

the name *R. piperivorus* Linnaeus rather than trying to 'negate Peters' decision to reject *Ramphastos piperivorus* Linnaeus'.

Finally, because *Selenidera* is feminine and *piperivorus* is an adjective, the correct combination of *piperivorus* Linnaeus, 1758 in the genus *Selenidera* is *S. piperivora*.

Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to Edward Dickinson, Alan Peterson and numerous colleagues who have taken part in fruitful e-mail discussions concerning avian nomenclature during recent years. We also thank Mary LeCroy and Dr Dick Schodde for reviewing the manuscript. VQP is supported by Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP grant no. 06/60300-4).

References:

- Barrère, P. 1741. *Essai sur l'histoire naturelle de la France équinoxiale*. Chez Piget, Paris.
 Barrère, P. 1745. *Ornithologiae Specimen novum*. Regis Typographum Perpiniani, Paris.
 Brisson, M. J. 1760. *Ornithologia sive synopsis methodica*. Joannem-Baptistam Bauche, Paris.
 Edwards, G. 1764. *Gleanings of natural history*, pt. 3. Royal College of Physicians, London.
 Hellmayr, C. E. 1907. Another contribution to the ornithology of the lower Amazon. *Novit. Zool.* 14: 1-39.
 International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN). 1999. *International code of zoological nomenclature*. Fourth edn. The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, c/o The Natural History Museum, London.
 Linnaeus, C. 1748. *Systema Naturae*. Sixth edn. Emendata et Aucta. Kiesewetter, Stockholm.
 Linnaeus, C. 1758. *Systema Naturae*. Tenth edn. Laurentius Salvius, Stockholm.
 Linnaeus, C. 1766. *Systema Naturae*. Twelfth edn. Laurentius Salvius, Stockholm.
 Pacheco, J. F. & Whitney, B. M. 2006. Mandatory changes to the scientific names of three Neotropical birds. *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 126: 242-244.
 Peters, J. L. 1930. The identity of the toucans described by Linnaeus in the 10th and 12th editions of the *Systema Naturae*. *Auk* 47: 405-408.
 Petiver, J. 1709. *Catalogus Classicus & Topicus . . . seu Primo Volumine Gazophylacii Naturae & Artis*. Decas Prima, London.
 Wagler, J. G. 1827. *Systema Avium*. Pars Prima. J. G. Cottae, Stuttgart & Tübingen.
 Walters, M. 2007. The correct name of the Guianan Toucanet: *Selenidera culik* (Wagler) not *S. piperivorus* [sic] (Linnaeus). *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 127: 247-248.

Addresses: Vitor de Q. Piacentini, Pós-Graduação em Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Matão travessa 14 no. 321, São Paulo, CEP 05508-090, Brazil & Comitê Brasileiro de Registros Ornitológicos, e-mail: vitor.piacentini@gmail.com. José Fernando Pacheco, Comitê Brasileiro de Registros Ornitológicos, Rua Bambina 50, apto. 104, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, CEP 22251-050, Brazil. Bret M. Whitney, Museum of Natural Science, 119 Foster Hall, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, USA.

© British Ornithologists' Club 2010

Authorship of the broadbill genus name *Calyptrornis* and the correct citations for this and *Calyptrornis viridis* Raffles

by D. R. Wells & Edward C. Dickinson

Received 21 September 2009

The Green Broadbill *Calyptrornis viridis* occurs or has occurred recently throughout lowland Borneo, Sumatra, and far-western mainland Southeast Asia from the Thai-Malay Peninsula north to latitude c.16°N (Wells 2007). First-described member of the genus, its names have long been attributed to T. S. Raffles (Raffles 1822), including by us (Dekker & Dickinson 2000, Wells 2007). However, a coloured plate, anatomical drawings and text all titled *Calyptrornis viridis* also appeared in the fourth part of T. Horsfield's *Zoological*

researches in Java, and the neighbouring islands, issued apparently in June 1822, whereas the part of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society* carrying the relevant section of Raffles' *Descriptive catalogue* was not delivered before November 1822 (Raphael 1970). *Zoological researches* issue dates were unravelled by C. W. Richmond and, based on his findings, Oberholser (1921) used the discrepancy to propose that genus and species authorships both revert to Horsfield. Peters' *Check-list* (Peters 1951) made no mention of this revision, but Mees (1989) rejected it on the grounds that Horsfield had attributed his description of species *viridis* directly to Raffles under a heading 'Calypptomena viridis, Sir T. S. Raffles's Cat. of a Zool. Coll. made in Sumatra, Tr. Linn. Soc. XIII. p. 295, 1822', below which Raffles' wording was given *verbatim*, in quotation marks, with a page number that could only have been taken from the *Descriptive catalogue* proof sheets.

Thus far, Mees' interpretation has not been challenged but a re-inspection of Horsfield's text shows the latter's quote from Raffles to be preceded by a separate diagnosis, in Latin, under an independent heading 'Calypptomena, Raffles. Act. Soc. Linn. Lond.' ('Acta' here an apparent latinisation of 'Transactions', denoting the Linnean Society's only serial publication at this date), i.e., without mention of the species. Even though Raffles' name featured in that heading, too, no text from or direct allusion to the *Catalogue* was included and nothing about this passage implies that it came other than from Horsfield's own pen. Note also that Horsfield included anatomical drawings not found in the *Catalogue* and that his coloured plate is not a copy of the only illustration of a Green Broadbill directly attributable to Raffles (not published in the *Catalogue* but one of a collection of natural history drawings shipped by him from Sumatra in mid 1820: now British Library cat. no. NHD 4/661). As the first-published describer of *Calypptomena*, notwithstanding wording in the *Catalogue* that he must have been aware of, it follows that Horsfield is the author of the generic name. The correct citation for this name, *contra* Peters (1951: 12), thus is:

Calypptomena Horsfield, 1822 (July), *Zoological researches in Java, and the neighbouring islands* pt. 4, unnumbered plate and text page.

As Mees implied, but for the inclusion of quotation marks Oberholser would have been correct to argue that the name *Calypptomena viridis* must also be cited from Horsfield's publication. This punctuation makes clear that the description came from Raffles, hence the species name *viridis* is still to be credited to Raffles. It nevertheless now follows that the proper citation is to Raffles *in* Horsfield, 1822, full wording as given above for the generic name, although in the usual way still contractable to 'Raffles, 1822'. It is also worth mentioning that on independent evidence of surviving specimen material (Wells in prep.) Horsfield's coloured plate of *viridis* has no type status.

In passing, we note that, with more information at his disposal than available to Richmond or Oberholser, Bastin (1990) has re-studied the issue dates of the eight parts of

TABLE 1
The eight parts of Horsfield's *Zoological researches in Java* and their dates.

	Latest date on the plates	Date in Bastin (1990)	Comments
1	July 1821	July 1821	
2	November 1821	November 1821	
3	February 1822	April 1822	Two of the four bird plates are dated January 1822
4	June 1822	July 1822	
5	October 1822	January 1823	Note delay into next year
6	April 1823	June 1823	
7	October 1823	January 1824	Note delay into next year
8	April 1824	September 1824	

Zoological researches. Table 1 compares his findings with the dates published on the plates, and we draw these to the attention of ornithologists who may not have seen Bastin's work.

Acknowledgements

DRW thanks Alison Harding of the Natural History Museum, Tring, for access to the Rothschild Library's copy of Horsfield's book, and the staff of the Asian and African Studies Department of the British Library for allowing an inspection of the Raffles drawings. ECD thanks Judith Magee and others at the General Library of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London, for access to the 1990 facsimile of Horsfield's *Zoological researches*, shelf reference 77 Ab f HOR, which contains Bastin's introduction. We thank Alan Peterson for constructive comments on two manuscripts here combined.

References:

- Bastin, J. 1990. The natural history researches of Dr. Thomas Horsfield (1773–1859). Pp. 3–97 in Horsfield, T. *Zoological researches in Java, and the neighbouring islands*. Facsimile reprint. Oxford University Press, Singapore.
- Dekker, R. W. R. J. & Dickinson, E. C. 2000. Systematic notes on Asian birds. 2. A preliminary review of the Eurylaimidae. *Zool. Verh. Leiden* 331: 65–76.
- Horsfield, T. 1821–24. *Zoological researches in Java, and the neighbouring islands*. Kingsbury, Parbury & Allen, London.
- Mees, G. F. 1989. Remarks on the ornithological parts of Horsfield's 'Zoological Researches in Java'. *Proc. Koninkl. Ned. Akad. van Wetens.* 92: 367–378.
- Oberholser, H. C. 1921. Notes on Horsfield's 'Zoological Researches in Java'. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 34: 163–166.
- Peters, J. L. 1951. *Check-list of birds of the world*, vol. 7. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, MA.
- Raffles, T. S., Sir. 1822. Second part of the Descriptive Catalogue of a Zoological Collection made in the island of Sumatra and its vicinity. *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* 13: 277–340.
- Raphael, S. 1970. The publication dates of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, Series 1, 1791–1875. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* 2: 61–76.
- Wells, D. R. 2007. *The birds of the Thai-Malay Peninsula*, vol. 2. Christopher Helm, London.
- Wells, D.R. in prep. Identity of the type material of *Calyptomena viridis*, and taxonomic consequences.
- Addresses: D. R. Wells, Serendip, Old Farm, Illington, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 1RP, UK, e-mail: davidrwells.wells1@gmail.com. Edward C. Dickinson, Flat 3, Bolsover Court, 19 Bolsover Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN20 7JG, UK, e-mail: edward@asiaorn.org

© British Ornithologists' Club 2010

A record of active moult in the Streaked Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus sorghophilus*

by Philip D. Round & Desmond Allen

Received 5 October 2009

Streaked Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus sorghophilus* is a globally threatened species, the breeding grounds of which are not known with certainty, but presumed to be in north-east Asia ('probably Manchuria': Vaurie 1959; or 'a very limited area of Liaoning and Hebei': Brazil 2009). Most previous records are of birds either seen or collected on migration in east and north-east China, and from the Dalton Pass, Nueva Vizcaya Province, Luzon, the Philippines. The only wintering records come from the Philippines, most at a single site, Candaba Marsh, Pampanga Province, Luzon (BirdLife International 2001). Numbers detected have declined markedly in the past three decades. There were 18 sightings totaling 69 birds in 1981–90, compared with only 11 sightings of 22 individuals in 1991–2007. All but three of these were at Candaba (T. H. Fisher *in litt.* 2009).



Wells, David R. and Dickinson, Edward C. 2010. "Authorship of the Broadbill Genus Name *Calyptomena* and the Correct Citations for This and *Calyptomena Viridis* Raffles." *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 130, 143–145.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/182902>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/149236>

Holding Institution

Natural History Museum Library, London

Sponsored by

Natural History Museum Library, London

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: British Ornithologists' Club

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.