

***Pampusanna* vs. *Pampusana*: a nomenclatural conundrum resolved, along with associated errors and oversights**

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SUMMARY.—The recent split of the genus *Gallicolumba* prompted a reassessment of its synonymy, revealing that *Pampusana* Bonaparte, 1855, is available to replace both *Alopecoenas* and subgenus *Terricolumba*, while *Pampusanna* Pucheran, 1854, is a synonym of *Gallicolumba*. We also show that the original publications of their type species should be shifted, from *Columba pampusan* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, to *Columba Pampusan* Gaimard, 1823, in *Pampusana* and *Pampusanna criniger* Pucheran, 1853 [= 1854] to *Peristera crinigera* Reichenbach, 1851, in *Pampusanna*. The index pages of Reichenbach (1851) are very rare and a copy is reproduced herein, along with two plate variations demonstrating that despite frequent reference to plates and figures in Reichenbach's earlier works, new names there are based on the index pages intended to accompany the plates, and that any captions on plates were handwritten. Additional names also required earlier citations and other errors and oversights are documented, as well as bibliographical corrections and clarifications.

When Prince Charles Bonaparte returned from exile to Paris in 1850 he was keen to expand his ideas of the classification of birds (Stroud 2000). His developing ideas included the creation of many new genera. One of his generic creations is the subject of this study. Also revealed were overlooked or confused earlier sources for the two species-group names central to it, as well as several bibliographical corrections and clarifications.

Bonaparte's habit of sharing with his colleagues manuscript material featuring proposed new names ahead of publication is at the heart of this case, but there also were extenuating factors. Through the 1850s, H. G. L. Reichenbach, in Dresden, was working on his own avian classification, publishing his results in parts intended to comprise a larger work that was never completed (Zimmer 1926: 505–507). In London, G. R. Gray had finished his comprehensive and influential review of the genera of birds in 1849 (Chansigaud 2009: 147), revised in 1855. All sought to be as up to date as possible. Consequently, some new names were not introduced as intended, causing subsequent problems (e.g. Mathews 1922: 12–17), even until today¹.

One source of new bird discoveries of interest to all three was the collection obtained during the French circumnavigation of 1837–40, notable for the first exploration by French ships of Antarctica. We begin with Pucheran's delayed, final report of the birds recorded during this voyage. He named a new Philippine ground dove, *Pampusanna criniger* (1854²: 118)³, regarded as the prize discovery during a hurried visit to Jolo, in the Sulu archipelago,

¹ Such confusion was not new then and not confined to birds, e.g. Garbino & Costa (2015: 21–22).

² Pucheran's report was first indicated as published on 3 March 1854 (Clark & Crosnier 2000: 414), although hitherto dated to 1853 in ornithological references (e.g. Dickinson & Remsen 2013).

³ There is an earlier citation for this name (see Appendix). The species-group name, a classical Latin adjective, was demonstrated to be more correctly formed as *crinigera* by David & Gosselin (2002: 19), when combined with a feminine genus-group name, in this case, *Gallicolumba*. David & Gosselin (2002: 19) also noted earlier usage of *crinigera* by Hartert (1918), traced to Sclater (1865: 239) who formally proposed emendation of *criniger* to *crinigera* in combination with *Phlogœnas*, before *Gallicolumba* was known to be available (see footnote 12). As we replace Pucheran (1854) as the first citation of this name, *crinigera* becomes the original spelling. David & Gosselin (2002: 19) also noted *Pampusanna* to be masculine because it was originally established with a masculine adjective.

on 21–25 July 1839 (Duyker 2014: 418)⁴. Although Pucheran noted that *Pampusanna* was created by Bonaparte, he adopted the name prior to when it was intended to be published as new by Bonaparte. The preceding new ground dove listed in the report, from New Guinea, was named *Peristera rufigula*⁵. It is obvious that *criniger* was also originally intended to be placed in the same genus. When first published as Pl. 27, more correctly Oiseaux Pl. 27, of Hombron & Jacquinot (1846), they had the same French group name of Pêristère. Pucheran did not indicate how he knew of Bonaparte's proposed new name. Perhaps Bonaparte discussed it with him, or Pucheran saw the new name in a manuscript, or heard of the proposed name via a third party. However it came about, he used a different spelling and applied it to a different species.

The first formal appearance with description of Bonaparte's new name, *Pampusana*, was in the sixth and final part of his pigeon review⁶. He introduced the name (1855a: 207) with *Columba pampusan* of Quoy & Gaimard (1824: 121)⁷ as its type species, although emended to *pampusana*⁸. However, Bonaparte first combined *Pampusana* with the adjectival *xanthura* on p. 207⁹ as he interpreted both *xanthura* and *pampusana* to apply to the same species. Temminck used *xanthura* (1839: 81) in his tabular summary and plan of all birds featured in his *Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées d'oiseaux*, wherein he emended spellings of several of his new names and changed others entirely (Dickinson 2001: 25). It has long been assumed that *C. xanthura* was one such emendation, as noted by C. W. Richmond in his index card file (www.zoonomen.net: accessed September 2015)¹⁰. It was intended to replace his original *C. xanthonura* (1823: text to Pl. 190). However, Temminck attributed both forms of the name to 'Cuv.' [= Cuvier] and Cuvier did use *C. xanthura* (1829: 491)¹¹, but clearly as an emendation

⁴ Duyker correctly noted the name as *Pampusanna criniger*. However, whether or not this name represents an indigenous population of ground dove is unresolved (Collar 2006). According to Voisin *et al.* (2005: 863) Sulu was an error for a specimen collected on an island near Mindanao in January 1839. If this type locality is accepted, then the population on Jolo apparently is unnamed, but other interpretations exist, as noted by Collar (2006: 199–200).

⁵ *Peristera* Swainson, 1827, replaced by *Claravis* Oberholser, 1899, not *Peristera* Rafinesque, 1815, is a small group of Neotropical ground doves (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 65).

⁶ *Pampusana* previously had been used without details (Bonaparte 1854: 140).

⁷ There is an earlier citation for this name (see Appendix).

⁸ Bonaparte, Gray and Reichenbach, but especially Bonaparte, were inconsistent with their spellings of genus- and species-group names, with author credits of names, and other details. For example, the genus-group name *Phlegoenas* is spelled at least three different ways and Richmond (1917: 591) noted seven variations. In addition, authorship of the species-group name *criniger* has been credited to Hombron, Hombron & Jacquinot, Jacquinot & Pucheran, Reichenbach & Pucheran, and finally Pucheran. This was characteristic also of other authors of bird names in this and earlier decades, with a recent study deriving from the reports of a French voyage (Dickinson *et al.* 2015).

⁹ This is the single prerequisite in Art. 30.2.3 (ICZN 1999) to recognise the name as feminine.

¹⁰ C. W. Richmond's index cards of new names was compiled during his time at the US National Museum, now National Museum of Natural History, in Washington, DC, USA, from 1889 until his death in 1932 (Richmond 1902: 663; from 1897 in Stone 1933: 9), and continued for some years afterwards by various contributors. The index cards remain in Washington but are accessible as microfiche (Richmond 1992) or at www.zoonomen.net. It was an ongoing project but although a useful reference does not meet Art. 9.4 of ICZN (1999) as a publication for nomenclatural purposes (*cf.* Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 64) and there are omissions. For example, Wagler's 1829 use of Forster's *C. xanthura* (see footnote 11) is not mentioned, but the name is cited to a later work credited to Forster; Salvadori's *Pampusan* variant is not listed. However, Richmond did note dual publication of names associated with Quoy & Gaimard (1824) that have not been corrected fully until now (see Appendix).

¹¹ What is usually overlooked is that J. R. Forster's MS name, *Columba xanthura*, also was published in 1829 (Wagler 1829: col. 739) based on a bird from Tanna, Vanuatu, making it a synonym of *Columba tannensis* Latham, 1790 (*cf.* Salvadori 1893: 127). However, Cuvier's emendation came first as his book can be dated as before 11 April 1829, whereas part 7 of *Isis*, containing Wagler's paper, dates from July 1829. Each volume of *Isis* was published in monthly parts, which at that time appeared on schedule (*cf.* Mathews 1925: 31, 69).

of Temminck's *C. xanthonura*. Bonaparte, on the other hand, treated *C. xanthonura* as a separate species but renamed it *Pampusana rousseau*, after Temminck's French name for *C. xanthonura*, Colombe Rousseau.

Bonaparte (1855a: 221, 1855b: 88–89) placed *criniger* and *rufigula* in *Phlegoenas* (or *Phlogoenas*) the name in use until replaced by the previously overlooked *Gallicolumba* (cf. Richmond 1917: 591¹²), and both have the same type species, *Columba luzonica* Scopoli, 1786. Moreover, both were indicated as originally described in *Peristera*, thus no mention of Pucheran's *Pampusanna*. Bonaparte (1855b: 88–89) dated *Pampusana* to '1853'. This could refer to *Pampusanna*, but more likely to his earlier use of *Pampusana* (Bonaparte 1854: 140), which was possibly available in 1853, according to Hartlaub (1854: 34), who also noted *Pampusanna* as new on p. 65¹³. Otherwise only the 1854 paper is cited, e.g. Gray (1856: 63), also where Pucheran's name is spelled *Pampusana* and Bonaparte's usage not mentioned. Otherwise, there are no details to indicate what Bonaparte actually meant, and his p. 89 is dated 15 December 1854.

In the final addenda to his pigeon review, Bonaparte (1856: 947) reconsidered his type species of *Pampusana* as a juvenile *Columba erythroptera* J. F. Gmelin, 1789. For many years, *erythroptera* was widely applied to Pacific populations, as demonstrated by its frequent appearance in synonymies (cf. Salvadori 1893: 599–606). This broad application of *C. erythroptera* in earlier works perhaps swayed Bonaparte's interpretation.

Salvadori (1893: 583) recognised the change by introducing the emendation *Pampusan*, type species *C. erythroptera*, but this application of *Pampusan* creates another problem. *C. erythroptera* is also the type species of *Terricolumba* proposed by Hachisuka (1931: 24) for a group of ground doves usually included with *Gallicolumba*. Hachisuka's main source was Mathews (1927), who had excluded *Pampusana* from his synonymy presumably because he treated it as an extralimital name. Hachisuka subsequently followed McGregor (1909) and cited *criniger* to *Pampusana* (1932: 221).

Fortunately, *Pampusan* was not used after 1899 and under Art. 23.9.1.1 is unavailable (ICZN 1999; all references to articles of the Code pertain to the fourth edition unless otherwise stated). Although *pampusan* was used instead of *xanthonura* as late as 1891 (Wiglesworth 1891: 55), the general view since Salvadori (1893) is that *pampusan* is an objective synonym of *xanthonura* = *xanthonura*, a species endemic to the Mariana and Caroline Islands, Micronesia, whereas *erythroptera* applies to a species in the Tuamotu archipelago and the Society Islands of Polynesia (Mathews 1927: 74–75, Peters 1937: 136–137).

¹² In the spelling variations noted by Richmond (1917: 591, footnote 2) he included the oldest name, *Plegoenas*, citable to Reichenbach (1851: [ij]), according to his card index and verified here (see Fig. 3). The citation has been overlooked, except in a later nomenclatural summary (cf. Neave 1940: 810), with other spellings on pp. 717 and 719 linked to the 1851 name. It also occurs in online databases, e.g. www.gbif.org/species/4851733; www.omnilexica.com/?q=plegoenas. Although not stated by either Reichenbach or Richmond, Reichenbach's (1853: XXV) *Phlegoenas* is an emendation of the earlier name. On the other hand, Salvadori (1893: 583) cited the emended *Phlegoenas* to the 1851 Pl. 227, fig. 2479, which is *Columba luzonica*, but there is no name on the plate and Meyer (1879: 47) has no name linked to the fig. number. Riley (1921) recognised *Plegoenas* as the oldest version of the name, although later treating the name in use prior to changing to *Gallicolumba* to *Phlogoenas* (1924: 17), as did Peters (1937: 133), despite noting the 1851 date and citing Richmond's (1917) footnote. An emendation to *Phlogoenas* was made by Sclater (1865: 238, footnote), but this was not always accepted as the correct spelling (e.g. Hartert 1918, who used *Phlegoenas*). Jobling (2010: 310) distinguished between the original 1851 spelling and the emendation *Phlogoenas* but indicated the latter as Reichenbach 1851.

¹³ Hartlaub's annual reviews in this journal were intended to cover a given calendar year, but literature from early in the following year occasionally entered his coverage. For both the Bonaparte and Pucheran publications of concern here, we now know they first appeared in 1854, Pucheran in March and Bonaparte's paper in two parts in May and June. Inclusion with 1853 literature by Hartlaub may reflect his receipt of advance copies or be based on other information, or included for convenience, but pending corroborative evidence, we recognise the 1854 dates.

Salvadori (1893: 583) also omitted *Pampusanna* from his synonymy. He used *Pampusana* in its stead, but combined under it references to Pucheran and Bonaparte, and gave the type species as *pampusan*. However, Salvadori's proposed change of type species is invalidated under Art. 69.1.1 because *pampusan* was not mentioned by Pucheran (1854: 118).

Despite subsequent treatments in the literature, including *Pampusana* used instead of *Pampusanna* for the Philippine species (e.g., McGregor 1909: 61), and *Pampusanna* instead of *Pampusana* for the Micronesian and Polynesian species (e.g., Gray 1870: 247), we are dealing with two names applied to different species.

Peters (1937: 133–134) was first to explicitly list the names correctly, but placed a '[sic]' after *Pampusanna* Pucheran (p. 133) and appended a 'Not *Pampusanna* Pucheran 1853' to *Pampusana* Bonaparte (p. 134). Peters also spelled the specific epithet *pampusan* in error as *pampusana*, as noted by Walters (2003: 238), thus incorrectly claiming it as a type species of *Pampusana* by tautonymy. His error may be based on Bonaparte (1855a: 207), the source of the emendation. By selecting *Terricolumba* as the available subgeneric name, Peters apparently concluded that *Pampusana* is a junior homonym of *Pampusanna*¹⁴.

In addition, Peters (1937: 133–134) raised two other issues of concern. Firstly, he adopted Pucheran's name while querying earlier usage by Reichenbach. Secondly, he cited Gray (1855: 101) as the type species designator for *Pampusanna*, although Gray used *Pampusana*, and followed Gray's designation of '*Peristera criniger*, Reichenb.'. However, Gray's interpretation can be excluded because Reichenbach's *crinigera*, not *criniger*, was then a composite species (including *rufigula*). At the same time, Bonaparte (1855b: 88) noted '*crinigera*, part Reich. et Pucher.', but adopted *criniger* as the species name (see Appendix). Furthermore, Gray's treatment does not represent a first reviser action because he did not explicitly mention *Pampusanna* but instead used only Bonaparte's variant (uncredited) and did not mention Bonaparte's type species of *pampusan* [= *xanthura* = *xanthonura*]. Thus Art 24.2.1 is not met.

Pampusanna meets Art. 68.3, type by monotypy, not subsequent designation of Gray (1855: 101), as given by Peters (1937: 133), where his confusion is indicated with the origins of the species name as Pucheran or Reichenbach. *Pampusana* meets Art. 68.2, type by original designation. Bonaparte apparently ignored what was done prior to his introduction of *Pampusana*. He did not explicitly state that his name replaced *Pampusanna* and proposed a different type species.

Articles relating to incorrect original or subsequent spellings or emendations, cf. Art. 19, 32 and 33, are concerned with orthographic variants of a name applicable to the same taxon. For example, the hummingbird genus *Basilinna* was subsequently emended to *Basilina*, but these refer to the same type species (Simon 1921: 312). Homonymy does not apply because, under Art. 56.2, there is a one-letter difference in names with different type species.

Peters' (1937: 133–137) use of four subgenera also demonstrated that groups of species in *Gallicolumba* were not closely related, as noted by Hachisuka (1931) and Riley (1921). The detailed analysis by Jønsson *et al.* (2011) proposed a split into at least two genera, with the subgenera *Terricolumba* and *Alopecoenas* of Peters united generically under *Alopecoenas* Sharpe, 1899. This proposal has been adopted by others (cf. Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 66, 68).

According to our assessment, both names are available and are linked to different type species. Following the proposed taxonomic changes of Jønsson *et al.* (2011), who based their nomenclatural decisions entirely on Peters (1937), we have:

¹⁴The rules of nomenclature concerning homonyms at the time were less specific, and examples did not address the one-letter difference in this case (cf. Schenk & McMasters 1948: 42). In ICZN (1999), Art. 56.2 is no different to the earlier versions, i.e. Art. 56(b) in the third edition and Art. 56(a) in the first and second editions (ICZN 1961, 1964, 1985).

Pampusanna Pucheran, 1854, a junior subjective synonym of *Gallicolumba* Heck, 1849, type species *Pampusanna criniger* Pucheran, 1854 [= *Peristera crinigera* Reichenbach, 1851], by monotypy. Masculine.

Pampusana Bonaparte, 1855, the senior available genus-group name for the group currently separated as *Alopecoenas* Sharpe, 1899, and the senior name for subgenus *Terricolumba* Hachisuka, 1931, with type species *Columba pampusan* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 [= *Columba Pampusan* Gaimard, 1823 = *Columba xanthonura* Temminck, 1823], by original designation. Feminine.

We propose that *Pampusana* Bonaparte, 1855, must replace *Alopecoenas* Sharpe, 1899, as the senior available genus-group name for ground doves in the subgenera *Alopecoenas* and *Terricolumba* Hachisuka, 1931, with *Pampusana* replacing *Terricolumba* as the subgenus for part of this group.

This unusual case is unique in ornithological nomenclature because two valid generic names within the same group differ by just one letter. The evidence presented here demonstrates that while both are available, only one, *Pampusana*, is applicable as a replacement name under the present classification of the group and must replace a junior name currently in use. *Pampusanna* is currently a subjective synonym of *Gallicolumba*. However, as the type species of *Gallicolumba* and *Pampusanna* are closely related (Jønsson *et al.* 2011), the likelihood of *Pampusanna* ever being found to be separable from *Gallicolumba* appears to be remote, and thus no potential confusion exists in our proposed use of *Pampusana*. We emphasise that the evidence demonstrates the case to be essentially no different to any other proposal to replace a junior name in use with a senior, available name, as when *Gallicolumba* replaced *Phlegoenas*.

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¹⁵ Dating of various titles was checked against Dickinson *et al.* (2011) and documented accordingly. Footnotes facilitate interpreting details relevant to this paper and complement or supplement Dickinson *et al.* (2011).

¹⁶ Richmond (1917: 579) identified two editions and assumed that the one with misprints appeared first. The distribution of parts of the work from two printings may explain some uncertainties about part sizes, with the whole work now accepted as appearing in 1850. Both editions can be accessed at BHL. The misprint edition has a typed list of misprints inserted in the front. The name of concern here is unaffected by the misprints.

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¹⁷ Published in parts 2–3, continuously paginated: 2: 105–128, 15 May 1854, 3: 129–152, 26 June 1854 (cf. Mathews 1925: 13).

¹⁸ Cabanis (1855) listed this circulated collation of signature groups in the May 1855 issue of *J. Orn.* Bonaparte's page group 57–120 is therefore dated to 30 April 1855, following Art. 21.3.1 in order to place it before the published date of the *J. Orn.* part. In effect this distribution of signature groups of pages is no different to that of separates and by breaking up the second volume of *Conspectus generum avium* into such groupings during 1855–57 until finally published as a whole, but incomplete due to Bonaparte's death, we have an intercalation of separate publications from this book with Bonaparte's publication of multi-part and individual papers in journals, as well as some journal separates with revisions. MDB is currently investigating the effect of this chronology, which has not always been accepted, on the dating and first publication of Bonaparte's multifarious new names.

¹⁹ Also found in a separately paginated, collated offprint covering all parts of this series in 1931–33 under the general heading; 1933, 33 pp., 12 col. pl., where *Terricolumba* is on p. 2.

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²⁰ See the Introduction, p. 16, of the volume containing Pucheran 1854, for the original notice of publication dates of most of the 36 (of 37) colour plates of birds in pt. 1 of the Atlas. This early source of dates was not mentioned in the revised list of dated livraisons by Clark & Crosnier (2000: 431–435), who dated Oiseaux pl. 27 as 1846 (16th livraison, February), not June 1845, but both sources dated Oiseaux pl. 28 to 1846 (19th livraison, July), not January 1846. The additional bird plate, Oiseaux pl. 31bis, was published in 1854 (27th livraison, March), cf. Clark & Crosnier (2000: 435).

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²² Not 1853, see Clark & Crosnier (2000: 414).

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²³ The copy in BHL combines the plates of 1847 and 1851 (see Appendix). Of the 53 plates of pigeons featured, Pl. 326 [= 259] is the 46th.

²⁴ Also variously cited, part title: *Avium systema naturale*; its three different components were usually bound together.

²⁵ Date follows Dickinson (2001: 47).

²⁶ Pigeons in vol. 4.

²⁷ Found in front of vol. 1 or at the end of vol. 5 or bound separately. Citations, as here, are to the folio edition, as by Dickinson (2001: 53), but it also appeared in a quarto edition, as did the whole work, and pagination differs with the Tableau. To avoid confusion, priority is given to the folio edition as that most commonly used for citations.

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Appendix: Proposed citation changes

Pampusanna criniger Pucheran, 1854

Salvadori (1893: 587) indicated priority to Reichenbach's (1851) *Novitiae ad synopsis avium*, pt. VI. Later queried by Peters (1937: 133), this was either overlooked or ignored, perhaps due to the work's rarity²⁸. For example, Rothschild & Hartert (1902: 593) were apparently unable to consult it and cited the text of Reichenbach, but mixed the 1851 and 1861 sources, dating the text of 1861 to 1851, with no mention of plates. This confusion of text and / or plates is apparent from consulting references where original citations to names are provided, particularly with Reichenbach's earlier ornithological publications, primarily consisting of three series of colour plates and multiple numbered figures of individual illustrations, accompanied by brief indices. Confusion with his idiosyncratic series of works has done much to diminish whatever value Reichenbach sought to offer in documenting his ideas on bird classification.

To understand Reichenbach's actions in any of his earlier collections of colour plates, published in three series and 12 parts in 1847–54, the accompanying index pages were needed, but they are absent from BHL, for the first two series, which only comprise the colour plates and a brief, separate title page.

Pigeons, along with some families of gallinaceous birds, were featured in two parts. The first is pt. II of the *Synopsis avium* (1847–48), while the second is pt. VI of its sequel, the *Novitiae ad synopsis avium* (1850–51). Both parts are rare but pt. VI is evidently the rarest and its absence from most collections of Reichenbach's works, apparently along with some of the accompanying index pages to other parts, may explain earlier authors citing plates and figures alone. As the plates were not intended to be captioned with names²⁹, relying instead on the index, it is often unclear if the index was seen or not. In the case of pigeons, names were usually cited from the text of 1861–62, which includes the plate and figure details for each species covered earlier, but with changes in some cases.

The BHL copy of the relevant plate of pt. VI has captions along with the figure numbers. We initially thought that Reichenbach had labelled some plate figures but not all. To clarify this, we contacted L. Overstreet, Curator of Natural History Rare Books, Smithsonian Libraries, Washington, DC, to check the original of the plate scanned for the BHL website, and she observed that 'unlike the figure numbers, the names captioning the figures seem to be handwritten not engraved and printed as part of the plate' (*in litt.* 2016). To compare the plate with another copy of pt. VI, we contacted Reichenbach's museum in Dresden, where via M. Päckert we compared a scan of the plate of their copy with that on BHL. Apart from some slight differences in coloration, it is even more obvious that the names on the plate of the Dresden copy of pt. VI were handwritten.

We now believe that none of the plates were originally captioned and any names were added later (see Figs. 1–2 for a comparison of the two copies). M. Päckert (*in litt.* 2016) confirmed that any captions are handwritten: 'We have also revisited the plates and compared different pages of the book. In fact, most plates are labelled, but not all of them are! At a close look one can notice (i) different shades of black of the species names and the numbers—the numbers are more intense on most plates as if the species names had paled in comparison to the numbers. However, on some plates the species names are also in an intense black, so the intensity even differs among plates, (ii) on some plates the species names have been written across the black margin of the plate or even over parts of the illustrations (like *Geotrygon cristata* on the scan of Pl. 259), (iii) one of the plates seemed to be misprinted in a way that the illustrations and the numbers appear a bit blurred—not so the species names written on that plate! Based on all these observations it seems rather likely to us, that the species labels on the plates were handwritten post-print addenda and the species names have

²⁸ As examples of the rarity of pt. VI, it is missing from the set reported by Zimmer (1926: 511). It also was unavailable for examination in the UK (Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 134), and according to S. M. S. Gregory (*in litt.* Feb. 2016), who prepared the accounts of Reichenbach for the latter work, the copy of pt. VI mentioned as being in Geneva 'proved to be a red herring'. A copy can be consulted at www.biodiversitylibrary.org (accessed October 2015), but of the plates and a title page alone. It is from the Smithsonian Libraries (formerly in the Library of Congress) with wrappers from an earlier, unrelated work of Reichenbach, and also includes the 1847 plates, as explained in the text.

²⁹ Reichenbach's first *Novitiae*, pt. IV, Natatores (seabirds), of December 1850, began with a few plates containing printed captions but this approach appears to have been quickly abandoned in favour of separately printed index pages. These are evident in the BHL copy, and printed captioning has been confirmed from the plate details in a copy in the British Museum (S. M. S. Gregory *in litt.* 2016).

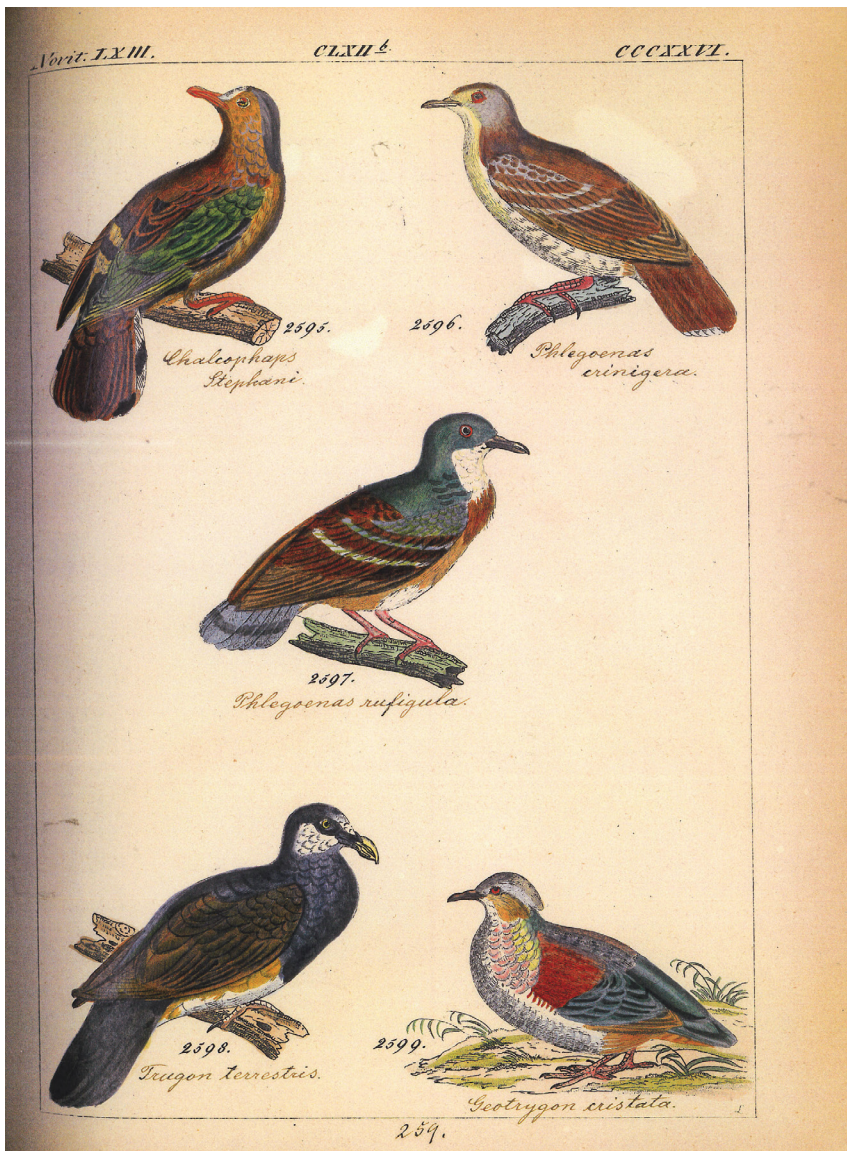


Figure 1. Reichenbach (1851), Pl. 326 [= 259] containing figs. 2595–2597. Dresden copy, demonstrating obvious cursive handwriting and labelled according to Meyer (1879), but partly incorrect (see text). Reproduced with permission of Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung, Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen, Dresden, Germany.

possibly just been falsely attributed to the paintings'. While the plate as a source of new names can be ruled out, what about the text, consisting of two pages forming an index? Again via M. Päckert and his colleagues, we obtained a scan of the very rare and very seldom cited index. Due to its rarity we have reproduced it here (Figs. 3–4). Thanks to her persistent searching on our behalf, Ms Overstreet also tracked down a copy of the index in the Smithsonian Libraries, which confirms our speculation that it was apparently available to C. W. Richmond, yet he only cited two new names from this source in his index cards, while omitting ten others.

Reichenbach's name *Peristera crinigera* first appeared as a plate caption on the second page of his index to pt. VI of the *Novitiae ad synopsis avium*, dated 1 October 1851 (cf. Meyer 1879: vi). As noted by Dickinson *et al.* (2011: 134) the dating concern is with the relevant text, i.e. the indices. These were presumed to be published with the associated plates, which appears correct. M. Päckert also provided the four-page index to the colour plates that formed pt. II of the earlier *Synopsis avium*, dated 1847. Examination of both indices makes it clear



Figure 2. Reichenbach (1851), Pl. 326 [= 259] containing figs. 2595–2597. BHL copy, demonstrating a small type of hand printing, which could be considered to be engraved without close examination, and labelled according to Reichenbach (1851), but partly incorrect (see text). This example also demonstrates that relying only on a digital copy could be problematical, albeit an exceptional case. Image reproduced here as high-quality scan provided via the Digital Programs & Initiatives Division, Smithsonian Libraries, with permission of Biodiversity Heritage Library (www.biodiversitylibrary.org) as digitised by the Smithsonian Libraries (DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.102901>).

that the bound collation of colour plates on BHL represents pt. II and VI combined. The index of 1851 only lists the plates added to those of the earlier part.

Salvadori (1893: 587) cited *Peristera crinigera* as dating from the 1851 fig. 2597 (but excluding fig. 2596) of Pl. '259'. However, the figures actually appear on Pl. 326, as noted by Meyer (1879: 49). There is no indication that Salvadori saw the index pages and perhaps the citing of plates alone is based on the index even if this is not mentioned, but it could also be about hand-captioned plates. This difference in plate numbers partly reflects how the work was published. Zimmer (1926: 508) noted pigeons as originally allocated to Pl. 220–277 (see Fig. 4). That there were two series of plates is clear from observations concerning different paper stocks used for plates (Zimmer 1926: 507). The plates are actually part of a three-numbered system. First the *Nov.*

M. VI. 1. October 1851.

NOVITIAE

AD

SYNOPSIS AVIUM.

Neueste Entdeckungen und Nachträge
ZUR
Vervollständigung der Classe der Vögel
bei Erscheinung des Textes.

Columbariae: Taubenvögel.

* Species asterisco notatae ad naturam pictae sunt.
* Die mit Sternchen bezeichneten Arten standen in Natur vor.

<p>222. Nov. LX. CXXXI^b. CCCXXIII. *2578—79. <i>Columba Hodgsonii</i> Vig. proc. 1832. 16. <i>Dendrotreron</i> Hodgs. 1843. 2580. — <i>Elphinstoni</i> FRAS. typ. pl. 59. 2581. — <i>portoricensis</i> T. Cuba t. 27. 2582. <i>Carpophaga?</i> <i>inornata</i> Vig. Cuba t. 28. *2583—84. <i>Col. rufiga</i> T. pig. t. 24. <i>cajennensis</i>. BONNAT.</p> <p>227. Nov. XLII. CXXXV^b. CCCVII. *2479. <i>Plegoenas luzonica</i> (Col. — Scop.) RCHB. <i>Col. cruenta</i> GM. TEMM. pig. t. 8. var. <i>C. nivea</i> Scop. <i>C.</i> <i>sanguinea?</i> TEMM. pig. t. 9. — <i>Caloenas?</i> <i>luzonica</i> GRAY.</p> <p>2480. <i>Columba princeps</i> Vig. JARD. SELB. ill. n. 5. pl. V.</p> <p>2481. — <i>monilis</i> Vig. BEGCHYS pl. 10.</p> <p>*2482—83. <i>Geophaps versicolor</i> LAFR.</p> <p>*2484. — <i>galapagoensis</i> GOULD Beagle pl. 46. Venus pl. 8.</p> <p>230^b. Nov. CXXXVIII. CXXXVIII^b. CCCCLXXII. *3359—60. <i>Carpophaga aenea</i> (Col. — L. GM.) SELB. ♂ ♀ TEMM. pig. t. 3. 4. 3361. — <i>rubricapilla</i> (Col. — LATH.) RCHB. <i>Ptilinopus pulcherrimus</i> (Col. — a Scop.) GRAY.</p> <p>3362. <i>Columba caribaea</i> LATH. TEMM. pig. t. 10. <i>C. lamprauchen</i> WAGL.</p> <p>3363. <i>Craspedoenas auricularis</i> (Col. — T. pig. t. 21.) RCHB. <i>Carpophaga?</i> — GRAY.</p> <p>236^b. Nov. CXXXIX. CXLIV^b. CCCCLXXIII. 3364. <i>Ptilinopus Strophium</i> GOULD. JARD. Contrib. 3365. — <i>holosericeus</i> (Col. — a T.) GRAY. 3366. — <i>superbus</i> (Col. — a T.) STEPHENS. *3367. — <i>porphyreus</i> (Col. — a Forst.) GRAY.</p> <p>240. Nov. LXI. CXLI^b. CCCXXIV. 2585. <i>Turtur gelastes</i> T. S. jap. 2586. <i>Ptilinopus Mariae</i> (Pt. de Marie HMBR. Jcqt. Pôle Sud. pl. 20. 2.)</p>	<p>*2587. <i>Ptilinopus Du Petit Thouarsii</i> (Col. — Néb. Rev. 1840. 289. P. Sud. pl. 29. 1.) GRAY. 2588. — <i>Clementiae</i> (de Clemence HMBR. Jcqt. Pôle Sud. pl. 20. 3.) RCHB.</p> <p>240^b. Nov. CXXX. CXLVII^c. CCCCLXXIV. 3368. <i>Treron psitacea</i> (Col. — T.) STEPH. 3369. — <i>fulvicollis</i> (Col. — WAGL.) GRAY. *3370. — <i>calva</i> (Col. — T.) STEPH. *3371—72. — <i>australis</i> (Col. — L.) STEPH.</p> <p>244. Nov. XLV. CL^b. CCCVIII. *2485. <i>Ptilinopus Du Petit Thouarsii</i> (Col. — Néb. Rev. 1840. 289. Venus pl. 7.) *2486. <i>Treron nudirostris</i> (<i>Vinago</i> — SWS. West-Afr. II. 205.) RCHB. non ic. 1348—49., <i>quae Trer. militaris</i> <i>juv. et mas adult.</i> 2487. — <i>crassirostris</i> FRAS. zool. typ. 60. *2488—89. <i>Ptilinopus jambo</i> (Col. — GM.) GRAY. fem.</p> <p>2490. <i>Calloenas Gouldiae</i> (Col. — GRAY HARDW. ind. zool. II. pl. 37.) GRAY.</p> <p>245. Nov. LXII. CL^c. CCCXXV. 2589. <i>Ptilinopus Feliciae</i> (<i>Colombe Félicie</i> HMBR. Jcqt. Pôle Sud. t. 12. 1.) RCHB.</p> <p>2590. <i>Zenaida?</i> <i>plumbea</i> Gosse Jam. ill. pl. LXXXV. <i>Columba</i> — GRAY.</p> <p>2591—92. <i>Treron Sieboldii</i> (Col. — TEMM. SCHLG. jap.) GRAY.</p> <p>2593. <i>Peristera?</i> <i>puella</i> SCHLG. Bijdrag I. *2594. <i>Calloenas flava</i> (<i>Colombe jaune</i> HMBR. Jcqt. Pôle Sud. pl. 12. f. 2.) RCHB. = <i>C. Gouldiae</i> ic. 1469 — 70. nec GRAY HARDW.?</p> <p>245^b. Nov. CXXXVIII. CL^d. DVII. *3525—26. <i>Ptilinopus taitensis</i> GRAY. <i>Colombe</i> <i>de Taiti</i> Néb. Rev. 1840. 289. *3527—28. — <i>porphyreus</i> GRAY fem. aut juv. *3529—30. <i>Zenaida chitensis</i> Bp.</p>
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Figure 3. Reichenbach (1851), index page [i]. The first publication of *Plegoenas*, later emended to *Phlegoenas*. This index is illustrated not only because of its rarity and oversight by the overall majority of authors for the last 150 years, but also to demonstrate how Reichenbach linked his colour plates to form a renumbered series, with all details provided that he thought relevant to support his illustrations and their identifications according to his interpretations. Reproduced by permission of Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung, Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen, Dresden, Germany.

syn. av. number, then an original serial no., and finally one to position the plate within his entire series (cf. Zimmer 1926: 511; figs. 1–2). No. 326, as CCCXXVI, refers to the plate series, as demonstrated by Meyer (1879: 49), while the *Nov. syn. av.* no. is LXIII, and the original serial no. is CLXIIB. All are indicated at the top line of the plate. The series nos. are then linked by the text's *Series tabularum* to the sequence designated for the group (Fig. 4).

By linking *crinigera* to two different figures, Reichenbach (1851: [iii]) created a composite species with what later was named *rufigula*. Bonaparte (1855b: 88–89), Reichenbach (1861: 40–41) and Meyer (1879: 49) recognised this, but reversed the figure numbers in making their identifications. Salvadori (1893) was first to correctly designate the figures to the two species. Under Art. 74.4, Salvadori (1893: 587) effectively designated

* 3531—32.	Chamaepelia Cruziana D'ORRG. KNIP. PRÉV. pl. 48.	2596—97.	Peristera crinigera (<i>Péristère à gorge rouge</i> 2596, et <i>P. crinigère</i> 2597. HMBR. Jcqt. P. Sud. pl. 27. f. 1. 2.) RCHB.
* 3533—34.	Peristera chalcostigma RCHB.	2598.	Trygon terrestris (<i>Trygon terrestre</i> HMBR. Jcqt. P. Sud. pl. 25. 1.) GRAY.
253 ^b .	Nov. CXXXI. CLVIII ^b . CCCLXXV.	* 2599.	Geotrygon cristata (Col. — LATH.) GRAY. <i>Geotr. sylvatica</i> GOSSE. <i>Colombig. versicolor</i> LAFR. OD.M. t. 47. = 227. ic. 2482—83.
* 3373—74.	Turtur ceylonensis RCHB.	266.	Nov. CVI. CLXVIII ^b . CCCLXXIX.
* 3375—76.	Zenaida boliviana (Col. — D'ORRG. LAFR.) RCHB. <i>innodata</i> HARTL. Rev. 1851. 74.	* 2570—71.	Peristera Geoffroyi (Col. — TEMM. pig. t. 57.) GRAY = <i>trifasciata</i> ic. 1430.
* 3377—78.	Columbina picui (Col. — AZARA) GRAY.	* 2572—73.	Turtur simplex HARTL. West-Afr. 55.
* 3379.	Chamaepelia talpacoti SWS. Col. — TEMM. pig. sp. 68. pl. 12.	* 2874.	Treron bicincta (<i>Vinago</i> — JERDON Cat. et. ill. Ind. orn. t. 21.) Col. <i>purpurea</i> GM. BROWN. teste GRAY??
* 3380.	Geopelia Maugei (Col. — T.) GRAY sub <i>G. cuneata</i> .	* 2875—78.	Chamaepelia passerina (Col. — L. GM.) SWAINSON.
* 3381.	Chamaepelia squamosa (Col. — TEMM.) GRAY.	* 2879—81.	Sternonans cyanocephala (Col. — L. GM.) BR. AUD. Am. 284.
255.	Nov. CV. CLIX ^a . CCCLXXVI.	* 2882—83.	Geotrygon montana (Col. — L.) GOSSE.
* 2863—64.	Columba leucocephala L. (AUD. Am. pl. 280.	271.	Nov. XLVI. CLXII ^b . CCCIX.
* 2865—66.	— fasciata SAY. (AUD. Am. pl. 279.	2491—92.	Penelope albiventris LESS. rev. 1843. <i>leucoastra</i> GOULD Sulph. 48. pl. 31.
* 2867—68.	Zenaida amabilis BR. (AUD. Am. pl. 281.	* 2493—94.	— boliviana RCHB.
* 2869.	— Trudeaui AUD. Am. pl. 496. C. <i>leucoptera</i> L. teste GRAY. nostra ic. 1417.	2495.	— pileata LICHTST. O D MURS pl. 23. <i>Salpiza</i> — WAGL. <i>P. catraca</i> A. PRÉVOST msc.
257 ^b .	Nov. CXXXII. CLXI ^b . CCCLXXVI.	2496.	Megapodius Forsteri TEMM. GRAY gen. t. CXXIV.
3387.	Peristera mystacea (Col. — T.) GRAY.	2497—98.	Didunculus strigirostris (<i>Gnathodon</i> — JARD.) GRAY. = 1528.
3388.	— erythroptera (Col. — GM. TEMM.) GRAY.		
3389.	— vinacea (Col. — T.) GRAY. <i>C. bicolor</i> VIEILL.		
3390.	— erythrothorax (Col. — T. = <i>larvata</i> T.) GRAY.		
3391.	— violacea (Col. — T.) GRAY.		
259.	Nov. LXIII. CLXII ^b . CCCXXVI.		
2595.	Chalcophaps Stephani (<i>Péristère d'Etienne</i> HMBR. Jcqt. P. Sud. pl. 28. 2.) RCHB.		

Series Tabularum.

Die arabische Ziffer ist, wo sie fehlt, unter die Tafeln zu schreiben und diese darnach zu ordnen.			
Titel mit 56 Figuren.	232. Tab. CXL.	244. Tab. CCCVIII.	257. Tab. CLXI.
220. Tab. CXXX.	233. - CXL.	245. - CCCXXV.	270. Tab. CLXXII.
221. - CXXXI.	234. - CXLII.	246. - CLI.	271. - CCCLXX.
222. - CXXXII.	235. - CXLIII.	247. - CLII.	272. - CLXXIII.
223. - CXXXIII.	236. - CXLIV.	248. - CLIII.	273. - CLXXIV.
224. - CXXXIV.	237. - CXLV.	249. - CLIV.	274. - CLXXV.
225. - CXXXV.	238. - CXLVI.	250. - CLV.	275. - CLXXVI.
226. - CXXXVI.	239. - CXLVII.	251. - CLVI.	276. - CLXXVII.
227. - CXXXVII.	240. - CXLVIII.	252. - CLVII.	277. - CLXXVIII.
228. - CXXXVIII.	241. - CXLIX.	253. - CLVIII.	278. - CLXXIX.
229. - CXXXIX.	242. - CL.	254. - CLIX.	279. - CLXXX.
230. - CXL.	243. - CLI.	255. - CLXX.	280. Rallinae 197 ^b .
231. - CXXII.	244. - CLII.	256. - CLXXI.	Colomb. 65 Tafeln mit 461 Abbildungen.

Gallinaeae.

321 ^b .	Nov. CXXIX. CVIII.	* 3539—40.	Itaginis cruentus WAGL. <i>Rarissima avis!</i>
* 3535—36.	Tinamus canus WAGL. ♂ ♀.	365 ^b .	Nov. CXXX. CCXXXIX ^b . DIX.
* 3537—38.	Francolinus Coqui (Perd. — A. SM.) RCHB. <i>Fr. subtorquatus</i> (Perd. — A. SM. ill.) GRAY. <i>Avis teste cl. VERREAUX rarissima, cuius nisi quatuor individua in museis existunt.</i>	3541.	Gallus aeneus TEMM. var. GRAY proceed. 1849.
		3542.	— Temminckii GRAY ib.
		* 3543.	Cursorius chalcopterus GRAY.

Gallinaeae: 112 Tafeln mit 861 Abbildungen.

Dresden, gedruckt bei Carl Ramming.

Figure 4. Reichenbach (1851), index page [ii]. The first publication of the names *Chalcophaps*, *Stephani* and *Peristera crinigera*. Reproduced by permission of Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung, Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen, Dresden, Germany.

fig. 2597 as lectotype of *P. crinigera*, which is based on the figure of Hombron & Jacquinot (1846), in turn on the specimen collected during the voyage that is still extant (Voisin *et al.* 2005: 863³⁰) as the holotype of Pucheran's *criniger*, and thus also lectotype of Reichenbach's *crinigera*.

In basing his new name on a ground dove from a French voyage, Reichenbach was perhaps influenced by Gray, who had included 19 of the birds illustrated in the *Atlas* of Hombron & Jacquinot (1842–54) in the appendix to the third volume of his *Genera of birds* (1849). Gray identified 11 with previous names but mixed seven with existing generic names and French names derived from the French plate captions in the *Atlas*, including *crinigère* with his recently proposed *Caloenas*, suggesting that he believed them to be new species. Of the seven, two subsequently date from Pucheran (1854: 115, 118), with the third now linked to

³⁰ Voisin *et al.* (2005: 863) used *Pampusana* but correctly applied *Pampusanna* in the paper's résumé and abstract.

Reichenbach (1851), two from Bonaparte (1850a: 60, 1850b: 138; see Pucheran 1854: 93, 108), one from Prévost & Des Murs (1849: 264) and one linked to a Wagler name, but queried by Gray (*cf.* Pucheran 1854: 106). The 11 identified to earlier names include three of the new species from this voyage reported by Hombron & Jacquinot (1841) and the following addition to Reichenbach (1851). Gray also claimed credit for one of the new pigeons by Latinising its entire French name (*Trugon terrestris*)³¹.

Consequently, *Pampusanna criniger* of Pucheran (1854: 118) must be replaced by the older name of Reichenbach (1851)³², which can be cited as: *Peristera crinigera* Reichenbach, 1851, *Nov. syn. avium*, VI, *Columbariae*, p.[iii], pl. CCCXXVI [= 259], fig. 2597—based on Péristère crinigère, in Hombron & Jacquinot, *Voy. Pole Sud, Atlas*, pt. 1, 1846, Oiseaux Pl. 27, fig. 2, as selected by Salvadori, 1893, *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* 21: 587. Type locality not given, but possibly Jolo, Sulu archipelago, orasilan or Mindanao, or another island in this area (*cf.* Collar 2006, Voisin *et al.* 2005: 863).

Chalcophaps stephani, usually cited to Pucheran (1854: 119), dates from the same page, indexed to fig. 2595. Gray (1849, App.: 24) referred 'C. (d'Étienne)' to *Chalcophaps chrysochlora*. In this case Reichenbach apparently refuted Gray's identification, as did Pucheran (1854: 121). Reichenbach adopted the same species-group name, which refers to Étienne Stephan Jacquinot (1776–1840), father of Charles Hector and Honoré Jacquinot, who participated in the voyage, Charles as commander of the *Zélée*, Honoré as naturalist. Another pigeon was named for their mother (*Ptilinopus mariae*), *cf.* Beolens *et al.* (2014: 358, 531). This is the only other new name in Reichenbach (1851) in current use and thus also requires recognition as an earlier source, namely: *Chalcophaps stephani* Reichenbach, 1851, *Nov. syn. avium*, VI, *Columbariae*, p. [ii], pl. CCCXXVI [= 259], fig. 2595—based on Péristère d'Étienne, in Hombron & Jacquinot, *Voy. Pole Sud, Atlas*, pt. 1, 1846, Oiseaux Pl. 28, fig. 2. Type locality not given, but is New Guinea (west coast), *cf.* Pucheran (1854: 120) [= Triton Bay, New Guinea, *cf.* Peters 1937: 116].

Under Art. 74.4, Reichenbach designated fig. 2595, based on the figure in Hombron & Jacquinot (1846), which is based on the first of two specimens collected on the voyage. This is extant, and thus the first syntype of Pucheran's *stephani* (Voisin *et al.* 2005: 858) and lectotype of Reichenbach's *Stephani*. Following Voisin *et al.* (2005: 858), Pucheran's, and thus Reichenbach's, name is restricted to the first syntype. The second syntype, identified as subspecies *mortoni* Ramsay³³, 1882, does not need to be recognised as a paralectotype of nominate *stephani*. Pucheran noted differences in the specimen from the Solomons but did not find it necessary to distinguish the differences nomenclaturally (*cf.* Voisin *et al.* 2005: 858).

Examination of the two index pages of Reichenbach (1851) reveals that C. W. Richmond, in his card index, only noted two names dating from it. There is actually one other genus-group name and seven additional species-group names originating from this index, but as all are now in synonymy, they are only briefly mentioned here. Most are denoted 'Рснв.' Richmond noted *Plegoenas* (see footnote 12) and *Craspedoenas*, but missed *Trygon* first appearing here, an emendation for *Trugon*. The additional species-group names include some from the French voyage: *Ptilinopus Mariae*, *P. Clementiae*, *P. Feliciae*, *Calloenas flava*, *Peristera chalcostigma*, *Turtur ceylonensis* and *Penelope boliviana*. The 1847 index is also an overlooked source of names but all are synonyms (*Pleiodus*³⁴, *Calloenas*, *Ptilinopus ionogaster*, *Treron multicolor*, *Peristera chrysauchenia*, *P trifasciatus*).

³¹ Gray similarly named their new plover, *Pluvianelle sociable*, as *Pluvianellus socialis* (Gray 1846: 549; see Pucheran 1854: 124).

³² There is no card of this name in Richmond's file, nor of *stephani* (below) for Reichenbach 1851, but the latter's card provided the reference to Rothschild & Hartert (1902).

³³ In recent checklists, this author is usually listed as E. P. Ramsay. Most recent is the fourth edition of the Howard & Moore checklist (Dickinson & Remsen 2013, Dickinson & Christidis 2014). Careful examination reveals only one Ramsay. While some previous works included the author R. G. W. Ramsay, he is correctly listed in the Howard & Moore fourth edition as Wardlaw Ramsay. There can be no confusion between Ramsay and Wardlaw Ramsay and thus adding 'E. P.' is superfluous.

³⁴ *Pleiodus* was intended as a replacement name for *Gnathodon* Jardine, 1845, and as it was usually cited to Reichenbach publications of 1849 or later (e.g. Finsch & Hartlaub 1867: 150), thus *Didunculus* Peale, 1848 [= 1849 = 1845] became the accepted genus-group name of the Tooth-billed Pigeon of Samoa. In 1851 Reichenbach also accepted the priority of *Didunculus* (Fig. 4) and this certainly suggests he also recognised the prior publication of *Didunculus*, as indicated by Salvadori (1893: 626). However, Salvadori's reference to Peale's *Didunculus* by Strickland (1845: 189) is insufficient, but when Peale is quoted via Strickland's report and expanded on by Jardine (1845: 176), *Didunculus* clearly applies to this remarkable pigeon and under Art. 11.6.1, although initially published as a synonym but subsequently used, *Didunculus* must date from its first publication as a synonym. Peale's report on the birds and mammals of the US Exploring Expedition of 1838–42, is usually dated as 1848 in ornithological literature, the date printed on the work itself, but publication actually dates from when 'Seventy copies were sent to the Dept. of State for distribution in the week preceding June 5, 1849.' (*cf.* L. Overstreet, undated, <http://www.sil.si.edu/digitalcollections/ussex/learn/Overstreet-01.htm>; 'notes in the bibliographic descriptions', accessed October 2015), making publication effectively date from on or after 5 June 1849. Despite the early acceptance of *Didunculus*, in his report that replaced Peale (1849), Cassin alone continued to use *Pleiodus* (1858: 279).

2. *Columba pampusan* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824

What has usually been overlooked, even by Sherborn (1929: 4726), who credited the 1824 voyage report, is that this ground dove was first named in the report of Gaimard's lecture to the Natural History Society of Paris, read on 6 June 1823 and published in July (Gaimard 1823). Thus only four months after Temminck's new name, *xanthonura*, appeared for the same bird. The 1823 report included five other new species names and, probably due to Sherborn's influence, all continue to be cited to the voyage report³⁵, except one that was corrected to the 1823 lecture report (see Dickinson & Remsen 2013). These dual publication dates of the six new names concerned were noted by Richmond and his influence was behind the correction indicated below. They are listed here in the sequence of the 1823 lecture report and can be cited as:

Xanthornus Gasquet Gaimard, 1823, *Bull. Gen. Univ. Annon. Nouv. Sci.* 3: 52. Montevideo and the banks of the Río de la Plata. [A synonym of *Pseudoleistes guirahuro*, according to Hellmayr (1937: 194), who cited the voyage report.]

Dacelo Gaudichaud Gaimard, 1823, *Bull. Gen. Univ. Annon. Nouv. Sci.* 3: 52. Papuan Islands [= Waigeo].

Walters (2003: 238) queried the change of type locality to Waigeo, as Quoy & Gaimard (1824) gave Gueba [= Gebe]. However, Mees (1972: 87) had already noted that the types are from Waigeo and apart from Quoy & Gaimard the species is unknown from Gebe. Van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* (1997: 180) listed two syntypes, one male and one unsexed, in the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, Netherlands [= Naturalis Biodiversity Center]. Voisin & Voisin (2008: 4) listed two syntypes, male and female, in the Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, and noted that the original series comprised two males and one female. Thus according to Voisin & Voisin (2008: 4) the fourth bird in Leiden, identified as female, is of uncertain provenance but apparently contemporary with the types. This despite the Leiden female being identified as part of the type series by Mees (1972). The Paris syntypes are not identified as from Gebe or Waigeo, but merely as from New Guinea. Mees (1972) quoted a letter on the Paris specimens from C. Jouanin, and the association of the specimens with both Waigeo and Rawak [= Lawak = Luwak], a small island near Waigeo, comes from the voyage report, not the specimen data or the old museum register. Selection of Waigeo as the type locality dates to Schlegel (1863: 20), but he only mentioned the male syntype for Waigeo; the second 'syntype' listed by van den Hoek Ostende *et al.* (1997) was not catalogued by Schlegel, but was later catalogued as a syntype, as detailed by Mees (1972). Did the original type series include a second female? This is certainly the implication from both catalogues.

Columba Pinon Gaimard, 1823, *Bull. Gen. Univ. Annon. Nouv. Sci.*, 3: 52. Rawak, one of the Papuan Islands [= Luwak, off Waigeo].

Columba Pampusan Gaimard, 1823, *Bull. Gen. Univ. Annon. Nouv. Sci.* 3: 53. Guam, Mariana Islands.

Podiceps Rolland Gaimard, 1823, *Bull. Gen. Univ. Annon. Nouv. Sci.* 3: 53. Falkland Islands.

Procellaria Berard Gaimard, 1823, *Bull. Gen. Univ. Annon. Nouv. Sci.* 3: 53. Falkland Islands.

Peters (1931: 76) cited *Procellaria Berard* correctly, but on p. 38 *Podiceps Rolland* was cited to the voyage report, suggesting partial input from Richmond, who is acknowledged in the book.

It will be noted that all of the new birds are named for individuals, as indicated by their distinctive formation not only with initial capital letters but also without Latinised suffixes to indicate their eponymous relationship; a French naming style particularly associated with Gaimard. Compare *Megapodius Freycinet* and *M. la Pérouse* published earlier in the same journal (2: 451). In the lecture report all names were identified, except Pampusan: Gaudichaud, Rolland and Berard were associated with the voyage, Pinon was named for Freycinet's wife Rose, who participated in the voyage, while Gasquet was an uncle of Gaimard. Pampusan remains a mystery (Jobling 2010: 290). It is probably a name, but a rare one in France, apparently restricted to the Hautes-Pyrénées³⁶. The implication might be that Gaimard was honouring someone of personal interest to him alone.

³⁵ For a recent example, Walters (2003: 238) provided a summary of the new birds from Quoy & Gaimard (1824).

³⁶ See also <http://www.geneanet.org/search/?name=PAMPUSAN&ressource=relevés>.