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

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Abstract

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

Key Words

Lesueur
Levillain
Périon
Birds
Timor
exploration

Introduction

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

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

The Baudin expedition was the first expedition with a focus on biological exploration in this part of West-Timor and the nearby island Semau. A few birds were collected by Caspar George Carl Reinwardt (1773–1854) in April 1821. After visiting for example Tasmania and Port Jackson (=Sydney), Le Géographe returned to Kupang between 6 May and 3 June 1803. Le Naturaliste returned to France at 7 June 1803 (French revolutionary calendar indicated as An XI) and Le Géographe at 24 March 1804 (French revolutionary calendar indicated as An XII). The revolutionary years can be found back on the specimens.

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

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

Maugé, Lesueur and Levillain

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

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

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

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

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

Timorese bird-specimens collected by Maugé and his colleagues

Collecting location

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

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

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

Arrival in France
All birds collected by Maugé arrived on Le Naturaliste in Le Havre, France in one shipment on 7 June 1803. The collection subsequently arrived at the MNHN in the week of 13–20 July 1803 (Jansen 2016). The Timor collections contained 153 specimens (61 species) and became - for a part - dispersed throughout France and Europe. All specimens from the expedition were the property of the French nation and no signs were found of specimens being taken home by members of the crew. Not all specimens, however, were registered and part of the collection was only roughly identified in the then known bird-families (Jansen 2016). Comprehensive information on the MNHN birds only found its way into the registration books around 1854, more than 50 years after the expedition returned to France (ZMO-GalOis 1-5).

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

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

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

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

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

Scientific names
The 52 scientific names published between 1807 and 1855 were executed by Charles Lucien Bonaparte (1), George Cuvier (3), René Primevère Lesson (10), Coenraad Jacob Temminck (10), Louis Pierre Vieillot (25), Johann Georg Wagler (2) and William John Swainson (1). All of them visited the MNHN and some scientists mentioning the MNHN explicitly as source in the type-descriptions.

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

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

Number of surviving specimens

Today, the largest batch of the surviving 395 specimens, from the original 1,055 specimens from the Baudin expedition, is housed in the MNHN. The Timor specimens have received some evaluation in the past (Hellmayr 1914, 1916) and in recent years the type-specimens have been steadily catalogued (Voisin and Voisin 1996, 1999, 2001, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2015, Voisin et al. 2004, 2005, 2008). During research for this paper specimens collected by Maugé were in various collections throughout Europe. The museums which were visited are: Musée Boucher-de-Perthes, Abbeville, France, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN), Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands (Naturalis or RMNH), the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland (NMS) and the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria (NMW). Email communication was conducted with: Musée d’histoire naturelle - Ville deBlois, Blois; the National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., USA (USNM) and Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy, Nancy, France. Two collections that also housed Baudin specimens were the Hôtel de Ville de Rouen, Rouen, France and Lycée de Moulins, Moulins, France, both unfortunately destroyed. Findings are noted in Table 1.

List of type-specimens collected by Maugé on Timor

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

The catalogue is structured as follows:

- **Protonym (original spelling ICZN 1999 art. 31.1.3.)**
- **Author and year of publication**
- **Publication + page (abbreviation)**
- **Type locality (as in the original description)**
- **Valid scientific name + Author**
- **Publication (reference to (type-) publications and corrections of type locality and collector).**

**Type status**
- **Registration-number (current and old)**
- **Sex / age**
- **Collecting locality**
- **Date**
- **Collector**
- **Information on Pedestal underside and Pedestal label**

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

**Coturnix excalfactoria Temminck**


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


Pedestal label:
- **Collar (2014, 2016).**
- **Protonym (original spelling ICZN 1999 art. 31.1.3.)**
- **Author and year of publication**
- **Publication + page (abbreviation)**
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- **Date**
- **Collector**
- **Information on Pedestal underside and Pedestal label**

**Coturnix excalfactoria Temminck**


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**Type materials.** SYNTAXYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-468 [MNHN A.C. 12647], adult male, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11′0″S; 123°35′0″E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


**Comments.** Many individuals were examined by Temminck, including birds from Batavia (Java), Molucaas, Timor, Manila, Luçon and from China. The Timorese specimens were catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4), and for a long time represented the sole specimens in MNHN, to be followed by a bird

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Lat. Name</th>
<th>Reg. Number</th>
<th>Present specimens</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Not found</th>
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<td>Asian Blue Quail</td>
<td>Synoicus c. chinensis</td>
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<td>Brown-capped Emerald Dove</td>
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<td>Timor Green Pigeon</td>
<td>Turan sittacuse</td>
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<td>Heteroscenes pallidus</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-MO-1997-1224, MNHN-ZO-2014-426</td>
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<td>Oriental Cuckoo</td>
<td>Cuculus saturatus</td>
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<td>Unknown (Lesson 1830: 147)</td>
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<td>Dusky Moorhen</td>
<td>Gallinula tenEBrosa frontata</td>
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<td>Brogniart / Thouin, Moulins, NMS</td>
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<td>Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher</td>
<td>Todiramphus australasia</td>
<td>MNHN A.C. 3488, Abbeville</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spotted Kestrel</td>
<td>Falco moluccensis</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2014-462</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marigold Lorikeet</td>
<td>Trichoglossus capistratus</td>
<td>Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.69</td>
<td>NMS (3), NMW (2)</td>
<td>MNHN A.C. 1625</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-cheeked Parrot</td>
<td>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-93, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-102, NMW 50.149, NMW 50.150</td>
<td>Naturalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flame-eared Honeyeater</td>
<td>Lichmea flavicans</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2010-462, MNHN-ZO-2010-463</td>
<td>Naturalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Lat. Name</td>
<td>Reg. Number Present specimens</td>
<td>Lost</td>
<td>Not found</td>
<td></td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helmeted Friarbird</td>
<td>Philemon buceroides</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2010-472</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<td>Streaky-breasted Honeyeater</td>
<td>Meliphaga reticulatus</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2010-450, MNHN-ZO-2010-451, NMW 35.339</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timor Oriole</td>
<td>Oriolus melanotis</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2011-602, MNHN-ZO-2014-477</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<td>Wallacean Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Coracina personata</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2014-483, NMW 5.206</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-shouldered Triller</td>
<td>Lalage sueurn</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2012-674, MNHN-ZO-2012-683</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-faced Woodswallow</td>
<td>Artamus cinereus perspicilatus</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2010-488, MNHN-ZO-2010-489, NMS Z 1929.186.134, RMNH.AVES.90.493</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-breasted Woodswallow</td>
<td>Artamus leucorynchus albiventer</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2014-514, MNHN-ZO-2016-524, NMW 5.464, NMW 70.486</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timor Fantail</td>
<td>Rhipidura rufiventris</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2013-1143, MNHN-ZO-2013-1156</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wallacean Drongo</td>
<td>Dicrurus densus</td>
<td>MNHN A.C. 9755, NMS Z 1819.1.3</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<td>Broad-billed Flycatcher</td>
<td>Myiagra rubicola</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2014-525, NMS Z 1819.20.1.67</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<td>Red-chested Flowerpecker</td>
<td>Dicaeum maugeli</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2012-633</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<td>Ashy-bellied White-eye</td>
<td>Zosterops citrinella</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2014-446</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<td>Common Myna</td>
<td>Acridotheres t. tristis</td>
<td>Unknown (illustrated by Lesueur)</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timor Blue Flycatcher</td>
<td>Cyornis hyacinthinus</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2013-1136, MNHN-ZO-2013-1138</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<td>Pied Bush Chat</td>
<td>Saxicola capra pyrrhonia</td>
<td>MNHN A.C. 9127, MNHN A.C. 9128, NMS</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<td>Flame-breasted Sunbird</td>
<td>Cinnyris solanis</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2014-530, MNHN-ZO-2014-531</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scaly-breasted Munia</td>
<td>Lanius punctulatus particeps</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2014-504, MNHN-ZO-2014-505</td>
<td>NMS, NWM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Five-coloured Munia</td>
<td>Lanius quinquecolor</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2014-500, MNHN-ZO-2014-501, NMW 35.569</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<td>Pale-headed Munia</td>
<td>Lanius pallidus</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2014-499</td>
<td>Naturalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timor Sparrow</td>
<td>Lanius fuscata</td>
<td>MNHN A.C. 6490, MNHN A.C. 6491, MNHN-ZO-2011-597, NMW 35.570</td>
<td>NMS</td>
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<td>Tricolored Parrotfinch</td>
<td>Erythura tricolor</td>
<td>MNHN-ZO-2014-509</td>
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</table>
from Batavia by Pierre-Médard Diard which arrived in 1821. One of the type localities (Timor), is restricted to:

- 28, one

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

In the original description Temminck mentioned that it was described from a single specimen. This specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represented the sole specimen in the MNHN for a long time. It was followed by a bird from Sumatra collected by Pierre-Médard Diard and subsequently donated to the MNHN in 1821. It is interesting to note that it is absent in the NMS. The MNHN specimens were catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represented the only specimens in MNHN for a long time. They were followed by one specimen collected on the Voyage of l’Astrolabe (1822–1825). The type locality is erroneous (Iles de l’Australe-Asie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)).

**Columba bitorquata Temminck**


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

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

**Comments.** In the original description Temminck mentioned that it was described from a single specimen. This specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represented the sole specimen in the MNHN for a long time. It was followed by a bird from Sumatra collected by Pierre-Médard Diard and subsequently donated to the MNHN in 1821. This Baudin expedition bird arrived with Le Naturaliste in Le Havre, France on 7 June 1803 and subsequently entered the MNHN in the week of 13–20 July 1803 (Jansen 2016). The type locality is erroneous (l’Inde), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck named this species bitorquata or ‘double-banded’ (Jobling 2017).

**Columba Psittacea Temminck**


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


**Comments.** Two individuals in the MNHN are mentioned in the original description by Temminck and one in the possession of Louis Dufresne. The bird, as mentioned by Dufresne in the manuscript catalogue (1818: 80), is no longer present in the NMS. The MNHN specimens were catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represented the only specimens in MNHN for a long time. They were followed by one specimen collected on the Voyage of l’Astrolabe (1822–1825). The type locality is erroneous (Iles de l’Australe-Asie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). The second part of the species’ Latin name commemorates its collector.
(1873: 59), as he mentions only the presence of two skins and one skeleton collected in May 1829 in Timor by Salomon Müller, no Javan specimens. The type locality for the Timor birds is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck named this species psittacea or ‘parrot’ (Jobling 2017).

**Ptilinopus flavicollis Bonaparte**


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


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


**Comments.** Bonaparte explicitly stated that he described this taxon from specimens in the British Museum and Paris. The MNHN specimens were catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represented the only specimens in the MNHN for a long time. They were followed by one specimen collected on the *L’Uranie* voyage between 1817–1820 and donated by Louis Freycinet in 1820. Two birds from Charles Lucien Jules Laurent Bonaparte’s collection arrived in 1858. The bird collected on the Baudin expedition, and now housed in NMW, was donated in 1815 but was not studied by Bonaparte and has no type status (NMW 48.251). Only one bird was selected as syntype by Voisin et al. 2004: 116 but this was corrected by Voisin et al. 2008: 775–776, designating MNHN-ZO-2005-2539 as paralecotype. Warren (1966: 98) named BMNH 1842.1.19.4 as the holotype, and inadvertently made a lectotype designation. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Bonaparte named this species *flavicollis* or ‘yellow-necked’ (Jobling 2017).

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

**Cuculus variegatus Vieillot**


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


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

**Cuculus tenuirostris Lesson**

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

*Cuculus saturatus* (Blyth, 1843). – Now.

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

**Comments.** In the registration book drafted around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 1) two birds...
were noted, one collected in 1822 in Bengale and one from the same location from Duvaucel from 1823. So clearly the specimen from Maugé left the MNHN before 1854. Lesson named this species *temuirostris* or ‘Slender billed’ (Jobling 2017). A solution for this special case, should be found in the future (e.g. type-specimen and type-locality).

**Ardea australis Cuvier**


**Type materials.** HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-244 [MNHN A.C. 13960], immature, collected near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11′0″S; 123°35′0″E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


**Comments.** Lesson did not mention the number of specimens examined from the Baudin expedition. The MNHN specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 5) and represents the sole specimen in the MNHN for a long time. It was followed by two birds collected on Java by Labillardière between 1794–1796 and donated to the museum in 1817. The latter two birds are the syntypes of *Ardea biminea* Cuvier in Lesson, 1831 (Voisin and Voisin 1996: 604, who designated MNHN-ZO-MO1992-242 as the lectotype). The type locality is lacking and added as: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Cuvier named this species *australis* or ‘southern’ (Jobling 2017).

**Ardea timoriensis Cuvier**

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


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

**Comments.** Cuvier did not mention how many specimens he examined for his description. He did mention, however, that it originated from Timor with Lesueur as the source. It could not be traced in the MNHN acquisition books and neither was *timoriensis* registered. It can therefore be concluded that the Baudin expedition bird left the MNHN before 1854. Cuvier named this species *timoriensis* or ‘from Timor, Dutch East Indies’ (Jobling 2017). A solution for this special case should be found in the future (e.g. type-specimen and type-locality).

**Vanelius gallinaceus Lesson**


*Vanelius miles* (Boddart, 1783). – Now.

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


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

**Totanus brevipes Vieillot**

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


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


**Comments.** Vieillot referred to a mounted bird. The MNHN specimen was catalogued around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) and represented the sole specimen of this species until 1856 when a specimen collected by Constantin de Sabir in the Amur region was added to the collection. The holotype also represents the only surviving / located syntype of *Totanus pedestris* Lesson 1831 (see below). The type locality is lacking...
and clarified as: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species brevipes or ‘short foot’ (Jobling 2017).

**Totanus pedestris** Lesson


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


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

**Hemipodius maculosus** Temminck


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


SYNTYPE: RMNH.AVES.87.424, adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11′0″S; 123°35′0″E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *He. maculosa / T. mauchete / male / Vieill. Pl 217 / Oceanie*. Pedestal label: *Turnix maculo-

**Turnix maculatus** Vieillot


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

**Comments.** Vieillot refers to the Baudin expedition and an Australian origin, but not to the number of specimens examined. Vieillot referred to Temminck (1815) for the birds he examined. The three syntypes form part of the type series of *Hemipodius maculosus* Temminck 1815, as well. The type locality is erroneous (Assam), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot, described this species and named it *maculatus* or ‘spotted’ (Jobling 2017).

**Glareola isabella** Vieillot


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

Pedestal underside: n°161 de Péron / asie australe / expédition de découverte / an 11 / Glareola australis / Leach 3. 3. Glareola grallaria Tem. / Glareola / isabella
Glareola grallaria Temminck

Glareola grallaria Temminck, 1820, Man. d’Orrn.: 503 (l’Austral-Asie).

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


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


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

Ninox fusca Vieillot


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


Comments. The type description lists the wrong collecting location (Saint-Domingue and Porto-Rico) and it refers to two specimens. In the catalogue, notes can be found under the old registration number MNHN A.C. 783 (= MNHN-ZO-2010-276) stating that this specimen represents the type for Ninox fusca (Vieillot 1817) and Ninox maugei (Temminck 1823). And for the MNHN A.C. 784 (= MNHN-ZO-2010-277) it is noted as Ninox boobook (Latham 1801). Measurements taken on 25 April 2017 (Jerome Fuchs in litt.) show that MNHN-ZO-2010-277 has a wing-length of 220 mm. And the female MNHN-ZO-2010-276 has an average wing-length of 251 mm (left 250, right 252). Identifying MNHN-ZO-2010-277 with plumage characters and measurements as Ninox boobook fusca and MNHN-ZO-2010-276 as Ninox boobook boobook.

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

Strix maugéi Temminck


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

Comments. Temminck mentioned that the species was present in the MNHN and originated from the Antilles. Temminck copied Vieillot about the bird’s origin. The syntype is also that of Ninox fusca Vieillot 1817. The type localities are erroneous (Antilles), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck commemorated René Maugé when giving it its Latin name. See Ninox fusca.

Nisus australis Lesson


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


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


Comments. Described by Lesson as originating from ‘Nouvelle-Hollande’ or Australia, with Péron as its origin; the number of specimens is not cited. They were the only two specimens in the MNHN until another specimen from Tasmania arrived from Maison Verreaux in 1844. It is identified in the Parisian catalogue (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 1) as Collared Sparrowhawk Accipiter cirrocephalus (Vieillot 1817). However, both syntypes are in fact Brown Goshawks Accipiter fasciatus (Vigors and Horsfield 1827) (contra Voisin and Voisin 2001: 184–185), and are misidentifications and therefore corrected (article 67.13 (ICZN 1999)). Their identification as A. fasciatus is based on the rounded tip of the tail and the position of the 1st knuckle on the outer and middle toes, which are longer than cirrocephalus (Menkhorst et al. 2017). These specimens are also syntypes of Falco torquatus (Cuvier 1821), and Accipiter fasciatus hellmayri (Stresemann 1953). The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle-Hollandie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species australis or ‘southern’ (Jobling 2017).

Falco torquatus Cuvier


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

Comments. Cuvier mentioned that specimens were present in both the MNHN and RMNH. Contra Voisin and Voisin (2001: 184–185) they represent Brown Goshawks Accipiter fasciatus (Vigors and Horsfield 1827) and not Collared Sparrowhawk Accipiter cirrocephalus (Vieillot 1817), and therefore are misidentifications and needed to be corrected (article 67.13 (ICZN 1999)). Stresemann (1953) refers to Falco torquatus Rafinesque 1814 from Sicily, and refers to Temminck (= Cuvier 1821), and replaces the junior homonym with Accipiter fasciatus hellmayri Stresemann 1953, Jour. f. Orn. LXX: 129 (Nouvelle-Hollandie). The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle-Hollandie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Cuvier named this species torquatus or ‘coloured’ (Jobling 2017). See Nisus australis.

Alcedo moluccana Lesson

Alcedo moluccana Lesson, 1826, Zool. de la Coq. 1: 343 (no locality; the specific epithet suggests Moluccas). Alcedo athus bengalensis (Gmelin, 1788). – Now.

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


Comments. Lesson provided no details on where and how many specimens were examined. Given that he only studied birds in the MNHN (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-Ga-
1345, adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11′0″S; 123°35′0″E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé. The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 20: Psittacus jonquillaceus, La. P. Jonquille, une belle variété, N°r Hollande.

Comments. Vieillot referred neither to the number of available specimens nor to the collection where he examined the species. Both MNHN birds were the only two specimens (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GaIOis 1) until Temminck provided a male from Timor in 1844. The specimen now in NMS left the MNHN at an unknown date, but probably not before 1818, and should have been examined by Vieillot. It has therefore been considered part of the type-series. For this reason, it is assumed that the NMS syntype does not double as syntype for Platycercus vulneratus Wagler 1832, in contrast to the MNHN syntypes. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle-Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species jonquillaceus or ‘narcissus’ (Jobling 2017).

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

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


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

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

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

*Psittacula batavensis* Wagler


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


SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-102 [MNHN A.C. 1482], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11′0″S; 123°35′0″E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


**Comments.** These two syntypes were the only two specimens in the MNHN until a specimen arrived with *La Zélée* from Dumont d’Urville’s *Astrolabe* expedition (1837–1840), donated by Hombron and Jacquinot (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 1). Wagler did not mention the number of specimens examined, only that they were present in MNHN. Other Baudin expedition specimens (not examined by Wagler) is one bird in C.J. Temminck’s private collection (Temminck 1807: 33, n° 1060) and two birds that arrived in 1815 in NMW (NMW 50.150 and NMW 50.149). The type localities are erroneous (Java and Nova Hollandia australi), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Wagler named this species *flavicant* or ‘from Batavia’ (Jobling 2017).

*Melithreptus flavicans* Vieillot


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


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


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

*Meliphaga maculata* Temminck


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

**Comments.** Temminck did not mention the number of specimens he examined in the MNHN. The only two specimens in the MNHN were the birds collected at the Baudin expedition (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4). These syntypes also are those of *Melithreptus flavicans* Vieillot 1817, making it an objective junior synonym. The type locality is erroneous (l’Océanie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck, named this species *maculata* or ‘spotted’ (Jobling 2017).

*Philemon buceroides* Swainson


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

Pedestal underside: *Australie / C. L. Naturaliste / M. Maugé / Capr. Baudin / 10.100 / Philemon = / (illegible) = buceroides / P. timoriensis SW / (Mull) Type. Pedes-
Comments. Swainson studied one bird in the MNHN. The Baudin expedition bird represents the only specimen in the MNHN (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4). The bird which was once in NMS (Dufresne Ms 1818: 87) was not a type and is no longer present (Bob McGowan in litt.). The type locality is erroneous (New Holland), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Swainson named this species *buceroïdes* or ‘resembling a hornbill’ (Jolling 2017).

**Meliphas reticulata** Temminck

Temminck only mentioned that the species could be found in the MNHN. The only two specimens at the MNHN at the time of writing are birds from the Baudin expedition (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4). The specimen now in NMW (NMW 35.339) left the MNHN by 1815, was not examined by Temminck, and has no specimen now in NMW (NMW 35.339) left the MNHN. The only two specimens at the MNHN are birds from the Bau

**Type materials.** SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2010-450 [MNHN A.C. 10178], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé. Pedestal label: *Timor / an XI / 22 Aug and 13 Nov 1801 / Remington / Pteron et Lesueur / Le Naturaliste / 10178 / Pilottis reticulata / (Type) (Tem.).* Pedestal label: "Sphecothere verte, Panis / / Sbeetothere viridis / Sbeetothera viridescens / Grauculus viridis, Quoy and Gaimard / de Timor, par Maugé.


Pedestal label: *Sphecothere verte, Panis / / Sbeetothera viridis / Sbeetothera viridescens / Grauculus viridis, Quoy and Gaimard / de Timor, par Maugé.*


Pedestal label: *Sphecothere verte, Panis / / Sbeetothera viridis / Sbeetothera viridescens / Grauculus viridis, Quoy and Gaimard / de Timor, par Maugé.*

SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-698 [MNHN A.C. 9639], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé. Pedestal label: *Sphecothere verte, Panis / / Sbeetothera viridis / Sbeetothera viridescens / Grauculus viridis, Quoy and Gaimard / de Timor, par Maugé.*

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

Comments. Vieillot did not mention the number of specimens he examined or from which collection. These were the only specimens in the MNHN until one arrived via Maison Verreaux (Natural History merchants from Paris) in 1830 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). A specimen in the NMS could have been examined by Vieillot and is therefore designated as a type-specimen. Another Baudin expedition specimen, present in NMW (NMW 52.648) had already arrived by 1806 and is not part of the type-series as it was not examined by Vieillot. The same applies for the bird documented in Temminck (1803–04: 27) and Temminck (1807: 50 and 204, n° 320). Unfortunately, the Leiden specimen could not be checked due to the closure of the collection between 2016–2019. The
syntypes listed above, except the NMS-syntype, also represent the type material of *Sphecothera grisea* Lesson, 1830 and *Lanius asturinus* Lesson, 1830. The type locality is erroneous (l‘Australasie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot, named this species *viridis* or ‘green’ (Jobling 2017).

**Sphecothera grisea** Lesson

*Sphecothera grisea* Lesson, 1830, *Traité d‘Omn. 5*: 351 (terres Australes).


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

**Comments.** Lesson did not mention the number he examined nor in which collection. The syntypes of *Sphecothera grisea* are also part of the type series of *Sphecothera viridis* Vieillot 1816. The type locality is erroneous (terres Australes), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species *grisea* or ‘grey’ (Jobling 2017). See *Sphecothera viridis*.

**Lanius asturinus** Lesson


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

**Comments.** Lesson did not mention the number of specimens he examined or the collection. These were the only specimens in the MNHN until another one arrived via Maison Verreaux in 1830 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GaioIs 3). Other specimens which are not regarded as types are: NMW 52.648, which arrived in NMW in or before 1806; one in C. J. Temminck’s private collection, which could presently be in Naturalis (Temminck 1803–04: 27, Temminck 1807: 50 and 204, n° 320) and one specimen which could not be located in NMS (Dufresne Ms 1818: 16). The type locality is erroneous (terres Australes), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species *asturinus* or ‘goshawk like’ (Jobling 2017).

**Turdus Sueurii** Vieillot


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

Pedestal underside: *Australie / Exp. Baudin / Timor / 9821 / Lalage timorensis / Turdus sueurii / type Vieill.*

Pedestal label: *Lalage timorensis (Mull) / T. sueurii Type (V) / Exp. Baudin Timor.*

**SYNTYPE:** MNHN-ZO-2012-674 [MNHN A.C. 9823], immature, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11′0″S; 123°35′0″E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: *Timor / Exp. Baudin / Magué / 9823 / an 11 / Lalaga timorensis / Mull / L. leucopoea / Type et Vieill.*

Pedestal label: *Lalage timorensis (Mull) / S. leucophaca Type (V) / Exp. Baudin Timor.*

**Comments.** This species was only present in the MNHN, but Vieillot did not list the number of specimens. These specimens represent the only two listed in the registration book (drafted in roughly 1854) (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GaioIs 3), as originating from Timor. Another specimen collected in the Philippines by Dussumier entered the collection in 1820. The syntypes also constitute the types of *Sylvia leucophaea* Vieillot 1817 (see below), making them objective synonyms. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle-Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot commemorated Charles Alexandre Lesueur when naming this bird.

**Sylvia leucophaea** Vieillot


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

**Comments.** An unknown number of specimens was described by Vieillot. These specimens represent the only two in the registration book (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GaioIs 3). Another specimen collected in the Philippines by Dussumier entered the collection in 1820. The name *suerii* supersedes the chronologically senior name *leucophaea*, this needs to be subject to additional research. The syntypes are the same as that of *Turdus Sueurii* Vieillot 1818. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle-Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *leucophaea* or ‘shining white’ (Jobling 2017).

**Artamus cinereus** Vieillot


Type materials. LECTOTYPE: RMNH.AVES.90.493, adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


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

Pedestal underside: 1 (Sticker) Asie aust. Cové / Le Nat° / Expedit. du Capt Baudin / an XI / Par Maugé. 2. Lanrayer ligne blanc. 3. Art. luecaux Vieillot juene age / Type de Vieillot / Ocypterus albovittatus / (illegible) / Später: Ocypterus albo-vittatus Val. Mem. Mus. VI. Pl. 7. Fig. 87? / Lanius leucorhynchos / Artamus leucorhynchus / (illegible) / T. / (V) / Maugé Timor.

PARALECTOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2010-489 [MNHN A.C. 9608], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


PARALECTOTYPE: NMS Z 1929.186.134, adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé. The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 6: Artamus perspicillatus (added later), Le Langraien Gris, de Timor; 1929.186.134 (added later).

No original label.

Comments. Vieillot only mentioned the type locality and not the number of specimens examined. The MNHN-Baudin expedition birds were the two specimens that had entered the registration books around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GaLois 3). Mees (1982: 164) designated the RMNH-specimen as Lectotype using Streseman (1953: 323) as primarily source. Hellmayr (1916) could trace the birds in MNHN, but he was right in noting that the origin of this taxon was Timor: the measurements and biomorphological characteristics for all the specimens mentioned here seem to indicate that the name cinereus should be applied to the Timor subspecies, hitherto conventionally named perspicillatus. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species cinereus or ‘ash-grey’ (Jobling 2017).

Ocypterus albiventer Lesson


Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-514 [MNHN A.C. 9599], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2016-524 [MNHN A.C. 9601], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Tag: Artamus leucorhynchos albiventeris (Lesson) / Timor / (other side) “expedition du Capitaine Baudin / Artamus par Maugé” / “ Langrayen a ventre Blache. SYNTYPE: NMW 5.464 [NMW 1810.XXXIII.2], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

No original label.

SYNTYPE: NMW 70.486 [NMW 1815.XXVI.28], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé. Pedestal label: N 29 Lanius / 127 / leucorhynchos / Pie-Grieche de Manille / v. pariser Museum / Artamus / leucorhynchos / 1813.

Comments. Lesson did not specify how many birds were examined, only that they originated from Timor and were brought back by Maugé. These were the only specimens in the collection until a specimen arrived from the Philippines via Maison Verreaux in 1837 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GaLois 3). Mees (1982) drew attention to an issue regarding Lesson’s name, which included reference to the specimens collected by Maugé listed above, but could be interpreted as a replacement name for Ocypterus leucogaster Valenciennes 1820. The issue is not yet solved, and more research is needed. The type locality is restricted to: Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species albiventer or ‘white-bellied’ (Jobling 2017).

Platyrhynchos rufigenalis Vieillot


Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1149 [MNHN A.C. 9417], adult, near Kupang Bay, Ku-
pang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1156 [MNHN A.C. 9418], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: Timor / Péron et Lesueur / 9418 / Rhipidura rufiventris / Less. Type V. Pedestal label: Rhipidura rufiventris / Type (Vieill.) / Exp. Baudin Timor.

Comments. Vieillot did not specify how many specimens were in the MNHN. The only two specimens that entered the registration book (drafted roughly by 1854) are those described above (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle-Hollandie) and, therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named the species ruficollis or ‘red-necked’ (Jobling 2017).

**Dicæum Maugei Lesson**

Dicæum Maugei Lesson, 1830, Traité d’Orn. 4: 303 (Timor).

Dicæum maugei (Lesson, 1830). – Now.

Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2012-633 [MNHN A.C. 10423], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: Timor / par M. Maugé / Dicaeum maugei / type (Less.) / 10423. Pedestal label: Dicaceum hirundinaceum / (Shaw) / Exp. Baudin Australie

Comments. Lesson did not say how many specimens he examined, only referring to a female collected by Maugé. This female was the sole specimen from the Baudin expedition that entered the registration book around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4) as can be seen from the original description. There was also one other bird, collected by Labillardiére in Tasmania which arrived between 1816–1818. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson commemorated Maugé in the species’ name.

**Platyrynchos ruficollis Vieillot**


Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-525 [MNHN A.C. 9349], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


SYNTYPE: NMS Z 1819.20.1.67., adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


Comments. Vieillot did not specify how many specimens were present in the MNHN. The current MNHN specimen was the sole specimen in the MNHN until another arrived in 1844 with La Zélée from Dumont d’Urville’s Astrolabe expedition (1837–1840), donated by Hombron and Jacquinot. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle-Hollandie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species ruficollis or ‘red-necked’ (Jobling 2017).

**Sylvia australasiae Vieillot**


Type materials. HOLOTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-446 [MNHN A.C. 10293], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


Comments. Vieillot did not specify how many specimens he had studied. This bird is the only specimen that had entered the registration books around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 4). Mees (1961: 31) favoured to leave the name australasiae indeterminate, believing (erroneously) the holotype to be lost and viewing Vieillot’s description as too ambiguous to confidently assign the name. The type locality is erroneous (l’Australasie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species australasiae or ‘southern’ (Jobling 2017).
**Turdus peronii Vieillot**


**Type materials.** SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1103 [MNHN A.C. 8394], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11′00″S; 123°35′00″E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1105 [MNHN A.C. 8383], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°10′10″S; 123°35′00″E), between 22 August and 13 November 2001, by René Maugé.


SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1138 [MNHN A.C. 9861], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°10′50″S; 123°35′00″E), between 22 August and 13 November 2001, by René Maugé.


**Comments.** Vieillot did not describe how many specimens were available to him when preparing the species description. The two MNHN specimens are the only specimens that had entered the registration book around 1854 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). Both syntypes listed above are also part of the type material of *Turdus peronii* Vieillot 1817. The type locality is erroneous (Nouvelle-Hollandie), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Lesson named this species *noveaehollandiae* or ‘from New Holland’ (Jobling 2017).

**Musicitica hyacinthina Temminck**


*Cyornis hyacinthinus* (Temminck, 1820). – Now.

**Type materials.** SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1136 [MNHN A.C. 9862], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°10′10″S; 123°35′00″E), between 22 August and 13 November 2001, by René Maugé.


SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2013-1138 [MNHN A.C. 9862], adult female, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°10′10″S; 123°35′00″E), between 22 August and 13 November 2001, by René Maugé.


**Comments.** Temminck did not mention the number of specimens he examined in the MNHN. The only two MNHN specimens were a male and a female (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The two syntypes are also the syntypes of *Musicitica cyanea* Vieillot 1818, making it an objective junior synonym, but Vieillot’s name has been suppressed (Anon. 1956). The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Temminck named this species *hyacinthina* or ‘hyacinthin/like the hyacinth’ (Jobling 2017).
**Muscicapa cyanea Vieillot**


**Type materials.** The two SYNTYPES are the same as *Muscicapa hyacinthina* Temminck.

**Comments.** Vieillot did not record how many specimens were available to him when examining the species. The two syntypes are the only specimens of this taxon that where registered (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The name has been suppressed (Anon. 1956) at request of Vaurie (1952). Both syntypes double as those of *Muscicapa hyacinthina* Temminck 1820, which name now takes precedence. The type locality is lacking, and therefore clarified as: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *cyanea* (= dark-blue) (Jobling 2017).

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**Œnanthe pyrrhonota Vieillot**


**Comments.** A single bird was selected and described by Vieillot; a female. Three other Baudin expedition birds still exist (female, NMW 12.359; male, MNHZO-2011-595; male, NMS Z.1819.1.41). The type locality is erroneous (e.g. Nouvelle-Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *pyrrhonota* or ‘of the throat’ (Jobling 2017).

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**Loxia variegata Vieillot**

*Loxia variegata* Vieillot, 1807, *Ois. Chant.*: 82 (Moluccas).

*Lonchura molucca* (Linneaus, 1766). – Now.

**Type materials.** SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-502 [MNHN A.C. 6507], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11’0″S; 123°35’0″E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


**Comments.** Vieillot did not mention the number of specimens he examined or which collections he used to describe the species. The two specimens in the MNHN from the Baudin expedition are the only specimens in the collection (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The type locality is erroneous (Moluccas), and therefore corrected and restricted to: near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *variegata* or ‘variegated’ (Jobling 2017).

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**Loxia atricapilla Vieillot**


**Type materials.** SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-504 [MNHN A.C. 6509], immature, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11’0″S; 123°35’0″E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


**Comments.** A single bird was and described by Vieillot; a female. Three other Baudin expedition birds still exist (female, NMW 12.359; male, MNHZO-2011-595; male, NMS Z.1819.1.41). The type locality is erroneous (e.g. Nouvelle-Hollande), and therefore corrected and restricted to: near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species *gutturalis* or ‘of the throat’ (Jobling 2017).
Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


SYNTAXE: MNHN-ZO-2014-505 [MNHN A.C. 6510], immature, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Pedestal underside: Munia / punctularia / Timor / Maugé / an X. Pedestal label: Munia punctularia / (L.) / M. Maugé Timor.

SYNTAXE (lost): Specimen NMW 1815.XXXVI.68 is documented in the first acquisition book in Vienna and can be found on page 89: Loxia punctularia / Inde / 1 / l. This bird was part of an exchange of 122 birds (102 species) with the MNHN in 1815. Not found at 27–28 February 2017, nor at subsequent visits, or by its curators Hans-Martin Berg and Anita Gamauf.

SYNTAXE (lost). The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 56: Loxia punctularia, Le Domino, B. Pl. 109, No. 56 Holland. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 ‘destroyed in May 1892’ confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Comments. The original description does not indicate how many specimens were involved, only that the species was described from the MNHN collection. It was wrongly identified in the acquisition books, so it is difficult to establish exactly how many birds were present. The nomenclatural availability and taxonomic identity of the name atricapilla needs additional research, particularly in relation to the chronologically junior name[s] particeps and blasii Stresemann (1912). The type locality is erroneous (Les Grandes Indes), and therefore corrected and restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species atricapilla or ‘black-headed’ (Jobling 2017).

Loxia fuscata Vieillot
Loxia fuscata Vieillot, 1807, Ois. Chant.: 95 (Timor).
Lomchura fuscata (Vieillot, 1807). – Now.

Type materials. SYNTAXE: MNHN-ZO-2011-597 [MNHN A.C. 6489], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


SYNTAXE: MNHN A.C. 6490 [MNHN A.C. 6490], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


SYNTAXE: MNHN-ZO-2014-501 [MNHN A.C. 6505], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


SYNTAXE: MNHN-ZO-2014-501 [MNHN A.C. 6505], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


SYNTAXE: NMW 35.569 [NMW 1815.XXXVI.117], adult, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.


SYNTAXE (lost): The bird is documented in a Temminck (1807: 112 n° 994). No specific specimens were located.

Comments. The number of specimens is not mentioned in the type-description nor is the collection mentioned. The two MNHN specimens are the only remaining specimens (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species quinticolor or ‘five-coloured’ (Jobling 2017).
SYNTYPE (lost). The information available for the NMS bird is Dufresne Ms 1818, 56: Loxia fuscata, La Padda Brun, Vieillot, N°e Holl, rare. The annotation in Dufresne 1818 ‘destroyed in May 1892’ confirms that the specimen is no longer present.

Comments. The number of specimens is not mentioned by Vieillot (1807: 95), but the descriptions of a male, female and first year birds indicate multiple specimens. The three MNHN birds were the only three until another was donated by the RMNH in 1855 (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3). The NMW specimen was present in the MNHN when Vieillot (1807) described the species. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species fuscata or ‘dark’ (Jobling 2017).

Fringilla guttata Vieillot
Taeniopygia guttata (Vieillot, 1817). See Lesson 1831: 446 and Blake et al. 1968: 358. – Now.

Type materials. SYNTYPE: MNHN-ZO-2014-506 [MNHN A.C. 6548], adult male, near Kupang Bay, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, West-Timor (10°11'0"S; 123°35'0"E), between 22 August and 13 November 1801, by René Maugé.

Figure 1. MNHN A.C. 6490: Pedestal underside of Loxia fuscata. It shows a sticker glued. The same stickers are used on multiply specimens collected in either Australia and Timor. The handwriting is from Louis Dufresne and only used on specimens brought back with Le Naturaliste.

Figure 2. MNHN-ZO-2012-677: See figure 2. In addition, Timor is later added in another hand.
Pepijn Kamminga, Steven D. van der Meij and C.S. (Kees) Roselaar (Center, Leiden, The Netherlands), Melanie Pilat, Carina Nebel, Anita Gamauf and Hans-Marina Berg (NMW), Boussès, Jérôme Fuchs, Anne Previato and Claire Voi

Comments. The number of specimens was not specified by Vieillot, but he does mention a difference between the male and female. There was only one specimen noted in the inventory catalogue (MNHN Laboratory, ZMO-GalOis 3) until another bird was donated by Temminck in 1841. The type locality is restricted to: West-Timor, near Kupang Bay (article 76a.2.A (ICZN 1999)). Vieillot named this species tricolor or ‘tricoloured’ (Jobling 2017).

Summary

Although no lists or diary entries exist on the bird specimens collected in Timor, this paper aims to give final clarity regarding type-specimens and type localities. The Maugé collection provides us with a rare view of the biodiversity of the location where the city of Kupang now stands. It is the largest city and port on the island of Timor, with an estimated population of 350,000 in 2011.

During his visit to Timor in 1801, René Maugé collected at least 153 specimens (61 species) (table 1). To date, 117 specimens still exist and are held in five European collections; the MNHN holds 91 specimens (77.7 %). There are 52 species new to science based on Maugé’s collection and 28 names are still in use. This study reveals that eight type-species were missed by Voisin and Voisin (1996, 1999, 2001, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2015) and in Voisin et al. (2004, 2005, 2008).

There is a possibility that additional specimens collected by Maugé on Timor may still be found and the author urges others to continue searching for such material.

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