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# ZOOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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*Edited by*

Edward C. Dickinson

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# ZOOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## *Opera Zoologica*

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Volume 1 Number 4

Published 31 August 2011

### PREFACE

This issue completes volume 1. As planned the four issues were all issued quarterly on schedule.

Although this year's issues have been dominated by ornithological content, we hope to increase the taxonomic representation in future years. We are actively engaging with the broad community of taxonomists, and hope to see an increase in the diversity of contributions in the future. We aim to have issues of at least 40 pages, and, as we have demonstrated, to have a fast turn-around for submitted manuscripts.

We have been assisted by the following: Kraig Adler, Miguel Alonso-Zarazaga, Richard Banks, Patrice Bouchard, Roger Bour, Yves Bousquet, Irina Brake, Les Christidis, Normand David, Neal Evenhuis, James O'Hara, Thomas Pape, Frank Steinheimer, Hein van Grouw, Leen van Ofwegen and Ray Williams. We are most grateful for their help.

Copies of the print edition of this issue will be given to participants in the Sherborn Symposium "Anchoring Biodiversity Information: from Sherborn to the 21st century and beyond" which is being held on October 28th, 2011 in the Flett Theatre, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7, U.K. Full programme details may be obtained from [www.iczn.org](http://www.iczn.org), <http://www.linnean.org/> or from [info@avespress.com](mailto:info@avespress.com).

However, the planned programme, not yet entirely finalised, is as follows:

**10:00 Welcome and Logistics/Introduction to the Programme**

Ellinor Michel (ICZN) & Graham Higley (BHL & NHM Libraries)

**10:15 Opening Keynote: SHNH Annual Ramsbottom Lecture**

Neal Evenhuis (Bishop Museum) *Sherborn: Work history and impact of bibliography, dating and zoological informatics*

10:55 Gordon McOuat (Univ. of King's College, Halifax) *Sherborn's context: Cataloguing nature in the late 19th century*

**11:15 – 11:35 Coffee Break – posters & stands**

**11:35 – 12:40 Session 1: History of Taxonomic Literature, Indexing and Traditional Taxonomic Nomenclature**

11:35 Edward Dickinson (Aves Press) *Reinforcing the foundations: Filling in the bibliographic gaps in the historical legacy*

11:55 F. Chris Thompson (Smithsonian) *Systema Dipteroorum: Sherborn's critical influence in getting information control over a megadiverse group*

12:15 Smithsonian Institution Libraries (Suzanne Pilsik, Martin Kalfatovic, Joel Richard) *Unlocking the Index Animalium: From paper slips to bytes and bits*

12:35 Nigel Robinson (Zoological Record) *Sherborn's Index Animalium integration into ION: access to all*

**12:55-13:30 Lunch** – Pre-paid sandwich lunch in Flett foyer, posters & stands

**13:30 Session 2: Current Taxonomic Practices**

13:30 Chris Lyal (NHM) *Digitising legacy taxonomic literature: processes, products and using the output*

13:50 BHL Europe (Boris Jacob & Henning Scholz) *BHL–Europe: Tools and Services for Legacy Taxonomic Literature*

14:10 David Remsen (GBIF) *Biodiversity Informatics: GBIF's role in linking information through scientific names*

14:30 Daphne Fautin (Univ. Kansas/ICZN) & Miguel Alonso-Zarazaga (MNCN-CSIC/ICZN) *LANs: Lists of Available Names – a new generation for stable taxonomic names in zoology?*

**14:50-15:10 Coffee Break** – posters & stands

**15:10-16:20 Session 3: Future of Biological Nomenclature**

15:10 Chris Freeland (Missouri Botanical Garden) *Preserving digitized taxonomic data: problems and solutions for print, manuscript and specimen data*

15:30 Sandy Knapp (NHM/IAPT/ITZN) *New workflows for describing and naming organisms*

15:50 Lyubomir Penev (Pensoft Publishers) *ZooKeys: Streamlining the registration-to-publication pipeline*

16:10 Rod Page (Univ. Glasgow) *Towards an open taxonomy*

**16:30-16:50 Break** – posters & stands

**16:50 Closing Keynote and wrap-up plenary discussion**

Richard Pyle (Bishop Museum, HI, USA) *Towards a Global Names Architecture: The future of indexing scientific names*

**17:30 –18:00 Panel and audience discussion on the history and future of animal names**

**18:00-19:30 Drinks reception**

Edward Dickinson, Acting Editor  
August 2011

# The first twenty livraisons of “*Les Planches Coloriées d’Oiseaux*” of Temminck & Laugier (1820-1839):

## I. The ten wrappers now known

Alain Lebossé & Roger Bour

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ABSTRACT: The first 20 livraisons (parts) of the “*Nouveaux recueil des planches coloriées d’oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux planches enluminées de Buffon*” issued between August 1820 and March 1822 included no texts – those followed no earlier than August 1822. The 120 plates in these livraisons carried only French vernacular names, only the wrappers exhibit the associated scientific names some of which were new. Hitherto just two wrappers were known. Here we report the exciting discovery of eight more, and we depict the lists of contents from the backs of all ten known wrappers. Found with these was a previously unreported publisher’s notice about the publication of the later texts which although somewhat misleading does not contradict previously reported dates for such texts.

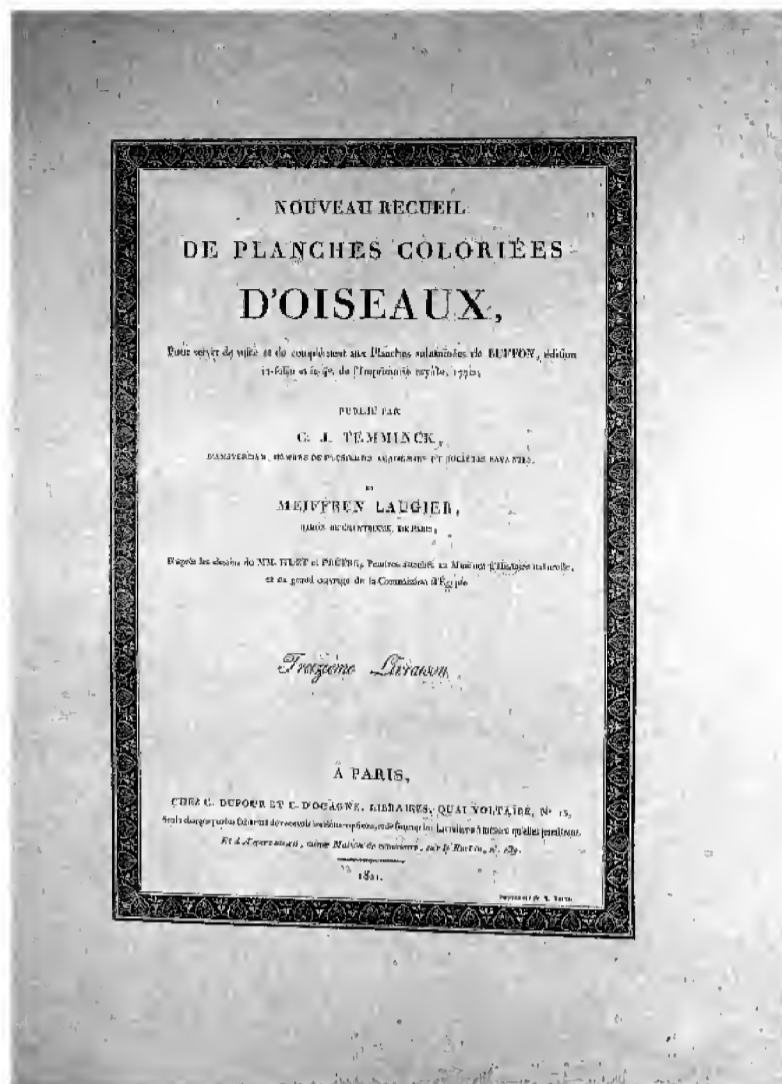
KEYWORDS: Temminck, Planches Coloriées, wrappers, original spellings, discovery, authorship.

### INTRODUCTION

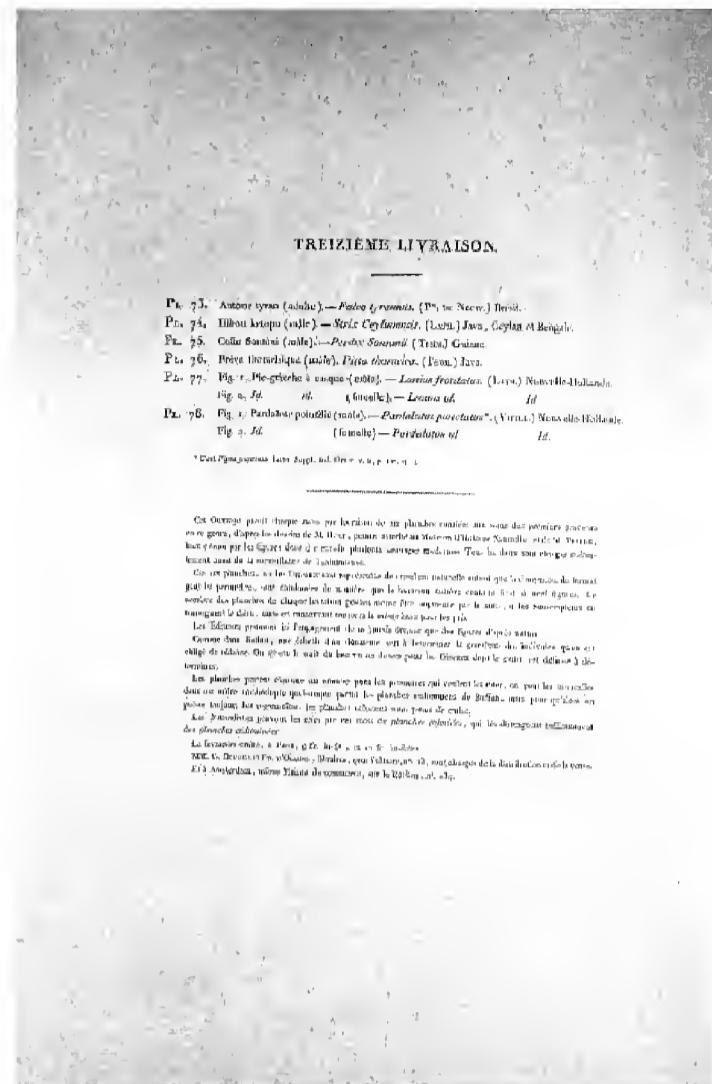
The “*Nouveaux recueil de planches coloriées d’oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux planches enluminées de Buffon*” appeared in 102 livraisons (parts) between 1820 and 1839 with Coenraad Jacob Temminck as the senior author, with sole responsibility for new scientific names, and Baron Meiffren Laugier providing assistance. Each livraison was issued in a printed wrapper.

Subscribers were led to expect 6 plates per livraison, but the 600 plates actually required 101 livraisons, for reasons explained by Dickinson (2001), and the final livraison was a systematic index and binding plan for the complete work. For about two years the livraisons consisted of a wrapper and six plates, but with the twenty-first livraison texts relevant to each plate began to accompany the plates. Meanwhile Temminck had developed, and beginning in about August 1822 gradually issued, texts for the 120 plates that had made up the first twenty livraisons. Thus the text relative to each of these plates was issued later than the plate.

The wrappers for these first twenty livraisons are of particular importance as they were printed, on the back, with the lists of the plates and these lists included scientific names. The plates themselves had only French vernacular names as their captions. Sherborn (1898) having examined Alfred Newton’s recently acquired set, which awaited binding, drew attention to the nature of these wrappers having found wrappers for livraisons XIII and XX and listed the plates for livraison XIII (see Figure 8). Dickinson (2001) had no evidence of any further wrappers being discovered in the intervening century.



**Figure 1.** Wrapper to livraison XIII (front). Photographed from Newton's set in the Balfour Library, Cambridge. Reproduced with permission.



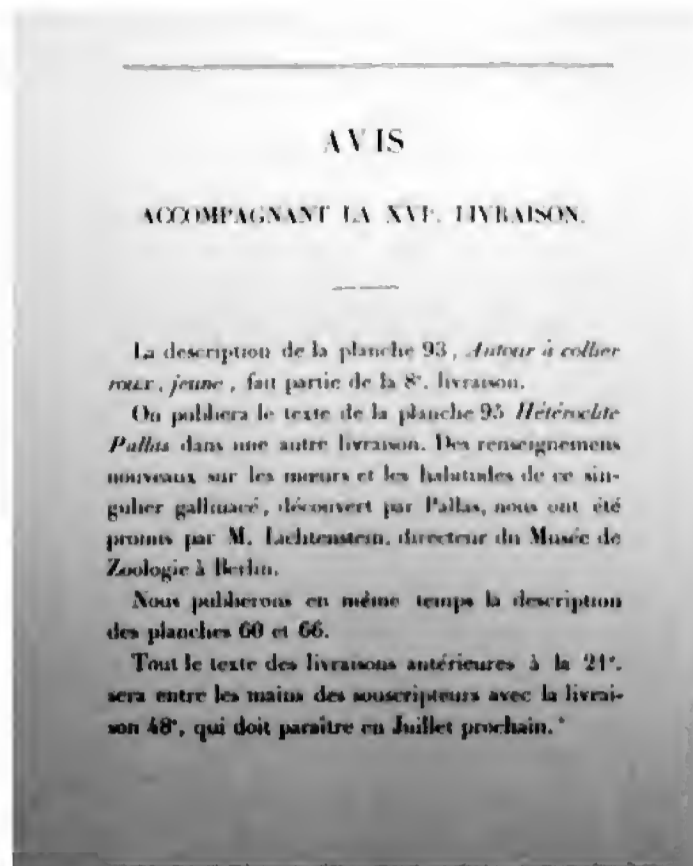
**Figure 2.** Wrapper to livraison XIII (back). Photographed from Newton's set in the Balfour Library, Cambridge. Reproduced with permission. See also figure 8.

## THE DISCOVERY OF FURTHER WRAPPERS

One of us (AL) was able to purchase 16 livraisons from an antiquarian bookseller to whom some of the remainder stock appears to have come. The material purchased by AL included 16 wrappers. One of these, used for livraison 42, had been turned inside out and the inside showed the original front and back of the wrapper for livraison XVIII. This finding changes the search parameters for further wrappers since every wrapper found now needs to be examined inside and out. Even wrappers which appear from the handwritten livraison number to have accompanied livraisons XXI to CI need internal examination lest they are in fact reused and contain invaluable lists from the first 20 wrappers.

As a consequence of this purchase and with the help of the Balfour Library in Cambridge, through the courtesy of Edward Dickinson, we are now able to display the original contents, i.e. the names of species depicted in ten of the critical twenty wrappers. These appear as Figures 4 to 13.

Also obtained was the notice figured here (Figure 3). Judging from its title this was intended to accompany the late texts for livraison 16, which apparently were then intended for issue with "la livraison 48<sup>e</sup>, qui doit paraître en Juillet prochain" [the 48th livraison which should appear next July]. That livraison is generally accepted as having appeared on time in July 1824. This, combined with Stresemann's evidence, suggests that this notice did not



**Figure 3.** A notice issued by the publishers which purports to have accompanied the sixteenth livraison: evidence which we discuss in our text! Photo: Alain Lebossé.

accompany the texts for the 16th livraison but followed them, probably with the texts of livraisons 1–10.

A text referring to next July can scarcely have appeared earlier than the preceding July. Sherborn (1898) believed that livraison 46 appeared in July 1824 so it is reasonable to suppose that this notice was issued no earlier than July 1823.

Dickinson (2001: 22) summarised his interpretation of the relevant findings of Stresemann (1922) regarding the issue of texts as follows:

Texts for the plates in livraisons 16–20 were received in Berlin on August 22, 1822.

Texts for the plates in livraisons 1–10 were received in Berlin on June 25, 1823.

Texts for the plates in livraisons 11–15 were received in Berlin on December 25, 1823.

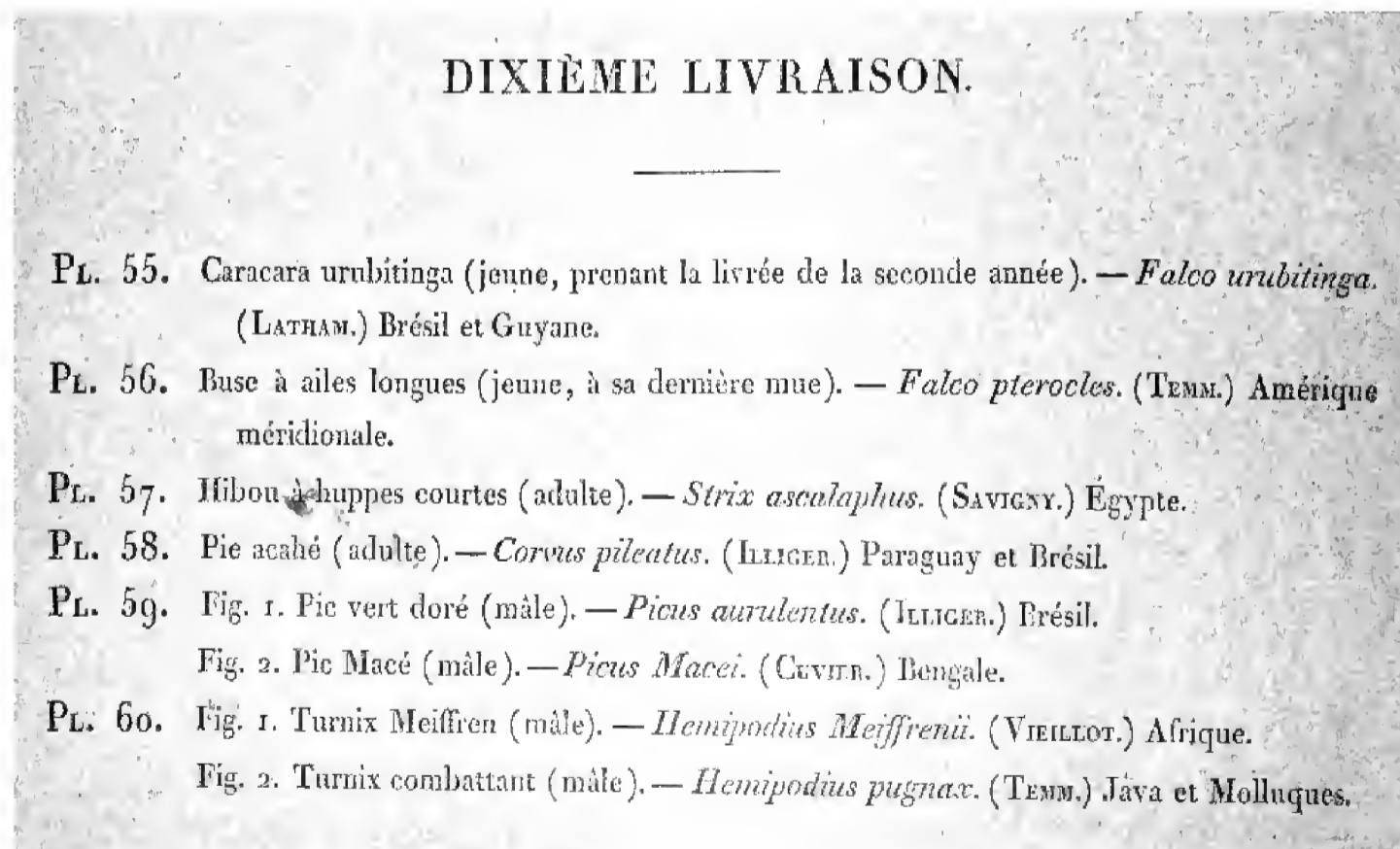
Compared with Sherborn (1898) and Dickinson (2001) the first of these dates coincides with the date used for livraison 25; the second agrees reasonably well with livraison 35 and the last with livraison 41. Thus on the one hand we can see that the texts were all completed earlier than had been expected, and on the other that this notice did not accompany either the plates or the text for livraison 16. The hypothesis that it appeared with the texts for livraisons 1–10 is reasonably convincing—but exact dating is not important.

Unless discussed in the captions to our figures, the names Temminck attributed to other authors had been previously published by them (but some of these names were used even earlier by other authors). Temminck, and others at this time, did not choose to recognise J. F. Gmelin's 13th edition of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus.

This report is the first of four dealing with the “*Nouveaux recueil de planches coloriées d’oiseaux*”; the second, which follows, reviews the names found in the wrappers that we depict here. After that a third provides extra information on the Baillière reissue. A fourth, in preparation, will treat the other ten livraisons and the new names that Temminck introduced in them.



**Figure 4.** The list of contents of the seventh livraison as depicted on the back of the wrapper. The names *Falco aterrimus*, *Tringa albescens*, *Tanagra thoracica* and *Tanagra citrinella* were all new from Temminck and these spellings are unchanged in the later texts. The name *Strix pumila* attributed to Illiger had in fact been published in Lichtenstein (1818: 28) – see Sherborn (1929: 5252). Finally, as footnoted, *Coracina scutata* was a new combination. Photo: Alain Lebossé.



**Figure 5.** The contents of the tenth livraison as depicted on the back of the wrapper. Of all these name only *Falco pterocles* was new here. The same name attributed to Latham appeared earlier in Gmelin (1788), whose work Temminck ignored. Both the names attributed to Illiger were published by Lichtenstein (1818, 1819) – see Sherborn (1923: 604) and Sherborn (1929: 4964). Photo: Alain Lebossé.



## ONZIÈME LIVRAISON.

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- PL. 61. Cymindis à bec en hameçon (adulte). — *Falco hamatus*. (ILLIGER.) Brésil et Guyane.
- PL. 62. Hibou à gros bec (adulte). — *Strix macrorhynchus*. (TEMM.) Amérique septent. Virginie.
- PL. 63. Bruant commandeur (mâle). — *Emberiza gubernatrix*. (TEMM.) Buenos-Ayres.
- PL. 64. Bruant commandeur (femelle). — *Emberiza gubernatrix*.
- PL. 65. Fig. 1. Malure galactote. — *Malurus galactotes*. (TEMM.) Nouvelle-Hollande.  
Fig. 2. ——— longibandes. — *Malurus marginalis*. (REINWARD.) Java.
- PL. 66. Fig. 1. Oiseau-mouche Langsdorff (mâle). — *Trochilus Langsdorffi*. (VIEILLOT.) Brésil.  
Fig. 2. ————— chalybée. — *Trochilus chalybeus*. (VIEILLOT.) Brésil.  
Fig. 3. ————— à queue singulière (mâle). — *Trochilus enicurus*. (VIEILLOT.)  
Brésil et Trinité.

**Figure 6.** The contents of the eleventh livraison as depicted on the back of the wrapper. The names *Strix macrorhynchus* [sic], *Emberiza gubernatrix* and *Malurus galactotes* were all new from Temminck. These names appear unchanged in Temminck's later text except that he corrected a suffix to yield *Strix macrorhyncha*. The names attributed to Illiger (*Falco hamatus*) and to Reinward [sic] (*Malurus marginalis*) had not previously been validly published; they are thus attributable to Temminck and their spellings are also unchanged in the later text. Photo: Alain Lebossé.

## DOUZIÈME LIVRAISON.

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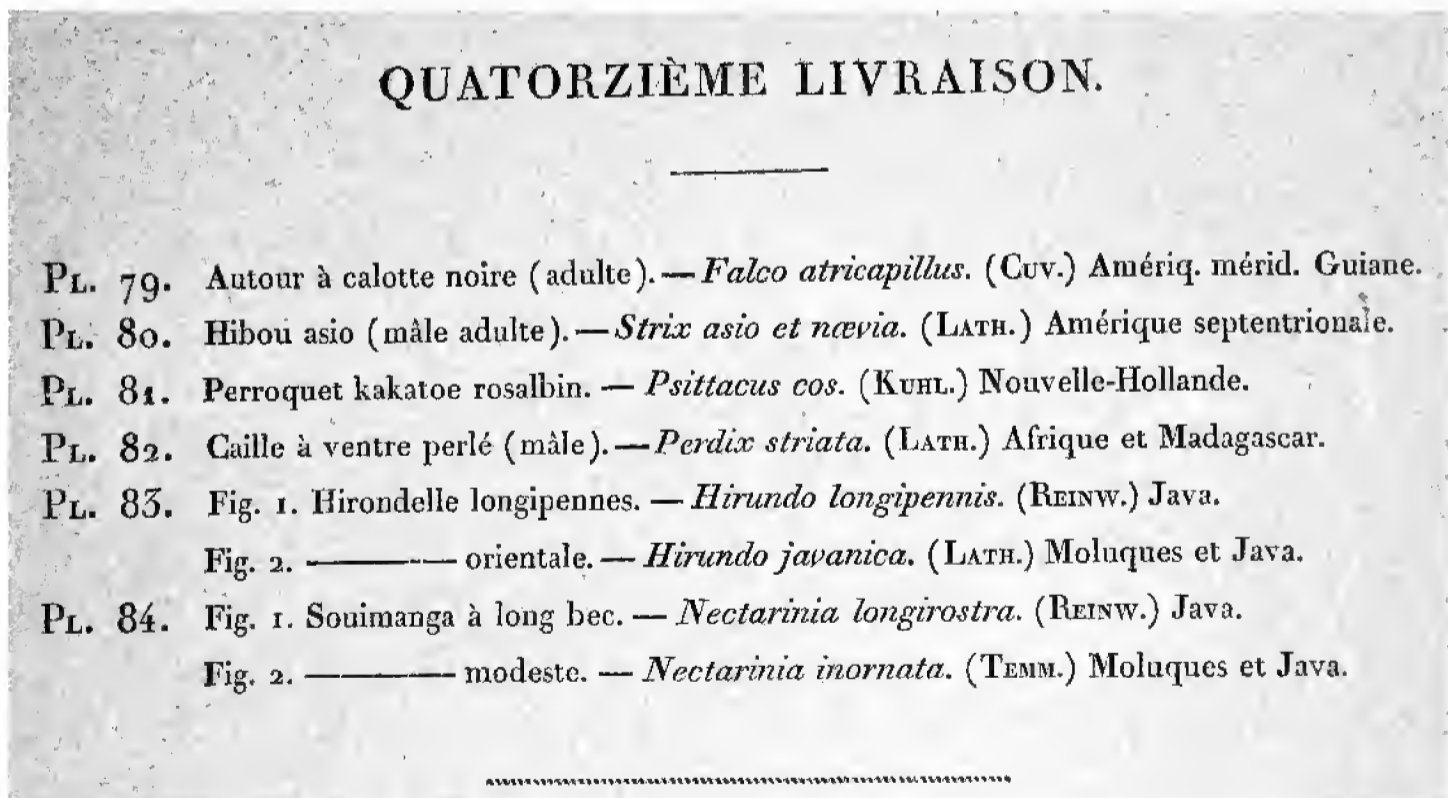
- PL. 67. Autour à bec sinueux (jeune de l'année). — *Falco Pennsylvanicus*. JUV. (WILSON ADUL.)  
Amérique septentrionale.
- PL. 68. Chouette brème (adulte). — *Strix brama*. (TEMM.) Inde, de Pondichéry.
- PL. 69. Calao à casque sillonné (adulte). — *Buceros sulcatus*. (TEMM.) Archipel des Indes, de Mindanao.
- PL. 70. Drongo azuré (mâle). — *Edolius puellus* \*. (REINWARDT.) Java.
- PL. 71. Turdoïde à épaulettes rouges. — *Turdus phoenicurus*. (TEMM.) Afrique, Sénégal.
- PL. 72. Fig. 1. Grimpar fauvette. — *Dendrocolaptes sylviellus* \*\*. (TEMM.) Brésil.  
Fig. 2. Sittine bibande. — *Xenops rutilus*. (LICHTENSTEIN.) Brésil.  
Fig. 3. Torchepot voilé. — *Sitta velata*. (TEMM.) Java.

\* C'est le *Coracias puella* de LATH. Ind. Orbit. vol. 1, page 171, sp. 12.

**Figure 7.** The contents of the twelfth livraison as depicted on the back of the wrapper. Five new Temminck names appear, supported by their plates; these are *Strix brama*, *Buceros sulcatus*, *Turdus phoenicurus*, *Dendrocolaptes sylviellus* and *Sitta velata*. *Turdus phoenicurus* Temminck is preoccupied by the senior homonym of Gmelin ('1788': 816) – see Sherborn (1902: 744) and in the text Temminck (1823) used *Turdus phoenicopterus*. The other four appear in the later texts with unchanged spellings. The name *Edolius puellus* attributed to Reinwardt is a new combination as shown by the footnote. The name *Xenops rutilus* [sic] attributed to Lichtenstein will be discussed in the following paper. Photo: Alain Lebossé.



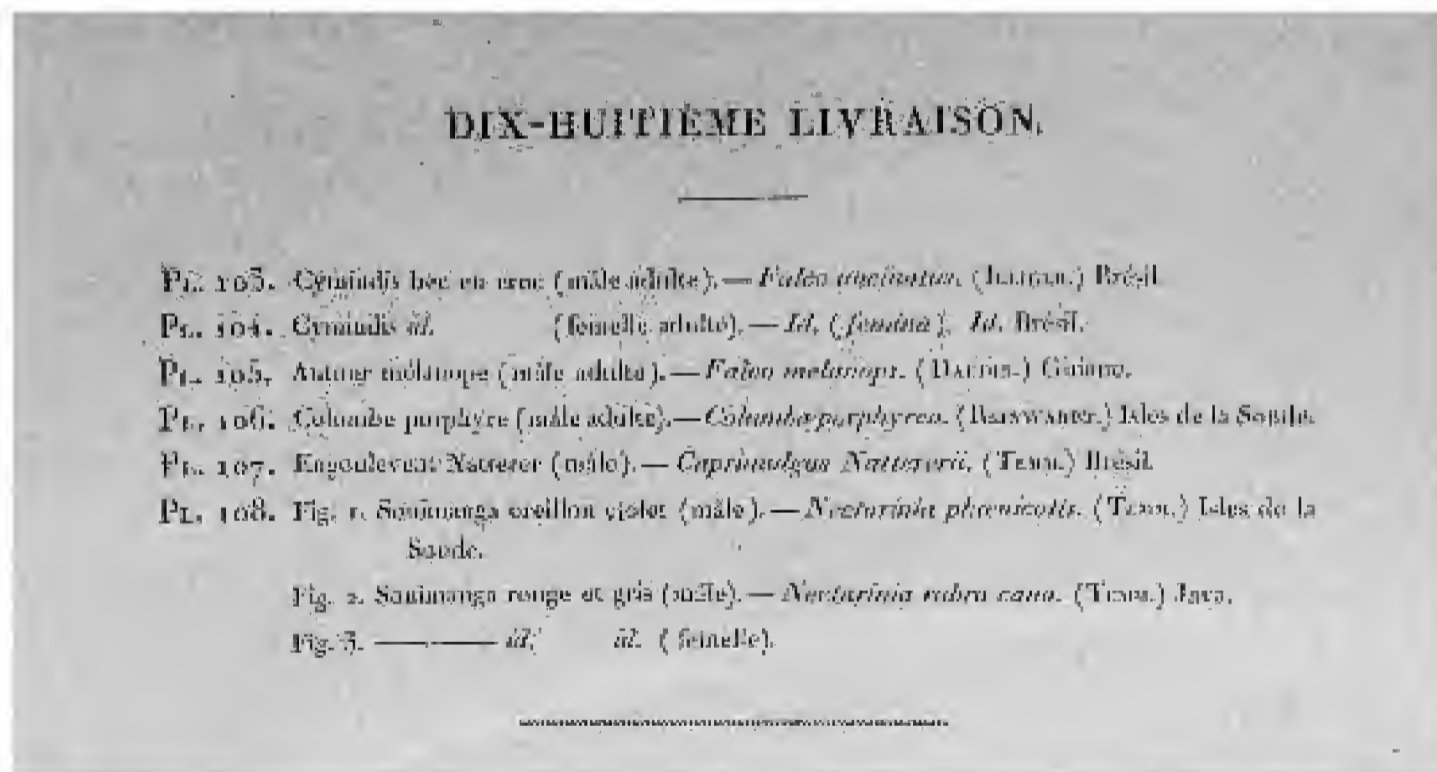
**Figure 8.** The contents of the thirteenth livraison as depicted on the back of the wrapper. The only Temminck name that is new and valid from here is *Pitta thoracica*, a spelling Temminck also used in the later text (but he later realised it was not a pitta and in livraison 102 – the Tableau Méthodique in 1839 he used the combination *Timalia thoracica*). The name *Strix ceylonensis* attributed to Latham [1801] had been previously introduced by Gmelin (1788: 287) – see Sherborn (1902: 197). *Perdix sonninii* dates from Temminck (1815). Photographed from Newton's set in the Balfour Library, Cambridge. Reproduced with permission.



**Figure 9.** The contents of the fourteenth livraison as depicted on the back of the wrapper. Only one new name was attributed to Temminck (*Nectarinia inornata*); in the later text the name is misspelled *Noctarinia inernata* [sic]. Of the two names attributed to "Reinw." (Reinwardt) the second (*Nectarinia longirostra*) was previously unpublished and Temminck is now correctly treated as the author; he used the spelling *longirostris* in the later text. The second, named *Hirundo longipennis*, was in fact only a new combination and by the time the later text appeared was seen to be a swift and treated in the genus *Cypselus* in the text (this is discussed in the next paper) with Temminck crediting himself with a second new combination. The name *Psittacus cos* is a misrepresentation of Kuhl's original spelling 'eos'. Photo: Alain Lebossé.



**Figure 10.** The list of contents of the sixteenth livraison as depicted on the back of the wrapper. Here Temminck depicted and named four new birds: *Falco gracilis* (based a female specimen later associated with *Falco hemidactylus*), *Falco xanthothorax*, *Capito melanotis* and *Fringilla sphecura*. The spellings do not change in the later texts. The name *Syrrhaptès pallasii* dates from Temminck (1815). Photo: Alain Lebossé.



**Figure 11.** The list of contents of the eighteenth livraison as depicted on the back of the wrapper. Three new names from Temminck are introduced: *Caprimulgus nattererii*, *Nectarinia phœnicotis* and *Nectarinia rubro-cana* – these spellings are maintained in the later texts. The names of both Illiger (*Falco uncinatus*) and Reinwardt (*Columba porphyrea*) were previously unpublished and Temminck here became their author; they too are spelled the same in the later text. Photo: Alain Lebossé.

## DIX-NEUVIÈME LIVRAISON.

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- PL. 109. Autour longibande (mâle adulte). — *Falco virgatus*. (REINWARDT.) Java et Sumatra.  
 PL. 110. Autour coucoïde (femelle adulte). — *Falco cuculoïdes*. (TEMM.) Java et Sumatra.  
 PL. 111. Etourneau unicolore. — *Sturnus unicolor*. Europe méridionale, Sardaigne.  
 PL. 112. Dindon ocellé (mâle). — *Meleagris ocellata*. (CUVIER.) Amérique, baie des Honduras.  
 PL. 113. Ênicure couronné (mâle). — *Enicurus coronatus*. (TEMM.) Java \*.  
 PL. 114. Fig. 1. Emberizoïde oreillon (mâle). — *Emberizoides melanotis*. (TEMM.) Brésil \*\*.  
 Fig. 2. ————— longibande (mâle). — *Emberizoides marginalis*. (TEMM.) Brésil.

\* M. Horsfield vient de figurer cet oiseau dans ses *Zoolog. Research.*, n°. 1, sous le nom de *Moiacilla speciosa*. Notre planche était gravée lorsque le premier numéro de l'ouvrage indiqué a paru.

\*\* Voyez Azara, *Oiseaux du Paraguay*, n°. 140.

**Figure 12.** The list of contents of the nineteenth livraison as depicted on the back of the wrapper. The plates depicted four new taxa with names from Temminck: *Falco cuculoïdes*, *Enicurus coronatus*, *Emberizoides melanotis* and *Emberizoides marginalis*; these names suffer no changes in spelling in the later texts. Reinwardt's name (*Falco virgatus*) was previously unpublished and Temminck is the author, again the spelling is unchanged in the later text. *Sturnus unicolor* comes from Temminck (1820: 133) – see Sherborn (1931: 6750) – where Count Marmora of Sardinia was credited, but he was just the author of the manuscript name. Photo: Alain Lebossé.

## VINGTIÈME LIVRAISON.

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- PL. 115. Cymindis bec en croc (jeune femelle). — *Falco uncinatus*. Brésil.  
 PL. 116. Autour brachiptère (jeune femelle). — *Falco brachipterus*. (TEMM.) Brésil.  
 PL. 117. Aigle malais. — *Falco malaiensis*. (REINW.) Isles de la Sonde.  
 PL. 118. Phibalure à bec jaune (mâle). — *Phibalura flavirostris*. (VIEILL.) Brésil et Paraguay.  
 PL. 119. Fig. 1. Gobe-mouche véloce (mâle). — *Muscicapa hirundinacea*. (REINW.) Java.  
 Fig. 2. ————— (femelle.)  
 PL. 120. Fig. 1. Colibri terne (mâle). — *Trochilus squalidus*. (NATTERER.) Brésil.  
 Fig. 2. ————— à ventre roussâtre (femelle). — *Trochilus brasiliensis*. (LAIE.) Brésil.  
 Fig. 3. ————— tacheté (mâle). — *Trochilus naevius*. (DUMONT.) Brésil.

**Figure 13.** The list of contents of the twentieth livraison as depicted on the back of the wrapper. One new Temminck name (*Falco brachipterus*), this becomes *Falco brachypterus* in the later text. The names of both Reinwardt (*Falco malaiensis* and *Muscicapa hirundinacea*) and Natterer (*Trochilus squalidus*) were previously unpublished and Temminck here became their author. Apart from the first of these, which is *Falco malayensis* in the later texts, the spellings are maintained there. Photo: from Newton's set in the Balfour Library, Cambridge; reproduced with permission.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are pleased to acknowledge the supply of the figure captions and related references by Edward Dickinson. For permission to use the photographs please see the captions.

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# The first twenty livraisons of “*Les Planches Coloriées d’Oiseaux*” of Temminck & Laugier (1820-1839):

## II. Issues of authorship, nomenclature and taxonomy

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ABSTRACT: Sherborn’s use of dates for names in his *Index Animalium* in respect of plates in livraisons 1 to 20 is examined and this reveals that in the one case where Sherborn was certain he used the date the plate appeared. Next focussing on the livraisons for which wrappers are now known the spellings of new names are examined and also issues of authorship in cases where the facts have been re-examined. The name *Xenops rutilans* Temminck, 1821, as generally used (e.g. by Dickinson, 2003: 419) is an incorrect subsequent spelling and must be replaced by *Xenops rutilus* with the same author and date. The use of the name *Glaucidium minutissimum* Wied, 1830, as generally used (e.g. by Dickinson, 2003: 231), is explored and seen as potentially flawed but museum studies are needed to resolve the situation and the name should continue in use at least for the time being.

KEYWORDS: Temminck, Planches Coloriées, wrappers, original spellings, incorrect subsequent spellings, manuscript names, authorship, *Xenops rutilus*, *Xenops rutilans*, *Strix pumila*, *Strix minutissima*, lectotypification, Azara, Illiger, Lichtenstein.

### INTRODUCTION

The “*Nouveaux recueil de planches coloriées d’oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux planches enluminées de Buffon*” continues to pose bibliographic and nomenclatural challenges. The exciting discovery of eight more original wrappers from the critical first twenty livraisons allows us to examine the new names included in these livraisons in regard to their authorship, spelling and dates of publication. Below dates are addressed first, and then spelling and authorship are examined.

### THE DATES OF PUBLICATION

The dates of publication of this substantial work have been examined by Crotch (1869), Sherborn (1898) and Dickinson (2001). Our interest here is in the first twenty livraisons which appeared without their texts.

Sherborn (1898: 485-486) in developing his set of dates took as his starting point the reviews by Quoy (1824) who mentioned the introduction of the generic name *Megapodius* in livraison 37 with the date of August 1823 and the “wonderful regularity” of appearance of the livraisons. Since Sherborn’s listing the only early dates that have changed are those used for livraisons nine and ten, where the dates offered by Stresemann (1951) were used by Dickinson (2001: 22). These Stresemann drew from the records in the museum in Berlin of the receipt of these two parts.

**Table 1.** Dates attributed to the twenty livraisons by Dickinson (2001).

<b>Livr. No.</b>	<b>Accepted date of publication</b>	<b>Plates</b>
1	August 1820	1-6
2	September 1820	7-12
3	October 1820	13-18
4	November 1820	19-24
5	December 1820	25-30
6	January 1821	31-36
7	February, 1821	37-42
8	March 1821	43-48
9	18 April 1821	49-54
10	18 April 1821	55-60
11	June 1821	61-66
12	July 1821	67-72
13	August 1821	73-78
14	September 1821	79-84
15	October 1821	85-90
16	November 1821	91-96
17	December 1821	97-102
18	January 1822	103-108
19	February 1822	109-114
20	March 1822	115-120

The newly discovered wrappers do not provide any additional evidence. The reason to re-discuss the dates lies in what Sherborn did with them in his *Index Animalium* and what later authors have made of them. Sherborn (1922: cxxii) referred readers to his 1898 publication. However, as far as the first twenty livraisons are concerned the dates he used do not obviously flow from there. A first evaluation of these suggests that of the 144 names attached to the species depicted in the 120 plates at least 76 were new names coined by Temminck or manuscript names of others for which he provided a depiction thus, under current rules (Art. 50, I.C.Z.N., 1999: 52), gaining credit for the names. Of these 76 names present in the *Index Animalium*, spread over 20 issues, Sherborn used "Ap 1822" for 61. This, his "default date", is the date Sherborn (1898) used for livraison 21, the first issue that was supplied to subscribers with both plates and texts within the wrapper. The only logic that would seem to relate to such a collective judgement is that Sherborn (1922) presumed that all the texts for the first twenty livraisons were issued with the first livraison to contain a set of texts with its plates. It is odd though that on p. cxxii he merely referred to his 1898 paper and did not explain further. However, Stresemann (1922) provided evidence that the late texts did not all appear in April 1822 and in the preceding article readers will find recommended dates to allot to the texts. Due to the nature of his work compiling the *Index Animalium* Sherborn, in his creation of his card index, doubtless created a set of cards for names in the *Planches Coloriées* and very likely did this well before 1822. In doing so he probably dated all names from livraisons 21 onwards based on clear information on both plates and texts. For earlier names he seems to have adopted 'Ap 1822' as a default date. He does not even seem



to have changed this for the names he knew from the wrappers of livraisons 13 and 20. Nor does he seem, after 1922, to have made changes based on the findings of Stresemann (1922).

The remaining 15 names Sherborn dated differently (see Table 2).

**Table 2.** Dates given by Sherborn in his *Index Animalium* which do not agree with Sherborn's "default date" of "Ap 1822"; in col. 1 a number in bold print indicates a wrapper now known; in col. 3 the symbol # implies that the original spelling is now certain based on that wrapper and, in the same column, authors whose names are in quotation marks are those given by Sherborn in the *Index Animalium*; in col. 4 a date given in bold is one that agrees with the dates in Sherborn (1898); in column 6 RBS is presumed to be the ornithologist R.B. Sharpe and PLS is assumed to be P.L. Sclater. As plate 85 appeared in October 1821 Temminck is the original author of this name having at least a few months precedence over its introduction by Vieillot in the *Galerie des Oiseaux*. This contradicts the usage of Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 293). As the wrapper for livraison 15 is not available the spelling used in the text by Temminck (1823), namely *Falco riocour*, should be adopted.

Livr.	Pl.	Scientific name and stated author	Date used by Sherborn in the Index	<i>Index Animalium</i>	Comments made by Sherborn
1	6	<i>Sylvia subalpina</i> "Bonelli"	Jan. 1824	1931a: 6219	
2	8	<i>Falco macei</i> "Cuvier"	1824	1928a: 3753	
2	9	<i>Falco poecilonotus</i> "Cuvier"	1824	1929a: 5068	Pl. No. from RBS
2	10	<i>Falco lophotes</i> "Cuvier"	1823	1927b: 3671	Pl. No. from RBS
6	32	<i>Falco fuscus</i> "Cuvier"	1824	1926: 2530	Pl. 32
6	36	<i>Tanagra specularifera</i> Temminck	1821	1930b: 6053	Pl. No. from PLS
8	45	<i>Falco punctatus</i> "Cuvier"	1823	1929b: 5262	Pl. No. from RBS
8	46	<i>Strix maugei</i> Temminck	<b>Mar. 1821</b>	1928a: 3914	
8	47	<i>Charadrius nigrirostris</i> Temminck	1823	1928b: 4341	
<b>13</b>	76	<i>Pitta thoracica</i> Temminck #	<b>Aug. 1821</b>	1931b: 6500	
<b>14</b>	79	<i>Falco atricapillus</i> "Cuvier" #	1823	1923: 547	
<b>14</b>	84	<i>Nectarinia longirostra</i> Temminck	1823	1927b: 3658	
15	85	<i>Falco riocour</i> Temminck	1824	1930a: 5523	
<b>19</b>	109	<i>Falco virgatus</i> "Reinwardt" #	Feb. 1922	1932: 6926	
<b>19</b>	110	<i>Falco cuculoides</i> Temminck #	May 1822	1925: 1675	

It is possible to offer some comments on these dates:

First, in the case of the date for plate 76 Sherborn had seen and listed the contents of the wrapper.

Second, Sherborn as early as 1923 should have seen the paper by Stresemann (1922) offering dates when texts were received in Berlin. Had he applied those dates all the first thirteen above could have been dated 1823, but where he used 1823 he did not explain. The last two, from the same livraison, dated Feb. 1822 by Sherborn (1898) but with texts considered to have been available by August 22, 1822 according to Stresemann (1922), get different dates but if Sherborn gained fresh insights between 1925 and 1932 these are not apparent.

Third, the use of 1823 and 1824 by Sherborn for pls. 9 and 10 seems particularly odd given that from the plate number Sherborn must have been able to deduce that these were from the same livraison in 1820. Equally knowing the plate number for pl. 45 should have made clear that this was from 1821. Unless, that is, Sherborn was

not sure that the plates appeared in strict numerical order – many other works of the period did issue plates “out of sequence”.

What stands out is that in the one case where Sherborn had seen a wrapper the date he used is taken from his 1898 article and reflects the issue of the plate (no other plate in that livraison carried a new name; the other name attributed to Temminck had already appeared in 1815).

It should be noted here that the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (I.C.Z.N., 1999) hereafter “the Code”, allows names introduced up to 1930 to be based on depictions without descriptions (see Art. 12). Thus in principle all names introduced in the wrappers from the first 20 livraisons are valid from there.

### THE SPELLINGS AND QUESTIONS OF AUTHORSHIP

The problem is to know what the spelling was on the wrappers. Where the wrapper is unknown we are not completely without information. All these livraisons were reviewed in the period before their texts appeared and the lists of their contents were reported by an anonymous reviewer for the *Annales générales des Sciences physiques*, Bruxelles (Anon., 1820, 1821) – livraisons 1 to 11 only – and by Froriep (1821, 1822) who by October 1822 covered these 20 livraisons, and by another anonymous reviewer in the *Naturwissenschaftlicher Anzeiger der allgemeinen Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für die gesammten Naturwissenschaften* (Anon., 1821a, b, c, d, e, 1822) who by about July 1822 – before Berlin had received texts for any livraisons – reviewed all 20 of them. The problem with these reviews is that the spellings given by one reviewer are sometimes spelled differently by another.

In the context of the ten livraisons whose wrappers are now known (see Lebossé & Bour (2011) – this issue), we no longer need to be concerned with second-hand differences in the reported spellings but in a subsequent paper the names in the other ten livraisons will be explored.

The spelling differences in specific epithets, capitalisations apart, between the wrappers and Sherborn’s usage, presumably all extracted from the texts, are few (see Table 3).

**Table 3.** Minor spelling differences between wrappers and later text.

Livr.	Pl.	Spelling in wrapper	Spelling in text and in the <i>Index Animalium</i> [page no.]	Remarks
11	62	<i>Strix macrorhynchus</i>	<i>Strix macrorhyncha</i> [3774]	<i>Strix</i> is of feminine gender
12	67	<i>Falco pennsylvanicus</i>	<i>Falco pensylvanicus</i>	Wilson, the original author used the former
14	84	<i>Nectarina inornata</i>	<i>Noctarina inernata</i> [3200]	Typos in the text
20	116	<i>Falco brachipterus</i>	<i>Falco brachypterus</i> [853]	
20	117	<i>Falco malaiensis</i>	<i>Falco malayensis</i> [3838]	

There are other differences that are not covered by Table 3:

(1) the name for the bird depicted in pl. 65, fig. 1 is given on the wrapper and in the text as *Malurus galactotes* but in Temminck & Laugier (1839) it is rendered as *galactodes*,



**Figure 1.** Plate 39 from livraison 7 of the *Nouveaux recueil de planches coloriées d'oiseaux* by Temminck & Laugier. Reproduced by permission of Marijn van Hoorn, Teylers Museum, Haarlem.



**Figure 2.** One of the four syntypes of *Strix pumila* Temminck, 1821, listed by van den Hoek Ostende et al. (1997). This is RMNH AVES 88308 (and historically bore Cat. No. 1 of this taxon). Reproduced with permission from Naturalis-NCB.

(2) the birds depicted in pls. 71 and 72 fig. 2 received changed specific epithets in the text and are discussed below,

(3) the name *Psittacus cos* given for pl. 81, is a mistake for Kuhl's original spelling: *eos*,

(4) the bird depicted in pl. 83, fig. 1 was named as a swallow but in Temminck's later text was re-identified as a swift and moved to the genus *Cypselus*. It had in fact been previously described as *Hirundo longipennis* by Rafinesque (1802) and Temminck should not have claimed authorship; it is now *Hemiprocne longipennis* (Rafinesque, 1802), the Grey-rumped Treeswift.

The last two of these points were made briefly in the accompanying paper by Lebossé & Bour (2011).

Two name substitutions follow from names used in livraison 12:

(a) the subject of pl. 71 named *Turdus phoenicurus* on the wrapper was renamed *Turdus phoenicopterus* in the text since the wrapper name was preoccupied by *Turdus phoenicurus* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 (see Sherborn, 1902: 744).

(b) the name assigned to the bird depicted in pl. 72 fig. 2, given on the wrapper, in 1821 was *Xenops rutilus* (which was the original spelling used by Lichtenstein, who Temminck credited with authorship) but in Lichtenstein (1819) – cited by Sherborn (1930a: 5701) – it was a *nomen nudum* and the taxon was only described by Lichtenstein (1823) two years later than Temminck's pl. 72, although possibly earlier than Temminck's text (received in Berlin on Christmas Day 1823 – see Stresemann, 1922). In his text Temminck used the spelling *rutilans* – cited by Sherborn (1930a: 5699) – and due to the lack of an original wrapper this has been generally presumed to be Temminck's original spelling. For a while, and after 1899, the spelling *rutilus* was in use due to Sclater (1890: 111) and Cory & Hellmayr (1925: 238) but it was associated with Lichtenstein (1823) and these authors placed Temminck's name *rutilans* in synonymy. Peters (1951: 145) restored precedence to Temminck citing the 1821 plate, but unwittingly and incorrectly used the spelling *rutilans* which is revealed by the wrapper to be an incorrect subsequent spelling. For reasons why an incorrect original spelling may not be used see Art. 32.4 of the Code (I.C.Z.N., 1999: 39). Art. 23.9, which might be thought relevant, relates to different names not to different spellings of the same name and here we are concerned only with Temminck's two spellings of the same name.

Turning to other matters of authorship and focussing on names that Sherborn considered to be new in this work, as well as ignoring all names published earlier by Temminck himself, it must first be noted, from the ten known wrappers (and ignoring what discoveries of any of the other ten unknown wrappers may show), that Temminck seeking, as was proper at the time, to give credit to those who had coined manuscript names – which, if alive, they might be publishing – cited Cuvier, Illiger, Lichtenstein, Natterer and Reinwardt. Sherborn treated some of these names as those of the authors of the manuscript names and others as Temminck's own; these differences may be based on how Temminck's usage in the text differed from his attributions on the wrappers.

The name *Glaucidium pumilum* (Temminck, 1821) – the first in Table 4 – has been researched, with the help of several colleagues. Peters (1940: 129) listed *Strix pumila* Temminck, Pl. col., livr, 7, 1821, pl. 39 (Paraguay and Brazil) as a senior but unavailable

synonym of *Glaucidium minutissimum* adding "Not *Strix pumila* Lichtenstein, 1818." Neither Sharpe (1875: 198) nor Cory (1918: 45) had listed Lichtenstein's name, they used *Glaucidium pumilum* (Temminck, 1821), yet Sherborn (1929b: 5252) attributed the name not to Temminck but to Lichtenstein (1818a) as did Ridgway (1914: 781).

**Table 4.** Names from these wrappers thought to be new and not evidently attributable to Temminck: a re-assessment of their validity, authorship and date of publication. Depictions combined with scientific names previously only employed as MS names become validly introduced names on publication (Art. 50; I.C.Z.N., 1999: 52). The fact that Temminck may have wished to give credit to the author of the MS name is not material.

Livr.	Pl.	Spelling and author in wrapper	Authorship given by Sherborn in the <i>Index Animalium</i> ; subsequent nomenclatural history and present situation
7	39	<i>Strix pumila</i> Illiger	Illiger in Lichtenstein, 1818 / (cf. Sherborn, 1929b: 5252). This name, attributed to Temminck 1821, was accepted by Sharpe (1875: 198) and Cory (1918: 45), but Peters (1940: 129) treated Temminck's introduction of this as a junior homonym of <i>Strix pumila</i> Lichtenstein, 1818, and a different bird. This is discussed further below.
10	58	<i>Corvus pileatus</i> Illiger	Illiger in Lichtenstein, 1818 / (cf. Sherborn, 1929a: 4964). Lichtenstein's use in 1818 was as a <i>nomen nudum</i> . This is a junior synonym of <i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i> (Vieillot, 1818) see Blake (1962: 220, 224).
10	59	<i>Picus aurulentus</i> Illiger	Lichtenstein, 1819 / (cf. Sherborn, 1923: 604). Lichtenstein's use in 1819 was as a <i>nomen nudum</i> . This is now <i>Piculus aurulentus</i> (Temminck, 1823) see Peters (1948: 114). Correctly 1821 not 1823.
11	61	<i>Falco hamatus</i> Illiger	Illiger in Temminck / (cf. Sherborn, 1927a: 2905). Now <i>Rostrhamus hamatus</i> Illiger = Temminck, 1821 (Stresemann & Amadon, 1979: 294)
12	70	<i>Edolius puellus</i> Reinwardt	Temminck / (cf. Sherborn, 1929b: 5220) but the wrapper makes clear this comes from Latham's <i>Coracias puella</i> , i.e. it is a new combination. Now <i>Irena puella</i> (Latham, 1790) see Delacour (1960: 307).
14	79	<i>Falco atricapillus</i> Cuvier	Cuvier, 1829 [sic] / (cf. Sherborn, 1923: 547) but usage here in 1821 is earlier. A junior homonym of <i>Falco atricapillus</i> Wilson, 1812.
18	103	<i>Falco uncinatus</i> Illiger	Temminck (ex Illiger) / (cf. Sherborn, 1931c: 6723); now <i>Chondrohierx uncinatus</i> Illiger = Temminck, 1822 (see Stresemann & Amadon, 1979: 285).
18	106	<i>Columba porphyrea</i> Reinwardt	Reinwardt in Temminck 'Feb. 1822' / (cf. Sherborn, 1929a: 5116), called <i>Leucotreron porphyrea</i> "Reinw." (Temminck, 1823), by Peters (1937: 27); now <i>Ptilinopus porphyreus</i> (Temminck, 1822).

Livr.	Pl.	Spelling and author in wrapper	Authorship given by Sherborn in the <i>Index Animalium</i> ; subsequent nomenclatural history and present situation
19	109	<i>Falco virgatus</i> Reinwardt	Reinwardt in Temminck / (cf. Sherborn, 1932: 6926); now <i>Accipiter virgatus</i> Reinwardt = Temminck, 1822 (see Stresemann & Amadon, 1979: 339).
20	117	<i>Falco malaiensis</i> Reinwardt	Reinwardt in Temminck / (cf. Sherborn, 1928a: 3838); given as <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i> Reinwardt = Temminck, 1822, by Stresemann & Amadon (1979: 378). Note the use of a subsequent spelling: although this has been widely used Art. 32.4 of the Code requires reversion to the original spelling.
20	119	<i>Muscicapa hirundinacea</i> Reinwardt	Temminck / (cf. Sherborn, 1927a: 3010); now <i>Hemipus hirundinaceus</i> [Reinw.] (Temminck, 1822) see Deignan, 1960: 218).
20	120	<i>Trochilus squalidus</i> Natterer	Natterer in Temminck / (cf. Sherborn, 1930b: 6114); now <i>Phaethornis squalidus</i> (Temminck, 1822) see Peters (1945: 12).

The search for this reference led first to Lichtenstein (1823: 60) – in the mistaken belief that this was the first of Lichtenstein’s price lists in which names were validly introduced – here we found a description of *Strix pumila* with the *terra typica* given as “Bahia, San Paulo”. Checking further produced two versions of a list by Lichtenstein (1818a, b). The one located in the Biodiversity Heritage Library (“1818a”), published in the *Isis, oder Encyclopädische Zeitung von Oken* mentions *Strix pumila* but contains no description. Sherborn, however, had cited p. 28 and by omitting the “*n.n.*” – for *nomen nudum* – in his entry in the *Index Animalium* implied a degree of satisfaction that the name was validly introduced. This led us to “1818b” the rare original auction leaflet (Figures 3 and 4) issued by the museum or its auctioneers and this contains the name with indications.

Here then we have evidence that *Strix pumila* Lichtenstein is the prior name. Given that Temminck (1821) referred to Illiger’s name and mentioned Paraguay, thus inferring the relevance of Azara, it seems almost certain that Temminck’s name *pumila* is not new, and is at least partially based on the same material as Lichtenstein’s name: indeed it is probable that at least one of the Leiden ‘syntypes’ came from Lichtenstein. This needs further research, but in all probability Leiden will prove to have one or more Lichtenstein syntypes acquired before 1821 from material that will have been in Berlin in 1818 before the sales of duplicates began. The Leiden and Berlin archives should go some way to document this. Leiden will not then have any ‘syntypes’ for Temminck’s name as it will not be type-bearing.

Next it was necessary to learn why – apart from the obvious attribution of this owl to a different genus – Peters (1940) introduced the name *Glaucidium minutissimum* (zu Wied, 1830). Clearly we would have been assisted if Peters had provided an explanation; somewhere between Cory (1918) and 1940, a published explanation must exist and the full reasoning may yet be found.

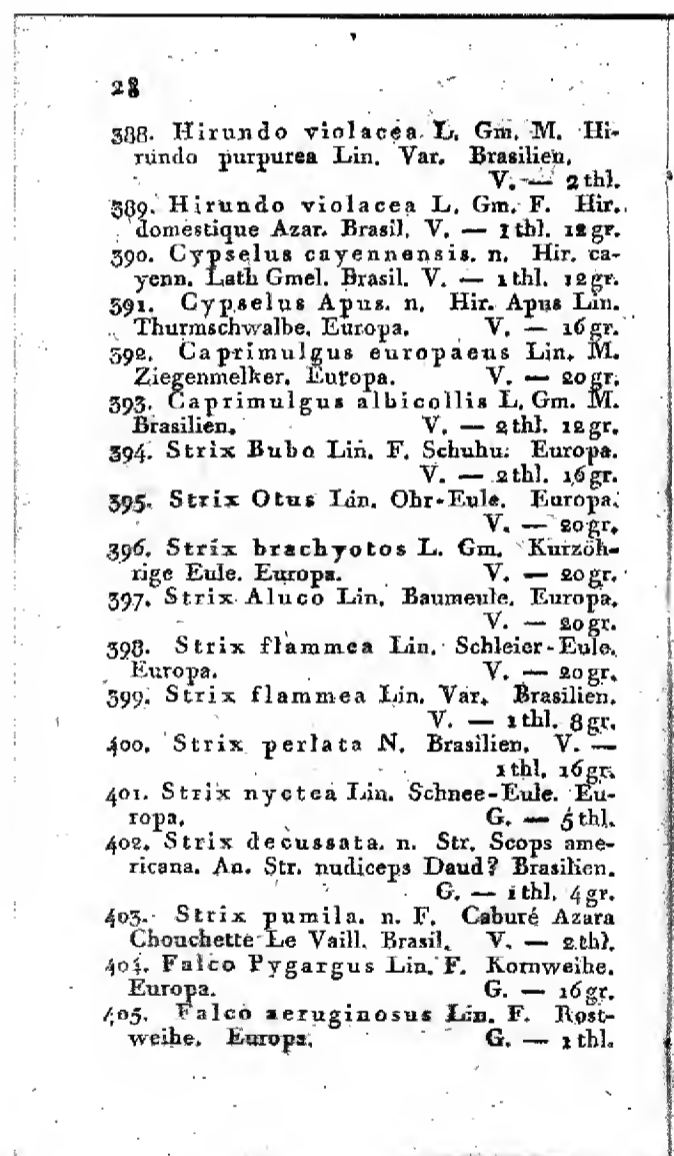
However evidence is to be found in a footnote in Naumburg (1930: 118) which says “*S. pumilum* Temminck, 1821, is invalidated by *S. pumilum* Lichtenstein. (‘Verz. Säugth. und Vög. Univ. Berlin,’ 1818, p. 28; based on Azara’s Caburé and Levaillant’s Chouette). – Note

given to the writer by Dr. C.E. Hellmayr." This, because it does not simply state that Lichtenstein's is the prior name, implies that Temminck used the name for a bird different from Lichtenstein's. Buchanan (1964) reported that this had been determined through sight of plate 39 in which Temminck's artist had depicted *Strix pumila*. Buchanan did not indicate the basis for his report. It should be noted that Peters (1940) did not bring Lichtenstein's name into use for any other taxon. Although this might imply that he considered it a *nomen oblitum* or a *nomen dubium* he did not say so and this would seem to imply that he considered it a synonym of *Glaucidium brasilianum* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788), this being a larger Brazilian congener with a wide distribution and a much earlier name – probably the only name old enough to take an 1818 name into its synonymy.

The identification of the bird depicted in plate 39 with *Glaucidium minutissimum* (zu Wied, 1830) is at least superficially easy to confirm. Plate 39 is here reproduced as Figure 1, and one of the four listed types in Leiden (van den Hoek Ostende et al. (1997: 153) as Figure 2.



**Figure 3.** The title page of the rare 1818 price list as issued by Lichtenstein at the Berlin Museum for the auction in October 1818. The version printed in *Isis ... von Oken* the same year lacks the full content. Reproduced by permission of the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin – Bibliothek.



**Figure 4.** Page 28 from this tract which includes indications for the names *Strix decussata* and *Strix pumila* and also indicates, with an 'n', new combinations in the genus *Cypselus* of species earlier described in the genus *Hirundo*. Reproduced by permission of the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin – Bibliothek.



The one accessible specimen in Berlin now considered a type of Lichtenstein's name *Strix pumila* has been re-examined at my request by Frank Steinheimer who confirms the identity, with *Glaucidium minutissimum*, which Stresemann arrived at and annotated. "All birds from South America on which Illiger worked were collected by or for F.W. Sieber, a servant of Graf von Hoffmannsegg. They [the specimens] arrived [in Berlin] from 1800 onwards and were donated to the university in 1810 when Illiger became the director of the zoological collections. Illiger died in 1812." [F.D. Steinheimer, in litt. 20.07.2011]. This specimen, a female from Bahia, was collected in 1802 by F.A. Gomes, for the private collection of Graf von Hoffmannsegg. All such specimens remained present until 1818 when Lichtenstein began to sell 'duplicates'.

It is thought unlikely that Berlin received a specimen from Azara. Art. 72.4.1 of the Code requires that material covered by "bibliographic reference" be considered part of the type series, thus the reference to Paraguay brings in Azara's birds whether Lichtenstein had seen them or not and as *Glaucidium minutissimum* does not occur in Paraguay this means that Lichtenstein's series was composite. The same applies to whatever material related to Levaillant's "Chouchette" [sic]. It is possible that Lichtenstein's specimens labelled "*Strix pumila*" were not all the same species. Lichtenstein (1818a) simply listed Brazil, but later (1823: 60) he listed specimens from Bahia and "San Paulo", and if by that he intended São Paulo, as may be surmised, this is well outside the now known range of *minutissimum*. It is quite possible Sieber could have obtained other pygmy-owls. They are not easily separated, though now thanks to acoustic evidence some determinations are easier. Very possibly, and related to the relevance of acoustic evidence and its help with modern identification, Sieber could have collected what has since, and quite recently, been described as *Glaucidium hardyi* Vieillard, 1989, which Howell & Robbins (1995) suggested was likely to belong to the "*minutissimum* complex".

On the basis of the evidence available so far it looks as if the decision of Peters (1940) was ill-advised and probably based solely on the Azara connection. If, as seems probable, Hellmayr, previously from Munich, was the source of the change then one must realise that from 1922 to 1931 he was in Chicago working on the *Catalogue of the birds of the Americas* and presumably did not access the type material in Berlin.

There is now a need to review the taxonomy by looking at as much original material as possible and by lectotypification clear up the nomenclature. Until then there is no safe and satisfactory basis to set aside the use, since the 1930's, of the name *Glaucidium minutissimum* (zu Wied) in place of *Glaucidium pumilum* (Temminck), or to apply for the protection of that name and the placement of the name *Strix pumila* Lichtenstein on the Official Index of Rejected Names.

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For a photograph of a syntype of *Strix pumila* Temminck thanks go to Steven van der Mije and René Dekker at Naturalis-NCB, Leiden. Marijn van Hoorn at the Teyler's Museum, Haarlem, kindly gave permission to use that institution's image of plate 39. Finally thanks go to Normand David and Frank Steinheimer for reading the manuscript and offering extensive and helpful suggestions as well as facts used in the above article.

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## The first twenty livraisons of “*Les Planches Coloriées d’Oiseaux*” of Temminck & Laugier (1820-1839):

### III. Complementary information on the 1850 edition of Baillièrè

Edward C. Dickinson & Miyako Tsurumi

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ABSTRACT: The ‘1850’ Baillièrè set of “*Nouveaux recueil de planches coloriées d’oiseaux*” described by Sayako & Dickinson (2001) has been re-examined in the light of wrappers recently discovered by Alain Lebossé (see p. 141). Although this set is almost completely furnished with the special wrappers that Baillièrè had printed a few original wrappers were included. Sadly, none of these original wrappers has printing on the inside or otherwise relates to the first twenty livraisons of the original work. The opportunity is taken here to depict a Baillièrè wrapper and to make a few additional comments about the Abiko set.

KEYWORDS: Temminck, Planches Coloriées, wrappers, Jean-Baptiste Baillièrè, re-issue.

#### INTRODUCTION

The “*Nouveaux recueil de planches coloriées d’oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux planches enluminées de Buffon*” (1820-1839) was re-issued by J.-B. Baillièrè in 1850. Sayako & Dickinson (2001), who had access to the set owned by the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology in Abiko City, Japan, reported this and concluded that the only fresh printing done by Baillièrè was likely to be the new wrappers. However, they did not illustrate a wrapper, and in consequence did not link Baillièrè to his other publishing ventures. The wrapper shows that by 1850 he was installed at Rue Hauteville, 19 ci-devant rue de l’Ecole de Médecine, 17, and his bookshop was called “Libraire de l’Académie Nationale de Médecine”.

Wikipedia France reports “Une plaque commémorative sur l’immeuble du 19 rue Hautefeuille 75006 indique que «Jean-Baptiste Baillièrè a vécu et est mort dans cette maison. Libraire et éditeur, il a diffusé la médecine française à travers le monde»” [[http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Baptiste\\_Baillièrè](http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Baptiste_Baillièrè) accessed 02.07.2011]. The website provides a link to the Bibliothèque Inter-universitaire de Santé, and on that website one finds a colour portrait of Baillièrè, a link to the history of his publishing house by Alain Ségal, and much information about his publications in medicine. Jean-Baptiste Baillièrè died in 1885 but by then his family had extended the business to London, New York and Melbourne. In addition the firm produced a number of important natural history books; those in ornithology including “*Iconographie du règne animal de G. Cuvier*” by Guérin-Méneville (1829-1844), “*Ornithologie Européenne*” by Degland & Gerbe (1867), “*Faune ornithologique de l’Europe occidentale*” by Olphe-Galliard (1896), “*Faune de Normandie*” by Gadeau de Kerville (1890),

and “*Faune de France*” by Cloque, as well as French editions of the works of A. E. Brehm (Alain Lebossé, *in litt.* 29.05.2011).

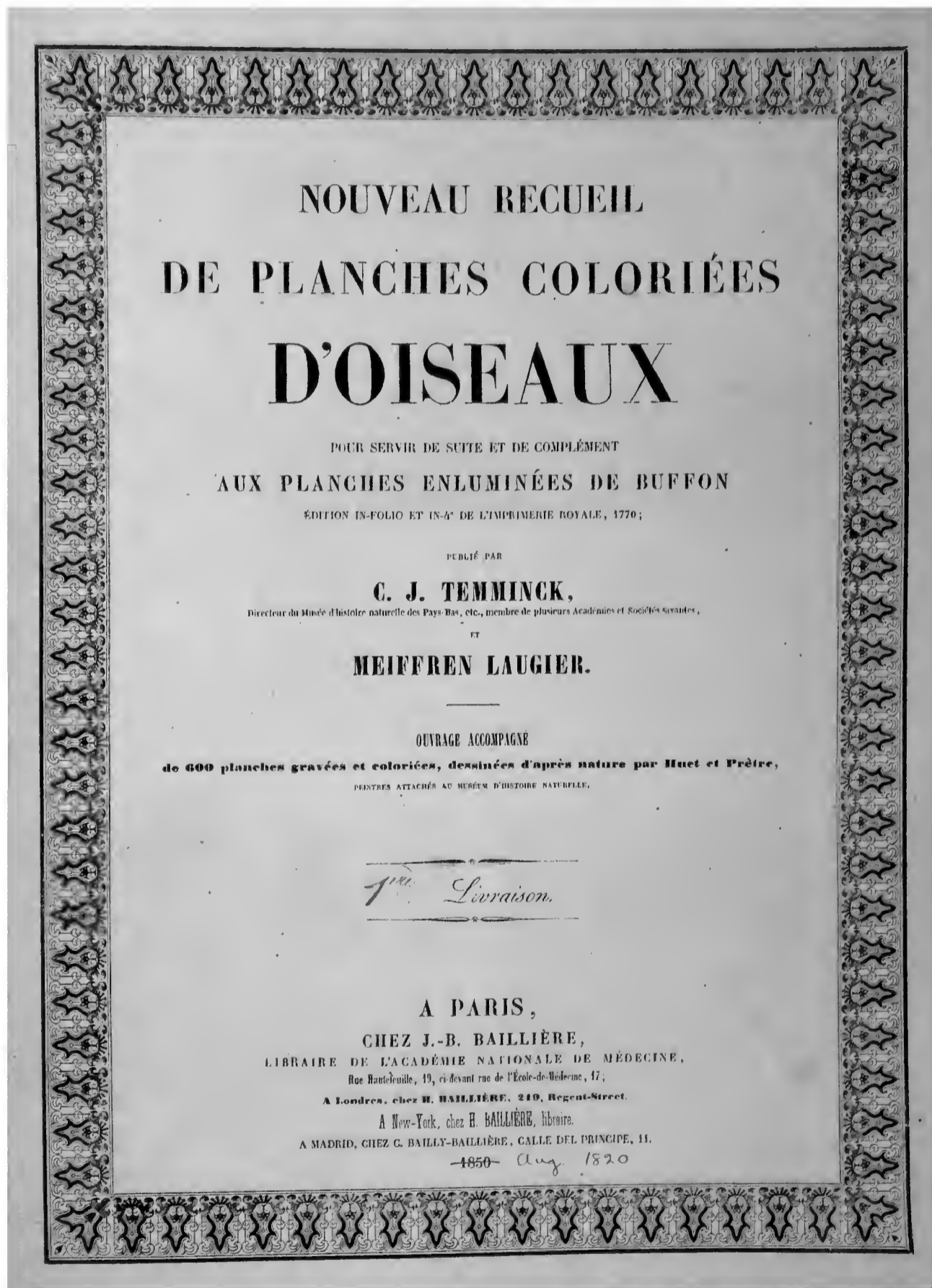


Figure 1. A 'standard' Baillière wrapper of 1850. Photo by the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology.



## EVIDENCE OF THE WRAPPERS

Sayako & Dickinson (2001) referred to the Baillière issue as a “second impression”; this was a term based on Baillière’s claims. The text depicted under “MODE DE PUBLICATION” said “Nous donnons nos soins à un nouveau tirage dont l’exécution ne laissera rien à désirer ...” [We are taking care that the execution of a new print run leaves nothing to wish for]. They concluded that the issue was based on remaindered stock combined with freshly printed wrappers. Nothing we have seen since then has altered our opinion.

In the same text on the back of the wrapper it says “Il sera publié deux livraisons tous les quinze jours à partir du 1<sup>ère</sup> Juin 1850” [Two parts will be published every fifteen days as from 1st June 1850]. As there were 102 parts to publish this would imply that publication would have been completed in 26 months, i.e. in late 1852. However, every Baillière wrapper in the set in Abiko has the printed date 1850.

Because this is a reissue and Baillière’s wrappers uniformly lack lists of contents and are dated 1850 these are not relevant to the search for original wrappers for livraisons 1–20; the Abiko set does contain a few original wrappers but none is from livraisons 1 to 20; Baillière or more probably some subsequent distributor seems to have used these when nothing else was available. The set was purchased from Wheldon & Wesley in 1933 and may have passed through several hands.

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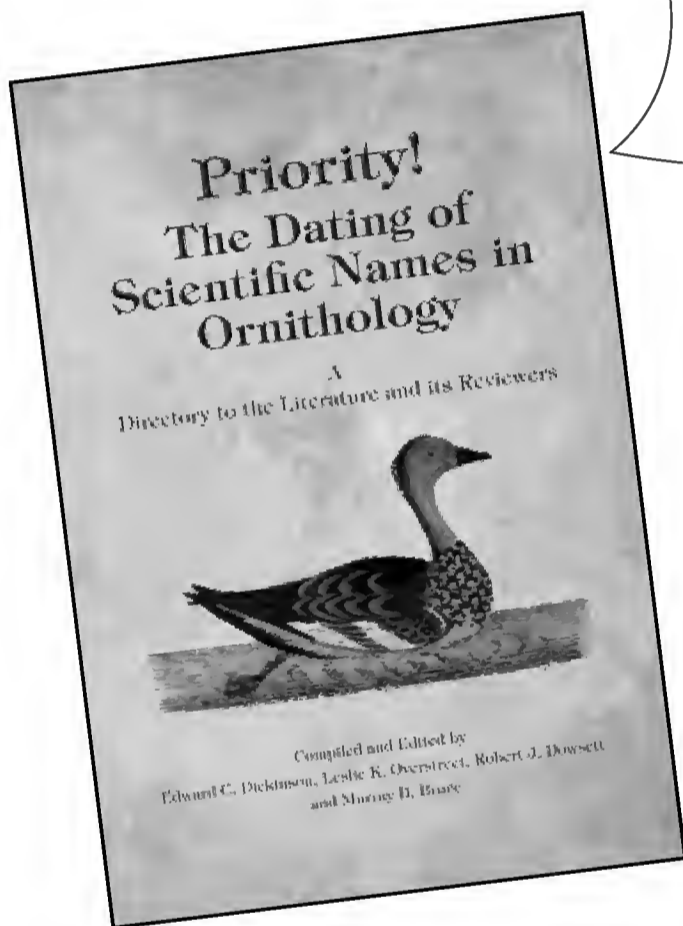
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# Analysis of taxa depicted on the plates in the “*Genera des Insectes*” of F. É. Guérin and A. R. Percheron and their dates of publication

Neal L. Evenhuis

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ABSTRACT: The 60 plates of insects contained in the six livraisons of the *Genera des Insectes* published from 1835 to 1838 by Félix Édouard Guérin and Achille Rémy Percheron are dated and authorship and nomenclatural status of all the taxa depicted on the plates are examined and discussed. One dipteran illustrated and described as new in this work, *Sarcophaga nigripennis* Percheron, 1836, not previously listed in nomenclators or catalogues, is found to be a junior synonym of *Scotiptera venatoria* (Fabricius, 1805), *nov. syn.* by J.E. O’Hara and T. Pape).

KEYWORDS: Guérin, Percheron, dates of publication, Diptera, Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Orthoptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera, Neuroptera, new synonymy, nomenclature, taxonomy.

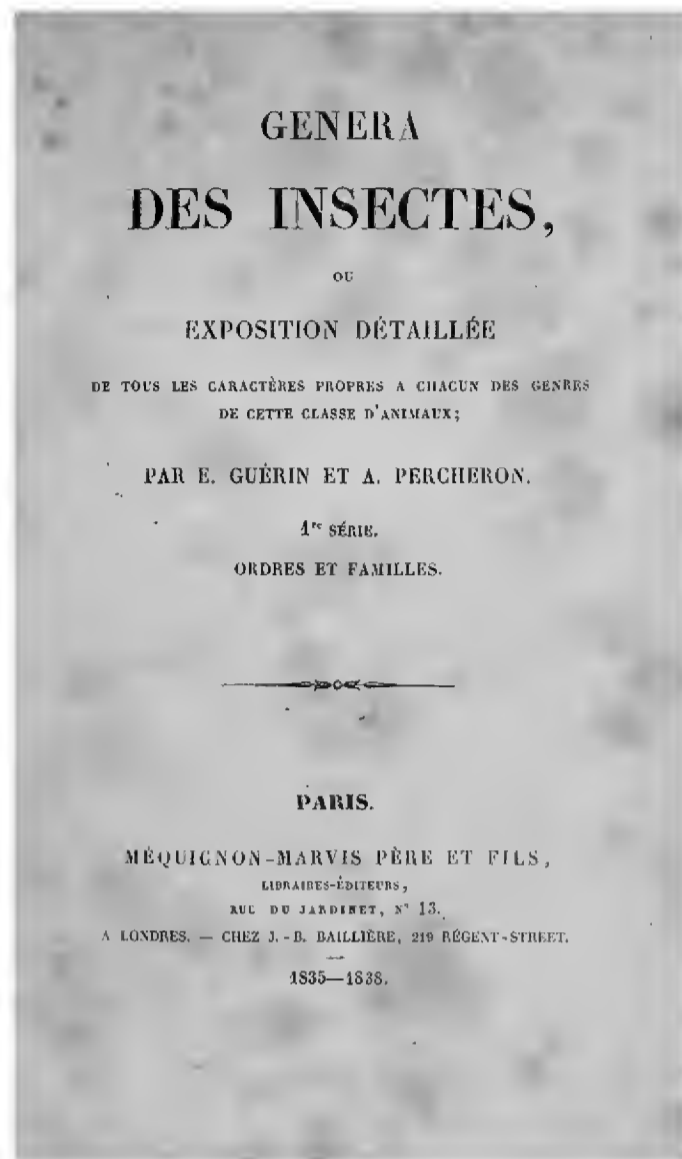
## INTRODUCTION

In early 1834, artist and naturalist Achille Rémy Percheron (1797–1869) and his fellow artist and naturalist colleague Félix Édouard Guérin<sup>1</sup> (1799–1874) combined talents to produce a volume of illustrations depicting the genera of a number of families and orders of insects. Percheron had already shown his artistic talent in describing new taxa while producing detailed colour illustrations, mainly of Coleoptera, in Guérin’s *Magasin de Zoologie*. Guérin was already well known in natural history circles for his *Iconographie du Règne Animal*, which contained 450 engraved plates of animals, many of which were copied, re-worked, and issued with other editions and translations of Cuvier’s *Le Règne Animal* in France and England.

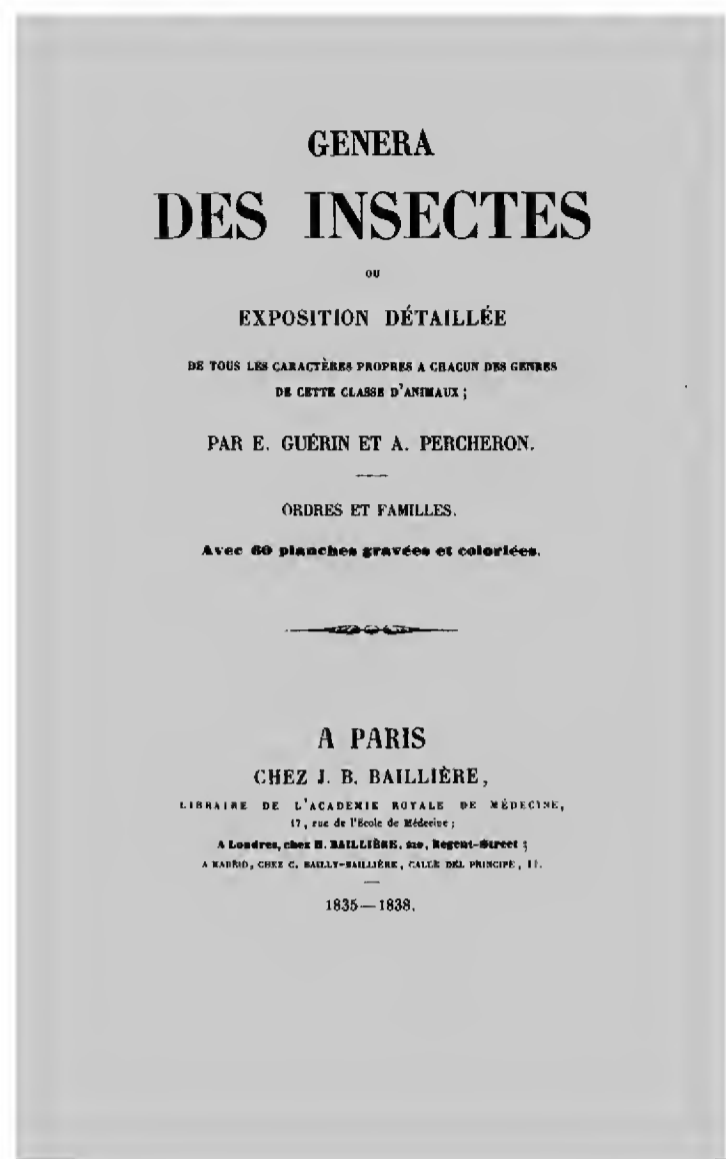
Publication of the *Genera des Insectes* commenced in early 1835 and continued through to 1838. Therein were published 60 plates of insects issued in six livraisons with 10 plates per livraison and accompanying explanatory text for each plate. During the course of the work, the authors examined the various personal collections in Paris (such as those of Boisduval, Dejean, Serville, and Macquart) as well as those in the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, resulting in the description of many new species-group names as well as four new genus-group names. In some cases, authorship of the species-group names has been confused by subsequent workers because Guérin and Percheron based some of their descriptions on cabinet names of species that were made available to them for this work. Because of the nomenclatural and taxonomic importance of this work, I have researched the earliest recorded dates for each livraison, examined the nomenclatural status of each taxon depicted on the plates, and determined authorship of the new taxa, the results of which are given herein.

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<sup>1</sup> In 1836, Guérin changed his name to Guérin-Ménéville. However, since the title page of this work issued in 1838 uses “Guérin”, I use this orthography throughout this paper.



**Figure 1.** Title page of the Méquignon-Marvis edition of *Genera des Insectes*.



**Figure 2.** Title page of the J. B. Baillière edition of the *Genera des Insectes*.

#### AUTHORS AND ARTISTS OF THE WORK

Percheron and Guérin worked together a number of times before this co-authored work. Percheron lived at 20 quai de Orfèvres on the “Île de la Cité”, and Guérin was only a few blocks away across the Pont Neuf at 13 rue de Seine. No doubt the close proximity of their residences afforded them excellent opportunities for meeting and helped foster a close association during their collaborations.

The first livraison gives evidence that the artwork was initially intended to be done either solely by Percheron (with the notation “A. P. del.”) or Guérin (“E. G. del.”) for each respective plate. However, notations on the plates in later livraisons show that employment of other artists became necessary, possibly to help speed up the production and/or to allow more time for Percheron to do the artwork for plates in other works he was authoring at the time. The lithographer Cobrié was entrusted with engraving all the plates throughout the four years of publication. Only a few months into production, the artist Jean Delarue (flourished 1822–1838) was employed to help Percheron with illustrating the plates under his responsibility (Guérin did not employ assistance with any of the plates under his direction except for three plates in the 6th livraison working with Percheron). Delarue continued illustrating the plates through to December 1835, but soon afterwards was replaced with the artist Thiolat, who helped illustrate all 10 plates in livraison 5. The last (6th) livraison saw the

illustrating falling back to the responsibility of both authors once again and for some reason there was a delay in publication of that livraison until 1838.

#### TITLE PAGES

At the 19 March 1834 séance of the Société Entomologique de France, Guérin presented a prospectus indicating the intention of a work that was to contain 60 plates of representatives of insects of every order. Boisduval (1835: pl. 126, *Magasin de Zoologie*) gave an early positive testimony to the success of the proposed work:

“Telle est la lacune que se propose de combler mon bon ami, M. Percheron, dans la publication qu’il commence avec M. Guérin et dont l’utilité incontestable et l’exécution supérieure leur présagent un succès assuré.”

According to the “*Advertisement*” by Guérin and Percheron accompanying the first livraison of the *Genera des Insectes* and found in copies of the final bound editions, the work was intended to be comprised of two series: the first, a short series containing plates depicting taxa that were the types of their orders and to give one genus per family; and the second, a larger assemblage of as many different species within representative genera as possible following the classification of Latreille. That two series were intended is seen in copies that have title pages that indicate the first series (Figure 1). Méquignon-Marvis Père et fils<sup>2</sup> was the publisher and is shown on the title page where a first series was indicated. Other copies, presumably later gatherings of all the livraisons, have a title page without indication of a first series and the publisher is listed as J.-B. Baillière (Figure 2). Méquignon-Marvis was the publisher throughout the production of the work. However, it could have been that after the work was finished and copies sent to all subscribers, the remainder of the stock was turned over to J.-B. Baillière for fulfilment of subsequent orders. Baillière was the distributor of the work in England but also had offices in Paris. Since the two publishers had co-authored a number of scientific books at that time, it was not an unusual association. There is evidence that at least some of the Baillière copies were bound and sold later than the completion date of the original Méquignon-Marvis edition. The Baillière version examined in this study has a 20-page advertisement from Baillière bound at the back dated “Mai 1859” giving a list of its books and those from other publishers offered for sale.

Comparison of the Méquignon-Marvis and Baillière versions were made line by line and no differences could be found except for the different Baillière title page and the 20-page list of books offered for sale bound at the back of the Baillière version. In fact, it appears from close examination that the same printing plates for the pages of text were used in both versions as some of the printing anomalies (such as words not set straight on a line and misspellings) were not corrected in the Baillière version.

Based on the title pages in the bound copies examined, there are two possible citations:

“Méquignon-Marvis” citation:

Guérin, F.E. & Percheron, A.R. 1835–1838. *Genera des Insectes, ou exposition détaillée de tous les caractères propres à chacun des genres de cette classe d’animaux*. 1<sup>re</sup> série. Ordres et familles. Méquignon-Marvis Père et fils, Paris.

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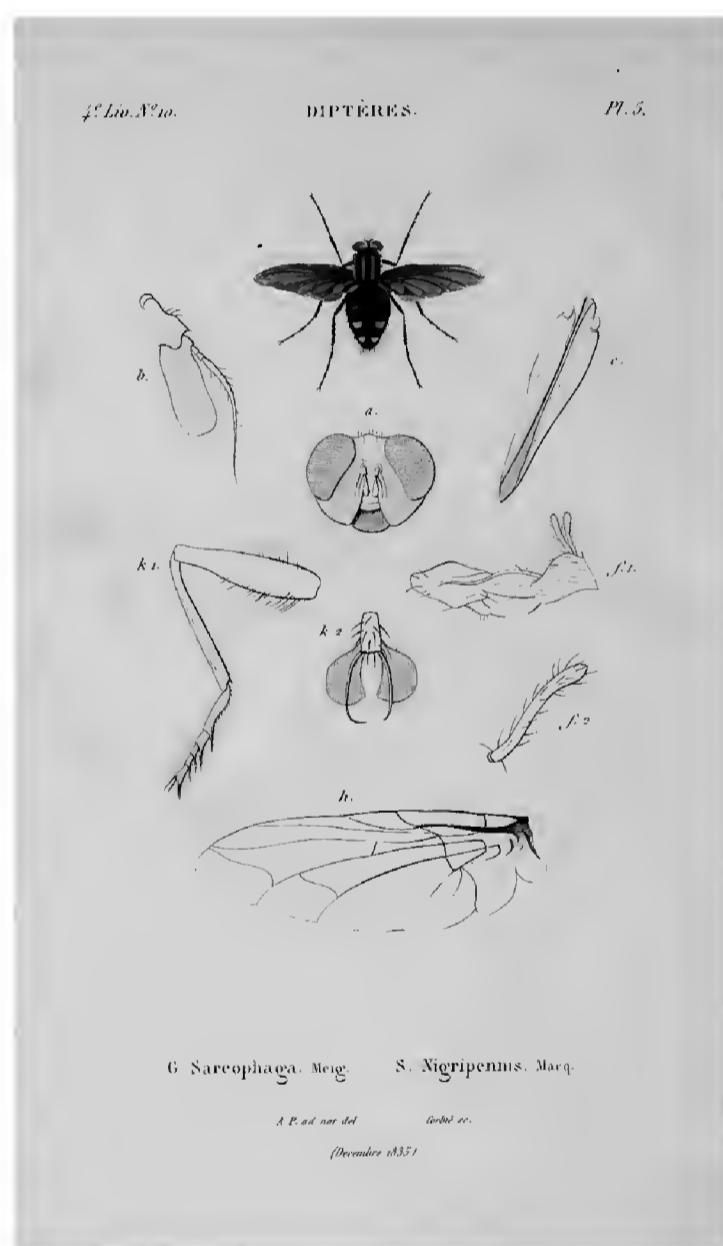
<sup>2</sup> Interestingly, both this publisher and J.-B. Baillière were, at the time, conducting business within a few blocks of the residence of Guérin, no doubt affording another close association and efficient working relationship during production of the book. Additionally, the book’s printer Terzuolo was located in the same area as Baillière and Méquignon-Marvis.

“Baillièrè” citation:

Guérin, F.E. & Percheron, A.R. 1835–1838. *Genera des Insectes ou exposition détaillée de tous les caractères propres a chacun des genres de cette classe d’animaux*. Ordres et familles. Avec 60 planches gravées et coloriées. J.B. Baillièrè, Paris.

I treat the Méquignon-Marvis edition as the original and Baillièrè as subsequently issued.

Although title pages of copies seen by me do not have “2<sup>me</sup> serie”, the second series may have been intended as the *Species et Iconographie des Insectes* (Guérin 1843–1849) which, for unknown reasons, was never completed having, within seven years, produced only nine livraisons of 36 plates dealing with just Coleoptera (see Chandler (1999) for publication and dating of this work).



**Figure 3.** Diptères plate 5 (*Sarcophaga nigripennis* Percheron) showing the different plate numbering systems in the top left and top right corners.

### ISSUING AND DATING OF THE LIVRAISONS

The plates for the *Genera des Insectes* were issued with two numbering systems: on the top left, the numbering is indicated for the complete series within livraison; and on the top right, the plate number within each order (see Figure 3). This double numbering system was

implemented in case subscribers wished to bind their plates together by order or keep them in order by livraison.

All plates contained the name of the order as a French vernacular, the name of the genus, and the name of the species depicted. Each plate was issued with a set of unnumbered pages (2 to 4) of explanatory text describing the genus and (with rare exceptions) describing the species. The lack of page numbers for the explanatory text was probably to allow binding either by livraison or by order.

A date often is found printed at the bottom centre of the plate, below the indication of artist and engraver. Printed dates are found on all the plates in livraisons 1–3; and they are found in 7 of the 10 plates in livraison 4; but no dates are found on any of the plates in livraisons 5 and 6. Although the printed dates are often 1–3 months earlier than the receipt date, they are not taken here as the date of issuance since many times the explanatory text is dated later. All printed dates found on the plates and in the explanatory text are given in the analysis by livraison below.

Plates were issued much in the same order as the printed livraison and plate numbers found in the top left corner. Only one exception to this was found where plate 6 of the Hymenoptera was issued in livraison 5 (published in 1836) while plate 5 was issued in the last livraison (published in 1838).

The first livraison published by Méquignon-Marvis was received by the *Bibliographie de la France* (BF) on 28 March 1835, but none of the remaining livraisons were received by BF. Livraisons 2–5 were presented to the Société Entomologique de France (SEF) as they were published and these dates can be taken as the earliest dates of publication for each livraison. No earlier dates could be found in this study. A receipt for the last livraison (6) could not be found in any recording journal or minutes of societies and must therefore be arbitrarily dated from the last day of the year for 1838. Evenhuis (1997) recorded the earliest dates in this work for the livraisons that contained Diptera. Earlier dating during this study has been found for livraison 4 and a receipt date for livraison 5 by the Société Entomologique de France was found, which was not listed by Evenhuis (1997) since it did not include Diptera. The earliest known dates for each livraison are given in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Dates of publication of the livraisons of *Genera des Insectes*.

Livr.	Date of publication	Source
1	28 March 1835	BF
2	13 June 1835	SEF
3	13 November 1835	SEF
4	20 April 1836	SEF
5	2 November 1836	SEF
6	31 December 1838	No month or day found so dated as the last day of the year

#### OMISSIONS OF TAXA IN SHERBORN'S *INDEX ANIMALIUM*

Although C. D. Sherborn was usually incredibly complete in his scouring of all the works naming new taxa of animals for his *Index Animalium* (Sherborn 1922–1932), he mysteriously listed some taxa but not others that were newly described in the *Genera des Insectes*. I have checked all the names of new taxa appearing in *Genera des Insectes* and compared them against Sherborn's *Index*. I have placed against the plate number listed

below a boldface asterisk (\*) for those taxa newly described in the *Genera des Insectes* that do not appear in Sherborn's *Index*. Of the 60 taxa species depicted on the plates, five names were not found in Sherborn's *Index*.

#### EXAMINATION OF TAXA BY LIVRAISON

The following is an analysis of each plate and the taxa and authorship of each. The format used indicates the plate number of the livraison; the order, the plate number of the order [in square brackets]; the genus; the species; indication of artists and dates on plates; the number of explanatory text pages; the authorship [= "Signed"] of the text; and explanatory remarks (when necessary) to clarify results of research in this study. Explanation of some of the engraver's abbreviations on the plates: "del." = drawn/illustrated by; "pinx" = painted by; "ad nat. del." = drawn from nature; "sc." = sculpted/engraved by.

*Livraison 1*. 10 plates; published 28 March 1835.

[All plates are printed with "Janv. 1835".]

**Plate 1.** Coleoptères [pl. 1]. *Therates* Latreille. *Therates labiata* Fabricius. "E. G. del." With four unnumbered pages of explanatory text. Signed "E. G. Janvier 1835".

**Plate 2.** Coleoptères [pl. 2]. *Evaniocera* Guérin. *Evaniocera dufourii* Latreille. "E. G. del." With four unnumbered pages of explanatory text. Signed "E. G. Janvier 1835".

REMARKS: *Evaniocera* Guérin is described as a new genus. Sherborn (1926: 2037) erred in listing *Evaniocera dufourii* with the authorship as Guérin & Percheron. The species was originally described as *Pelecotoma dufourii* Latreille, 1817.

**Plate 3.** Orthoptères [pl. 1]. *Tridactylus* Olivier. *Tridactylus marginatus* Percheron.

"A. P. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. Percheron 1834".

REMARKS: *Tridactylus marginatus* Percheron is described as a new species. The type locality for the species was omitted from the explanatory text but was added as "Bresil" in an erratum at the end of the explanatory text for the second Orthoptères plate in livraison 2, which was issued in June 1835.

**Plate 4.** Hémiptères [pl. 1]. *Rhynocoris* Hahn. *Rhynocoris lutescens* Percheron. "A. P. del."

With two pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1834".

REMARKS: *Rhynocoris lutescens* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 5.** Hémiptères [pl. 2]. *Cicada* Olivier. *Cicada thalassina* Percheron. "A. P. del." With

four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. Percheron 1834".

REMARKS: *Cicada thalassina* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 6.** Neuroptères [pl. 1]. *Boreus* Latreille. *Boreus hiemalis* Linnaeus. "A. P. del." With

three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. Percheron 1834".

**Plate 7.** Hyménoptères [pl. 1]. *Scolia* Fabricius. *Scolia castanea* Percheron. "A. P. del."

With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. Percheron 1834".

REMARKS: *Scolia castanea* Percheron is described as a new species.

\***Plate 8.** Lépidoptères [pl. 1]. *Papilio* Latreille. *Papilio agesilaus* Boisduval. "E. G. del."

With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "E. G. Janvier 1835".

REMARKS: Although it may have been his intention, Boisduval never described this species. His name is only on the plate associated with the name [which does not in itself satisfy the requirements of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (I.C.Z.N., 1999), hereafter 'the Code', for authorship] and there is no evidence in the



explanatory text that the characters used to describe the species were Boisduval's. Instead, the explanatory text is signed by Guérin. The species is commonly given authorship as "Guérin & Percheron, 1835" from this work. However, it is clear that as both the illustrator of the plate and the author of the characters in the description, Guérin is the only person who satisfies the Code requirements for authorship. Thus, the species should be listed as *Papilio agesilaus* Guérin in Guérin & Percheron, 1835.

**Plate 9.** Lépidoptères [pl. 2]. *Pieris* Schrank. *Pieris crithoe* Boisduval. "E. G. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "E. G. Janvier 1835".

**REMARKS:** Although it may have been his intention, Boisduval never described this species. His name is only on the plate associated with the name (which does not in itself satisfy the requirements of the Code for authorship) and there is no evidence in the explanatory text that the characters used to describe the species were Boisduval's. Instead, the explanatory text is signed by Guérin. The species is commonly given authorship as "Boisduval in Guérin & Percheron, 1835" from this work. However, it is clear that as both the illustrator of the plate and the author of the characters in the description, Guérin is the only person who satisfies the Code requirements for authorship. Thus, the species should be listed as *Pieris crithoe* Guérin in Guérin & Percheron, 1835.

**Plate 10.** Diptères [pl. 1]. *Anthrax* Scopoli. *Anthrax obliqua* Macquart. "A. P. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed. "A. P. 1835".

*Livraison 2.* 10 plates; published 13 June 1835.

[Plates dated from April to May 1835].

**Plate 1.** Coleoptères [pl. 3]. *Carabus* Linnaeus. *Carabus chilensis* Eschscholtz. "Avril 1835". "E. G. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "E. G. Avril 1835".

**Plate 2.** Coleoptères [pl. 4]. *Cybister* Erichson. *Cybister lateralis* Fabricius. "Mai 1835".

"A. P. del." With four pages of unnumbered explanatory text. Signed. "A. P. 1835".

**Plate 3.** Orthoptères [pl. 2]. *Blatta* Linnaeus. *Blatta conspersa* Serville. "Mai 1835".

"A. P. anat. J. Delarue fig. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. Mai 1835".

**REMARKS:** Serville did not describe this species. Serville's name is only on the plate associated with the name (which does not in itself satisfy the requirements of the Code for authorship) and there is no evidence in the explanatory text that the characters used to describe the species were Serville's. Instead, the explanatory text is signed by Percheron. Percheron possibly described this species based on a specimen under this label in the Serville collection. Sherborn's *Index* correctly gives authorship to Percheron in Guérin & Percheron, 1835 from this work.

**Plate 4.** Hémiptères [pl. 3]. *Belostoma* Latreille. *Belostoma indica* Serville. "Mai 1835".

"A. P. anat. J. Delarue fig. del." With 4 pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. Mai 1835".

**Plate 5.** Nevroptères [pl. 2]. *Agrion* Fabricius. *Agrion perforatus* Percheron. "Mai 1835".

"A. P. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. Mai 1835".

**REMARKS:** *Agrion perforatus* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 6.** Hyménoptères [pl. 2]. *Cimbex* Olivier. *Cimbex sylvaticus* Leach. "Mai 1835".

"A. P. anat. J. Delarue fig. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. Mai 1835".

**Plate 7.** Hyménoptères [pl. 3]. *Ophion* Fabricius. *Ophion flavus* Fabricius. "Avril 1835".  
 "E. G. del." With two pages of unnumbered text. Signed "E. G. Avril 1835".

**\*Plate 8.** Lépidoptères [pl. 3]. *Sphinx* Linnaeus. *Sphinx euphorbiarum* Boisduval.  
 "Mai 1835". "E. G. del." With two pages of unnumbered text. Signed  
 "E. G. Mai 1835".

**REMARKS:** Boisduval never described this species and may not have been even aware of this name. Butler (1877: 638) stated the following:

"I have to thank Mr. Kirby for a reference to this species, which has not only been overlooked by subsequent authors, but by Dr. Boisduval himself in his monograph of the family."

Boisduval's name is only on the plate associated with the name (which does not in itself satisfy the requirements of the Code for authorship) and there is no evidence in the explanatory text that the characters used to describe the species were Boisduval's. Instead, the explanatory text is signed by Guérin. The species is commonly given authorship as "Boisduval in Guérin & Percheron, 1835" from this work. However, it is clear that as both the illustrator of the plate and the author of the characters in the description, Guérin is the only person who satisfies the Code requirements for authorship. Thus, the species should be listed as *Sphinx euphorbiarum* Guérin in Guérin & Percheron, 1835.

**Plate 9.** Diptères [pl. 2]. *Culex* Linnaeus. *Culex mosquito* Robineau-Desvoidy.  
 "Avril 1835". "E. G. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed  
 "E. G. Avril 1835".

**Plate 10.** Diptères [pl. 3]. *Tabanus* Linnaeus. *Tabanus flava* Macquart. "Mai 1835".  
 "A. P. anat. J. Delarue fig. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed  
 "A. P."

**Livraison 3.** 10 plates; published 13 November 1835.

**Plate 1.** Coleoptères [pl. 5]. *Emus* Leach. *Emus nebulosus* Percheron. "Aout 1835".  
 "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed  
 "A. P. 1835".

**REMARKS:** *Emus nebulosus* Percheron is described as a new species.

**\*Plate 2.** Coleoptères [pl. 6]. *Psiloptera* Serville. *Psiloptera tucumana* Gory. "Aout 1835".  
 "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed  
 "A. P. 1835".

**REMARKS:** Gory did not describe this species. Gory's name is only on the plate associated with the name (which does not in itself satisfy the requirements of the Code for authorship) and there is no evidence in the explanatory text that the characters used to describe the species were Gory's. Instead, the explanatory text is signed by Percheron. Although Sherborn did not list this name in his *Index*, other workers have recognized the species and have commonly given authorship as "Guérin & Percheron, 1835" from this work. However, it is clear that as the author of the characters in the description, Percheron is the only person who satisfies the Code requirements for authorship. Thus, the species should be listed as *Psiloptera tucumana* Percheron in Guérin & Percheron, 1835.

**Plate 3.** Coleoptères [pl. 7]. *Oxysternus* Erichson. *Oxysternus maxillosus* Drury. "Aout 1835". "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P."

**\*Plate 4.** Coleoptères [pl. 8]. *Hydrous* Leach. *Hydrous senegalensis* Dejean. "Aout 1835". "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1835".

REMARKS: Dejean did not describe this species. Percheron possibly described it based on a specimen under this label in the Dejean collection in Paris. Although missed by Sherborn in his *Index*, other workers (e.g., Hansen in Löbl & Smetana, 2004: 55) have recognized the species and correctly given authorship of the name to Percheron from this work. An alternate spelling for this species ("*senegalinsis*") is found in the "Table par ordre alphabétique" (p. 10) to the entire *Genera des Insectes*. However, since the "Table" was issued later (1838), it is an incorrect subsequent spelling (and an unavailable name).

**Plate 5.** Coleoptères [pl. 9]. *Coprobium* Leach. *Coprobium cupreus* Fabricius. "Septemb. 1835". "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1835".

**Plate 6.** Coleoptères [pl. 10]. *Adesmia* Fischer. *Adesmia spinifera* Percheron. "Aout 1835". "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1835".

REMARKS: *Adesmia spinifera* Percheron is described as a new species. The plate and text originally spelled the genus-group name as "*Adesma*". The spelling was corrected to "*Adesmia*" in an erratum at the end of the "*Table des matières*", which was issued with the last livraison in 1838.

**Plate 7.** Coleoptères [pl. 11]. *Heleus* Leach. *Heleus perforatus* Latreille. "Aout 1835". "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P."

REMARKS: The genus-group name is misspelled in the explanatory text as "*Helaeus*".

**Plate 8.** Orthoptères [pl. 3]. *Mantis* Linnaeus. *Mantis lutescens* Percheron. "Aout 1835". "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1835".

REMARKS: *Mantis lutescens* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 9.** Hyménoptères [pl. 4]. *Polyergus* Latreille. *Polyergus rufescens* Latreille. "Aout 1835". "A. P. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1835".

**Plate 10.** Diptères [pl. 4]. *Hermetia* Latreille. *Hermetia illucens* Fabricius. "Aout 1835". "A. P. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P."

*Livraison 4.* 10 plates; published 20 April 1836.

**Plate 1.** Coleoptères [pl. 12]. *Cassida* Linnaeus. *Cassida nitidula* Percheron. No date on plate. "A. P. anat. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1836".

REMARKS: *Cassida nitidula* Percheron is described as a new species. There are two original spellings for this species in this livraison: *nitidula* (on the plate) and *nilidula* (in the unpaginated explanatory text). Sherborn (1928b: 4375) may be viewed as having acted as First Reviser in listing the spelling "*nilidula*" as "[sic]".

**Plate 2.** Coleoptères [pl. 13]. *Heilipus* Germar. *Heilipus loricatus* Percheron. "Decembre 1835". "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1836".

REMARKS: *Heilipus loricatus* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 3.** Coleoptères [pl. 14]. *Trogossita* Fabricius. *Trogossita metallica* Percheron.

"Decembre 1835". "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1836".

REMARKS: *Trogossita metallica* Percheron is described as a new species. There are two original spellings for this species in this livraison: *metallica* (on the plate 3) and *metellica* (in the unpaginated explanatory text). Sherborn (1928a: 4026) may be viewed as having acted as First Reviser in listing the spelling "*metellica*" as "[sic]".

**Plate 4.** Coleoptères [pl. 15]. *Cucujus* Fabricius. *Cucujus depressus* Fabricius. "Decembre 1835". "A. P. anat. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1836".

**Plate 5.** Coleoptères [pl. 16]. *Sternotomis* Percheron. *Sternotomis aper* Percheron.

"Decembre 1835". "A. P. anat. Delarue fig. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1836".

REMARKS: *Sternotomis* Percheron is described as a new genus and *Sternotomis aper* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 6.** Coleoptères [pl. 17]. *Pselaphacus* Percheron. *Pselaphacus nigro-punctatus*

Percheron. No date on plate. "A. P. anat. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1830".

REMARKS: *Pselaphacus* Percheron is described as a new genus and *Pselaphacus nigro-punctatus* Percheron is described as a new species. The "1830" date in the text signature is undoubtedly a typographical error for "1836", which appears to have been caused by a broken font for the "6".

**Plate 7.** Orthoptères [pl. 4]. *Scaphura* Kirby. *Scaphura denuda* Percheron. No date on plate.

"A. P. del." With four pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1836".

REMARKS: *Scaphura denuda* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 8.** Hémiptères [pl. 4]. *Psylla* Geoffroy. *Psylla genistae* Latreille. "Decembre 1835".

"A. P. ad nat. del." With three pages of unnumbered text. Signed "A. P. 1836".

**Plate 9.** Névroptères [pl. 3]. *Olostomis* Percheron. *Olostomis daurica* Fischer. No date on

plate. "A. P. del." With four pages of unnumbered explanatory text. Signed "A. P. 1836".

REMARKS: *Olostomis* Percheron is described as a new genus.

**\*Plate 10** (Figure 3). Diptères [pl. 5]. *Sarcophaga* Meigen. *Sarcophaga nigripennis* Macquart.

"Décembre 1835". "A. P. ad nat. del." with three pages of unnumbered explanatory text. Signed "A. P. 1836".

REMARKS: Macquart did not describe this species. Macquart's name is only on the plate associated with the name (which does not in itself satisfy the requirements of the Code for authorship) and there is no evidence in the explanatory text that the characters used to describe the species were Macquart's. Instead, the explanatory text is signed by Percheron. It is clear that as the author of the characters in the description, Percheron is the only person who satisfies the Code requirements for authorship. Thus, the species should be listed as *Sarcophaga nigripennis* Percheron in Guérin & Percheron, 1835. Although missed by Sherborn in his *Index*, Erichson (1837: 283) in his review of the 4th and 5th livraisons of this work indicated that this was not a sarcophagid but more like a *Dexia* (Tachinidae). Examination of plate 10 by James O'Hara and Thomas Pape led them to find that the species depicted appeared to be the tachinid *Scotipectera venatoria* (Fabricius, 1805) [originally described in *Musca*]. Comparison of the plate by O'Hara with tachinid specimens from Brazil

in the Canadian National Collection of Insects in Ottawa and eventual comparison by Pape of the plate and description with the type of *Musca venatoria* Fabricius, 1805 in the Zoologisk Museum at the University of Copenhagen confirmed that *Sarcophaga nigripennis* Percheron, 1836 is a junior synonym of *Scotioptera venatoria* (Fabricius, 1805), **new synonymy**.

*Livraison 5*. 10 plates; published 2 November 1836.

[No dates are printed on any of the plates in this livraison.]

**Plate 1.** Coleoptères [pl. 18]. *Coccinella* Linnaeus. *Coccinella versicolor* Fabricius.

"A. P. anat. Thiolat. fig. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

**Plate 2.** Coleoptères [pl. 19]. *Endomychus* Weber. *Endomychus bivittatus* Percheron.

"A. P. anat. Thiolat. fig. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

REMARKS: *Endomychus bivittatus* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 3.** Orthoptères [pl. 5]. *Bacteria* Latreille. *Bacteria rosarius* Percheron.

"A. P. anat. Thiolat. fig. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

REMARKS: *Bacteria rosaria* (as "rosarius" in the text) Percheron is described as a new species. The genus-group name is misspelled on the plate as "Bacterie".

**Plate 4.** Orthoptères [pl. 6]. *Poekilocera* Serville. *Poekilocera polymita* Percheron.

"A. P. anat. Thiolat. fig. del." With four unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

REMARKS: *Poekilocera polymita* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 5.** Thysanoures [pl. 1]. *Lepisma* Linnaeus. *Lepisma saccharina* Linnaeus.

"A. P. anat. Thiolat. fig. del." With two unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

**Plate 6.** Thysanoures [pl. 2]. *Podura* Linnaeus. *Podura variegata* Percheron.

"A. P. anat. Thiolat. fig. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

REMARKS: *Podura variegata* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 7.** Siphonaptères [pl. 1]. *Ceratophyllus* Curtis. *Ceratophyllus hirudinis* Samouelle.

"A. P. anat. Thiolat. fig. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

**Plate 8.** Hyménoptères [pl. 6]. *Crocisa* Latreille. *Crocisa viridisericea* Percheron.

"A. P. anat. Thiolat. fig. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

REMARKS: *Crocisa viridisericea* Percheron is described as a new species.

**Plate 9.** Rhiphiptères [pl. 1]. *Xenos* Rossi. *Xenos vesparum* Rossi.

"A. P. anat. Thiolat. fig. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

**Plate 10.** Parasites [pl. 1]. *Docophorus* Nitzsch. *Docophorus cicatricosus* Percheron.

"A. P. anat. Thiolat. fig. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

REMARKS: *Docophorus cicatricosus* Percheron is described as a new species.

*Livraison 6.* 10 plates; published 31 December 1838.

[No dates are printed on any of the plates in this livraison.]

**Plate 1.** Coleoptères [pl. 20]. *Calopus* Fabricius. *Calopus serraticornis* Fabricius.

"Guerin fig. A. P. anat. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P. 1838".

REMARKS: The plate is mis-numbered as "21".

**Plate 2.** Coleoptères [pl. 21]. *Crioceris* Geoffroy. *Crioceris fasciata* Germar.

"A. P. anat. Guerin fig. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.

Signed "A. P."

**Plate 3.** Coleoptères [pl. 22]. *Briaxis* Leach. *Briaxis longicornis* Leach. "A. P. anat. del."

With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text. Signed "A. P. 1838".

REMARKS: There is no authorship indicated for the species on the plate but Leach is clearly indicated as the author in the explanatory text.

**Plate 4.** Orthoptères [pl. 7]. *Forficula* Linnaeus. *Forficula percheron* Guérin.

"A. P. anat. del." With four unnumbered pages of explanatory text. Signed

"A. P. 1838".

REMARKS: *Forficula percheron* Percheron is described as a new species. Although it may have been his intention, Guérin never described this species according to Article 50.1 of the Code. His name is only on the plate and the text heading associated with the name (neither of which satisfies the requirements of the Code for authorship) and there is no evidence in the explanatory text that the characters used to describe the species were Guérin's. Instead, the explanatory text is signed by Percheron. Article 50.1 states that the author of a name is "the person who first publishes it [Arts. 8, 11] in a way that satisfies the criteria of availability." With regard to the criteria of availability, Article 12.2.7 allows a name associated with an illustration stating "the proposal of a new genus-group name or of a new species-group name in association with an illustration of the taxon being named". Unfortunately, there is no specific wording as to who the author is of an illustration (the illustrator, engraver, or person associated with the name) in meeting the criteria of availability. However, if we follow the procedure in textual descriptions where an author's name next to a scientific name is commonly found in the older literature when an author of a work cites a "cabinet name", these are deemed to not be authors since they only provided the name and not the criteria of availability. Thus, Guérin really only provided the name in both the plate and the text and in the strict sense has not provided any of the criteria of availability. Contrarily, Percheron is the illustrator on the plate and signed off on the textual description as well. Thus, I propose that the species should be listed as *Forficula percheron* Percheron in Guérin & Percheron, 1838.

**Plate 5.** Hémiptères [pl. 5]. *Coccus* Linnaeus. *Coccus cacti* Linnaeus. "A. P. anat. del."

With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text. Signed "A. P. 1838".

**Plate 6.** Névroptères [pl. 4]. *Ephemera* Linnaeus. *Ephemera albicans* Percheron.

"A. P. anat. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text. Signed

"A. P. 1838".

REMARKS: *Ephemera albicans* Percheron is described as a new species. There is no authorship indicated for the species on the plate, but Percheron is clearly indicated as the author in the explanatory text.

**Plate 7.** Hyménoptères [pl. 5]. *Odynerus* Latreille. *Odynerus splendidus* Guérin.  
 "A. P. anat. Guérin fig. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text.  
 Signed "A. P. 1838".

**REMARKS:** *Odynerus splendidus* Guérin is described as a new species.

**Plate 8.** Parasites [pl. 2]. *Pediculus* Linnaeus. *Pediculus pubis* Linnaeus. "A. P. pinx". With two unnumbered pages of explanatory text. Signed "A. P. 1838"

**\*Plate 9.** Diptères [pl. 6]. *Ornithomya* Leach. *Ornithomya fusca* Macquart. "A. P. anat. del." With four unnumbered pages of explanatory text. Signed "A. P. 1838".

**REMARKS:** Macquart did not describe this species. Macquart's name is only on the plate associated with the name (which does not in itself satisfy the requirements of the Code for authorship) and there is no evidence in the explanatory text that the characters used to describe the species were Macquart's. Instead, the explanatory text is signed by Percheron. It is clear that as the author of the characters in the description, Percheron is the only person who satisfies the Code requirements for authorship. Thus, the species should be listed as *Ornithomya fusca* Percheron in Guérin & Percheron, 1835. Although the name is missing from Sherborn's *Index*, the name was dealt with by Bequaert (1933: 79) who confirmed its placement in *Ornithomya* but was equivocal of its taxonomic status saying that some of the anatomical detail illustrations on the plate appeared to be of *Ornithomya avicularis* (Linnaeus, 1758).

**Plate 10.** Lépidoptères [pl. 4]. *Zeuzera* Latreille. *Zeuzera putrida* Percheron.

"A. P. ad nat. del." With three unnumbered pages of explanatory text. Signed "A. P. 1838".

**REMARKS:** *Zeuzera putrida* Percheron is described as a new species. There are two original spellings of the species name in livraison 6 that was issued in 1838: *putrida* (on plate 10 and in the "Table par ordre alphabétique", p. 10) and *putridra* (in the unpaginated explanatory text). Sherborn (1929: 5320) may be viewed as having acted as First Reviser in listing the spelling "*putridra*" as "[sic]".

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The staff of the Library and Archives at the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum are thanked for allowing access to their collections. Google Books and the Biodiversity Heritage Library were accessed online to compare the versions of the *Genera des Insectes* they had each scanned with the copy held in the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum. James O'Hara (Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa) and Thomas Pape (Zoologisk Museum, University of Copenhagen) are thanked for their assistance in determination of the taxonomic status of *Sarcophaga nigripennis* Percheron. They and Miguel Alonso-Zarazaga are thanked for their careful reviews of the manuscript, including comments which helped improve the paper.

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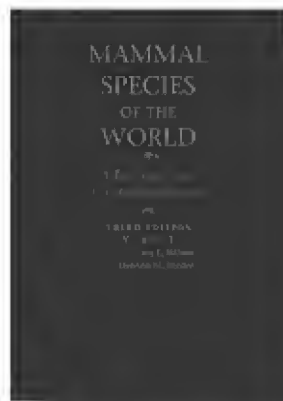
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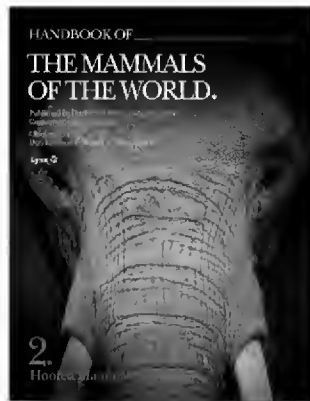
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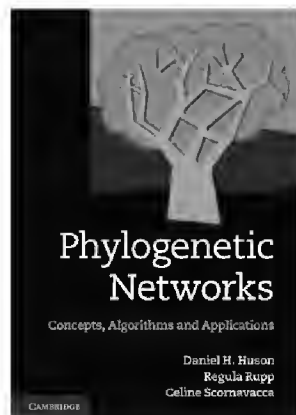
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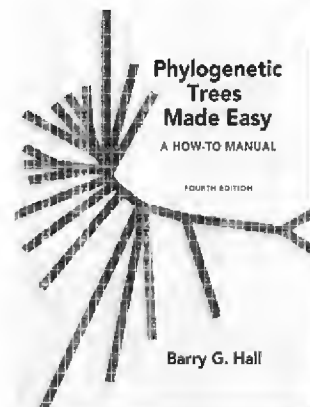
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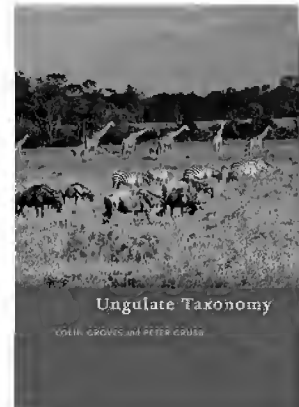
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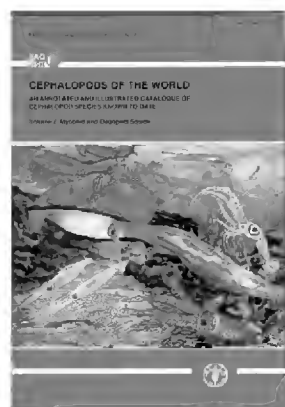
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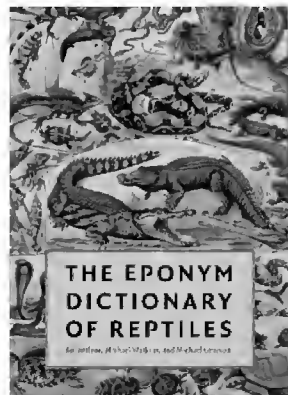
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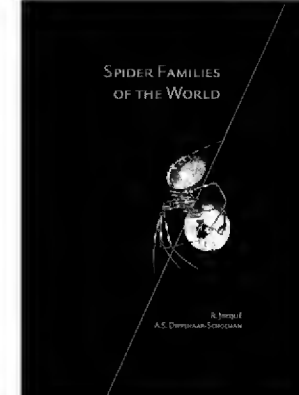
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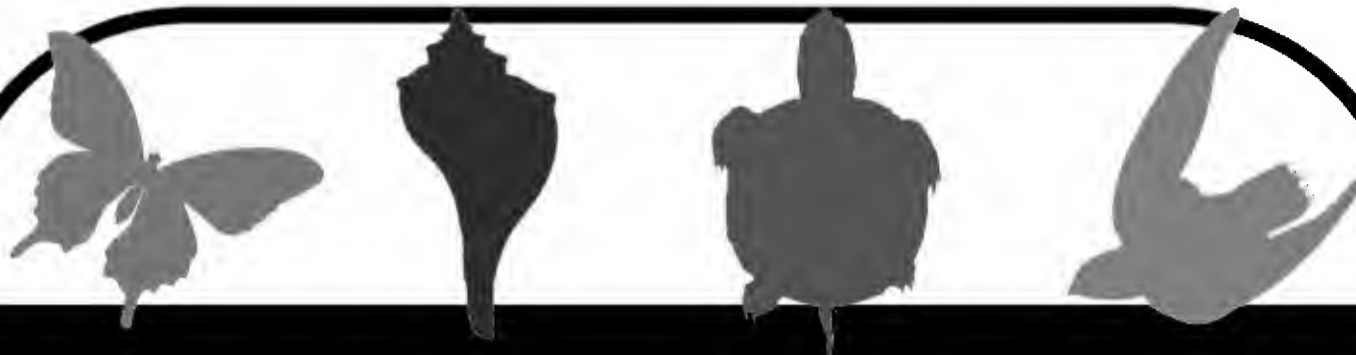
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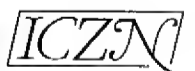
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