

BIRDS COLLECTED DURING CAPT. JAMES COOK'S
LAST EXPEDITION (1776-1780)

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CAPT. Cook's three voyages of discovery not only resulted in an important increase of geographical knowledge, but they have also added considerably to the number of animals, and especially of birds, known to science, for each of them was accompanied by collecting naturalists. Those interested in the history of natural sciences are fairly well acquainted with the outcome of the second voyage (1772-1775), to the staff of which belonged one of the best naturalists of his day, Reinhold Forster. In addition, a pupil of the Archiater, Dr. Anders Sparrman, had been allowed to participate in it. The species of birds encountered during this second expedition are known from the writings of Forster and Sparrman, particularly from the former's famous manuscript "Descriptio Animalium" (1844) and from the unpublished colored figures which were drawn *ad vivum* by his son, George Forster, to illustrate the "Descriptio" and which are now in the British Museum (Natural History).

It is far more difficult to gain a clear idea of the ornithological results of the third and last voyage because the records are scattered to such a degree that it is hard to assemble them. These include the writings of Latham (1781-87), Pennant (1784-85), the official narrative of this voyage (1784), and a collection of unpublished figures drawn during the expedition by William Ellis, "assistant surgeon to both vessels," which have been discussed by Sharpe (1906).

I have aimed at reconstructing from these sources the bird collection which was made during Cook's last expedition. The result may serve several purposes. To the historian it will demonstrate the importance of the collection for the development of zoogeographical conceptions; the zoogeographer may learn from the tabulations how much, if at all, the composition of the avifauna has changed in the course of 170 years; and those concerned with the technicalities of nomenclature will be interested to see if all the birds of this collection have been identified correctly.

During this voyage, which lasted from June 25, 1776, to August 27, 1780, the task of naturalist had fallen to Capt. Cook's surgeon, William Anderson, who had been a member of the second expedition, thereby gaining, as a companion of the Forsters, ample experience in matters of ornithology. This time he did not only collect birds with great enthusiasm but also kept a diary about the species he met with. Some of his notes have been included in the official report (1784);

all are contained in a small fascicle which, after the return of the ships, came into the possession of Sir Joseph Banks in whose library it has been studied by Latham. Later on it found its way, together with the Banksian library, into the British Museum (Natural History). Unfortunately, Anderson fell ill of consumption in 1777 and died August 1, 1778, on board the 'Resolution,' two years before the ships went home again. Other members of the staff continued the bird work.

Almost all the islands and shores visited were at that time ornithologically unexplored, with the exception of New Zealand, the "Friendly Islands," Tahiti and Ulitea [Raiatea], where, a few years before, Forster and Sparrman had collected. It is not surprising, therefore, that most of the species collected proved to be new to science.

The ornithological result of the third voyage consisted of a collection of at least 120 species, many of which were represented by a single specimen only. The sensation which it caused at that time was considerable. Only a few months had elapsed since the return of the 'Resolution' and the 'Discovery,' when Georg Forster, in 1780, published the description of a Hawaiian species, *Vestiaria coccinea*, brought to Cassel by one of Cook's sailors. The majority of the birds found their way into the cabinets of Sir Ashton Lever (Museum Leverianum) and Sir Joseph Banks, where they were properly described by John Latham who published the novelties in his 'General Synopsis of Birds' (1781 to 1787). Latham's types have mostly perished long ago, after having been transferred to other private museums (that of William Bullock, for example) and finally to some public ones. Only a few escaped destruction and are still preserved in the museums of Vienna, Leiden, Liverpool, and perhaps some other places, where they are ranked among subjects of great historical and scientific value.

No less than 85 species have been named from this collection, mostly by Gmelin who translated Latham's and Pennant's English delineations into scientific Latin; of these, 70 names have proved valid, 11 not valid (because they were synonyms or preoccupied), and four have not yet been identified.

Four species listed in the present article have become extinct in the meantime. They are: a sandpiper, *Prosobonia leucoptera* (J 3) from Eimeo and Tahiti; and three birds formerly inhabiting Hawaii, *Drepanis pacifica* (N 2), *Moho nobilis* (N 8), and *Pennula sandwichensis* (N 16).

In the course of more than 100 years, systematists have endeavored again and again to interpret certain descriptions of Latham, which

were taken from birds of Cook's last voyage. The number of "mysterious" names has gradually decreased. Nevertheless, when I started to concern myself with these *problematica*, they still numbered about 28. One of the difficulties originates from the fact that the early collectors did not label their birds, at least not individually; this led to endless confusion of localities, and one cannot rely at all on the "*patria*" ascribed by Banks or Lever to their birds and copied from the museum labels by Latham. In a certain number of instances the correct locality is to be found in the lettering of Ellis's drawings, published by Sharpe (1906), for the birds Ellis had drawn from life were almost invariably the very specimens the skins of which were afterwards investigated by Latham. Ellis seems to have put the locality on the drawing at once, usually adding the year. His localities are, therefore, the right ones in each case. "It is tolerably certain that all the artists who accompanied Capt. Cook's voyages, Parkinson, George Forster, and Ellis, were in the habit of drawing an outline, sometimes coloring bill and feet from the freshly shot bird, but much of the coloring was left to be filled in at home from the actual specimens" (Sharpe, 1906: 173).

There are, however, quite a number among Latham's new species with obviously wrong localities that were not figured by Ellis. In such cases, a considerable variety of possibilities has to be taken into consideration, and one has to be familiar not only with the appearance of the birds inhabiting all the many places visited by Cook's ships during the years 1776 to 1780, but also with the ornithology of the islands and shores stepped on by Forster during Cook's second expedition. For, even though the confusion and interchange has, as a rule, been limited to places visited in the course of one single (the third or second) voyage, this is not invariably so. Vide, i., *Platycercus calendonicus* (B 6) and *Treron curvirostra* (P 7).

My efforts to unravel this tangle have not been in vain; 23 of the 28 Gmelinian names which hitherto had remained a puzzle have, in my opinion, now become connected with their proper subject.

Practical considerations induced me to make these researches the subjects of two separate articles, the dividing line between them being a geographical one. The birds collected during Capt. Cook's last voyage in the North Pacific have been discussed in a separate paper (Stresemann, 1949). The present study is confined to all those birds which were taken south of the Tropic of Cancer. Some critical notes on Forster's birds and a tabulated summary of both articles have been added.

My thanks are due to Mr. J. D. Macdonald who kindly examined

several of Ellis's drawings (17, 18, 64) in the library of the British Museum. It is owing to his help that certain identifications have finally been possible.

LIST OF THE BIRDS ENCOUNTERED

The quotation "Latham" refers to this author's 'General Synopsis of Birds.' Species or subspecies set in small capitals have been named from the specimen (or one of the specimens) listed. Names with an asterisk are those that involve a change of the currently adopted nomenclature.

A. *Kerguelen Island = Island of Desolation = Christmas Harbour, December 25 to 30, 1776*

Kerguelen Island was visited during the Antarctic summer, and Anderson, the first naturalist to study its animal life, contributed an almost complete list of the regular breeding birds to Cook's narrative (1: 86-88). *Daption* was met on its egg; *Pachyptila desolata* was found breeding in burrows which Anderson compares to those of rabbits. The two species of terns he mentions are *Sterna vittata* and *Sterna virgata*.

1. *Phalacrocorax verrucosus* Cabanis.—Described by Anderson who mistook the young ones still covered by blackish down for a second species of shag.
2. *Anas eatoni* (Sharpe).—Described by Anderson.
3. *Chionis minor* Hartlaub.—Mentioned by Anderson and by Latham (III, 1: 269). Figured by Ellis, pl. 59.
4. *Catarrhacta skua intercedens* Mathews.—Mentioned by Anderson and by Latham (III, 2: 387).
5. *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein.—Mentioned by Anderson.
6. *STERNA VITTATA* Gmelin.—Latham (III, 2: 359), "Wreathed Tern: Christmas Island[!]" Figured by Ellis, pl. 54, "Island of Desolation." Specimen in Coll. Banks > *Sterna vittata* Gmelin, 1789.
7. *Sterna virgata* Cabanis.—Latham (III, 2: 359), "Variety of the Wreathed Tern: Christmas Island[!]"
8. ? *Diomedea chrysostoma* Forster.—Mentioned by Anderson.
9. ? *Phoebetria palpebrata* (Forster).—Mentioned by Anderson.
10. *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin).—Mentioned by Anderson and by Latham (III, 2: 387). Figured by Ellis, pl. 39.
11. *Daption capense* (L.).—Mentioned by Anderson and by Latham (III, 2: 398). Specimen in Coll. Banks.
12. *PACHYPTILA DESOLATA* (Gmelin).—Latham (III, 2: 409),

- “Brown-banded Petrel: Isle of Desolation.” Specimen in Coll. Banks > *Procellaria desolata* Gmelin, 1789.
13. ? *Pelecanoides exsul* Salvin.—Mentioned by Anderson.
 14. ? *Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl.)—Mentioned by Anderson.
 15. *Pygoscelis papua taeniata* (Peale).—Described by Anderson; mentioned by Latham (III, 2: 565).
 16. *Eudyptes crestatus filholi* Hutton.—Described by Anderson; mentioned by Latham (III, 2: 561); figured by Ellis, pl. 45.
 17. *Aptenodytes patagonicus halli* Mathews.—Described by Anderson; mentioned by Latham (III, 2: 564); figured by Ellis, pl. 46.

B. *Adventure Bay, Tasmania, January 26 to 30, 1777*

Adventure Bay, projecting into Bruny Island, had been discovered in March, 1773, during Cook's second expedition by the 'Adventure' under the command of Capt. T. Furneaux [Fourneaux]. Two species of birds found there were passed on to Forster when both ships met again in New Zealand: a golden-crested penguin, probably *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*, and two white goshawks, the types of *Accipiter novae-hollandiae* (Gmelin ex Latham) [See: Forster, Descr. Anim. p. 99, and Mathews, Birds of Aust. I: 277, note]. None of these were observed by Anderson who has recorded (and mostly just mentioned in 'Cook's Voy.' I: 109-110) the following birds:

1. CORVUS AUSTRALIS AUSTRALIS Gmelin.*—“Crows, nearly the same as ours in England” were listed by Anderson who apparently collected a specimen, for the description of the “South-Sea Raven” by Latham (I, 1: 369, No. 2) from “the Friendly Islands [!]” > *Corvus australis* Gmelin (I, 1: 365, No. 21, 1788) is quite characteristic of the Tasmanian Raven. It reads as follows: “Length nineteen inches. Bill remarkably strong at the base, and much compressed at the sides; in length two inches and three quarters, and of a black colour: the plumage dull black: the feathers beneath the chin are of a remarkably loose texture: quills brownish black: tail eight inches long, and black: legs and claws also black.” Thus, the name *Corvus australis*, formerly used in part by Gould, Gray, Sharpe and others, may be resuscitated, after having been discarded as “not identifiable” since Ogilvie-Grant's 'Revision of the Australian Crows' (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29: 70-73, 1912). The name of the Australian species, hitherto called *Corvus coronoides*, will accordingly become *Corvus australis*; its races are *C. australis australis* Gmelin (= *tasmanicus* Mathews), *C. australis coronoides* Vigors and Horsfield, and *C. australis perplexus* Mathews.

2. *PARDALOTUS STRIATUS* (Gmelin).—Latham (Suppl. I: 188), "Striped-headed Manakin: Van Diemens Land," locality from Anderson's MS., supplementing the description by Latham (II, 2: 526) > *Pipra striata* Gmelin, 1789.
 3. *MELIORNIS NOVAEHOLLANDIAE CANESCENS* (Latham).—Latham (Suppl. I: 187), "Van Diemens Warbler," description taken from Anderson's MS. > *Sylvia canescens* Latham (Indian Orn., II: 533, 1790).
 4. *CORACINA NOVAEHOLLANDIAE* (Gmelin).—Latham (II, 1: 37, No. 35), "New Holland Thrush: Adventure Bay." Specimen in Coll. Banks. Figured by Ellis, pl. 78 > *Turdus novaehollandiae* Gmelin, 1789.
 5. *MALURUS CYANEUS* (Ellis).—*Motacilla cyanea* Ellis (Narr., p. 22, 1782). Figured by Ellis, pl. 137, "Van Diemens Land." Latham (II, 2: 501, no. 137), "Superb Warbler," described from Anderson's specimen in Mus. Lev.
 6. *PLATYCEREUS CALEDONICUS* (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 1: 248, No. 49), "Caledonian Parrot: New Caledonia [!]." Specimen in Coll. Banks. Figures by Ellis, pl. 16, "Adventure Bay" > *Psittacus caledonicus* Gmelin, 1788.
 7. ? *Haliastur sphenurus* (Vieillot).—"Large brown hawks or eagles" mentioned by Anderson.
 8. ? *Phaps elegans* (Temminck).—"Large Pigeon" mentioned by Anderson.
 9. ? *Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae* Stephens.—"Shags" mentioned by Anderson.
 10. *CHARADRIUS RUBRICOLLIS* Gmelin.—Latham (III, 1: 212, No. 19) "Red-necked Plover: Adventure Bay." Figured by Ellis, pl. 67, > *Charadrius rubricollis* Gmelin, 1789.
 11. *Haematopus fuliginosus* Gould.—Described by Anderson.
 12. and 13. ? *Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens and *Gabianus pacificus* (Latham).—"Several common and sea Gulls" mentioned by Anderson.
 14. "Wild Ducks" mentioned by Anderson.
- C. *Queen Charlotte's Sound, New Zealand, February 11 to 25, 1777*

This is a long, narrow inlet at the northeastern corner of South Island. During Cook's second voyage exhaustive bird collecting was done there by Forster and Sparrman (1773 and 1774). Anderson did not succeed in adding any new species to the list of those which had been discovered by his predecessors, even though he seems to have shot a good many birds during his two weeks' stay (see his list of 27

species in Cook's 'Voy. I,' p. 150-151). Some of them were drawn by Ellis, and all those preserved have been mixed with Forster's specimens in the Leverian and Banksian cabinets, the study material of Latham. The latter confounded the localities of two specimens of *Cyanorhamphus*, giving "New Zealand" as the locality of the "Red-rumped Parrot" which had been discovered by Forster in Tahiti, and "O-taheiti" as the locality of the "Pacific Parrot" which had been brought from New Zealand.

The description of one of the specimens collected at Queen Charlotte's Sound by Anderson had remained a puzzle to all previous writers. It is Latham's (I, 1: 34,* No. 7 c) "Oriental Hawk: flew on board a ship, near the coast of Japan." Specimen in Coll. Banks > *Falco orientalis* Gmelin (I, 1: 264, 1788). The bird described by Latham is a juvenile specimen of *Falco novaeseelandiae* Gmelin (I, 1: 268, 1788) ex Latham (I, 1: 57, No. 38), "New Zealand Falcon," the locality being erroneous. The two names were published simultaneously and have equal nomenclatorial standing according to Art. 28. As first revisor I choose *F. novaeseelandiae* for the New Zealand species, thereby preserving the accepted nomenclature.

D. *At Sea between New Zealand and Hervey Islands*, about March, 1777

STERNA STRIATA Gmelin.—Latham (III, 2: 358), "Striated Tern," description taken from Ellis fig. 57, "at Sea between New Zealand and Modieu" > *Sterna striata* Gmelin, 1789.

E. *Hervey Islands (Cook Group)*, April 2 to 6, 1777

1. *Eudynamis taitiensis* (Sparrman).—Observed between April 4 and 6 (Cook, Voy. I: 207).
2. *Phaethon rubricauda melanorhyncha* (Gmelin).—Mentioned by Latham (III, 1: 621).

F. *Palmerston Island*, April 13 to 17, 1777

In 'Cook's Voy. I,' p. 216, Anderson gives a picture of the bird life which he met there in company with Capt. Gore; many Frigate Birds and Tropic Birds, and two species of gannets, greatly outnumbered all the rest.

1. *Eudynamis taitiensis* (Sparrman).—One or two specimens seen.
2. *Sula sula rubripes* Gould.—Mentioned by Anderson.
3. ? *Sula leucogaster plotus* (Forster).—Mentioned by Anderson.
4. FREGATA MINOR PALMERSTONI (Gmelin).—Latham (III, 2: 592), "Palmerston Frigate Pelican: Palmerston Island." Specimen in Coll. Banks > *Pelecanus palmerstoni* Gmelin, 1789.

5. *Numenius tahitiensis* (Gmelin).—Two were shot by Capt. Gore.
6. *Heteroscelus incanus* (Gmelin).—Mentioned by Latham (III, 1: 154).
7. *Anous stolidus pileatus* (Scopoli).—Figured by Ellis, pl. 53, "Palmerston Island."

G. *The Friendly Islands = Tonga Islands*, April 28 to July 15, 1777

As a member of Cook's second expedition, R. Forster was able to collect for three days (October 4 to 7, 1773) on Tonga-tabu, thereby discovering several new species of birds, among which were *Foulehaio carunculatus* and *Vini australis*. Anderson made the best of his opportunity to study the birds more closely. In 'Cook's Voy. I,' pp. 333-334, he gave a summary of what he encountered on the various islands of the Tonga group, describing several of the species in some detail. The ships anchored in the Haapai group April 28 to June 8, at Tonga tabu (= Tasman's Amsterdam Island) June 9 to July 10, and at the island of Eua (= Tasman's Middleburg Island) July 12 to 15.

1. APLONIS TABUENSIS (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 1: 164), "Tabuan Shrike." Specimen in Lev. Mus. Figured by Ellis, pl. 8, "The Friendly Island" > *Lanius tabuensis* Gmelin, 1788.
2. *Foulehaio carunculatus* (Gmelin).—Described by Anderson.
3. LALAGE NATKA (Gmelin).*—Pennant (Arctic Zool., II: 239), "Natka Shrike: brought from Natka Sound in North America[!]. Communicated to me by Mr. Latham" > *Lanius Natka* Gmelin (I, 1: 309, No. 50, 1788).—This is a clear description of an adult male of the *Lalage* from Tonga-tabu, recently named *Lalage maculosa tabuensis* by Mayr and Ripley (Amer. Mus. Nov., No. 116: 7, 1941). A female or immature specimen of the same species has formed the basis of Latham's (II, 1: 38, No. 39) "Pacific Thrush: Friendly Islands" > *Turdus pacificus* Gmelin (I, 2: 813, No. 36, 1789). Mr. J. D. Macdonald, who kindly compared Ellis's plate 18 with specimens of *Lalage pacifica* from the Friendly Islands, says (*in litt*, May 6, 1948) "It is a fair representation. Latham's description, if applying to this bird, could be slightly improved. "Upperparts ash-coloured" would probably be more correctly—"dark slate with a slight brownish tint." The slight brownish "stain" found on the underparts of some specimens is perhaps rather emphasized by Ellis in his drawing."
4. CLYTORHYNCHUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 1: 165, No. 11), "Northern Shrike: brought from the northern parts of America [!] by the late voyagers." Specimen in Mus.

- Lev. > *Lanius septentrionalis* Gmelin (I, 1: 306, No. 37, 1788). The description applies to *Clytorhynchus vitiensis heinei* (Finsch and Hartlaub, 1869) which was made known from specimens collected by E. Graeffe on Tonga-tabu (Journ. für Orn., 1870: 127, 409). The Whitney Expedition obtained this species only on the central islands of the Tonga Group (Amer. Mus. Nov. No. 628: 14, 1933) but it must once have had a wider distribution, for it was collected by Graeffe also on Tonga-tabu and on Vavao.
4. COLLOCALIA UNALASCHKENSIS (Gmelin).*—Latham (II, 2: 571), "Aoonalashka Swallow: inhabits Aoonalashka[!]." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Mentioned by Anderson. Figured by Ellis, pl. 96, "Friendly Islands" > *Hirundo unalashkensis* Gmelin (I, 2: 1025, 1789). This is the swiftlet hitherto known as *Collocalia spodiopygia townsendi* Oberholser, 1906.
 5. HALCYON CHLORIS SACRA (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 2: 621, No. 12), "Sacred Kingfisher: Otaheiti[!]" "Specimen in Mus. Lev., now in Vienna Museum" (Pelzeln, 1873: 20) > *Alcedo sacra* Gmelin, 1789.
 6. *Eudynamis taitiensis* (Sparrman).—Mentioned by Anderson.
 7. VINI AUSTRALIS (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 1: 254, No. 58), "Blue-crested Parrakeet: Sandwich Islands[!]." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Figured by Ellis, pl. 13, "Friendly Islands." Described by Anderson in 'Cook's Voy.' > *Psittacus australis* Gmelin, 1788.
 8. PHYGIS SOLITARIUS (Suckow).—Latham (Suppl. I: 65), "Solitary Parrot: from Fidji, brought to Tongo-taboo," ex Anderson's MS. Described by Anderson in 'Cook's Voy.' > *Psittacus solitarius* Suckow, 1800.
 9. PROSOPEIA TABUENSIS (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 1: 214, No. 16), "Tabuan Parrot: Tongo Taboo[!]." Specimen in Mus. Lev. > *Psittacus tabuensis* Gmelin, 1788. Just like *Phygis solitarius*, this species had been brought alive by trading natives from the Fidji to the Tonga Islands already in the 18th century, where it had established itself only on the island of Eua. Owing to repeated introductions from various Fidjean Islands the Eua birds represent a "hybrid population" (Amadon, Amer. Mus. Nov., No. 1176: 10, 1942). It is not known to have ever lived on Tonga-tabu; Forster bought a specimen on October 3, 1773, on the island of "Eaoowe" = Eua, and the bird which Ellis has figured on plate 11 had the same origin: "Middelburgh" = Eua.
 10. *Tyto alba lulu* (Peale).—Mentioned by Anderson.
 11. *Ptilinopus porphyraceus* (Temminck).—Latham (II, 2: 626, No.

- 5), "Purple-crowned Pigeon 1 var.: Tongo Taboo." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Described by Anderson in 'Cook's Voy.'
12. *DUCULA PACIFICA* (Gmelin).—Latham (II, 2: 633, No. 24), "Ferruginous-vented Pigeon: Friendly Islands." Figured by Ellis, pl. 72. Described by Anderson > *Columba pacifica* Gmelin, 1789.
13. *GALLICOLUMBA EIMEENSIS* (Gmelin).*—Latham (II, 2: 629, No. 19), "Pyrple-breasted Pigeon: Eimeo[!]." Described by Anderson in Cook's Voy. "Tonga-Islands" > *Columba eimeensis* Gmelin (I, 2: 784, No. 6, 1789). Strangely enough, Latham's good description of a male of the ground-dove from Tonga-tabu (copied by Count Salvadori in Cat. Bird Brit. Mus., XXI: 606, No. 7) seems not to have been compared before with *Gallicolumba stairi* (Gray).
14. *Demigretta sacra sacra* (Gmelin).—Figured by Ellis, pl. 58. Described by Anderson in 'Cook's Voy.'
15. *Phaethon rubricauda melanorhynchos* (Gmelin).—Described by Anderson.
16. *Anas superciliosa pelewensis* Finsch and Hartlaub.—Mentioned by Anderson.
17. *Pluvialis dominicus fulvus* Gmelin.—Described by Anderson.
18. *Anous stolidus pileatus* (Scopoli).—Mentioned by Anderson.
19. *Sterna bergii cristata* Stephens.—Latham (III, 2: 351), "Caspian Tern Var. B: Friendly Islands and Hapae." Described by Anderson in 'Cook's Voy.' as "new species."
20. *PORZANA TABUENSIS* (Gmelin).—Latham (III, 1: 235), "Tabuan Rail: Tongo Taboo." Described by Anderson > *Rallus tabuensis* Gmelin, 1789.
21. *Rallus philippensis forsteri* Hartlaub.—Latham (III, 1: 231, No. 4), "Philippine Rail Var. B: Tongo taboo." Specimen in Coll. Banks. Described by Anderson.

H. *Tahiti*, August 25 to September 30, 1777.

The birds of Tahiti had already been studied by Solander in 1769 and by Forster in 1773 and 1774. This is probably the reason Anderson paid them but little attention, devoting his time to ethnological studies instead. Only one of the birds which he collected deserves special mention.

HALCYON VENERATA (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 2: 623, No. 13), "Venerated Kingfisher: Apye, Friendly Islands [!]." Figured by Ellis, pl. 22, "Otaheite 1777." Specimen in Mus. Lev., now

in the Vienna Museum (Pelzeln, 1873: 20) > *Alcedo venerata* Gmelin, 1788.

J. *Eimeo* = *York Island* = *Moorea* (*Society Islands*), September 30 to October 11, 1777

The following species were collected by Anderson:

1. ACROCEPHALUS CAFFRA LONGIROSTRIS (Gmelin).—Latham (II, 1: 67, No. 84), "Long-billed Thrush: Eimeo." Several specimens collected, which went to the Banksian and Leverian Cabinets. Figured by Ellis, pl. 76, "Eimeo or York Island" > *Turdus longirostris* Gmelin, 1789.
2. GALLICOLUMBA ERYTHROPTERA (Gmelin).—Latham (II, 2: 624, No. 13), "Garnet-winged Pigeon: Eimeo." Figured by Ellis, pl. 71, "York Isle or Eimeo." Specimen in Mus. Lev. and Coll. Banks > *Columba erythroptera* Gmelin, 1789.
3. PROSOBONIA LEUCOPTERA (Gmelin).—Latham (III, 1: 172), "White-winged Sandpiper: Otaheite and Eimeo." Figured by Ellis, pl. 65, "Eimeo" *Tringa leucoptera* Gmelin, 1789. This sandpiper, now extinct, has only been collected by Forster (Tahiti, 1773) and Anderson. It seems as if Latham had seen three specimens. One of them, obtained by Forster, had been purchased by Temminck in the Bullock auction in 1819 and is still preserved in the Leiden Museum, Sharpe (1906: 190, 205) and Rothschild (Extinct Birds, 1907: 118, with colored plate).
4. HETEROSCELUS INCANUS (Gmelin).—Latham (III, 1: 29), "Ash-coloured Sandpiper: Eimeo and Palmerston Isles." Specimen in Coll. Banks > *Scolopax incana* Gmelin, 1789.

K. *Raiatea* (*Society Islands*, Western Group)

The ships anchored at Huaheine from October 12 to November 2, and at Ulietea = Raiatea = Oriadea from November 3 to December 7, 1777. Both these islands had already been visited during Cook's second expedition (May 14 to June 4, 1774).

Forster had collected on the latter island: 1) that mysterious bird which had been called by him *Turdus badius* and by Gmelin *Turdus ulietensis*, an apparently extinct species of Turdine affinities; 2) at least one of the two known specimens of a now extinct parrot, *Cyanorhamphus ulietanus* (Gmelin); 3) a reedwarbler which he named *Oriolus Musae* (Forster's drawings, pl. 55) and which represents the nominate subspecies of *Acrocephalus caffra* (Sparrman). Sparrman's specimen, locality not indicated but supposed to have been collected in Tahiti, more probably was shot at Raiatea together with Forster's.

It is still preserved in the Stockholm Museum. The only bird which can be traced from Anderson's collection is,

HALCYON TUTA (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 2: 624, No. 14), "Respected Kingfisher: Otaheite[!]." Apparently figured by Ellis, pl. 22, > *Alcedo tuta* Gmelin, 1788. According to a remark on Ellis's plate, the bird figured is called 'Erooroo' in Otaheite and 'Tautoria' in Ulietea. I designate Raiatea (Ulietea) as the type locality of *Alcedo tuta*.

L. *Christmas Island = Turtle Island* (Line Islands), December 24, 1777, to January 2, 1778

For Anderson's ornithological remarks see (Cook's Voy. II: 188–189).

1. ACROCEPHALUS AEQUINOCTIALIS (Latham).—Latham (Suppl. I: 187), "Equinoctial Warbler: Christmas Island," described from Anderson's MS. "Christmas Isle." Figured by Ellis, pl. 92 > *Sylvia aequinoctialis* Latham, 1790 (Murphy and Mathews, Amer. Mus. Nov., No. 350: 1, 1929).
2. *Fregata minor palmerstoni* (Gmelin).—Mentioned by Anderson.
3. *Sula leucogaster plotus* (Forster).—Mentioned by Anderson.
4. *Sula dactylatra personata* Gould.—Mentioned by Anderson; figured by Ellis, pl. 47, "Turtle Island."
5. PHAETHON RUBRICAUDA MELANORHYNCHOS (Gmelin).—Latham (III, 2: 619), "Black-billed Tropic Bird: Turtle and Palmerston Islands." Specimen in Coll. Banks. Mentioned by Anderson > *Phaethon melanorhynchus* Gmelin, 1789.
6. PTERODROMA ALBA (Gmelin).—Latham (III, 2: 397), "White-breasted Petrel: Turtle and Christmas Islands." Specimen in Coll. Banks. Mentioned by Anderson > *Procellaria alba* Gmelin, 1789.
7. *Numenius tahitiensis* (Gmelin).—Mentioned by Anderson.
8. AECHMORHYNCHUS CANCELLATUS (Gmelin).—Latham (III, 1: 274, No. 5), "Barred Phalarope: Christmas Island." Specimen in Coll. Banks. Mentioned by Anderson ("Sandpiper"). Figured by Ellis, pl. 64, "Christmas Isle" > *Tringa cancellata* Gmelin, 1789 (Lowe, Ibis, 1927: 114, with color plate).
9. *Pluvialis dominicus fulvus* (Gmelin).—Figured by Ellis, pl. 68, "Christmas Island."
10. *Sterna fuscata oahuensis* Bloxam.—Described by Anderson who met a great breeding colony, most of the pairs having small chicks, while some still were found sitting on a single egg. Figured by Ellis, pl. 55, "Turtle Island."

11. *Anous stolidus pileatus* (Scopoli).—Mentioned by Anderson.
12. GYGIS ALBA CANDIDA (Gmelin).—Latham (III, 2: 363), "White Tern: Christmas Island." Specimen in Lev. Mus. Figured by Ellis, pl. 56, "Turtle Island" > *Sterna candida* Gmelin, 1789.
13. PROCELSTERNA AUSTRALIS (Gmelin).*—Latham (III, 2: 365), "Southern Tern: Christmas Island." Specimen in Lev. Mus. > *Sterna australis* Gmelin (1, 2: 608, 1789). The description reads as follows: "Length seven inches and a half. Bill one inch and a half, black: forehead dusky buff: back, wings, and tail, dusky pale ash-color: under parts gray: quills white: tail forked: legs pretty long, dusky black: webs orange. We observed a specimen of this which was full nine inches in length." This description of the colors fits *Procelsterna cerulea* (Bennett 1840, Christmas Island) very well, if one considers that the remark "quills white" refers to the color of the ventral surface of the quills. A skin I measured was exactly nine inches in length from bill to tip of tail; its bill measured only 1.2 inches, not 1.5 inches. It can be proved from other examples, however, that the measurements given by Latham are frequently rather inaccurate and merely guesswork.
14. "A bird resembling a Gull," Anderson.

M. *Atooi* = *Kauai* (*Sandwich Islands*), January 20 to 22, 1778

Fate denied Anderson the opportunity of collecting birds on the Hawaiian Islands which were discovered during this expedition.

Among the articles brought to barter at Kauai were "great numbers of skins of small red birds [*Vestiaria coccinea*] which were often tied up in bunches of 20 or more, or had a small wooden skewer run through their nostrils." Anderson observed an owl, *Asio flammeus sandwichensis* (Bloxam), two birds of prey, perhaps *Buteo solitarius* Peale, and a duck, probably *Anas wyvilliana* Sclater.

N. *Hawaii*, January 17 to February 22, 1779

Anderson died August 1, 1778, on board the 'Resolution' while the ships crossed the Bering Sea. The names of those who continued the ornithological work have not been recorded. Some time before the death of Capt. Cook (February 14) a party left the Karehakooa [= Kealakekua] Bay, on the west coast of Hawaii, for a several days' excursion into the interior. Most of the birds brought home from Hawaii were probably collected during this trip. A list of the birds encountered has been inserted into Capt. King's narrative (Cook Voy., III: 119-120). These were:

1. *Corvus hawaiiensis* Peale.—Well described in Cook's Voy.
2. DREPANIS PACIFICA (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 2: 703, No. 3), "Great Hook-billed Creeper: Friendly Islands[!]." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Figured by Ellis, pl. 27, "Sandwich Isles" > *Certhia pacifica* Gmelin, 1788. This species became extinct about 1900. Two of the specimens studied by Latham were bought in 1806 by the Vienna Museum (at the sale of the Leverian Museum) and are still in existence (Pelzeln, 1873: 21). A third specimen was sold to Temminck in 1819 at the Bullock auction (Sharpe, 1906: 231, lot 102).
3. VESTIARIA COCCINEA (Forster).—Latham (I, 2: 704, No. 5, 1782), "Hook-billed Red Creeper: Sandwich Isles." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Figured by Ellis, pl. 29. This species had already been described in 1780 (Göttinger Mag. der Wiss.) by George Forster and named by him *Certhia coccinea* on the basis of four skins which were brought to Cassel by Barthel Lohmann, one of the sailors who had participated in Capt. Cook's last voyage and who may have purchased them at the market of Kauai (1778). In 1784, a colored plate of this beautiful bird was published by Merrem who had seen three additional specimens, "von denen eines, mit vielen aus diesen rothen Federn gefertigten Sachen, im hiesigen Göttinger Naturalienkabinett sich befindet, die beiden anderen aber Herr Dalmer [an Englishman trading with Natural Curiosities, who had travelled to Göttingen] besass."
4. HEMIGNATHUS OBSCURUS (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 2: 703, No. 4), "Hook-billed Green Creeper: Sandwich Islands." Specimen in Lev. Mus. Figured by Ellis, pl. 28 > *Certhia obscura* Gmelin, 1788. One of Latham's types was sold at the Bullock auction in 1819 to Lord Stanley (the later Earl of Derby) and is now kept in the Liverpool Museum. Another specimen went to Temminck at the same sale (Sharpe, 1906: 231, Lot 101).
5. CHLORODREPANIS VIRENS (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 2: 720, No. 44), "Olive-green Creeper: Sandwich Islands." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Figures by Ellis, pl. 31 > *Certhia virens* Gmelin, 1788.
6. HIMATIONE SANGUINEA (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 2: 739, No. 43), "Crimson Creeper: Sandwich Islands." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Figured by Ellis, pl. 30 > *Certhia sanguinea* Gmelin, 1788.
7. LOXOPS COCCINEA (Gmelin).—Latham (II, 1: 270, No. 28), "Scarlet Finch: Sandwich Islands." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Figured by Ellis, pl. 85 > *Fringilla coccinea* Gmelin, 1789.

8. PSITTIROSTRA PSITTACEA (Gmelin).—Latham (II, 1: 108, No. 3), "Parrot-billed Grosbeak: Sandwich Islands." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Figured by Ellis, pl. 79, > *Loxia psittacea* Gmelin, 1789. One of Latham's type specimens is now kept in the Vienna Museum (Pelzeln, 1873: 22).
9. MOHO NOBILIS (Merrem).—"Edle Atzel" Merrem (Beyträge zur bes. Geschichte der Vögel, 1: 8, with plate 2, 1784) > *Gracula nobilis* Merrem, 1786. The species had been described from a specimen given by the King of Great Britain (George III, who also was Elector of Hanover) to the Museum of Göttingen. At least one additional specimen went to the Leverian Museum and has been named by Latham (I, 2: 683), "Yellow-tufted Bee-eater: O-why-hee." Figured by Ellis, pl. 26. One specimen was purchased in 1819 at the Bullock sale by Lord Stanley (Sharpe, 1906: 229, Lot 109) and is now in the Liverpool Museum. [According to Bryan and Greenway (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 94: 138, 1944) *Moho nobilis nobilis* is now "probably extinct."]
10. PHAEORNIS OBSCURA (Gmelin).—Latham (II, 1: 344, No. 42), "Dusky Flycatcher: Sandwich Islands." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Figured by Ellis, pl. 77, > *Muscicapa obscura* Gmelin, 1789.
11. CHASIEMPIS SANDWICHENSIS (Gmelin).—Latham (II, 1: 344, No. 41), "Sandwich Flycatcher: Sandwich Islands." Specimen in Coll. Banks. Figured by Ellis, pl. 87, > *Muscicapa sandwichensis* Gmelin, 1789. Another specimen formed the basis of Latham's (II, 1: 345, No. 43), "Spotted-winged Flycatcher." Specimen in Mus. Lev. > *Muscicapa maculata* Gmelin, 1789.
12. *Asio flammeus sandwichensis* (Bloxam).—Mentioned in 'Cook's Voy.'
13. *Nesochen sandvicensis* (Vigors).—Mentioned by Ellis (Narr., II: 413), native name "Ne-ne."
14. Two species of plovers, mentioned in 'Cook's Voy.'
15. *Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis* Streets.—Mentioned in 'Cook's Voy.' Figured by Ellis, pl. 69.
16. PENNULA SANDWICHENSIS (Gmelin).—Latham (III, 1: 236, No. 14), "Sandwich Rail: Sandwich Isles." Specimen in Coll. Banks. Figured by Ellis, pl. 70, > *Rallus Sandwichensis* Gmelin (I, 2: 717, No. 22). Now extinct. The only known specimen, possibly the Banksian, came into the possession of the Leiden Museum (Temminck) at the Bullock auction (June 2, 1819), where it still exists (Rothschild, Avifauna of Laysan,

1900: 239-243, and colored plate). A synonym of the "Sandwich Rail" seems to be Latham's (III, 1: 237, No. 16) "Dusky Rail: Sandwich Islands." Specimen in Mus. Lev. > *Rallus obscurus* Gmelin (I, 2: 718, No. 24, 1789) When writing his notes about the "Dusky Rail" in the Leverian Museum, Latham seems to have forgotten that he had already examined the same species in the Banksian Cabinet. This happened to Latham in some other instances too, for example, with *Chasiempis* (N 11).

O. *Pulu Condore*, January 20 to 28, 1780

Pulu Condore off the coast of Indo-China was visited on the way home from Kamtschatka via Macao.

1. *Dissemurus paradiseus malayensis* (Blyth).—Figured by Ellis, pl. 17, "Princes Island and Pulu Condore."
2. KITTACINCLA MALABARICA MACROURA (Gmelin).—Latham (II, 1: 72, No. 93), "Long-tailed Thrush: Pulo Condore." Specimen in Mus. Lev. Figured by Ellis, pl. 10, > *Turdus macrourus* Gmelin, 1789.
3. *Gallus gallus gallus* (L.).—Mentioned in Cook (Voy. III: 463). This island is the type locality of Linnés *Phasianus gallus*, ex Osbeck. The wild fowl was probably introduced there from the mainland.

P. *Princes Island* (west of Java), February 12 to 18, 1780

Princes Island, off the westernmost cape of Java, was visited by the ships after they had sailed through Sunda Strait. The birds collected at this place have been mislabeled, almost without exception, in the Banksian and Leverian cabinets. They were:

1. DISSEMURUS PARADISEUS TROPICUS (Gmelin).*—Latham (I, 2: 384, No. 18), "Tropic Crow: O-why-hee[!]." Specimen in Coll. Banks. Figured by Ellis, pl. 17, "Princes Island and Pulo Condore" > *Corvus tropicus* Gmelin (I, 1: 372, No. 33, 1788). Latham's description is that of a specimen of *Dissemurus paradiseus formosus* Cabanis in immature plumage (with white spots to the feathers of the abdomen and the under tail-coverts), lacking (through moult or violence) the greatly elongated outer pair of tail feathers.
2. *Brachypodius atriceps* (Temminck).—Latham (I, 1: 165, No. 12), "Black-headed Shrike: Sandwich Isles[!]" > *Lanius melanocephalos* Gmelin (I, 1: 309) nec Gmelin (I, 1: 301)!
3. ORTHOTOMUS BOREALIS (Gmelin).*—Latham (II, 2: 448, No.

- 44), "Rusty-headed Warbler: Kamtschatka[!]" > *Motacilla borealis* Gmelin (I, 2: 986, No. 157, 1789). The description is that of *Orthotomus septium* (Horsfield). The same specimen has also been examined by Pennant (II: 420) who called it "Long-billed Warbler: Kamtschatka[!]" > *Motacilla camtschatkensis* Gmelin (I, 2: 986, No. 158, 1789).
4. BUTASTUR INDICUS (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 1: 34,* No. 7 d), "Javan Hawk: supposed to inhabit Java, as the above bird flew on board a ship off that island." Specimen in Mus. Lev. > *Falco indicus* Gmelin (I, 1: 264, No. 68, 1788).
5. HALIAEETUS LEUCOGASTER (Gmelin).—Latham (I, 1: 33,* No. 7 a), "White-bellied Eagle: native place unknown." Specimen in Mus. Lev. > *Falco leucogaster* Gmelin (I, 1: 257, No. 43). Like all the rest of the species described on the "duplicate pages," 33* and 34,* this eagle was brought home from Cook's last voyage (Latham, I, 1: preface, V), and the type locality "New South Wales," designated by Mathews in 1912, cannot stand for this reason. The type specimen must have been collected at or near Princes Island, which agrees with the previous fixation of the type locality as Java by Hartert (Nov. Zool., 9: 427, 1902).
6. *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina* (Temminck).—Latham (II, 2: 645), "Spotted-necked Turtle: Cape of Good Hope?"
7. TRERON CURVIROSTRA (Gmelin).—Latham (II, 2: 632), "Hook-billed Pigeon: island of Tanna[!]." Two specimens (♂ and ♀) in Mus. Lev. > *Columba curvirostra* Gmelin (I, 2: 777, No. 45, 1789). All previous fixations of type locality (Peters, Checklist Birds of World, 3: 14) are arbitrary and can no longer be accepted, for the types were collected on Princes Island. The race occurring there has been named *Treron curvirostra semicra* Oberholser, 1912. The shift of type locality involves the following changes of nomenclature:
Treron curvirostra semicra Oberholser becomes *T. curvirostra curvirostra* (Gmelin).
Treron curvirostra curvirostra apud Peters (Checklist Birds of World, 3: 14, 1937) (not of Gmelin!) becomes *T. curvirostra chaseni* nom. nov., terra typica Selangor: Rawang. Differs from *curvirostra* by having the olive-green of the underparts more yellowish, less grayish.

Q. *Still undeterminable descriptions*

1. Latham (I, 2: 447, No. 40), "Aonalashkan Oriole: inhabits Aonalashka, from whence it was brought by the late voyagers

of discovery" > *Oriolus aunalaschkensis* Gmelin (I, 1: 394, 1788).
Locality "Aoonalashka" almost certainly wrong.

2. Latham (II, 1: 39, No. 40), "Sandwich Thrush: Sandwich Islands." Specimen in Coll. Banks > *Turdus sandwichensis* Gmelin (I, 2: 813, No. 37).
3. Latham (I, 2: 626, No. 15 Var. B), "Black-capped Kingfisher, Var. B: inhabits the South Sea." Specimen in Mus. Lev.

R. *Some birds from Forster's collection hitherto not identified*

1. Latham (I, 2: 732, No. 33), "Brown Creeper: from the South Seas." Specimen in Mus. Lev. > *Certhia fusca* Gmelin (I, 1: 472, No. 40, 1788). This is *Guadalcánaria undulata* (Sparrman, 1786) from New Caledonia, and probably the very specimen which had been described by Forster (Descr. Anim., p. 263) as *Certhia fasciata*.
2. Latham (I, 1: 164), "Pacific Shrike: from some of the islands of the South Seas, but uncertain which." Specimen in Coll. Banks > *Lanius pacificus* Gmelin (I, 1: 306, 1788). This is apparently the specimen named *Coracias pacifica* by Forster (Descr. Anim., p. 261; Forster's drawings, pl. 54) and is the same species as Latham's (I, 1: 414, pl. XVI) "Blue-striped Roller: New Caledonia" > *Coracias striata* Gmelin (I, 1: 381, 1788). As first reviser, I choose *Coracias striata* of the two simultaneously published names, and the species, therefore, retains its accustomed name, *Aplonis striata* (Gmelin).
3. Latham (III, 2: 666, No. 22), "Tufted Shap: Queen Charlotte's Sound[!]." Specimen in the Hunterian Museum > *Pelecanus cirrhatu*s Gmelin* (I, 2: 576). The description applies to *Phalacrocorax albiventris* (Lesson, 1831), and the type must have been collected by Forster at or near Staaten Island (whence Forster (Descr. Anim., p. 312 and Narrative) expressly mentions "*Pelecanos magellanicos et carunculatos*"). I designate Staaten Island as the type locality.
4. Latham (III, 2: 417), "Dusky Petrel: Christmas Island." Specimen in British Museum > *Procellaria obscura* Gmelin (I, 2: 559), see Mathews (Birds Austr., 2: 50-70). The British Museum seems to have received specimens of Cook's second voyage only, not of his last one. This being so, the locality "Christmas Island" must be wrong.
5. Latham (III, 2: 416), "Pacific Petrel: Island Euopoa[!]." Specimen in British Museum > *Procellaria pacifica* Gmelin, 1789. Type locality uncertain, see Mathews (Birds Austr., 2: 80).

6. *Columba ferruginea* Forster (Descr. Anim., p. 265, 1844), "habitat in silvis insulae Tanna, ab incolis vocatur Mahk," represented in Forster's drawings (pl. 142), "Tanna, ♀, 17th August, 1774." In Forster's narrative (German edition) the following remark (sub. 17.8., 1774) refers to this specimen: "Hinter diesen Feldern kamen wir an einen Wald, wo es jedoch keine andere Art von Bäumen gab, als jene die wir bereits am Strande gefunden hatten. Dagegen ward eine Taube von neuer Gattung geschossen."

Apparently this inhabitant of the island of Tanna (southern New Hebrides) has become extinct. To judge from Forster's description it is closely related to *Gallucolumba sanctaecrucis* Mayr (Amer. Mus. Nov., No. 820: 1, 1935); additional description is in Mayr (Birds of Southwest Pacific (New York), 1945: 183), a rare species which has been found in the Santa Cruz Archipelago (islands of Tinakula and Utupua) and on the island of Espiritu Santo (Northern New Hebrides).

The specimen collected by Forster was probably a male, not a female as stated. Forster's description of this (extinct?) ground-dove has been copied by Count Salvadori (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 21: 605, No. 4) and, many years before, by Wagler who had access to Forster's then still unedited manuscript and who was the first to publish the name *Columba ferruginea*; he added Forster's description of this bird and some references to literature which do not belong hereto. Count Salvadori (op. cit., p. 52) was mistaken when he placed the name *Columba ferruginea* Wagler (Isis, 1829: 738) in the synonymy of *Osmotreron fulvicollis* Wagler.

The extinct ground-dove from Tanna has thus to be called *Gallucolumba ferruginea* (Wagler).

Besides this one, Forster collected the types of the following species, known (or supposed) to have since become extinct: *Cyanorhamphus zeelandicus* (Gmelin), Tahiti; *Cyanorhamphus ulietanus* (Gmelin), Ulietea; *Prosobonia leucoptera* (Gmelin), Tahiti; *Rallus ecaudatus* J. F. Miller, Tahiti; and *Turdus ulietensis* Gmelin, Ulietea.

7. Forster (Descr. Anim, p. 166), "*Columba globicera*, varietas insulae Otaheitee" > *Columba R. Forsteri* Wagler (Isis, 1829: 739), "habitat in insula Otaheita." Forster's description no doubt applies to the species called *Ducula aurorae* (Peale) in Peters (Checklist of Birds of World, 3: 43). This has already been noticed by Salvadori (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 21: 173,

note) who "should have thought that the two were the same species, if it were not for the under tail-coverts being ferruginous, as mentioned by Forster." This difference is, however, of no diagnostic value, for the under tail-coverts are not always "bottle green," but sometimes partially ferruginous, for example, in a specimen from the Paumotu Islands (Makatea) now before me. *Ducula aurorae* (Peale, 1848) thus becomes *Ducula forsteri** (Wagler, 1829).

Plate 139 of Forster's drawings represents the species *Ducula pacifica* (Gmelin) from Tonga-tabu. Sharpe (1906: 194) was not right when he believed this plate to be the type of *Columba forsteri* Wagler.

SPECIES NAMED BY GMELIN AND OTHERS AND IDENTIFIED HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME

The initials refer to the sections of this paper, number II to the supplementary article published in 'The Ibis' (91: 244-255, 1949).

R 1	<i>Certhia fusca</i> Gmelin
G 13	<i>Columba eimeensis</i> Gmelin
R 6	<i>Columba ferruginea</i> Wagler
R 7	<i>Columba R. Forsteri</i> Wagler
B 1	<i>Corvus australis</i> Gmelin
II	<i>Corvus pacificus</i> Gmelin
P 1	<i>Corvus tropicus</i> Gmelin
II	<i>Emberiza atricapilla</i> Gmelin
II	<i>Falco japonensis</i> Gmelin
C	<i>Falco orientalis</i> Gmelin
II	<i>Fringilla nortoniensis</i> Gmelin
G 4	<i>Hirundo unalaschkensis</i> Gmelin
G 3	<i>Lanius Natka</i> Gmelin
R 2	<i>Lanius pacificus</i> Gmelin
G 3a	<i>Lanius septentrionalis</i> Gmelin
II	<i>Motacilla awatcha</i> Gmelin
P 3	<i>Motacilla borealis</i> Gmelin
P 3	<i>Motacilla camtschatkensis</i> Gmelin
II	<i>Motacilla nigrirostris</i> Gmelin
II	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i> Gmelin
N 11	<i>Muscicapa maculata</i> Gmelin
II	<i>Parus lathamii</i> Stephens
R 3	<i>Pelecanus cirrhatu</i> s Gmelin
N 16	<i>Rallus obscurus</i> Gmelin
L 13	<i>Sterna australis</i> Gmelin
II	<i>Turdus aonalschkae</i> Gmelin
G 3	<i>Turdus pacificus</i> Gmelin

POSSIBLE CHANGES OF NOMENCLATURE

- B 1 *Corvus coronoides tasmanicus* Mathews, 1912, is antedated by *C. australis* Gmelin, 1788

- P 1 *Dissemurus paradiseus formosus* Cabanis, 1850, is antedated by *D. paradiseus tropicus* (Gmelin), 1788
- G 3 *Lalage maculosa tabuensis* Mayr and Ripley, 1941, is antedated by *L. natka natka* (Gmelin), 1788
- G 3a *Clytorhynchus vitiensis heinei* (Finsch and Hartlaub), 1869, is antedated by *C. septentrionalis septentrionalis* (Gmelin), 1788
- P 3 *Orthotomus sepium* (Horsfield), 1821, is antedated by *O. borealis* (Gmelin), 1789
- G 4 *Collocalia spodiopygia townsendi* Oberholser, 1906, is antedated by *C. unalaschensis unalaschensis* (Gmelin), 1789
- R 3 *Phalacrocorax albiventer* (Lesson), 1831, is antedated by *Ph. cirrhatus* (Gmelin), 1789
- R 7 *Ducula aurorae* (Peale), 1848, is antedated by *D. forsteri* (Wagler), 1829
- P 7 *Treron curvirostra smicra* Oberholser, 1912, is antedated by *T. curvirostra curvirostra* (Gmelin), 1789
- G 13 *Gallicolumba stairi* (Gray), 1850, is antedated by *G. eimeensis* (Gmelin), 1789
- L 13 *Procelsterna cerulea* (Bennett), 1840, is antedated by *P. australis* (Gmelin), 1789

If these names are accepted, the following polytypic species will also have to have their names changed.

- B 1 *Corvus coronoides* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827, to *C. australis* (Gmelin), 1788
- G 3 *Lalage maculosa* (Peale), 1848, to *L. natka* (Gmelin), 1788
- G 3a *Clytorhynchus vitiensis* (Hartlaub), 1866, to *C. septentrionalis* (Gmelin), 1788
- G 4 *Collocalia spodiopygia* (Peale), 1848, to *C. unalaschensis* (Gmelin), 1789

The nomenclatorial changes would thus involve the names of nine species that have had these names, mostly unchallenged, for 128, 122, 118, 109, 101, 101, 101, 99, and 83 years, respectively. In addition, the names of six subspecies would have to be changed, even though they have been in use for 99, 80, 43, 36, 36, and 8 years, respectively.

RESURRECTED (EXTINCT?) SPECIES

- R 6 *Gallicolumba ferruginea* (Wagler, 1829) from the island of Tanna, ex R. Forster MS.

CORRECTED TYPE LOCALITIES

- P 5 *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (Gmelin). Type locality, Princes Island (not "New South Wales," Mathews, 1912).
- P 7 *Treron curvirostra* (Gmelin). Type locality, Princes Island (not "Selangor: Rawang," Chasen and Kloss, 1928).

NEW NAME

- P 7 *Treron curvirostra chaseni* Stresemann for *Treron curvirostra* auctorum nec Gmelin.

THE QUESTION OF NOMENCLATURE

The above list of threatened changes of long established names may serve to focus attention on the need for taking decided measures that might help to stabilize scientific nomenclature. In 1934, the author read a paper on this subject ("Anträge zur Förderung einheitlicher

Namengebung") before the Eighth International Ornithological Congress at Oxford, where he suggested that the Congress should elect a committee concerned, among other items, with preparing a list of *nomina conservanda*, thereby giving preference to those old-established names that had recently become endangered by literary discoveries.

Even though such a committee was formed, this international body failed to reach unanimous decisions about crucial points. The flood of changes continued unhampered in its devastating course, much to the dismay of an ever-growing opposition which, reinforced by both field ornithologists and taxonomists, recently found its able speaker in R. Meinertzhagen. He states (*Ibis*, 1948: 629): "The study of ornithology is becoming increasingly difficult owing to the growing tendency to change names without regard to the resulting confusion . . . I often hear the argument that all this confusion and change is necessary and that we are rapidly reaching bed-rock stability. I heard that fifty years ago and am not convinced."

The present historical investigation tends to support this scepticism. Some determined step should, therefore, finally be made for the benefit of uniformity and stability. Far from endeavoring to plead for the practical use of my excavated antiques, I would be only too glad if some legal way was found to lock them up in a museum's drawer.

Had I refrained from calling attention to these names, they would have been disclosed sooner or later by others. These 11 (+4) cases are offered for individual examination by some International Committee of nomenclature. Quick action seems urgent! In certain instances the change may hardly meet disapproval, while in others its effect would be utterly confusing (*Orthotomus* "borealis" from Java!; *Collocalia* "unalaschkensis" from Tonga!). Unfortunately, similar cases have been tolerated in the past (*Platycercus* "caledonicus" from Tasmania!; *Cyanorhamphus* "zeelandicus" from Tahiti!; *Colaptes* "cafer" from Nootka Sound!), but why should we increase the number of such misleading names if there is a loophole? Why not make *Orthotomus sepium* and *Collocalia townsendi* (and, if wanted, some additional names) *nomina conservanda* and relegate the Gmelinian equivalents to the rank of obligatory synonyms?

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Berlin, Germany, June 28, 1948.