



List of type specimens of birds in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France). 20. Piciformes (Part 2: Picidae)

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Abstract. The type specimens of 41 Picidae taxa in the collections of the MNHN were reviewed and commented upon. The material includes:

(1) Holotypes of *Picumnus sagittatus* Sundevall, 1866, *Picumnus guttifer* Sundevall, 1866, *Geopicus (Colaptes) chrysoïdes* Malherbe, 1852, *Chrysopicos atricollis* Malherbe, 1850, *Picus chilensis* Lesson & Garnot, 1828, *Picus canipileus* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Picus maculosus* Valenciennes, 1826, *Chrysophlegma flavinucha annamensis* Delacour & Jabouille, 1928, *Gecinus erythropygus* Elliot, 1865, *Picus funebris* Valenciennes, 1826, *Picus occipitalis* Valenciennes, 1826, *Picus Herminieri* Lesson, 1830, *Picus cactorum* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Picus Luciani* Malherbe, 1857, *Picus desmursi* J. Verreaux, 1870, *Picus pernyi*, J. Verreaux, 1867, *Picoïdes funebris* J. Verreaux, 1870, *Picus mystaceus* Vieillot, 1818, *Picus biarmicus* Valenciennes, 1826, *Thripas namaquus saturatus* Berlioz, 1934, *Picus festivus* Boddaert, 1783, *Picus haematribon* Wagler, 1827, *Picus leucopogon* Valenciennes, 1826, *Picus boiei* Wagler, 1827.

(2) Syntypes of *Picumnus castelnaui* Malherbe, 1862, *Colaptes rupicola* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Micropternus brachyurus annamensis* Delacour & Jabouille, 1924, *Picus (Chrysophlegma) Pierrei* Oustalet, 1889, *Picus chrysonotus* Lesson, 1830, *Picus fulvus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830, *Picus gutturalis* Valenciennes, 1826, *Picus erythroptus* Valenciennes 1826, *Picus portoricensis* Daudin, 1803, *Picus atrothorax* Lesson, 1830, *Dendropicus Sharpii* Oustalet, 1879, *Picus chrysopterus* Lesson, 1830, *Picus Macei* Vieillot, 1818, *Picus leucomelanus* Wagler, 1827, *Picus puncticeps* d'Orbigny, 1840, *Dendropicus Pecilei* Oustalet, 1886, and *Indopicus delesserti* Malherbe, 1849.

Keywords. Aves, Picidae, type specimens, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

This catalogue is the continuation of 19 catalogues we wrote on the bird types contained in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France, last being that by Voisin & Voisin (2009). It uses the same conventions (Voisin & Voisin 2008). Throughout this paper, the "Code" means the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999).

Museum acronyms are as follow:

ANSP: Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

MB: Museu Bocage, Lisboa, Portugal

MNHN: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France

RMNH: Naturalis, Leiden, The Netherlands (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie).

Almost all inscripts on pedestal undersides are in French. The following are most frequently used: Acq., acquis: acquired; aile: wing; bec: beak, bill; Cap de B.E., Cap de Bonne Espérance: Cape of Good Hope; de: of, from; Cn, Cne, Capitaine: Captain; don: gift; donné: given, ech., échangé: exchanged; figuré: depicted, figured; jeune, jne: young; long. Longueur: length; oeil (plural: yeux): eye; patte: leg; planche: plate; un des types: one of the types; voy. voyage: travel; voy., voyageur: traveller.

Further abbreviations include: C.G. – *Catalogue général* (General Catalogue), A.C. – *Ancien Catalogue des Oiseaux montés* (Ancient Catalogue of Mounted Birds), and N.C. – *Nouveau Catalogue des Oiseaux montés* (New Catalogue of Mounted Birds).

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Piciformes

Picidae

***Picumnus castelnau* Malherbe**

Picumnus castelnau Malherbe, 1862: 281, pl 117, fig. 1 ♂, fig. 2 ♂.

Now: *Picumnus castelnau* Malherbe, 1862.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-925 (A.C. 2477, N.C. 627). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Sarayacou / M.M. Castelnau et / Deville. 1847 – cat. / n° 925 / Voy. 760”; **2** – “(ind. figuré / pour Malherbe en 1861 / (Type) / Picus / Picumnus castelnau / Malherbe”; **3** – “2477”. Pedestal label: “Picus castelnau / (Picumnus) (Malh.) T. / de Castelnau Pérou”. Note: This specimen has lost almost all of its central red crown color due to decades of exposition to light in the exhibition gallery.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-926. Label: “Picumnus Castelnau [sic] / Malh. / 1847 n° 926 / un des / types [streaked with pencil] / ? / Picumnus Castelnau [sic] Malh. /// ♂ (M 182) / Mission de Sarayacu / oeil d'un brun clair / 25. 8 - 46 / n° 860”. Note: This specimen, a young male, was never mounted, and therefore lacks both Ancient and New Catalogue numbers.

REMARKS: Malherbe wrote “I dedicate this piculet, native of Sarayacou, to the renowned traveller M. le Comte de Castelnau, and it was in the Gallery of the Museum of Paris where I wrote down the following description of this piculet, which seemed new to me, and one individual of which was indicated as a male brought back from Sarayacou by Messrs Deville and Castelnau” [Malherbe’s style followed as closely as possible]. From this sentence we can deduce that Malherbe had several birds before him, but we do not know how many. According to the inscripts on the pedestal underside, the specimen C.G. 1847-925 was figured on plate 117, fig. 1 by Malherbe (1862). As specimen C.G. 1847-926 was recorded in the *Catalogue général* just after specimen C.G. 1847-925, and was brought back by the same expedition, there is no reason to believe that Malherbe was not aware of it when he described the species. Moreover, it is quite probable that specimen C.G. 1847-926 was depicted as a “young male” on plate 117, fig. 2 of Malherbe (1862).

[*Ashenurus rufiventris* Bonaparte

Ashenurus rufiventris Bonaparte, 1838: 120.

Now: *Picumnus rufiventris* (Bonaparte, 1838).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1847-918 (A.C. 2477 bis, N.C. 628). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Sarayacou / M.M. Castelnau et / Deville. / 1847 Cat. n° 918 / et voy. n° / 942 / mâle / Ash. rufiventris / Bp.”; **2** – “Ind. figuré par M. Malherbe en 1861 / Picumnus / (Picus)”; **3** – “2477 bis”. Pedestal label: “Picus rufiventris ♂ / (Picumnus) (Bp.) T. / de Castelnau Pérou”.

REMARKS: The specimen described in 1838 by Bonaparte under the name *Ashenurus rufiventris* cannot be this one, as it was brought back by the expedition of Castelnau & Deville, which lasted from 1843 to 1847 (Bajon 1995). The inscripts “Sarayacou” and “MM Castelnau et Deville” are reported also in both New (N.C.) and Old (A.C.) Catalogues. It should also to be noted that the inscript “type” does not appear on the pedestal underside. Malherbe (1862, pl. 118, fig. 2) depicted this specimen with rufous dots on its crown, which in fact could be faded red.]

Picumnus sagittatus Sundevall

Picumnus sagittatus Sundevall, 1866: 103.

Now: *Picumnus albosquamatus guttifer* Sundevall, 1866.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1846-1113 (A.C. 2482, N.C. 646). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Castelnau / Deville / 1846 cat. / n° 1113 in voy. / 270. /”; **2** – “Picus sagittatus / (Sund.) / (Picumnus) Brésil. / femelle / Rio Tocant [white stain hiding the end of the word]”; **3** – “2482 [pencil]”. Pedestal label: “Picus sagittatus / (Picumnus) (Sund.) T. / de Castelnau Brésil”.

REMARKS: Sundevall (1866) stated that the specimen he studied was a female that originated from Rio Tocantin (= Tocantins) in Brazil and was in the holdings of the MNHN. He specified that he did not see the male. Specimen C.G. 1846-1113 is certainly a female. The inscripts on its pedestal underside are difficult to read as the ink bleached with age, and because of the presence of white stains.

Picumnus guttifer Sundevall

Picumnus guttifer Sundevall, 1866: 101.

Now: *Picumnus albosquamatus guttifer* Sundevall, 1866.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1846-813 (A.C. 2491, N.C. 636). Pedestal underside: **1** – “mâle / Goyaz M. M. de Castelnau / et Deville / 1846 n° 813 et voy. n° 2925”; **2** – “Picus guttifer (Sund.) / (Picumnus) Type / Brésil”. Pedestal label: “Picus guttifer / (Picumnus) (Sund.) T. / de Castelnau Brésil”.

REMARKS: Sundevall (1866) stated that he studied a male that was in the collections of the MNHN, originated from the province of Goyaz (= Goias) in Brazil, and was collected by Castelnau and Deville. The state of the inscripts on the pedestal underside is the same as in the holotype of *Picumnus sagittatus* Sundevall.

Geopicus (Colaptes) chrysoïdes Malherbe

Geopicus (Colaptes) chrysoïdes Malherbe, 1852: 553.

Now: *Colaptes chrysoïdes* (Malherbe, 1852).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-917 (A.C. 2452, N.C. 602). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Californie / M. Jaurès / La Danaïde / 1849 / 2452 / Picus chrysoïdes / Geopicus (Malh.) / Type”; **2** – “VLLS 1966”. Pedestal label: “Picus chrysoïdes / (Geopicus) Hybride (Malh.) T. / La Danaïde Californie”.

REMARKS: Malherbe (1852) wrote that the bird he studied belonged to the MNHN, and was a new species. He did not use the word “hybride”, which is not written on the pedestal underside either, and this inscript on the label is certainly an error. According to the inscripts on the pedestal underside and on the label, this bird was collected by Lieutenant Jaurès, who served on Fregatte “La Danaïde” (Rosamel & Galipaud 2005).

***Colaptes rupicola* d'Orbigny**

Colaptes rupicola d'Orbigny, 1840: 377, pl. 62, fig. 1.

Now: *Colaptes rupicola* d'Orbigny, 1840.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-913 (A.C. 2469, N.C. 607): Pedestal underside: "Picus rupicola / (Geopicus) (Lafr. et d'Orb.) / d'Orbigny Bolivie / jeune ♀ / 1834 n° 431 (Type)". Pedestal label: "Picus rupicola ♀ / (Geopicus) (Lafr. & d'Orb.) T. / d'Orbigny Bolivie".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-914 (A.C. 2468, N.C.608): Pedestal underside: "Picus rupicola / (Geopicus) (Lafr. et d'Orb.) / de Bolivie par d'Orbigny / 1834 n° 431 (Type) / Jeune ♀ / 2468". Pedestal label: "Picus rupicola ♀ / (Geopicus) (Lafr. & d'Orb.) T. / d'Orbigny Bolivie".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-915 (A.C. 2471, N.C.609): Pedestal underside: "Sicasica / M. d'Orbigny / 1834 n° 431 / 29 / 2471 ♂ jeune / Picus. / Geopicus / rupicola / d'Orb. / Type". Pedestal label: "Picus rupicola ♂ / (Geopicus) (Lafr. & d'Orb.) T. / d'Orbigny Bolivie".

REMARKS: One of these specimens was depicted on plate 62 with the Linnean name *Colaptes rupicola* by d'Orbigny already in 1840, but their formal description appeared a few years later (d'Orbigny 1847: 377). They were collected by d'Orbigny himself during his travel in South America. He wrote "we encountered [this species] near La Paz, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba and Potosia (Bolivia). Indian name: Yacayaca". The abbreviation "Lafr." for Lafresnaye is due to the fact that Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny worked together, but only d'Orbigny described this species.

***Picus punctigula* Boddaert**

Picus punctigula Boddaert 1783: pl. 613.

Now: *Colaptes punctigula* (Boddaert, 1783).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G.2009-945 (A.C. 2382, N.C. 462). Pedestal underside: "Cayenne / 2382 ♀ / Picus punctigularis / Chloropicus / Type de Buffon". Pedestal label: "Chloropicus punctigularis ♀ / (Picus) T. Buff. P.E. 612 [error for 613] (Bodd.) / Cayenne".

REMARKS: The origin of this specimen is given as "Acad. Sciences [= Academy of Sciences] 1817" in the "Ancient Catalogue", which means that it did not belong to the MNHN during Buffon's time; it is in fact in a too good state to date back to that time.]

***Picus chilensis* Garnot**

Picus chilensis Garnot 1828: 241, Atlas pl. 32.

Now: *Colaptes pitius* (Molina, 1782).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-942 (A.C. 2464, N.C. 616). Pedestal underside: "Picus (Geopicus) pitius / P. chilensis (Less. et Garn.) / Type / ♀ Exp. de La Coquille / Chili". Pedestal label: "Picus (Geopicus) pitius (Mol.) / P. chilensis (Les. & Garn.) T. ♀ / La Coquille Chili".

REMARKS: Garnot (1828: 241) did not describe this species, only noted: "it may be that his [Molina's] *Picus pitius* is our *Picus chilensis*, portrayed on pl. 32". The description thus goes back to a plate with a binomial name, but, having been published before 1931, the name is available according to the provisions of Article 12.2.7 of the Code. Lesson (1831: 226) also referred to plate 32, added one-line description: "back white, plumage grey varied black", and stated that the bird "lives in Chile". Specimen C.G. 2009-942, like the bird depicted on Garnot's plate 32, is an immature, as shown by its black crown with brown scalations, not a uniformly grey one as in adults.

***Chrysopicos atricollis* Malherbe**

Chrysopicos atricollis Malherbe, 1850: 156.

Now: *Colaptes atricollis* (Malherbe, 1850).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): CG. 2009-916 (A.C. 2379, N.C. 507). Pedestal underside: "Pérou / Exp. la Bonite

/ M. Eydoux / 1838 / 2379 ♂ / Figuré par / Malherbe [underlined] / *Picus atricollis* / *Chrysopicus* (Mahl / Type". Pedestal label: "*Picus atricollis* ♂ / (*Chrysopicus*) (Malh.) T. / La Bonite Pérou".

REMARKS: Malherbe wrote "the only specimen of this beautiful species which I have ever seen in Europe is a male which is in the collection of the Paris Museum, and was brought back from Peru in 1838 on the voyage of "la Bonite". Joseph Fortuné Théodore Eydoux (1802-1841) was a surgeon on board of "la Bonite", which went around the world in 1836 and 1837 (Voisin et al. 2004). This specimen was figured in Malherbe (1862, pl. 88, fig. 4).

***Picus canipileus* d'Orbigny**

Picus canipileus d'Orbigny, 1840: pl. 63, fig.2.

Now: *Piculus rubiginosus canipileus* (d'Orbigny, 1840).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-925 (A.C. 2372, N.C. 494). Pedestal underside: "[unreadable inscript] / (1834 – n° 456 – D 38 / *P. canipileus* d'Orbigny / (*Chrysopicus*) / ♀ / 2372". Pedestal label: "*Picus canipileus* ♀ / (*Chrysopicus*) (L. & d'Orb.) T. / d'Orbigny Bolivie".

REMARKS: D'Orbigny (1847: 379) wrote "this species showed itself to us on the eastern slope of the Cordilleras, in the vicinity of the village of Chupé, Yungas Province, Bolivia", and "we saw it only once". The "L" in the inscript "L. & d'Orb." on the label is probably due to the fact that Lafresnaye may have collaborated in the determination of this species, but only d'Orbigny did describe it.

***Picus maculosus* Valenciennes, 1826**

Picus maculosus Valenciennes, 1826: 173.

Now: *Campethera maculosa* (Valenciennes, 1826).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-944 (A.C. 2354, N.C. 477). Pedestal underside: "Sénégal / acq. 1820 / 2354 / *Picus brachyrhynchus*. / Sw. / *Chrysopicus*. / *P. chloronotus*. / Cuv. Type". Pedestal label: "(*Chrysopicus*) / *Picus brachyrhynchus*. (Sw.) / *Chrysopicus* / *P. chloronotus* (Cuv.) T. / Sénégal".

REMARKS: Cuvier never described *Picus chloronotus*. As a matter of facts, Pucheran (1852) wrote: "*Picus chloronotus*. – Under this name, which for the first time came to light, Mr. Cuvier designated, in the Paris Museum, a woodpecker from Senegal, purchased from Mr. Bacle in December 1820. The same specimen was described by Professor Valenciennes under the name *P. maculosus*". In his description of this taxon, Valenciennes (1826) stated effectively that it originated from Senegal.

***Micropternus brachyurus annamensis* Delacour & Jabouille**

Micropternus brachyurus annamensis Delacour & Jabouille, 1924: 31.

Now: *Micropternus brachyurus annamensis* Delacour & Jabouille, 1924.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1924-752. Label: "Delacour & Jabouille: *Micropternus brachyurus annamensis* subsp. / nov. Type / A = 128 / B = 23 / C.G. 1924 n° 752 /// Localité: Hailang- Q-tri [= Quangtri] – Annam / Date: 29-1-1924 sexe: ♂ / Iris: brun f. / Bec: noir. n° 164-413".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1924-753. Label: Delacour & Jabouille: *Micropternus brachyurus* / subsp. nov. / A=128 / B= 25 / C.G. 1924 n° 753 /// Localité: Hailang- Q-tri – Annam / Date: 17-10-1923 Sexe: ♀ / Iris: br. f. / Bec: noir / n° 164-411.

REMARKS: Delacour and Jabouille (1924) limited the description of this subspecies to pointing out the differences which separated it from the two other subspecies *M. b. fokiensis* Swinhoe, 1863 and *M. b. holroydi* Swinhoe, 1870. They did not precise the number of specimens they had before them, but Hennache & Dickinson (2000) found only the two above-mentioned birds. There were possibly no other specimens.

Chrysophlegma flavinucha annamensis Delacour & Jabouille

Chrysophlegma flavinucha annamensis Delacour & Jabouille, 1928:130.

Now: *Picus flavinucha ricketti* (Styan, 1878).

HOLOTYPE (by original designation): C.G.: 1929-907. Label: “*Chrysophlegma flavinucha / annamensis* Type [red ink] / Type / A= 167 C.G. 1929 – n°907 /// Localité: Khé-Bon, N. Annam. Date: 4.3. 28 sexe: ♂. Iris: br. r. ; Bec: gr. v. Pattes / n° 3228”.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1929- 908. Label: “*Chrysophlegma / flavinucha annamensis / Del. / C.G. 1929-908 / A = 156 /// Localité: Phu-Qui. Annam. / Febr. 24-1928*”.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1929- 910. Label: “*Chrysophlegma / flavinucha annamensis / Del. / C.G. 1929-910 / A = 162 /// Localité: Phu-Qui. Annam. / Febr. 24-1928*”.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1929-911. Label: “*Chrysophlegma / flavinucha annamensis / Del. / C.G. 1929-911 / A = 150 /// Localité: Dalat. / 16 – 8 – 27*”.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1929- 912. Label: “*Chrysophlegma / flavinucha annamensis / Del. / C.G. 1929-910 / A = 161 /// Localité: Phu-Qui. Annam. / Febr. 24-1928*”.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1929- 913. Label: “*Chrysophlegma / flavinucha annamensis / Del. / C.G. 1929-911 / A = 155 /// Localité: Phu-Qui. Annam. / Febr. 24-1928*”.

PARATYPE: C.G. 1939- 1000. Label: “*Chrysophlegma / flavinucha annamensis / Del. / C.G. 1939-1000 / A = 154 /// Localité: Dalat. S. Annam / 12 – 8 – 27. 5*”.

REMARKS: Delacour & Jabouille (1928) limited the description of this subspecies to pointing out the differences between it, *C. f. pierrei* Oustalet, 1889 and *C. f. styani* Ogilvie-Grant, 1899. They stated they studied 14 specimens, but Hennache & Dickinson (2000) mentioned only the holotype. We do not know where are the specimens not mentioned above. Due to the merging of the genus *Chrysophlegma* Gould, 1850, with *Picus* Linné, 1758, *annamensis* Delacour & Jabouille, 1928, became preoccupied by *annamensis* Meinertzhagen, 1924, and Deignan (1945) coined the replacement name *archon* for it. The subspecies *C. flavinucha archon* was not recognized by Winkler & Christie (2002).

Gecinus erythropygus Elliot

Gecinus erythropygus Elliot, 1865: 76, pl. 3.

Now: *Picus erythropygus* (Elliot, 1865).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1866-814 (A.C. 2332 B, N.C. 444). Pedestal underside: “[first line unreadable] / 1866. n° 814 Cat. Génér. / L’oeil doit être jaune [underlined] / ♀ [male symbol upside down] Picus, Chloropicus = [one streaked in-script] = erythropygus. mus. Paris. / D.G. Elliot am. Mus (1865). / pl. III. (type). / ♀ / Cochinchine donné par M. Rodolphe / Germain. 2332 B”. Pedestal label: “*Picus erythropygus* ♀ [male symbol upside down] / (Chloropicus) (Elliot). T. / M. Germain Cochinchine”.

REMARKS: D. G. Elliot, an American ornithologist passing through Paris, had the opportunity to study the bird collections of the MNHN (Milne-



Fig. 1. Holotype of *Gecinus erythropygus* Elliot, 1865 (MNHN 1866-814).

Edwards 1865). When describing this taxon, in French, Elliot stated that the specimen he had in his hands was in the MNHN, and wrote “this woodpecker of the genus *Gecinus* was discovered in Cochinchina by Mr. Germain, a veterinary in the [French] Army”, and added “as for the other birds which we describe, we keep for it the manuscript name under which we found it in the Museum Gallery”.

Picus (Chrysophlegma) Pierrei Oustalet

Picus (Chrysophlegma) Pierrei Oustalet, 1889: 44-45.

Now: *Picus flavinucha pierrei* Oustalet, 1889.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1867- 364 (A.C. 2288A, N.C. 380). Pedestal underside: “Jardin Botanique / et Zoologique de Saïgon / 1867 / 364. Cat. Génl. N° d’envoi / 23 / [streaked inscripts] / *Picus flavinucha* / Gould ♀ / (Chloropicus) / con chinn [unreadable] / mars 1867”. Pedestal label: “*Picus Pierrei* ♀ / (Chloropicus) Type (Oust.) / M. Pierre Cochinchine”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1878-1192 (N.C. 380 A). Pedestal underside: “Mr. Pierre / Cochinchine / Mont de Mu-Xoai / ♂ Baria / Type [streaked two times] 1878 n° 1192 C.G. / *Picus Pierrei* (Oust.) / (Chloropicus) Type”. Pedestal label: “*Picus Pierrei* ♂ / (Chloropicus) T. (Oust.) / M. Pierre Cochinchine”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1877-258 (N.C. 380 B). Pedestal underside: “*Picus Pierrei* / Chloropicus (Oust.) / M. Harmand Cochinchine / 1877-258 C.G.”. Pedestal label: “*Picus Pierrei* / (Chloropicus) (Oust.) / M. Harmand Cochinchine”.

REMARKS: Oustalet (1889) had four specimens before him: a female sent in 1867 by Mr. Pierre, Director of the Botanical Garden of Saigon (which fits the specimen C.G. 1867-364), a male killed by Mr. Pierre in July 1867 in Mu-Xoai Mountains, Baria Province, Cochinchina (which fits specimen C.G. 1878-1192), a female killed by Dr. Harmand, without any precise locality data (which fits specimen 1877-258), and a female killed by Mr. Pierre in April 1866 near “Ti-Tin or Thi-tigne”, which we could not find. Only the first two specimens were described precisely, the two others were merely cited with a short commentary.

***Picus chrysonotus* Lesson**

Picus chrysonotus Lesson, 1830: 220.

Now: *Dinopium benghalense* (Linnaeus, 1758).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-911 (A.C. 2283, N.C. 364). Pedestal underside: “Bengale / M. Macé / ♀ / 2283 / ♀ / *Picus aurantius* L. / *Picus chrysonotus*. / Lesson / Brahmapius. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Picus* (Brahmapicus) *aurantius* ♀ / L. / *P. chrysonotus* (Less.) T. / M. Macé Bengale”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-910 (A.C. 2282, N.C. 366). Pedestal underside: “Bengale / M. Macé / 2282 ♂ / *Picus aurantius* / L. / Brahmapius / *P. chrysonotus* Lesson / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Picus* (Brahmapicus) *aurantius* ♂ / L. / *Picus chrysonotus* (Less.) T. / M. Macé Bengale”.

REMARKS: Lesson (1830) stated that the specimens before him (their number was not precised) had been sent to the MNHN from Bengal by Mr. Macé. This naturalist sent many specimens from Bengal to the MNHN from 1812 onward (Stresemann 1951).

***Picus funebris* Valenciennes**

Picus funebris Valenciennes, 1826: 179.

Now: *Mulleripicus funebris* (Valenciennes, 1826).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-931 (A.C. 2093, N.C. 71). Pedestal underside: “Luçon / M. Gerbet / 1822 / 2093 / *Picus funebris* / Dryopicus Val. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Picus funebris* / (Dryopicus) Type (Val.) / M. Gerbet Luçon”.

SPECIMEN (not type): C.G.2009-932 (A.C. 2094, N.C. 72). Pedestal underside: “M. Verreaux / 1837 n° 136 / 2094 ♀ / *Picus Lichtenstein* / W. / *Picus punctatus* Less.”. Pedestal label: “*Picus funebris* ♀ / (Dryopicus) Type (Val.) / M. Verreaux Luçon”.

REMARKS: Achille Valenciennes (1794-1865) joined the MNHN in 1812 and became Professor of Zoology in 1832 (Jaussaud & Brygoo 2004). He wrote several chapters on birds for Cuvier's *Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles* (1826), where he described *Picus funebris* very succinctly, stating that the specimen he studied originated from the Philippines. Thus, specimen C.G. 2009-931, which comes from Luçon and has been donated by M. Gerbet in 1822, is the type of *Picus funebris* Valenciennes, while the specimen C.G. 2009-932, which entered the MNHN collections only in 1837, cannot be a syntype.

***Picus fulvus* Quoy & Gaimard**

Picus fulvus Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 228, pl.17 fig.2.

Now: *Mulleripicus fulvus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-933 (A.C. 2090, N.C. 69). Pedestal label: "L'Astrolabe / M. Quoy. et Gaimard / 2090 / *Picus fulvus* / *Dryopicus* Q et G. / Type". Pedestal label: "*Picus fulvus* / (*Dryopicus*) Type (Q. & G.) / L'Astrolabe Célèbes".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-934 (A.C. 2091, N.C. 70). Pedestal underside: "Célèbes / Exp. d. l'Astrolabe / 1829 n° 159 / 2091 / *Picus fulvus* / Q et G. / *Dryopicus*". Pedestal label: "*Picus fulvus* / (*Dryopicus*) Type (Q. & G.) / L'Astrolabe Célèbes".

REMARKS: Quoy & Gaimard (1830) did not indicate the number of specimens they collected, only noting that this species lived in Celebes (= Sulawesi).

***Picus gutturalis* Valenciennes**

Picus gutturalis Valenciennes, 1826, 40: 178.

Now: *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* (Temminck, 1826).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-952 (A.C. 2088, N.C. 76). Pedestal underside: "*Picus gutturalis* / (*Dryopicus*) Val (Type) / Diard 27 7bre 1821 / Sumatra ♀". Pedestal label: "*Picus gutturalis* ♀ / (*Dryopicus*) Type (Val.) / M. Diard Sumatra". Note: "7bre" is an old abbreviation for "September".

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-953 (A.C. 2089, N.C. 77). Pedestal underside: "Sumatra / M. Diard / 1832 / 2089 ♂ / *Picus gutturalis* / Val. / *Dryopicus*". Pedestal label: "*Picus gutturalis* ♂ / (*Dryopicus*) Type (Val.) / M. Diard Sumatra".

REMARKS: A. Duvaucel and P.-M. Diard collected specimens for the MNHN in Sumatra in 1819. Valenciennes (1826), after having described *Picus gutturalis*, stated that this taxon had been discovered by Duvaucel in Sumatra. On the contrary, when describing his *Picus pulverulentus*, Temminck (1826) mentioned that he studied specimens belonging to the Leyden Museum. Thus, specimens C.G. 2009-952 and 2009-953 cannot be type specimens of *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* (Temminck, 1826).



Fig. 2. Holotype of *Picus fulvus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830 (MNH 2009-933).

Picus erythroptus Valenciennes

Picus erythroptus Valenciennes 1826: 178.

Now: *Dryocopus lineatus erythroptus* (Valenciennes, 1826).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-950 (A.C. 2082, N.C. 53). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / M. Delalande / 1816 / ♀ / 2082 / *Picus erythroptus* / Cuv. *Dryopicus* / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Picus erythroptus* ♀ / (*Dryopicus*) / Type (Cuv.) / Delalande Brésil”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-951 (A.C. 2080, N.C. 54). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / M. Quoy et Gaimard / L’Uranie 1820 / 2080 ♀ / *Picus* / Cuv. / *Dryopicus* / Type d. Cuvier / “[repetition symbol] d. Desmurs”. Pedestal label: “*Picus erythroptus* ♀ / (Cuv.) *Dryopicus* / L’Uranie Brésil”.

REMARKS: Cuvier did not describe this taxon, but might have named it orally during one of his courses. The formal description was made by Valenciennes (1826), who described only a female. There is no reason to believe that both Cuvier and Valenciennes studied only the specimen C.G. 2009-950, because they also had at their disposal birds brought back in 1820 by Quoy and Gaimard on the corvette *l’Uranie*. Thus, these two specimens can be considered as syntypes of *Picus erythroptus* Valenciennes. The inscription “Type de Desmurs” on the pedestal underside of the specimen C.G. 2009-951 only indicates that this bird served as a model for plate 27 of Des Murs (1849).

Picus occipitalis Valenciennes

Picus occipitalis Valenciennes, 1826: 172.

Now: *Melanerpes cruentatus* Boddaert, 1783.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-943 (A.C. 2395, N.C. 545). Pedestal underside: “Cayenne / Ech. à Laugier / 2395 ♀ / *Picus cruentatus* / Bodd. / *Melampicus* / *P. occipitalis* (Cuv / Type”. Pedestal label: “(*Melampicus*) / *Picus cruentatus* (Bodd.) ♀ / *P. occipitalis* (Cuv.) T. / Cayenne”.

REMARKS: *Picus occipitalis* was not described by Cuvier, but by Valenciennes (1826), who stated that this specimen came from “Guiane”, i.e. French Guiana or Guyana. According to the inscriptions on its pedestal underside, this specimen was exchanged by the MNHN from Laugier de Chartrou (1772-1843), who, at that time, worked with Temminck. Unfortunately, Valenciennes did not mention this in his work.

Picus portoricensis Daudin

Picus portoricensis Daudin, 1803: 286.

Now: *Melanerpes portoricensis* (Daudin, 1803).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-929 (A.C. 2403, N.C. 526). Pedestal underside: “Porto-Rico / M. Maugé / 2403 ♂ / *Picus portoricensis* / *Melampicus*. Daudin / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Picus portoricensis* / (*Melampicus*) (Daud.) T. / M. Maugé Porto-Rico”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-930 (A.C. 2404, N.C. 527). Pedestal underside: “Porto-Rico / M. Maugé / 2404 jne âge / *Picus portoricensis* / *Melampicus*”. Pedestal label: “*Picus portoricensis* ♂ / (*Melampicus*) (Daud.) / T. / M. Maugé Porto-Rico”. Note: This specimen is not a young male, but a female.

REMARKS: Before describing *Picus portoricensis*, Daudin (1803) stated that the specimens he had before him (not telling how many) had been collected at Porto-Rico by Maugé, and gives some indications on this traveller: “the citizen René Maugé, attached to the Muséum d’Histoire naturelle as a Naturalist Assistant, and who is now travelling in the Indies on the vessel *Le Géographe*, under command of Captain Daudin, has already enhanced the Museum with a considerable quantity of animals collected by him for about four years ago, in the islands of Porto-Rico, Saint Thomas and Trinity”.

***Picus Herminieri* Lesson**

Picus Herminieri Lesson, 1830: 228.

Now: *Melanerpes herminieri* Lesson, 1830.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-920 (A.C. 2398, N.C. 547). Pedestal underside: “Amérique du nord / M. L’Herminier / 2398 / *Picus herminieri* / Less. Type de Lesson. / de Desmurs”. Pedestal label: “*Picus L’Herminieri* / (*Melampicus*) (Less.) T. / L’Herminier Guadeloupe”.

REMARKS: F. J. L’Herminier was a botanist and zoologist born in Guadeloupe in 1802. He studied the fauna and flora of that island, and this endemic was dedicated to him by Lesson. Lesson (1830) noted that this specimen had been sent by L’Herminier, but erred in stating that it came from North America.

***Picus rubriventris* Vieillot**

Picus rubriventris Vieillot, 1818: 103.

Now: *Melanerpes flavifrons* (Vieillot, 1818).

TYPE (?): C.G. 2009-936 (A.C. 2405, N.C. 540). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / M. Lisbonne 1808 / 2405 ♂ / *Picus flavifrons* / V. / *P. rubriventris* / V. / *Melampicus*. / Type”. Pedestal label: “(*Melampicus*) / *Picus flavifrons* (V.) ♂ / *P. rubriventris* (V.) T. / Brésil”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2009-937 (A.C. 2406, N.C. 541). Pedestal underside: “Brésil / M. Lisbonne 1808 / 2406 ♀ / *Picus flavifrons* / V. / (*Melampicus*) / *P. rubriventris* / V. / Type”. Pedestal label: “(*Melampicus*) / *Picus flavifrons* (V.) / ♀ / *P. rubriventris* (V.) T. / Brésil”.

REMARKS: Vieillot (1818) referred to the work of Azara (1805) and wrote “this woodpecker was seen by Mr. de Azara in the large forests of Paraguay”, “it is the carpintero vientre roxo of Mr. de Azara”. Azara stayed in Paraguay from 1781 to 1801, employed by the Spanish Government, and brought back a manuscript, but no collection to Europe (Boubier 1925). Hence, these specimens, even if they came from the MB, cannot have been brought back by Azara. Vieillot (1818) stated erroneously that the male and female of this species are similar to each other, noting that the birds have “silky, longish and vivid red head feathers”, which is the case of the male C.G. 2009-936, but not of the female C.G. 2009-937. Thus, the latter specimen cannot be a type of *Picus rubriventris* Vieillot. On the contrary, specimen C. G. 2009-936, which is a male and was in the MNHN at the time Vieillot was studying birds, was possibly examined by him, even if he did not state this in his text.

***Picus atrothorax* Lesson**

Picus atrothorax Lesson, 1830: 229.

Now: *Sphyrapicus varius* (Linné, 1766).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-919 (A.C. 2170, N.C. 212). Pedestal underside: “Philadelphie / M. Lesueur / 1824 / 2170 / *Picus varius* / L. / *Sphyrapicus*”. Pedestal label: “*Picus varius* / (L.) / (*Sphyrapicus*) / M. Lesueur Etats-Unis”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-918 (A.C. 2168, 214). Pedestal underside: 1 – “Terre-Neuve / M. Canivet / 1828 / 2168 ♀ / *Picus varius*. L. / *Sphyrapicus*”; 2 – “Probablement Type de / *Picus atrothorax* Lesson / J. Berlioz [handwriting and signature of J. Berlioz]”. Pedestal label: “*Picus varius* ♀ / (L.) / (*Sphyrapicus*) / Terre-Neuve”.

REMARKS: As usually, Lesson (1830) stated neither the origin of the specimen he described, nor the name of its collector. At the time he wrote his work, Lesson worked at the MNHN, and he stated in the introduction: “except for about one hundred species, our book will be a complete catalogue (1830) of the birds exposed in the Paris Gallery” (Lesson 1830). It is thus possible that the two above-mentioned specimens, which

arrived at the MNHN a few years prior to the publication of Lesson's work, were studied by him, even if the inscript "type" does not figure on their pedestal undersides. Charles Alexandre Lesueur was the main draftsman of the Baudin expedition (1800-1804). He was a great traveller, and later went to the United States, where he stayed from 1815 to 1837, mainly in Philadelphia (Stresemann 1951).

***Picus cactorum* d'Orbigny**

Picus cactorum d'Orbigny, 1840: pl. 62, fig. 2. ♂ ad.

Now: *Melanerpes cactorum* (d'Orbigny, 1840).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-912 (A.C. 2133, N.C. 174). Pedestal underside: "Bolivie / M. d'Orbigny / 1829 n° 181 / 2133 ♂ / *Picus cactorum* / Lafr. et d'Orb.". Pedestal label: "*Picus cactorum* ♂ / (Lafr. & d'Orb.) Type / d'Orbigny Rep. Argentine".

REMARKS: D'Orbigny (1847: 378) wrote "we encountered that species only in the large, dry and arid valleys criss-crossing the eastern slope of the Cordillera from east to west, near Chaluani and Chilon, Mizqué Province. It lives on arborescent cacti and takes spiders". The inscript "Rep. Argentine" on the label is erroneous, because Chaluani and Chilon lie in Bolivia, and "Bolivia" is written on the pedestal undersides.

[*Venilia albertuli* Bonaparte

Venilia albertuli Bonaparte, 1850: 129.

Now: *Veniliornis sanguineus* Lichtenstein, 1793.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2009-928 (A.C. 2265, N.C. 328). Pedestal underside: "Guyane / M. Pr. Ch. Bonaparte / 2265 ♀ / *Mesopicus* / *Picus sanguineus* / Lich. / *P. albertuli* Bp. / Type". Pedestal label: "*Picus sanguineus* (Lich.) ♂ / (Mesop.) *V. albertuli* (Bp.) T. / Guyane".

REMARKS: In his Latin-language paper, Bonaparte (1850) specified that the specimen he described belonged to the "Mus. Societ. Zoolog. Amstelod.", i.e. from the Museum of the Zoological Society in Amsterdam; he did not mention the MNHN. He also added that this bird came from Celebes (= Sulawesi), in the Sunda Islands, where this species does not live; on the contrary it haunts the lowlands of South America from Guyana to French Guiana. This agrees well with the two syntypes of this taxon, which are kept in the RMNH under catalogue numbers 88752 and 88753 and have the inscript "Célèbes" on their pedestal undersides (Hoek Ostende et al. 1997). To the contrary, the MNHN specimen is indicated as coming from "Guyane". Hence, we cannot consider this specimen as a syntype of *Venilia albertuli* Bonaparte, even when the word "type" is written on both its pedestal and the attached label.]

***Dendropicus Sharpii* Oustalet**

Dendropicus Sharpii Oustalet, 1879: 62.

Now: *Dendropicos fuscescens sharpii* Oustalet, 1879.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1877-1872 (A.C. 2196 A, N.C. 240). Pedestal underside: "Ogoouë [sic] / M. Marche / 1877 n° 1872 / 2196 A ♂ / *Picus Sharpei* [sic] / *Dendropicus*. Oust / Type". Pedestal label: "*Picus Sharpei* [sic] ♂ (*Dendropicus*) (Oust.) T. / M. Marche Gabon".

REMARKS: Oustalet (1879) wrote: "the three specimens, one male, one female and one young male which I used for my description were killed during the months of September and October 1876 in Doumé, High Ogôoué". Of these three specimens, we found only one. Alfred Marche (1844-1898) was a French explorer, who collected natural history specimens in order to finance part of his voyages. Among other things, he tried to go up to the source of the Ogoué river (Marche 1879).

***Picus chrysopterus* Lesson**

Picus chrysopterus Lesson, 1830: 220.

Now: *Dendropicos fuscescens* (Vieillot, 1818).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-946 (A.C. 2192, N.C. 250). Pedestal underside: “Cap B. E. / M. Delalande / 1820: 2192 ♂ / *Picus cardinalis* / *Dendropicos* [sic] / *P. chrysopterus* / Cuv. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Dendropicos* ♂ / *Picus cardinalis* (Gm.) / *P. chrysopterus* (Cuv.) T. / Delalande Cap de B. E.”

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-947 (A.C. 2191- N.C. 251). Pedestal underside: “Cap B. Esp. / M. Delalande / 1820 / 2191 ♂ / *Dendropicos*. [sic] / *Picus cardinalis* / Gm / *P. Chrysopterus* / Cuv. Type”. Pedestal label: “*Dendropicos* ♂ / *Picus cardinalis* (Gm.) / *P. chrysopterus* (Cuv.) T. / Delalande Cap de B. E.”

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-948 (A.C. 2190, N.C. 252). Pedestal underside: “Cap. B.E. / M. Delalande / 1820 / 2190 ♀ / *Picus cardinalis* / *Dendropicos* / *P. chrysopterus* / Cuv. Type”. Pedestal label: “*Dendropicos* / *Picus cardinalis* (Gm.) ♀ / *P. chrysopterus* (Cuv.) T. / Delalande Cap de B. E.”

REMARKS: These three specimens, brought back from “the Cape of Good Hope” by Delalande in 1820, were exposed in the Exhibition Gallery at the time Lesson worked on his *Traité d’Ornithologie* (1831). Cuvier never described this species, but he might have named it orally during one of his courses, which could be the reason why Lesson attributed the name to him.

[*Picus jabella* Vaillant

Picus jabella Vaillant.

Now: *Dendrocopos major numidus* (Malherbe, 1843).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2009-949 (A.C. 2104, N.C. 102). Pedestal underside: **1** – “[large writing] Figuré dans la faune / d’Algérie. / Algérie par M. Vaillant”; **2** – “[struck label] *Picus jabella*, Vaill / un des types / p. II”; **3** – “[same struck label] p. numidicus ♂ (Malh) (1842)”; **4** – “mém. l’Acad. de Metz Zoolog. 1844 / et le genera of birds (Grey)”; **5** – “2104”. **6** – “*Picus numidicus* (Malh.) / *P. jabella* (Vaill.) Type”. Pedestal label: “*Picus numidicus* (Malh.) / *P. jabella* (Vaill.) Type / M. Levaillant Algérie”.

REMARKS: Malherbe (1843) described this taxon as *Picus numidus* after specimens of his own collection coming from the Bône [= Annaba] region, Algeria. The above specimen was obviously not comprised in the types, as it was not cited by Malherbe, and did not belong to his collection. In 1845 Malherbe redescribed this species under the amended name *Picus numidicus*, presumably after the same specimens, as they also belong to his own collection and originated from the same region. Loche (1867: 79) indicated, with supporting references, which authors used the name *numidicus*, but, for the name *Picus jabella* he just noted „Mus. Paris“. In fact, the name *jabella* was never used in any description. The inscript “figuré dans la faune d’Algérie” indicates that it is the bird depicted in the atlas of Loche’s work (1867). Jean Levaillant was responsible of the bird atlas of this book, and drew himself several specimens in it, among which this one, referred to as *Picus numidicus*. The inscript “Levaillant Algérie” means that Levaillant himself collected that bird in Algeria. This specimen was entered in the *Ancien Catalogue* in 1842 under the heading “Algérie Levaillant 1842”.]

***Picus Luciani* Malherbe**

Picus Luciani, Malherbe, 1857: 2.

Now: *Dendrocopos major cabanisi* (Malherbe, 1854).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1844-109 (A.C. 2103, N.C. 97). Pedestal underside: “Nanking / M. Leclancher / 1844 n° 109 / 2103 / *Picus mandarinus* / Malh. [underlined] / *P. Luciani*. / M’Cl. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Picus mandarinus* (Malh.) / *P. Luciani* (M’Cl.) T. / La Favorite Chine”.

REMARKS: Malherbe (1857) stated that he saw this species in the MNHN in 1852 and that the specimen he studied had been brought back by M. Leclancher in 1844. This French Navy surgeon took part to the travel of the vessel *La Favorite* (Voisin et al. 2005). In the same work, Malherbe (1857) described the taxon *Picus mandarinus* after specimens kept in Berlin. Nowadays those two taxa are united under the name *Dendrocopos major cabanisi* (Malherbe, 1854).

***Picus desmursi* J. Verreaux**

Picus desmursi J. Verreaux, 1870: 33.

Now: *Dendrocopos darjellensis desmursi* (J. Verreaux, 1870).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1870- 625 (A.C. 2109 B, N.C. 122). Pedestal underside: “Picus Mursi J. Verr. / ♂ Type. Moupin par M. / A. David. 1870 n° 625. / Cat. du Voy. n° 253 / Picus Des Mursi / (J Verr.) / 4 nov. 69 2109 B / ♂ ad / Iris brun rouge / Long. 0,25”. Pedestal label: “Picus Des Mursi ♂ / (J. Verr.) T. / M.A. David Moupin”.

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 1871-26 (N.C. 2109 C, N.C. 120). Pedestal underside: “Picus Mursi J. Verr / Type / ♀ Moupin par / A David 1871-26 / Cat. du Voy. n° 253 / 20 [erased inscript] / Iris rouge / 2109 C / Picus Des-Mursi / (J. Verr)”. Pedestal label: “Picus Des Mursi ♀ / (J. Verr.) T. / M.A. David Moupin”.

REMARKS: This species was described in Latin by Verreaux, who stated that its occipital area was red. He described thus a male, which is the case of specimen C.G. 1870- 625. The title of the article shows that the collector is A. David and that the specimen came from a montaneous region in eastern China. Verreaux (1871: 25) described the male sex again in French in the following year, but did not mention anything about the female. He stated “it is in the at medium elevation in the Moupin forests, between China and Thibet, that Mr. David encountered this nice species”. Hargitt (1890) stated that both male and female were portrayed in 1871 pl. 1 in the *Nouvelles Archives du Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle de Paris*, which is erroneous as none of these specimens was depicted either in volume 6 (1870) or in volume 7 (1871). Under these conditions, the female specimen C.G. 1871-26, which was not described and not figured, and moreover was registered in the Catalogue Général several months after specimen C.G. 1870- 625, cannot be considered as a type.

***Picus pernyi* J. Verreaux**

Picus pernyi J. Verreaux, 1867: 271, pl.16.

Now: *Dendrocopos cathpharius pernyi* (J. Verreaux, 1867).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1868-1329 (A.C. 2108 A, N.C. 128). Pedestal underside: “Picus pernyi [sic] J. Verr. Rev. et Mag. / Zool. (1867) p. pl. (type de l’Espèce). / ♂ / du nord de la Chine / donné par Monseigneur Perny. 1868. / n° 1329 Cat. Génér. / 2108 A”. Pedestal label: “Picus Pernyi [sic] ♂ / (J. Verr.) Type / M. Perny Chine”.

REMARKS: Verreaux wrote “we dedicate this bird to Mgr Perny, who the first brought it back from north China”. In fact, this species originated from western or south-western China.

***Picus Macei* Vieillot**

Picus Macei Vieillot, 1818: 80.

Now: *Dendrocopos macei* (Vieillot, 1818).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-926 (A.C. 2122, N.C. 133). Pedestal underside: “Bengale / M. Macé / 2122 ♂ / Picus Macei / Veil. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Picus Macei ♂ / (V.) Type / M. Macé Bengale”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-927 (A.C. 2124, N.C. 134). Pedestal underside: “Bengale / M. Macé / 2124 ♀ / Picus Macéi [sic] V. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Picus Macei ♀ / (V.) Type / M. Macé Bengale”.

REMARKS: Vieillot wrote “this bird that Macé found in Bengal ...”, which agrees with the inscripts of the pedestals. Vieillot went on with the description of only one specimen, stating that the top of its head was red, indicating that it was a male. However, the two present specimens, one male and one female, have been both taken by the same collector in Bengal, and have been entered the one after the other in the Ancient and the

New Catalogues. There is thus no reason to believe that Vieillot ignored the female specimen C.G. 2009-927.

***Picus leucomelanus* Wagler**

Picus leucomelanus Wagler, 1827: *Picus* sp.18.

Now: *Dendrocopos villosus* (Linné, 1766).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-940 (A.C. 2115-112). Pedestal underside: „Etats-Unis / M. Milbert / 1818 / 2115 ♂ / *Picus villosus* / L. P. leucomelanus / Wagl.“. Pedestal label: “*Picus villosus* (L.) ♂ / *P. leucomelanus* (Wagl.) T. / M. Milbert New -York”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-941 (A.C. 2116, N.C. 111). Pedestal underside: „Etats-Unis / M. Milbert / 2116 ♀ / *Picus villosus* / P. Leucomelanus. / Wagl. / Type“. Pedestal label: “*Picus villosus* (L.) ♀ / *P. leucomelanus* (Wagl.) T. / M. Milbert New-York”.

REMARKS: Wagler described both the male and female in Latin, quoting that the specimens he studied were in the MNHN and the species lived in Canada. Jacques Gérard Milbert was a painter and drawer who took part in the Baudin Expedition (1800-1804) and later visited the United States (Brosse 1983).

***Picooides funebris* J. Verreaux**

Picooides funebris J. Verreaux, 1870: 33.

Now: *Picooides tridactylus funebris* J.Verreaux, 1870.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1870-288 (A.C. 2178 A, N.C. 226). Pedestal underside: **1** – “*Picooides funebris* J. Verr. / ♂ Type. Moupin par / A. David 1870 n° 288 / Cat. du Voy. n° 232”; **2** – “*Picus* / [unreadable inscript] (Type) / ♂ / iris brun / Long. 0,23 / Picoïdes / *Picus funebris* / (J. Verr.) / 2178 A”. Pedestal label: “*Picus funebris* ♂ / (*Picooides*) (Verr.) T. / M.A. David Moupin”.

REMARKS: J. Verreaux (1870) wrote a short description in Latin, without any further statement. The title of his paper shows that the collector was A. David and that the specimen comes from a montaneous region in East China. As soon as 1871, J. Verreaux published a second description of that species, in French, and stated that “the young male which served as a type to our description was killed on 26 August 1869 in the Moupin region”.

***Picus puncticeps* d’Orbigny**

Picus puncticeps d’Orbigny, 1840: pl. 64, fig. 1. ♂ ad. & 1847: 379.

Now: *Picooides lignarius* (Molina, 1782).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-908 (A.C. 2140c, N.C. 157). Pedestal underside: “Bolivie / M. d’Orbigny / 1834 n° 446 / 2140 c ♂ / *Picus lignarius* / Mol. / *P. puncticeps* / d. Orb.”. Pedestal label: “*Picus lignarius* (Mol.) ♂ / *P. puncticeps* (L. & d’Orb.) T / d’Orbigny Bolivie”.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 2009-907 (A.C. 2440b, N.C. 156). Pedestal underside: “Bolivie / d’Orbigny / 1834 / n° 446 / 2140 b ♀ / *Picus puncticeps* / Lafr. d’Orb. / Type”. Pedestal label: “*Picus lignarius* (Mol.) ♀ / *P. puncticeps* (L. & d’Orb.) T / d’Orbigny Bolivie”.

REMARKS: These two specimens were collected by d’Orbigny during his voyage in South America and described by him (d’Orbigny 1847). In his description, d’Orbigny stated that “this species is to be found in the dry valleys of Chaluali and Cochabamba (Bolivia)”, and that it is “common in the valley of Rio Chaluali, Mizqué Province”. The inscript “Lafr.” for Lafresnaye is an error, only d’Orbigny did describe this taxon. Another syntype is deposited in the collections of the ANSP under n° 19271 (Meyer de Schauensee 1957).

***Picus mystaceus* Vieillot**

Picus mystaceus Vieillot, 1818: 73.

Now: *Dendropicos namaquus*, (Lichtenstein, 1793).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-935 (A.C. 2188). Pedestal underside: **1** – “pic d’Afrique / apporté par Levailant / pic d [unreadable word] / pic double moustache / vaillt. af. 252”; **2** – “Picus biarmicus, Cuv. / Picus mystaceus Vieill. ♀. Pedestal label: Pic à double moustache. / Picus biarmicus Cuv. Vaillt. afr. 252. / d’Afrique par Mr Levailant”.

REMARKS: This old specimen in bad state was brought back from Africa by Levailant (1808), who quoted in his description “this woodpecker species which I encountered in the Caffres’ country”. Levailant just called it “Pic à double moustache [Double-moustached Woodpecker]”, in French, and did not give it any Linnean name. When Vieillot (1818) described his *Picus mystaceus*, which he also called “Pic à double moustache”, he referred to Levailant’s plates 251 and 252. The pedestal inscript “Vaillt. af. 252” means that this very specimen is the one depicted by Levailant on plate 252. We do not know the whereabouts of the male specimen portrayed on plate 251.

***Picus biarmicus* Valenciennes**

Picus biarmicus Valenciennes, 1826: 176.

Now: *Dendropicos namaquus*, (Lichtenstein, 1793).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-935 (A.C. 2128). Same specimen as for *Picus mystaceus* Vieillot.

REMARKS: Valenciennes (1826) also referred to plates 251 and 252 of Levailant (1808) when he described his *Picus biarmicus*, and evidently used the same specimens in his work.

***Thripias namaquus saturatus* Berlioz**

Thripias namaquus saturatus Berlioz, 1934: 230.

Now: *Thripias namaquus saturatus* Berlioz, 1934.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 1935-685. Labels **1** – “19.9.33 / Thripias namaquus subs.? / ♂ rou. Bozoum Bangui / km 60 altitude 690 m environ. /// Iris noirâtre sombre / Bec gris noirâtre / Pattes brun verdâtre”; **2** – “Don de Mr. L. Blancou / Loc. A.E.F. environs de Bozoum / C.G. 1935-685 /// *Thripias namaquus saturatus* Berl. Loc.: route Bozoum – Bangui Type [written and framed in red] / (kil. 60) / 19 septembre 1933 ♂ ad.”

REMARKS: Berlioz quoted “this bird certainly shows the ultimate pigmentation state known to-day in the species’ pigmentation variability”.

***Dendropicus Pecilei* Oustalet**

Dendropicus Pecilei Oustalet, 1886: 299.

Now: *Dendropicos xantholophus* Hargitt, 1883.

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1886- 233 (N.C. 254). Pedestal underside: “Cogon / M. S. Brazza / 1886 n° 233 / ♀ / Picus Picus Peocilei [sic] / Dendropicus. / Oust. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Picus Pecilei ♂ [error] / (Dendropicus) (Oust.) Type / M de Brazza Congo”.

SYNTYPE: C. G. 1886-232 (N.C. 255). Pedestal underside: “Congo / M. Brazza / 1886 n° 232 / ♂ / Picus Pecilei / Oust. / Dendropicus. / Type”. Pedestal label: “Picus Pecilei ♂ / (Oust.) Type (Dendropicus) / M. de Brazza Congo”.

REMARKS: Oustalet stated that the specimens he described were brought back by the Savorgnan de Brazza expedition and quoted “two woodpeckers, killed on 2 December 1883 by MM S. de Brazza and Pecile”. The genus name *Dendropicus* used by Oustalet (1886) and Hargitt (1883) is a misspelling, the correct spelling being *Dendropicos*, as quoted by Winkler & Christie (2002)

***Indopicus delesserti* Malherbe**

Indopicus delesserti Malherbe, 1849: 343.

Now: *Chrysocolaptes lucidus guttaeristatus* (Tickell, 1833).

SYNTYPE: C.G. 1847-124 (A.C. 2267, N.C. 340). Pedestal underside: **1** – “de l’Inde – Don. par / M. Jouet en 1847 / cat. n°124) / Picus / Delesserti, / Malherbe / femelle”; **2** – “Picus (*Indopicus*) sultaneus / (Hodgs) / *Indopicus* / (un des types) / (Malherbe Pucidés / Pl.64 f.4. / 2267”. Pedestal label: “Picus (*Indopicus*) sultaneus / (Hodgs.) / var. Delesserti ♀ / M. Courjon Inde”.

SPECIMEN (no type): C.G. 1848-48 (A.C. 2270, NC 343). Pedestal underside: **1** – “de l’Ind. donné / par M. Courjon. / (1848 – cat. n° 48 - et. voy. n° 38”; **2** – “Picus sultaneus / *Indopicus* (Hodgs) / *Indopicus* Delesserti / Malh. / (figuré pl. 64 / (un des types) fig. 5. / mâle / 2270”. Pedestal label: “Picus (*Indopicus*) sultaneus / (Hodgs.) ♂ var. Delesserti / M. Courjon Inde”.

REMARKS: Malherbe (1849) gave the name *Indopicus delesserti* to a taxon which he described only very succinctly, not depicting it on a plate. Later, Malherbe (1862) stated that he studied one specimen in the MNHN already in 1849, as well as a specimen he received shortly thereafter. He described this species on the basis of these two specimens, which were females. Only one of these syntypes, C.G. 1847-124, is in the collections of the MNHN to-day. In his *Monographie des Picidés* (1862), Malherbe gave a Latin diagnosis of both the male and female of *Indopicus delesserti*. According to the inscripts on the pedestal, he used specimen C.G. 1848-48 for writing his diagnosis of the male and had its head depicted on plate 67, fig. 5. Nevertheless, this specimen, described subsequently to the publication of the taxon, cannot be considered as a type. The *Catalogue général* quotes that specimen C.G. 1847-124 was presented by Mr. Jouet, as stated on its pedestal underside, and not by Mr. Gourion, as erroneously written on its label. The inscript *Picus (Indopicus) sultaneus* Hodgson (1837) is nothing but a determination.

***Picus festivus* Boddaert**

Picus festivus Boddaert, 1783: 43.

Now: *Chrysocolaptes festivus* (Boddaert, 1783).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-954 (A.C. 2271). Pedestal underside: **1** – “Picus goensis / Gm. / Buff enl. 696 / Inde / Type / de la / planche / de Buffon”; **2** – “tête fig. par Malherbe”; **3** – “2271”. [No pedestal label].

REMARKS: Buffon (1780) had this specimen depicted on *Planche enluminée* n° 696, and gave it the name “Pic vert de Goa”. Its bad state confirms its antiquity, as, like all specimens from Buffon’s time, it evidently suffered of fumigations (Voisin et al. 2004). Boddaert (1783) gave it its Linnean name after *Planche enluminée* n° 696. Malherbe (1857) redescribed this taxon under the name *Indopicus goensis*, and in 1862 depicted the female entirely as well as the head and upper body of the male on plate 66, figs. 1 & 2. He stated that the male which was at his disposal was in the MNHN, without any label, among specimens destined to be wasted, probably because they were in a bad state. Specimen C.G. 2009-954 still has no pedestal label, but, as it was mounted, we still have the informations written on the pedestal underside at our disposal.

***Picus haematribon* Wagler**

Picus haematribon Wagler, 1827: Picus 95.

Now: *Chrysocolaptes lucidus haematribon* (Wagler, 1827).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-938 (A.C. 2271 bis, N.C. 355). Pedestal underside: “Philippines / éch. M. Prévost / 1848 / 2271 bis ♀ / Picus haematribon / Indopicus (Wag.) / Type”. Pedestal label: “Picus haematribon ♀ / Indopicus (Wag.) T. / Philippines”.

REMARKS: Wagler described the adult, in fact a female, and quoted that the specimen was in the MNHN.

Picus leucopogon Valenciennes

Picus leucopogon Valenciennes, 1826: 179.

Now: *Campephilus leucopogon* (Valenciennes, 1826).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-921 (A.C. 2037, N.C. 13). Pedestal underside: “Août 1822. / (Mégapicus) / Picus Boiei (Wagl.) / P. leucopogon (Val.) / Type / A de St. Hilaire / Brésil”. Pedestal label: “Picus Boiei / (Wagl.) (Mégapicus) / Var. leucopogon (Val.) T. / M.A.S. Hilaire Brésil”.

REMARKS: After having described this species, Valenciennes said that “the ‘Pic à moustache blanche’ [White-moustached Woodpecker] is a new species, which has been taken for us in Brazil by M. Auguste de Saint-Hilaire”.

***Picus Boiei* Wagler**

Picus boiei Wagler, 1827: *Picus* sp. 3.

Now: *Campephilus leucopogon* (Valenciennes, 1826).

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy): C.G. 2009-921 (A.C. 2037, N.C. 13). Same specimen as for *Picus leucopogon* Valenciennes.

REMARKS: The description of this species by Wagler was published in 1827. Wagler stated that he described an adult which is in the MNHN and which originated from Brazil. *Picus boiei* Temminck, 1829, is a different taxon, based on an artefact. Its holotype is kept in the RMNH under the catalogue number 88738 (Hoek Ostende et al. 1997).



Fig. 3. Holotype of *Picus leucopogon* Valenciennes, 1826 (MNH 2009-921).

[Pic vert tacheté des Philippines Buffon (enl. 691)

Now: *Chrysocolaptes lucidus* (Scopoli, 1786).

SPECIMEN (not a type): C.G. 2009-955 (A.C. 2274). Pedestal underside: “fig. p. M. Malherbe. / en 1847 et en 1866 / Pic vert des Philippines [sic] / enl. 691 / des / Philippines / par Sonnerat / Picus / Philypinarum [sic] 90 / 691. / P. philypinarum [sic] / Lath.”. Pedestal labels: 1- “Le Pic des Philippines Buff. 691. / Picus Philypinarum [sic] / des Philippines: par Mr. Sonnerat”. 2- “Indopicus [streaked inscript] lucidus / (Scop.) [pencil, handwritten]”.

REMARKS: Specimen C.G. 2009-955 is an atypical young female. It is very accurately portrayed on Buffon’s (1780) *planche enluminée* 691, under the name „Pic vert tacheté des Philippines ou Palalaca“. Malherbe (1866, pl. 66, fig. 4) contented himself with depicting its head. He stated that there were two specimens of that species in the MNHN, a male which we could not find again, and this one, which is “Sonnerat’s type”. *Indopicus lucidus* (Scopoli, 1786) is a recent determination. As many specimens dating back to Buffon’s time, this bird is in a bad state.]

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