barbet *Psilopogon asiaticus* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 135), Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos macei* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 19-20), Little Cormorant *Microcarbo niger* (Voisin 1992: 163) and Yellow-legged Green Pigeon *Treron phoenicopterus* (Voisin et al. 2004: 112).
- ³⁷ E.g. Northern Hawk-owl *Surnia ulula*, Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*, and Lapland Bunting *Calcarius lapponicus* from Sweden, but also African birds like Black-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra senegalus*.

- ³⁸ Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*, might be a gift from the Japanese Emperor.
- ³⁹ E.g. Tasman Native Hen *Tribonyx mortierii*.
- ⁴⁰ E.g. Oriental Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 175-176), Lesser Coucal *Cetropus bengalensis* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 396).
- ⁴¹ E.g. Lesser Noddy *Anous tenuirostris*.
- ⁴² E.g. White-browed Guan *Penelope jacucaca* (Voisin *et al.* 2015: 5-6).
- ⁴³ E.g. Lesser Antillean Saltator *Saltator albicollis*.
- ⁴⁴ E.g. Barred Forest Falcon *Micrastur ruficollis* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 475-476), Bicoloured Hawk *Accipiter bicolor pileatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 187), Black Caracara *Daptrius ater* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 473), Rufous-capped Motmot *Baryphthengus ruficapillus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 15), Scaled Dove *Patagioenas squammata* (Voisin *et al.* 2005: 853), Scarlet-crowned Barbet *Capito aurovirens* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 134-135), Tiny Hawk *Accipiter superciliosus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 181-182), Wattled Curassow *Crax globulosa* (Voisin *et al.* 2015: 3), White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi brasiliensis* (Voisin *et al.* 2005: 859-860) and Yellow-fronted Woodpecker *Melanerpes flavifrons* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 16).
- ⁴⁵ E.g. Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus* and Vulturine Parrot *Pyrilia vulturina*.
- ⁴⁶ E.g. Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana* (destroyed in 1885).
- ⁴⁷ E.g. Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 179).
- ⁴⁸ E.g. Baillon's Crake.
- ⁴⁹ E.g. Lesser Spotted Eagle *Clanga pomarina*.
- ⁵⁰ E.g. Bonaparte's Gull *Chroicocephalus philadelphia*.
- ⁵¹ Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*.
- ⁵² E.g. White-throated Rail *Dryolimnas cuvieri* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 66-67).
- ⁵³ E.g. Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 10-11).
- ⁵⁴ E.g. Mauritius Blue Pigeon (Voisin *et al.* 2004: 118-119), Seychelles Blue-pigeon *Alectroenas pulcherrimus* (Voisin *et al.* 2004: 119-120), Eastern Koel *Eudynamys orientalis*, Western Koel *Eudynamys scolopaceus*, Banded Bay Cuckoo *Cacomantis sonneratii*, Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*, Greater Painted-snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 29), Cattle Egret (Voisin & Voisin 1996: 600), Pied Harrier *Circus melanoleucos*, Cinereous Harrier *Circus cinereus*, White-browed Owl *Athene superciliaris* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 13), Buff-spotted Flameback *Chrysocolaptes lucidus* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 23-24), Lesser Sri Lanka Flameback *Dinopium psarodes*, Ruddy Kingfisher *Halcyon coromanda*, Violet-necked Lory *Eos squamata guenbyensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 466-467), Crinkle-collared Manucode *Manucodia chalybatus*, Black-throated Laughingthrush *Garrulax chinensis*, Red-billed Starling *Spodiopsar sericeus*, Chinese Grosbeak *Eophona migratoria* (2), Ultramarine Flycatcher *Ficedula superciliaris*, Blue Rock-thrush *Monticola solitarius*, Black-naped oriole *Oriolus chinensis*, Madagascan Cuckooshrike *Coracina cinerea*, Black-and-white Triller *Lalage melanoleuca*, Cinereous Tit *Parus cinereus*, Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone mutata*. And 'bee-eater' (MNHN A.C. 3374), 'buttonquail' (MNHN A.C. 126750), 'bushchat' (MNHN A.C. 9084a), 'bulbul' (MNHN A.C. 3866).
- ⁵⁵ Most noteworthy is a specimen of the extinct Mauritius Blue Pigeon (Voisin *et al.* 2004: 118-119) collected in 1774; only two other specimens survive elsewhere. Also, Blue-throated Bee-eater *Merops viridis* (type), Little Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis* (type and marked as from *Ancien collection*), Seychelles Blue Pigeon *Alectroenas pulcherrima* (Voisin *et al.* 2004: 119-120), Violet-necked Lory *Eos squamata guenbyensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 466-467) and White-browed Owl *Athene superciliaris* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 13-14).
- ⁵⁶ E.g. Little Wattlebird.
- ⁵⁷ E.g. Red-winged Starling *Onychognathus morio*.
- ⁵⁸ E.g. Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* and Little Gull *Hydrocoloeus minutus*.
- ⁵⁹ E.g. Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*.
- ⁶⁰ E.g. Smew *Mergellus albellus*.
- ⁶¹ E.g. Garganey *Anas querquedula* (destroyed in 1891).
- ⁶² E.g. Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*.
- ⁶³ E.g. Montagu's Harrier.
- ⁶⁴ E.g. Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca*.
- ⁶⁵ E.g. Harlequin Duck *Histrionicus histrionicus*.
- ⁶⁶ E.g. Chestnut-collared Swift *Streptoprocne rutila* (Voisin *et al.* 1999: 577) and Rufous-tailed Jacamar *Galbula ruficauda* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 125).
- ⁶⁷ E.g. Gray-hooded Gull *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 45), Greyish Saltator *Sal-*

- tator *coerulescens* (type), Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus erythroptus* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 15), Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea* (Voisin *et al.* 2005: 847), Red-browed Parrot *Amazona rhodocorytha* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 493), South American Tern *Sterna hirundinacea* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 49), Three-toed Jacamar *Jacamaralcyon tridactyla* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 124), White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris* (2) (Voisin *et al.* 1999: 575) and White-necked Hawk *Buteogallus lacernulatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 621).
- ⁶⁸ Including birds from Australia, e.g. Black-headed Honeyeater (type), Olive-backed Sunbird *Cinnyris jugularis* (type), Pacific Gull (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 41-42), Singing Honeyeater (type) and Superb Parrot *Polytelis swainsonii*.
- ⁶⁹ E.g. Grey Fantail.
- ⁷⁰ E.g. African Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus moluccas* (Voisin 1993: 47-48), Baillon's Crake (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 62), Fan-tailed Cuckoo (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 381-382), Fairy Prion *Pachyptila turtur* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 762-763), Gray Goshawk (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 183-184), Pacific Gull (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 41), Red-cheeked Parrot (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 481-482) and White-browed Crake *Porzana cinerea* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 62).
- ⁷¹ Black Bittern (2) (Voisin *et al.* 1996: 604-605). This may be a bird purchased from the collections made by Bruni D'Entrecasteaux and subsequently sold to Alexandre Le Bas de Sainte-Croix (1759-1828) in Java by 1802, and subsequently taken back with *Le Geographe* to MNHN.
- ⁷² E.g. African Wattled Lapwing *Vanellus senegallus* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 32-33), Blue-breasted Kingfisher *Halcyon malimbica* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 6), Brown Snake Eagle *Circaetus cinereus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 178) and White-backed Night-Heron *Gorsachius leuconotus* (Voisin *et al.* 1996: 597).
- ⁷³ E.g. two Middle Spotted Woodpeckers *Dendrocopos medius*.
- ⁷⁴ E.g. Guianan Puffbird *Notharchus macrorhynchus*.
- ⁷⁵ E.g. Black-headed Parrot *Pionites melanocephalus*.
- ⁷⁶ E.g. Saw-billed Hermit *Rhamphodon naevius* (Jouanin 1950: 2).
- ⁷⁷ E.g. Coppersmith Barbet *Psilopogo haemacephalus* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 135), Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 40), Intermediate Egret *Egretta intermedia* (Voisin *et al.* 1996: 605) and Lesser Crested Tern *Thalasseus bengalensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 32).
- ⁷⁸ Ferruginous Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 22-23).
- ⁷⁹ E.g. American Bittern *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Voisin *et al.* 1996: 607-608) and Hairy Woodpecker *Picoides villosus* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 20).
- ⁸⁰ E.g. Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 188) and Red-shouldered Hawk *Buteo lineatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 630-632).
- ⁸¹ E.g. Broad-billed Rollers *Eurystomus glaucurus afer* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 16).
- ⁸² E.g. the now lost type of "Carbo melanogaster" (Cuvier 1831).
- ⁸³ E.g. Gabar Goshawk *Micronisus gabar*.
- ⁸⁴ Including a Channel-billed Cuckoo collected by Robert Brown in 1801-1805 in Australia (unfortunately this specimen was destroyed in 1882) and a Thick-billed Guillemot *Uria lomvia arra* and Sabine's Gull *Xema sabini* from Baffin Island.
- ⁸⁵ E.g. Red-tailed Parrot *Amazona brasiliensis*.
- ⁸⁶ E.g. Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*.
- ⁸⁷ E.g. Pink-backed Pelican *Pelecanus rufescens*.
- ⁸⁸ E.g. Northern Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*.
- ⁸⁹ E.g. Mourning Dove *Zenaidura macroura*.
- ⁹⁰ E.g. Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*.
- ⁹¹ E.g. River Lapwing *Vanellus duvaucelli* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 34).
- ⁹² E.g. the extinct Ivory-billed Woodpecker *Campephilus principalis* (the other bird is MNHN is from an un-known date, both are females).
- ⁹³ E.g. Black Baza *Aviceda leuphotes* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 628-629) and Crested Serpent Eagle *Spi-lornis cheela* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 178-179).
- ⁹⁴ Northern Long-eared Owl *Asio otus wilsonianus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 27).
- ⁹⁵ E.g. Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*.
- ⁹⁶ E.g. Australasian Figbird, Red-tailed Black-cockatoo and Wonga Pigeon *Leucosarcia melanoleuca* from Australia. As Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus* from 'Japan'.
- ⁹⁷ E.g. White-fronted Nunbird *Monasa morpheus* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 126).
- ⁹⁸ E.g. Egyptian Plover *Pluvianus aegyptius*.
- ⁹⁹ E.g. Bridled Tern (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 50-51).
- ¹⁰⁰ E.g. Grey Partridge *Perdix perdix*.

- ¹⁰¹ E.g. Red-billed Quelea *Quelea quelea*.
- ¹⁰² E.g. Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*.
- ¹⁰³ E.g. Campo Flicker *Colaptes campestris*.
- ¹⁰⁴ E.g. Brown-backed Parrotlet *Touit melanonotus*.
- ¹⁰⁵ E.g. Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex chloropecta* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 48-49) and Oriental Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 176).
- ¹⁰⁶ E.g. Painted Spurfowl *Galloperdix lunulata* (Voisin et al. 2015: 25-26).
- ¹⁰⁷ Barred Forest Falcon *Micrastur ruficollis* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 476) and Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (Voisin 1992: 164).
- ¹⁰⁸ E.g. Snowy Owl *Bubo scandiacus*.
- ¹⁰⁹ E.g. Madagascar Harrier Hawk *Polyboroides radiatus*.
- ¹¹⁰ E.g. Guaiabero *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 485), Red-bellied Pitta *Erythropitta erythrogaster* (type), Shikra *Accipiter badius dussumieri* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 184) and White-bellied Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 188).
- ¹¹¹ E.g. Bridled Tern (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 50-51).
- ¹¹² E.g. the extinct Javan Wattled Lapwing *Vanellus macropterus* (the other Javan Wattled Lapwing in the MNHN was donated by Temminck on an unknown date).
- ¹¹³ See Appendix 4.
- ¹¹⁴ E.g. Brown Pelican.
- ¹¹⁵ E.g. Little Green Woodpecker *Campethera maculosa* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 11).
- ¹¹⁶ E.g. a specimen of the extinct Labrador Duck *Camptorhynchus labradorius* and three Eastern Towhees *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*.
- ¹¹⁷ E.g. Madagascar Coucal *Centropus toulou* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 400).
- ¹¹⁸ E.g. Snail-eating Coua *Coua delalandei* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 388-389).
- ¹¹⁹ E.g. Black-winged Lapwing *Vanellus melanopterus* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 33-34).
- ¹²⁰ E.g. Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*.
- ¹²¹ See Appendix 5.
- ¹²² E.g. Sandwich Tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis*.
- ¹²³ E.g. Pearl Kite *Gampsonyx swainsonii* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 177).
- ¹²⁴ E.g. Northern Long-eared Owl *Asio otus wilsonianus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 27).
- ¹²⁵ E.g. Blue-crowned Racquet-tail *Prioniturus discurus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 482-483).
- ¹²⁶ E.g. Common Guillemot *Uria aalge* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 53).
- ¹²⁷ E.g. Jacobin Cuckoo *Clamator jacobinus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 391).
- ¹²⁸ See Appendix 6.
- ¹²⁹ E.g. Snowy Owl.
- ¹³⁰ E.g. Blue-throated Bee-eater *Merops viridis* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 12-13), Oriental Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 176-177), Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis eurycercus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 400), Raffles's Malkoha *Rhinortha chlorophaea* (4) (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 394-395) and Red-billed Malkoha *Zanclostomus javanicus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 394-395).
- ¹³¹ E.g. Black Jacobin *Florisuga fusca* (2) (Jouanin 1950: 7).
- ¹³² E.g. Gray-lined Hawk *Buteo nitidus* from Cayenne returned.
- ¹³³ Barking Boobook *Ninox connivens* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 13).
- ¹³⁴ E.g. Grey Heron.
- ¹³⁵ E.g. Cuban Parrot *Amazona leucocephala*.
- ¹³⁶ E.g. Eurasian Storm-petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*.
- ¹³⁷ E.g. Rufous-breasted Wren *Pheugopedius rutilus*.
- ¹³⁸ E.g. Black-faced Coucal *Centropus melanops* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 390-391).
- ¹³⁹ See Appendix 7.
- ¹⁴⁰ E.g. Barred Forest-falcon *Micrastur ruficollis concentricus* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 476), Guianan Toucanet *Selenidera piperivora* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 138), Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea* (Voisin et al. 1996: 606), Spotted Puffbird *Nystactes tamatia* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 128) and Tiny Hawk *Accipiter superciliosus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 182).
- ¹⁴¹ E.g. Changeable Hawk Eagle *Nisaetus cirrhatus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 628), Plumbeous Ibis *Theristicus caerulescens* (Voisin 1993: 48-49) and Sri Lankan Junglefowl *Gallus lafayetti* (Voisin et al. 2015: 18).
- ¹⁴² E.g. White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala*.
- ¹⁴³ E.g. African Sacred Ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus melanocephalus* (Voisin 1993: 51), Pallas's Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 186-187), Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* (Voisin &

- Voisin 2001a: 180), Red-headed Vulture *Sarcogyps calvus* and Red-naped Ibis *Pseudibis papillosa* (Voisin 1993: 46-47).
- 144 E.g. Violet-eared Waxbill *Granatina granatina*.
- 145 E.g. African Swallow-tailed Kite *Chelictinia riocourii*.
- 146 E.g. Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*.
- 147 E.g. Common Guillemot *Uria aalge*.
- 148 Lesser Frigatebird *Fregata ariel*. However, by 30 January 2018 (Dominique Malécot pers. comm.), the bird turned out via the pedestal underside to be collected in 1832 (not 1822).
- 149 E.g. Lizard Buzzard *Kaupifalco monogrammicus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 621).
- 150 E.g. Great Bustard *Otis tarda*.
- 151 E.g. Oriental Bay-owl *Phodilus badius* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 11-12) and Rough-crested Malkoha *Dasylophus superciliosus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 399).
- 152 E.g. Two extinct Pink-headed Ducks *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*.
- 153 E.g. Sooty Woodpecker *Mulleripicus funebris*.
- 154 E.g. Black-necked Aracari *Pteroglossus aracari atricollis*.
- 155 E.g. Red-knobbed Coot *Fulica cristata*.
- 156 E.g. White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*.
- 157 E.g. Grey Kestrel *Falco ardosiaceus* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 480-481) and Yellow-billed Malkoha *Rhamphococcyx calyrorhynchus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 383).
- 158 E.g. Bay Coucal *Centropus celebensis* and Little Auk *Alle alle*.
- 159 E.g. Red-faced Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 399).
- 160 E.g. the extinct Passenger Pigeon *Ectopistes migratorius* (destroyed in 1879) and Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus varius* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 16-17).
- 161 E.g. the extinct Passenger Pigeon (donated by 1866 to another collection).
- 162 E.g. Little Chachalaca *Ortalis motmot*.
- 163 E.g. Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*.
- 164 E.g. Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 42).
- 165 E.g. Willow Ptarmigan *Lagopus lagopus*.
- 166 E.g. Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* (2).
- 167 Egyptian Goose.
- 168 E.g. African Finfoot *Podica senegalensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 68) and Levaillant's Cuckoo *Clamator levaillantii* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 398).
- 169 E.g. Chattering Kingfisher *Todiramphus tutus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 5), Chilean Pigeon *Pata-gioenas araucana* (Voisin et al. 2005: 847), Dusky Megapode *Megapodius freycinet* (Somadikarta et al. 2002: 184), Magellanic Oystercatcher *Haematopus leucopodus* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 30), Orange-footed Megapode *Megapodius reinwardt* (Somadikarta et al. 2002: 184-185), Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus sanctus vagans* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 8), Tahitian Kingfisher *Todiramphus veneratus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 7-8), Striated Caracara *Phalacrocorax australis* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 474) and White-headed Petrel *Pterodroma lessonii* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 760).
- 170 E.g. Verreaux's Eagle Owl *Bubo lacteus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 19).
- 171 E.g. Little Gull *Hydrocoloeus minutus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 46).
- 172 Watercock *Gallinula cinerea* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 60), Hill Partridge *Arborophila torqueola* (Voisin et al. 2015: 26).
- 173 E.g. King Eider *Somateria spectabilis*.
- 174 E.g. the extinct Pink-headed Duck and Sirkeer Malkoha *Taccocua leschenaultii* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 382-383).
- 175 E.g. Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis atricapillus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 186).
- 176 These specimens are two fairy-wrens, Southern Emu-wren, Crimson Rosella, Eastern Rosella and Buff-banded Rail as documented in a taxidermy book kept in the laboratory of the MNHN.
- 177 Donated to Lycée de Moulins by Péron, documented on 23 April 1806 in dossier Archives Nationales AJ/15/596: *Psittacus* 6, *Bucco* 1, *Cuculus* 1, *Muscicapa* 2, *Turdus* 5, *Sturnus* 1, *Loxia* 7, *Corvus* 1, *Suerier* 2, *Buceros* 1, *Alcedo* 2, *Merops* 1, *Drongo* 1, *Columba* 3, *Perdix* 2, *Diomedea* 2, *Anas* 3, *Sterna* 1, *Recurvirostra* 2, *Carbo* 1, *Sula* 1, *Ardea* 5, *Scolopax* 1, *Hydrogallus* 2, *Para* 4, *Charadrius* 2, *Goeland* 2.
- 178 Donated to the l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen by Lesueur, documented on 23 April 1806 in dossier Archives Nationales AJ/15/596: *Psittacus* 3, *Cuculus* 1, *Oiseaux de la Proye* 1, *Lanius* 2, *Muscicapa* 2, *Turdus* 1, *Oriolus* 1, *Loxia* 6, *Gracula* 1, *Parus* 1, *Motacilla* 1, *Hirundo* 1, *Suerier* 2, *Buceros* 1, *Alcedo* 2, *Merops* 1, *Columba* 4, *Perdix* 1, *Diomedea* 2, *Anas* 5, *Sterna* 1, *Goeland* 4, *Recurvirostra* 1, *Carbo* 1, *Sula* 1, *Ardea* 4, *Scolopax* 2, *Para* 1, *Charadrius* 1, *Poule de Sultane* 1, *vu Outro Oiseaux* 1.

¹⁷⁹ For example, in July 1821 birds were exchanged.

¹⁸⁰ At 21 July 1803, Delalande received 20 birds from the Baudin expedition (1800-1804), an 'giant emu', two Red-necked Avocets, cuckoo, penguin, eight kingfishers and two Beo for example. A skinned crane collected by Levillain and a snipe collected by Maugé also in July 1803 ended up in his possession. And another load included 2 Rails, 1 Crane, 'Curlew', two Oystercatchers, Cape Petrel, Roller, Australian Painted Snipe, two Nankeen Night Herons, 6 species of 'crows' and some others, were sold by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

3.11 ¹ See footnote 97 chapter 2. For mammals of the Baudin expedition see (Jackson *et al.* 2018).

² François Péron, Collection Lesueur, MHNH 79058. These five sheets of paper describe the teeming birdlife encountered in Geographe Bay (near modern-day Eagle Bay), Western Australia between 30 May and 10 June 1801. In the general description, eagles, falcons, warblers, parakeets (including large black cockatoos), herons, shorebirds, crakes, pigeons, cormorants, pelicans, swans, gulls and terns were noted. Out at sea, petrels and albatrosses speckled with white and black were encountered. They note the colours of the birds and especially the songs and calls. Many birds were killed and most cannot be identified. The author identified most from limited descriptions, diaries kept by other crew members, the known specimens and the distribution of the specific species, as well as the following species (130 species were recorded in total): Brown Quail, Pacific Black Duck, Black Swan, Common Bronzewing, Pied Oystercatcher, Wandering Albatross, Australian Pelican, Australian Gannet, Pacific Gull, Roseate Tern, Southern Boobook, White-bellied Sea-eagle, Sacred Kingfisher, Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Short-billed Black Cockatoo, Red-capped Parrot, Western Rosella, Southern Emu-wren, Rufous Whistler, Grey Shrike-thrush, Australian Magpie, Welcome Swallow and Australian Pipit. The largest part of the species mentioned and named by Péron are not described in detail, an example of which is, "the parrots are colourful and the black aras were noticed in numbers".

³ Samples of translated descriptions of Péron's manuscripts:

79094 *Turdus guloflavus* (= Yellow-throated Honeyeater)

Bill smooth, a bit compressed, emarginated on both sides, black.

Vertex dark cinereous.

Two whitish yellow spots at the base and sides of the head.

Neck, back and rump dark greenish.

Both wings of the same colour but deeper; inner side of the remiges remaining blackish.

Tail long, wedge-shaped, greenish, with the shafts of the rectrices black.

Chin pale yellow.

Throat, breast and belly linen grey.

Feet blackish grey.

The entire body is 21 cm.

The tail measured separately...9 cm.

Inhabits the South in d'Entrecasteaux channel.

Could this not be referred to Lanius?

79097 *Muscivora Gutturifulva* (= Satin Flycatcher)

Bill broad, levelled [not sure what that means for a bill], black; with bristles at the base.

Vertex blackish green.

Neck, back and rump violaceous-brown.

Both wings dark brown.

Tail long, narrow, light brown.

Chin, throat and breast reddish fulvous.

Entire belly pure white.

17 cm long... the tail 7 cm.

Inhabits the south in Tasmania in d'Entrecasteaux channel.

79100 *Glaucopis cinerea* Forst. (= Yellow Wattlebird)

To the Forsterian description the followings are added:

Bill black; with a bare space at the eye.

Wattles more to the rear and further down, and attached to the base of the head rather than to the lower mandible, longer, narrow and golden.

Whole body grey-brown.

Small feathers of the underside of the neck smooth, soft and silky.

Breast ash-grey.

Tip of the belly feathers with a very small yellowish space.

Feet somewhat thick, grey-brown, with the rear nail longer.

Tail long, blackish-brown above, with the rectrices white at the tip.

42 cm long; the wattles 3 cm long, barely 4 mm broad.

Inhabits Partridge Island of the d'Entrecasteaux channel, in the southern regions of Tasmania.

79109 *Turdus epirufus*

Bill broad, compressed, deep black; with some bristles at the base.

Head, upper neck, as well as back and both wings dark rufous.

Larger wing feathers on their inner side blackish.

Tail long, with rectrices overhanging one another.

Chin, throat and breast, as well as belly, whitish-grey, each feather with a dark brown shaft.

Feet black.

Entire body measuring 25 cm.

The tail alone 10 cm long.

Inhabits the South in d'Entrecasteaux channel.

79111 *Lanius rostr-oculo-pediflavus* (= Noisy Miner)

Bill dirty yellow, at the base covered with small grey feathers.

At the eyes, a yellow bare space.

Head with black vertex and a band of the same colour starting at the chin.

Back of a grey-brown, slightly greenish colour.

Central feathers of the wings greenish, rest blackish-brown, white at the tips.

Tail long, wedge-shaped, blackish-brown.

Belly ash grey.

Feet pale yellow.

Its length is nearly 26 cm.

The tail alone 12 cm long.

Inhabits the South in d'Entrecasteaux channel.

79113 *Psittacus Insulae Mariae* (= Blue-winged Parrot)

Bill dark brown, lower mandible dirty yellow.

Nares with prominent broadened edges;

Vertex dark greenish;

Neck, back, rump, and inner coverts of the wings somewhat brownish green;

Chin, throat and breast pale green;

Belly greyish green.

Anterior coverts of the wings violaceous blue.

Rectrices deep blackish blue.

Tail long, wedge-shaped; dark green above; but dirty yellowish below;

It is 7-8 inches.

Inhabits in the South [coloribus ternis?] at Maria island, on the eastern shores of Tasmania.

79116 *Larus melapterus* (= Pacific Gull)

Entire body very white.

Back variegated with broad black spots.

Both wings black.

Its length is 35-40 cm.

Tail equal, white.

Really close to *Larus Naevius* Lin., nothing at all distinguishing it from this one, I think, and which can be seen.

Southern gregarious [bird], first appeared to us at the 43rd degree of latitude not very far from the cape of Tasmania.

{See my memoir titled: Animaux observés observés pendant la traversée de Timor au cap sud de la Terre de Diémen N°36.}

Chapter 7

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Justin J.F.J. Jansen
Grave
April 2018

Curriculum Vitae

Justin Jansen was born in Broekhuizen, Limburg, the Netherlands, on 15 September 1974. He went to primary school in his town of birth, followed by secondary education in Horst (LAS). College was taken at Velp (MBCS) in 1991, and by 1996 the education was completed. He worked in various occupations, chiefly in the Industrial sector and in the Civil Engineering and Land development (and continue to do so). In 1997-1998 he travelled for a half-year in Australia, the first of five visits. Birdwatching was started aged 10, first locally, then throughout The Netherlands, and finally around the globe. Up to 2018 no less than 37 countries were visited and travelled. Special visits are those to Australia, Kazakhstan, Madagascar and Thailand.

The first visit - to study bird specimens - was made to the Rijksmuseum of Natuurlijke Historie in Leiden at 29 November 1994, and this made a huge impact. With those visits the history of science, in special ornithology became the main focus, alternated with identification challenges. In the past years collections like: Adelaide (AU), Abbeville (FR), Almaty (KZ), Amsterdam (NL) (and most of regional museums in The Netherlands), Berlin (DE), Bonn (DE), Cambridge (GB), Edinburgh (GB), Gottingen (DE), Halle (DE), Hamburg (DE), Hannover (DE), Manchester (GB), Oxford (GB), Paris (FR), Prague (CZ), Roma (IT), Stockholm (SE), Sydney (AU), Tring (UK) and Vienna (AT) were visited. Since 2014 he is appointed as Honorary Research Associate to Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands.

By late 2017, the 100th publication appeared from Justin, and more will follow (for a selection see the reference list). He is acting as editorial assistant currently for *Dutch Birding*, and in the past for *Limburgse Vogels*.



THE AUTHOR at BAUDIN BEACH, Kangaroo Island, South-Australia, 26 September 2017 (*Danitsja Stapel*).

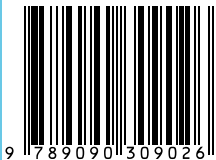
THE BAUDIN EXPEDITION

to Australia and Timor of 1800-1804 has largely been overlooked by the ornithological community, due to the effects of the Napoleonic Wars, personal rivalries, the death of Baudin himself during the expedition, and the lack of curatorial knowledge. The Baudin collection was the first large, significant and relatively complete collection of natural history specimens ever to arrive at the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris. A fair number of the specimens were to become the models of species 'new to science', and they even included at least two taxa that are now extinct. The importance of the collection was at first not fully understood and its specimens became dispersed all over Europe, ending up in collections such as Blois, La Châtre, Edinburgh, Florence, Geneva, Leiden, Nancy, Paris, Pavia and Vienna. Nevertheless, the expedition paved the way for the 'father of Australian ornithology', John Gould, who embarked on his journey to Australia almost forty years later, in 1838.

This dissertation relates the story of the remarkable avian collection acquired during the Baudin expedition, its historical context and importance, and the challenges of its preservation. The vicissitudes of history form the backdrop for the author's fascination with reconstructing the expedition's exploits and the difficulties involved in it. Over the years only small parts of the Baudin collection have been researched and publicized. This dissertation aims to provide a complete, detailed and comprehensive catalogue of its ornithological exploits. By bringing together what is known about the collection and its dispersal, it will hopefully take research a step further and stimulate the search for the pieces that are still missing.



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