

Systematic notes on Asian birds. 43.

Types of the Oriolidae

E.C. Dickinson, R.W.R.J. Dekker, S. Eck & S. Somadikarta

With contributions by
V. Loskot, H. Morioka, C. Voisin & J-F. Voisin

Dickinson, E.C., R.W.R.J. Dekker, S. Eck & S. Somadikarta. Systematic notes on Asian birds. 43. Types of the Oriolidae.

Zool. Verh. Leiden 350, 26.xi.2004: 65-84.— ISSN 0024-1652/ISBN 90-73239-95-8.

Edward C. Dickinson, c/o The Trust for Oriental Ornithology, Flat 3, Bolsover Court, 19 Bolsover Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN20 7JG, U.K. (e-mail: asiaorn@tiscali.co.uk).

René W.R.J. Dekker, National Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 9517, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands (e-mail: dekker@naturalis.nnm.nl).

Siegfried Eck, Staatliche Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Museum für Tierkunde, A.B. Meyer Bau, Königsbrücker Landstrasse 159, D-01109 Dresden, Germany (e-mail: Siegfried.Eck@snsd.smwk.sachsen.de).

Soekarja Somadikarta, Dept. of Biology, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, University of Indonesia, Depok Campus, Depok 16424, Indonesia (e-mail: soma30@indo.net.id).

Vladimir M. Loskot, Department of Ornithology, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, 199034 Russia (e-mail: otus@zin.ru).

Hiroyuki Morioka, Curator Emeritus, National Science Museum, Hyakunin-cho 3-23-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan.

Claire & Jean-François Voisin, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Laboratoire de Zoologie, Mammifères et Oiseaux, 55 Rue de Buffon, F-75005 Paris, France (e-mail: jfvoisin@cimrs1.mnhn.fr).

Keywords: Oriolidae; orioles; types; type species.

A list of about 110 names applied to Asian forms of species of orioles (family Oriolidae) is presented. This list provides information on the whereabouts of type specimens. Where our information does not include reliable data we provide notes to explain the deficit and to stimulate others to offer additional data or sources of information.

Introduction

In 'Systematic notes on Asian birds. 3. Types of the Eurylaimidae' (Dekker et al., 2000) we explained the rationale for this comprehensive set of articles on the types of Asian birds. Readers are referred to that paper for a fuller introduction and for more details on methodology.

Methodology

Our table shows the names applied to the taxa, with author(s) and date (the relevant publications being reported in the 'References'). Where a type or types have been located the acronym of a museum holding a type is given. The final column gives the number of a comment. The numbered comments follow the table. The arrangement of the list is by species and within that by subspecies. The sequence of species is that of Greenway (1962) in Peters's Check-list, but we have amended the sequence of

subspecies in some cases. Our treatment of the Oriolidae now should not be taken to imply that we will place the orioles near other groups treated at this time; decisions on the sequence of families within the planned Synopsis remain to be taken.

The subspecies recognized here differ from those recognized in Peters's Check-list in two particulars. First, we include the subsequent names of which we are aware: *Oriolus xanthornus andamanensis* Abdulali, 1967, renamed *O. x. reubeni* Abdulali, 1977. Second, we apply the decisions made in the accompanying paper on this family (Dickinson, 2004).

We stress, as before, that our views in these papers are preliminary in nature. Additional information and suggestions received before the 'Synopsis' may lead to modified treatment therein, see Introduction to 'Systematic notes on Asian birds' (Dickinson & Dekker, 2000).

As in our reports on Asian types of the Eurylaimidae (Dekker et al., 2000), the Pittidae (Dickinson et al., 2000), the Alaudidae (Dickinson et al., 2001) and subsequent papers in this series, we investigated all the names that we found in synonymy. All names have been checked to the original citation and original spellings are used. In the case of unusual spellings we add the adjunction 'sic'. We then went on to list each name in our type table and for every such name we explored what was known about the types.

A list of acronyms appears before the list of References.

Published type catalogues and data provided as part of the original description have remained our main sources, but an increasing community of interested museum curators and collection managers is providing a growing amount of help that is very welcome. In our personal searches for types, which one cannot safely describe as exhaustive, even for the few museums that we have visited, we have been privileged to be able to access and examine type material, as detailed under Acknowledgements. It should not be assumed however that we have re-examined any particular type. We have examined some types where we had a particular reason to do so.

Bibliographical history of the family

No significant review of the Oriolidae has been published since Greenway (1962), although many subsequent authors have split species compared to his treatment.

The types

<i>Oriolus phaeochromus</i>			
<i>Oriolus phæochromus</i>	G.R. Gray	1861 ¹	BMNH
<i>Oriolus forsteni</i>			
<i>M[imeta]. forsteni</i>	Bonaparte	1850 ²	RMNH

¹ Dated '1860 (1861?) by Greenway (1962: 123) but see Duncan (1937).

² Dated '1851 (1850) by Greenway (1962: 123) but see Zimmer (1926: 69).

Oriolus bouroensis***O. b. bouroensis***

<i>Philedon bouroensis</i> ³	Quoy & Gaimard	1830	MNHN	1.
---	----------------	------	------	----

<i>Mimeta bouruensis</i> nom. emend.	Wallace	1863b	MNHN	
--------------------------------------	---------	-------	------	--

O. b. decipiens

<i>Mimeta decipiens</i>	Sclater	1883	BMNH	
-------------------------	---------	------	------	--

Oriolus melanotis*⁴**O. m. finschi***

<i>Oriolus finschi</i>	Hartert	1904	AMNH	
------------------------	---------	------	------	--

O. m. melanotis

<i>Mimeta (Oriolus) melanotis</i>	"Müll.", Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	2.
-----------------------------------	--------------------	------	------	----

<i>Mimeta viridifusca</i>	Heine	1859	MHH	
---------------------------	-------	------	-----	--

Oriolus sagittatus***O. s. sagittatus***

C[oracias]. <i>Sagittata</i>	Latham	1802b ⁵	?	3.
------------------------------	--------	--------------------	---	----

<i>Oriolus sagittatus subaffinis</i>	Mathews	1912a	AMNH	
--------------------------------------	---------	-------	------	--

***Oriolus flavocinctus*⁶**

[<i>Mimetes</i>] [sic] <i>flavo-cinctus</i>	King ⁷	1826	?	4.
---	-------------------	------	---	----

<i>M[imeta]. mülleri</i>	Bonaparte	1850 ⁸	RMNH	
--------------------------	-----------	-------------------	------	--

<i>Mimeta viridissima</i>	Heine	1859	MHH	
---------------------------	-------	------	-----	--

<i>Oriolus flavocinctus migrator</i>	Hartert	1904	AMNH	
--------------------------------------	---------	------	------	--

<i>Oriolus flavocinctus madaraszii</i>	Mathews	1912a	AMNH	
--	---------	-------	------	--

<i>Oriolus flavocinctus kingi</i>	Mathews	1912a	AMNH	
-----------------------------------	---------	-------	------	--

<i>Oriolus flavocinctus parryi</i>	Mathews	1912b	AMNH	
------------------------------------	---------	-------	------	--

Oriolus xanthonotus***O. x. xanthonotus***

<i>Oriolus Xanthonotus</i>	Horsfield	1821	BMNH	
----------------------------	-----------	------	------	--

<i>Xanthonotus leucogaster</i> [nom. nov.]	Temminck	1823	BMNH	5.
--	----------	------	------	----

<i>Oriolus castanopterus</i>	Blyth	1842	ZSI?	6.
------------------------------	-------	------	------	----

O. x. consobrinus

<i>Oriolus consobrinus</i>	Wardlaw Ramsay	1880	BMNH	
----------------------------	----------------	------	------	--

O. x. mentawi

<i>Oriolus xanthonotus mentawi</i>	Chasen & Kloss	1926	BMNH	
------------------------------------	----------------	------	------	--

O. x. persuasus

<i>Oriolus xanthonotus persuasus</i>	Bangs	1922	MCZ	
--------------------------------------	-------	------	-----	--

<i>Oriolus xanthonotus palawanus</i>	Hachisuka	1941	BMNH	
--------------------------------------	-----------	------	------	--

³ The name *Tropidorhynchus bouruensis* Lesson, also supposedly associated with this specimen, seems to be a manuscript name only.

⁴ Listed as *Oriolus viridifuscus* by Greenway (1962: 123) but see Mees (1965: 194).

⁵ Greenway (1962: 124) dated this 1801. Although disputed we have used 1802 following Browning & Monroe (1991).

⁶ Polytypic in Greenway (1962: 124). Here treated as monotypic following Mees (1982) and White & Bruce (1986).

⁷ Not Vigers as cited by Greenway (1962: 124); see Mees (1964: 29-30). The dating shown by Greenway (op. cit.) is explained by the fact that it has been shown that King's book first appeared and was reviewed in 1826 and was reprinted in 1827 (Common & Moulds, 1973).

⁸ Dated '1851 (1850) by Greenway (1962: 123) but see Zimmer (1926: 69).

<i>Oriolus steerii</i> ⁹				
<i>O. s. albiloris</i> ¹⁰				
<i>Oriolus albiloris</i>	Ogilvie-Grant	1894a	AMNH	
<i>O. s. samarensis</i>				
<i>Oriolus Samarensis</i>	Steere	1890	BMNH	
<i>O. s. basilanicus</i>				
[<i>Oriolus steerii</i>]	Sharpe	1877b nec 1877a	[UMMZ]	7.
<i>Oriolus basilanicus</i>				
<i>O. s. cinereogenys</i>	Ogilvie-Grant	1896	BMNH	
<i>Oriolus cinereogenys</i>				
<i>Oriolus cinereogenys</i>	Bourns & Worcester	1894	USNM	8.
[<i>Oriolus</i>] <i>cinereogenys</i> [potius <i>poliogenys</i>] nom. emend.	Sharpe	1895	USNM	9.
<i>O. s. steerii</i>				
<i>Oriolus steerii</i>	Sharpe	1877a ¹¹	BMNH	10.
<i>Oriolus nigrostriatus</i>	Bourns & Worcester	1894	USNM	
<i>O. s. assimilis</i>				
<i>Oriolus assimilis</i>	Tweeddale	1878a	BMNH	
<i>Oriolus isabellae</i>				
<i>Oriolus isabellae</i>	Ogilvie-Grant	1894b	AMNH	
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>				
<i>O. o. oriolus</i>				
[<i>Coracias</i>] <i>Oriolus</i>	Linnaeus	1758	?	11.
[<i>Oriolus</i>] <i>Galbula</i> nom. nov. ¹²	Linnaeus	1766	-	
<i>Oriolus oriolus caucasicus</i>	Zarudny	1918	TASU	
<i>Oriolus oriolus (oriolus) sibiricus</i>	Johansen	1944	ZISP	
<i>O. o. kundoo</i>				
<i>Oriolus Kundoo</i>	Sykes	1832	BMNH	
<i>Oriolus Yarkandensis</i>	Scully	1876	ZSI?	12.
<i>Oriolus kundoo turkestanica</i>	Zarudny & Kudashev	1918	TASU	
<i>Oriolus oriolus baltistanicus</i>	Koelz	1939	FMNH	
<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i> ¹³				
<i>O. t. tenuirostris</i>				
<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	Blyth	1846	ZSI?	13.

⁹ All forms herein treated as races of *O. xanthonotus* by Greenway (1962: 125-126) except for *albiloris* to which Greenway accorded specific status, however see Dickinson et al. (1991: 292-293).

¹⁰ Treated as a race of *O. steerii* by Dickinson et al. (1991: 293). Careful examination of specimens reveals the same patterns of streaking on the underparts. See also Dickinson (2004).

¹¹ Sharpe (1877a) was published in July 1877 (Sherborn, 1934). The subtly different description of the Basi-lan bird (Sharpe, 1877b) appeared in Nov., see Dickinson & Kennedy (2000) and comments in this paper.

¹² This has been listed as new name based on previous writers whose conclusions we have not re-examined in detail. Apparently Linnaeus (1766) preferred to have a specific binomen that did not repeat the generic name and so when erecting the genus *Oriolus* he used as the binomen the name *Galbula* given to this species by Aldrovandi (1599-1603). However, this fits ill with the fact that in 1758 in the lines following his account of *Coracias oriolus* Linnaeus applied the name *Coracias galbula* to an American bird.

¹³ Although Greenway (1962: 128) treated *tenuirostris* and *invisus* as forms of *O. chinensis* we presently prefer the treatment of Vaurie (1965: 118) where, based on some evidence of sympatric breeding in northern Indochina, these two forms were treated as a distinct species. See Dickinson (2004).

<i>O. t. invisus</i>				
<i>Oriolus chinensis invisus</i>	Riley	1940	USNM	
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>				
<i>O. c. andamanensis</i>				
<i>Oriolus andamanensis</i>	“Tytler” = Beavan	1867	?	14.
<i>O. c. macrourus</i>				
<i>Oriolus macrourus</i>	Blyth	1846	ZSI?	15.
<i>Oriolus maculatus eustictus</i>	Oberholser	1926	USNM	
<i>O. c. diffusus</i>				
[<i>Oriolus indicus</i>] ¹⁴	Daudin	1802	?	
[<i>Oriolus Indicus</i>] ¹⁵	Jerdon	1845		16.
<i>Oriolus diffusus</i>	Sharpe	1877a	BMNH	17.
<i>Oriolus indicus ochroxanthus</i>	Oberholser	1925	USNM	
<i>Oriolus chinensis swinhoii</i>	Momiyama & Isii	1928	KIU	18.
<i>O. c. chinensis</i>				
<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Linnaeus	1766	Plate	19.
<i>Oriolus acrorhynchus</i>	Vigors	1831	?	20.
<i>Broderipus palawanensis</i> ¹⁶	Tweeddale	1878b	BMNH	
<i>Oriolus chinensis fugaensis</i>	Gilliard	1949	AMNH	
<i>Oriolus chinensis sorsogonensis</i>	Gilliard	1949	AMNH	
<i>O. c. yamamurae</i>				
<i>Oriolus chinensis yamamurae</i>	Kuroda	1927	Lost ?	21.
<i>O. c. suluensis</i>				
<i>Oriolus suluensis</i>	Sharpe	1877a	BMNH	
<i>O. c. maculatus</i>				
<i>Oriolus maculatus</i>	Vieillot	1817	?	22.
<i>Oriolus coronatus</i>	Swainson	1838 ¹⁷	UMZC	
<i>O[riolus]. horsfieldi</i>	Bonaparte	1850	?	23.
<i>Oriolus maculatus edgari</i> ¹⁸	Chasen	1939	BMNH	
<i>O. c. mundus</i>				
<i>Oriolus mundus</i>	Richmond	1903	USNM	
<i>O. c. sipora</i>				
<i>Oriolus chinensis sipora</i>	Chasen & Kloss	1926	BMNH	

¹⁴ Considered a *nomen dubium*. Sharpe (1877a: 197) mentioned *Oriolus indicus* of ‘authors’ and related it to the inadequate description of Brisson (1760) where the name ‘Loriot des Indes’ originates. This was employed by Buffon without a plate and with no scientific name. No author in the 19th century seems to have discovered that Daudin (1802) provided a scientific name in one of the multiple posthumous editions of Buffon’s work. See Comments and footnote to the reference. We agree this is a *nomen dubium* and square bracket it to show that it should not be treated as a synonym.

¹⁵ This name is preoccupied by *Oriolus indicus* Daudin, 1802. Daudin must be considered one of the ‘authors’ to which Sharpe (1877a: 197) referred when he set aside this name and introduced the name *diffusus*. We do not believe *indicus* - whether attributed to Daudin, 1802 or to Jerdon, 1845 - has been reintroduced as a valid name since then (see Dickinson, 2000). Due to Sharpe (1877a) these names should not be listed as synonyms because the first is a *nomen dubium* and the second is preoccupied by that.

¹⁶ Not *Oriolus chinensis palawanensis* as given by Greenway (1962: 129).

¹⁷ The work in which this appeared is often dated 1837 but see Browning & Monroe (1991).

¹⁸ Greenway (1962: 131) cited the original name as *Oriolus chinensis edgari* but he erred.

<i>O. c. richmondi</i>				
<i>Oriolus maculatus richmondi</i>	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
<i>Oriolus chinensis siberu</i>	Chasen & Kloss	1926	BMNH	
<i>O. c. insularis</i>				
<i>Oriolus insularis</i>	Vorderman	1893	MZB	
<i>O. c. lamprochryseus</i>				
<i>Oriolus maculatus lamprochryseus</i> ¹⁹	Oberholser	1917	USNM	
<i>O. c. broderipii</i>				
<i>O[riolus]. broderipii</i>	Bonaparte	1850 ²⁰	RMNH	
<i>Oriolus Broderipii</i>	Bonaparte	1852	RMNH	
<i>Broderipus refulgens</i> nom. nov.	Bonaparte	1854	RMNH	
<i>Oriolus sumbawensis</i> ²¹	Schlegel	1857	RMNH	
<i>O. c. boneratensis</i>				
<i>Oriolus boneratensis</i>	Meyer & Wigglesworth	1896	NMBA	
<i>Oriolus broderipii oscillans</i>	Hartert	1903	AMNH	
<i>O. c. celebensis</i>				
<i>Broderipus celebensis</i>	Walden	1872	BMNH	
<i>Oriolus celebensis meridionalis</i>	Hartert	1896	AMNH	
<i>Oriolus chinensis macassariensis</i> nom. nov. ²²	Hartert	1925	AMNH	
<i>Broderipus chinensis rileyi</i> nom. nov. ²³	Mathews	1925	AMNH	
<i>O. c. formosus</i>				
<i>Oriolus formosus</i>	Cabanis	1872	ZMB	
<i>O. c. sangirensis</i>				
<i>Oriolus formosus sangirensis</i>	Meyer & Wigglesworth	1898	MTD	
<i>O. c. melanisticus</i>				
<i>Oriolus melanisticus</i>	Meyer & Wigglesworth	1894	MTD	
<i>O. c. frontalis</i>				
<i>Oriolus frontalis</i>	Wallace	1863a	BMNH	
<i>Oriolus chinensis saani</i> ²⁴	Jany	1955	MZB	
<i>O. c. stresemanni</i>				
<i>Oriolus chinensis stresemanni</i>	Neumann	1939	MTD	
<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>				
<i>O. x. xanthornus</i>				
[<i>Coracias</i>] <i>Xanthornus</i>	Linnaeus	1758	Plate	24.

¹⁹ Not *lamprochryseus* as cited and used by Greenway (1962: 130).

²⁰ Cited from Bonaparte (1852) by Greenway (1962: 130), with the spelling *broderipii*, which is accurate for that citation, but actually described two years earlier in Bonaparte (1850: 348) with the spelling shown here.

²¹ This name is problematic. It appears not with a textual description, but with a reference to figure 20 in Plate II. This is a small black and white image. Although possibly indeterminate the name has been accepted in synonymy and we accept it on that basis.

²² New name for *Oriolus celebensis meridionalis* Hartert, 1896, preoccupied by *Oriolus meridionalis* Brehm, 1845.

²³ New name for *Oriolus celebensis meridionalis* Hartert, 1896, preoccupied by *Oriolus meridionalis* Brehm, 1845.

²⁴ Treated as a separate subspecies by Greenway (1962: 130) but placed in synonymy in White & Bruce (1986).

<i>Sturnus luteolus</i>	Linnaeus	1758	Plate	24.
<i>Oriolus melanocephalus</i> nom. nov.	Linnaeus	1766	Plate	24.
<i>Oriolus Hodgsonii</i> [sic] ²⁵	Swainson	1838	?	25.
<i>Oriolus himalayanus</i>	Legge	1879	BMNH	26.
<i>Oriolus luteolus thaiacous</i>	Hartert	1918	AMNH	
<i>O. x. madaraspatanus</i>				
<i>Oriolus madaraspatanus</i>	Franklin	1831	?	27.
<i>Oriolus M'Coshii</i>	Tickell	1833	?	28.
<i>O. x. ceylonensis</i>				
<i>O</i> [riolus]. <i>ceylonensis</i>	Bonaparte	1850 ²⁶	ZSI?	29.
<i>O. x. reubeni</i>				
<i>Oriolus xanthornus andamanensis</i>	Abdulali	1967	BNHS	
<i>Oriolus xanthornus reubeni</i> nom. nov. ²⁷	Abdulali	1977	BNHS	
<i>O. x. tanakae</i>				
<i>Oriolus xanthornus tanakae</i>	Kuroda	1925	YIO	30.
<i>Oriolus hosii</i>				
<i>Oriolus hosii</i>	Sharpe	1892	BMNH	
<i>Oriolus cruentus</i>				
<i>O. c. malayanus</i>				
<i>Oriolus cruentus malayanus</i>	Robinson & Kloss	1923	BMNH	
<i>O. c. consanguineus</i>				
<i>Analcipus consanguineus</i>	Wardlaw Ramsay	1881	BMNH	
<i>O. c. cruentus</i>				
<i>L</i> [eptopteryx]. <i>cruenta</i>	Wagler	1827	?	31.
<i>Ocypterus sanguinolentus</i>	Temminck	1830	RMNH	32.
<i>E</i> [rythrolanius]. <i>rubropectus</i>	Lesson	1840	?	33.
<i>O. c. vulneratus</i>				
<i>Oriolus vulneratus</i>	Sharpe	1887	AMNH	
<i>Oriolus traillii</i>				
<i>O. t. traillii</i>				
<i>Pastor Traillii</i>	Vigors	1832	MCM	
<i>O. t. robinsoni</i>				
<i>Oriolus traillii robinsoni</i>	Delacour	1927	BMNH	
<i>O. t. nigellicauda</i>				
<i>Psaropholus ardens</i> var. <i>nigellicauda</i>	Swinhoe	1870	BMNH	
<i>O. t. ardens</i>				
<i>Psaropholus ardens</i> ²⁸	Swinhoe	1862	BMNH	
<i>Oriolus mellianus</i>				
<i>Oriolus traillii mellianus</i>	Stresemann	1922	ZMB	

²⁵ Swainson (1838: 290) included a footnote making clear that he was naming this for Hodgson and the name is thus subject to correction to *hodgsonii* under Art. 32.5.1 of the Code (ICZN, 1999).

²⁶ Dated 1851 (1850) in Greenway (1962: 134) but see Zimmer (1926: 69).

²⁷ Proposed for *andamanensis* Abdulali, 1967, preoccupied by *Oriolus andamanensis* 'Tytler' Beavan, 1867.

²⁸ Greenway (1962: 135) wrongly cited this name as *Psarolophus* (despite using *Psaropholus* in connection with the Hainan race that Swinhoe described eight years later).

*Sphecotheres vieilloti**S. v. cucullatus*

<i>Picnorhamphus cucullatus</i> ²⁹	von Rosenberg	1866 ³⁰	?	34.
---	---------------	--------------------	---	-----

Sphecotheres viridis

<i>Sphecotera</i> [sic] <i>viridis</i>	Vieillot	1816	MNHN	
--	----------	------	------	--

Sphecotheres hypoleucus

<i>Sphecotheres hypoleucus</i>	Finsch	1898	RMNH	
--------------------------------	--------	------	------	--

Comments

1. The type has the tip of the bill broken and one can see how the original authors thought this bird a meliphagid. There is a meliphagid on Buru that this oriole closely resembles. Wallace (1863b: 26) reported the identity of the type of this name with the oriole. He wrote "this curious bird resembles so closely a Honey-sucker of the genus *Tropidorhynchus* that it has been figured and described as such". He went on (p. 31) to name the meliphagid *Tropidorhynchus bouruensis* (although his name is now a synonym of *Philemon moluccensis* Gmelin, 1788, also named from Buru).
2. The type was re-examined by Mees (1965) and the name, not used by Greenway (1962), brought back into use. Bonaparte's type locality was corrected to Timor on the basis of Temminck's handwritten notation on the base of the mount.
3. Latham (1802b) provided this name for his 'Striated Roller' described in English in Supplement II to the General Synopsis of Birds (Latham, 1802a: 122; species No. 4). No information in either work bears on any specimen.
4. King (1826) provided no information that might lead us to a type specimen. However Vigors & Horsfield (1827) confirmed that it had been given by King to the Zoological Society of London and this is one more type specimen apparently lost as a consequence of the dispersal of that collection (see comment 27 below).
5. Temminck (1823) described *leucogaster* in the text beneath the description of *Oriolus xanthonotus* Horsfield. Temminck elevated the name *Xanthonotus* to a generic name and introduced his own new specific binomen, *leucogaster*. This, in Temminck's eyes, was a better name. He wrote that birds from Java were different, having 'ventre blanc, parce qu'il est, jusqu'à présent, le seul de tous les Loriots [= orioles] connut dont le ventre n'est point jaune,". He was thus making the case that although '*xanthonotus*' might be good for black-hooded orioles in general, it was not a sufficient name to distinguish Javan birds. The name *Xanthonotus leucogaster* Temminck, 1823, is thus a nomen novum proposed, unnecessarily, to replace *Oriolus xanthonotus*

²⁹ Recognised as a valid race by Greenway (1962: 137), but see White & Bruce (1986: 320).

³⁰ Dated 1867 by Greenway (1962: 137). This date does appear to be the volume date. However this part appears in the Zoological Record for 1866, and we take it to have been published then.

Horsfield, 1821. Horsfield's type material thus serves as the type material for Temminck's name. The oldest specimens from Java that Leiden now holds are those collected by Boie in 1825 or later: as what Temminck had before him in 1823 would not qualify as type material the loss of that has no effect.

6. This name is based on the immature plumaged bird (Blyth, 1852: 215). The specimens came from either J. Mackey or Rev. F.W. Lindstedt. These were not mentioned by Sclater (1892), nor was the name one that he had noticed as type-bearing. It is possible that the types survive in Calcutta.
7. Two separate descriptions of *Oriolus steerii* Sharpe (1877a and b) appeared and they differ! They have in common the fact that Sharpe was working on a collection made by Steere which included a specimen from Negros and another from Basilan between which he could see differences that he did not consider to be of specific importance. Dickinson & Kennedy (2000) showed that in Transactions of the Linnean Society Sharpe (1877b) described the Basilan bird and that in the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum Sharpe (1877a) described the Negros bird, and they clarified that the latter publication appeared first. Since then, reading Sharpe (1906: 489), the events have become even clearer. Steere agreed that Sharpe would describe the novelties, retain the duplicates and return the types to Steere in Michigan. Sharpe (1877b) included the descriptions of all the new taxa collected in the Philippines by Steere and his colleagues. As in every other such case the intended type of the name *steerii* was that described therein. However, because the name was first published in the Catalogue, the name *steerii* attaches to the Negros bird, the 'duplicate', and Sharpe (1906) should have listed this type as held by the BMNH. Publication of the Transactions, where both specimens are mentioned, was delayed and Sharpe was able to add in the page and plate numbers of the original description in the Catalogue. In addition to including this cross-reference, Sharpe mentioned the differences between the birds from the two islands and then, of the second bird, wrote "I do not propose to give it a specific name". Thus the usage of this name in Sharpe (1877b) does not create a situation in which the name might become 'type-bearing' in the context of the description of the Basilan specimen. The type from Negros was designated the lectotype of *O. steerii* by Dickinson & Kennedy (2000). The 'holotype' claimed by Storer (1988: 29), i.e. the 'type' from Basilan, then became a 'paralectotype' although it is, of course, unrepresentative of the Negros population. In our table above we have included reference to the second paper (Sharpe, 1877b) in the synonymy of the Basilan form because past authors have argued – see Dickinson & Kennedy (2000) – that the name must be attributed to the Basilan form and not to that from Negros.
8. Contra Greenway (1962: 125) Bongao was not mentioned in the original description (see Bourns & Worcester, 1894: 16). Deignan (1961) omitted this form from the U.S. National Museum type catalogue³¹. For details of one syntype see Dickinson et al. (1991: 293).

³¹ This has been queried and the records have now been amended (S. Olson, in litt.).

9. The name *poliogenys*, preceded by the Latin "potius" [= preferably], appeared in the Zool. Record, Aves, in the entry reporting the publication by Bourns & Worcester (1894). It is no more than a suggested emendation.
10. For a discussion on the issues surrounding the provenance of the type specimen and the designation of a lectotype see Dickinson & Kennedy (2000). Since then we have found that Sherborn (1934) dated the relevant volume of the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum from 14 July 1877.
11. Linnaeus (1758: 107) based his name on a bird depicted in plate 3, figure 5 in Linnaeus (1750) and described on p. 127.
12. Much of Scully's collection went to the museum in Calcutta, but Scully (1876) did not designate a type and, unless he marked 'Type' on a label and initialled it, it seems most unlikely that a valid type will be found there or elsewhere.
13. The type was listed by Blyth (1852) and by Sclater (1892). It may still exist in Calcutta.
14. Beavan died in 1870, aged 29, having returned to England from India in 1867. We have no information on where his collection might have gone (very little, we believe, is in Tring). However he attributed this name to Tytler and the material named may have been Tytler's and his collection went to Lahore (Whistler, 1918).
15. The number of specimens described was not given but Blyth (1852: 216) listed five specimens 'presented by Capt. Lewis and the Rev. J. Barbe (1846)'. Sclater (1892) found just two of these. Our communications to the ZSI go unanswered.
16. Jerdon's name *indicus* occurs widely in 19th century literature and is last found in Baker (1926), an erroneous use of the name, corrected to *diffusus* by Baker (1930: 648). Jerdon based his name on the 'Loriot des Indes' of Brisson (and of Buffon). But Jerdon did not mention, and may not have known, who had introduced the scientific name. This was traced by Baker (1930: 648) to Daudin, 1802, in a late edition of Buffon's works³². Sharpe (1877a) considered *Oriolus indicus* based on Brisson's name to be indeterminate. Sharpe's judgement rendered the name unavailable and by extension this applies to Daudin's identical name and to Jerdon's, although for many years this was not accepted (Dickinson, 2000). Jerdon provided a plate, but the whereabouts of the specimen depicted is unknown. As he was not introducing a new name such a specimen would not be a type.
17. Sharpe (1877a: 197) provided this name not as a *nomen novum* but for what he considered an unnamed population.
18. Previously in the Science College, Kyoto Imperial University. The present whereabouts of the holotype, collected 28 April 1923 by S. Maki, is now under investigation. A paratype is present in the AMNH (M. LeCroy, in litt., 5 April 2004).

19. Based on the specimen depicted in Brisson (1760) volume 2, plate 3, fig. 1.
20. The Lindsay collection, of which this specimen was part, became part of the collection of the Zoological Society of London, which was dispersed in 1854-57. This type has not been traced.
21. The holotype collected in Basilan in October 1925 belonged to Nagamichi Kuroda and was almost certainly lost when almost all his collection was destroyed in World War II.
22. We have found no trace of what Vieillot described.
23. From Bonaparte's description it is apparent that he had Malaccan material before him in Leiden, but no such material of that antiquity is there now. Bonaparte (1850) saw this as a new name for Horsfield's usage of *Oriolus galbula* for Javan birds. However, the name was not coined by Horsfield (1821: 152). He attributed it to Latham and gave no fresh description of Javan birds so that Bonaparte's name is type-bearing.
24. The genus *Oriolus* dates from Linnaeus, 1766. Here Linnaeus (1766: 161) introduced the name *Oriolus melanocephalus* with a reference to the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* (Linnaeus, 1758) and the indication that he had there named this *Sturnus Luteolus* on p. 167, and there reference was made to pl. 186 of Edwards (1751). For many years the name *Oriolus melanocephalus* was in use, but in due course it became accepted that zoological nomenclature should date from the 10th edition (Linnaeus, 1758) and then, just when a change to *Oriolus luteolus* might have taken root, Hellmayr (1919) recognised that *Coracias Xanthornus* had been attached to the same bird. This had been named by Linnaeus (1758: 108); a prior name by almost 60 pages. Hellmayr (1919) therefore acted as First Reviser in selecting the name *Oriolus xanthornus* (Linnaeus, 1758). This name was based on

³² Schlegel (1867: 102) was another who used *Oriolus indicus* without clear attribution. Dickinson (2000: 137) reported the reference to Daudin given by Baker (1930), but could then take the matter no further. The story has now unfolded and is a little more complicated. There are two parts to this work. The 'Didot' edition, of Buffon's work includes 18 small volumes on birds, all by Daudin, and the orioles appear in volume 5 (Daudin, 1799), but there are no scientific names here. In the same set are 14 volumes on Quadrupèdes and the last of these contains Daudin's table wherein he provided scientific names (Daudin, 1802); Claire Voisin found and examined a copy of this rare work in Paris and found in it the name *Oriolus indicus* with the 'indication' 'V. 326' referring to the 18 volumes of Buffon. It is dated 'An X' meaning the 10th year of the new French Republic. This did not coincide with the calendar year now in use, but rather refers to 1801-02. Alison Harding then located Daudin (1799) in Tring and found the 'Loriot des Indes' mentioned on p. 326 of volume 5 of the 18 volumes on birds. M.D. Bruce had told us that this was dated 'L' an 7 VII de la République' equivalent to 1798-99, adding that it was not actually published until 1802. There is no plate; the description is sufficient to know that Buffon was not referring to *Oriolus xanthornus*, and Buffon's source remains Brisson as discussed by Sharpe (1877a). As explained earlier *Oriolus indicus* Daudin, 1802, must be considered a nomen dubium.

the bird depicted in pl. 77 of Edwards (1747). This was a specimen supplied by a Mr. Joseph Dandridge in Moorfields, who had received it from a relative in Bengal. Linnaeus also associated the name with two other sources and gave America as the terra typica. As the underlying plate differs from that relative to *Sturnus luteolus* restrictions to the type locality of *Oriolus melanocephalus* have no effect on *Oriolus xanthornus*.

25. Apparently not in Cambridge (Benson, 1999).
26. Legge (1879) provided a table of specimens all drawn from the 'British Museum'. His first five listed specimens are syntypes.
27. Major James Franklin's collection was presented to the Zoological Society of London by the Physical Committee of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta (Franklin, 1831). Apparently at that time the Asiatic Society was having financial difficulties and had no curator for its specimens (Sclater, 1892). The birds, perhaps only single specimens of each, were exhibited and a list attributed to Franklin appeared with 28 new taxa named in it. The Zoological Society's collection including Franklin's types, was dispersed in 1854-57. The part of the collection that was acquired by the British Museum seems to have included only one type from among Franklin's birds.
28. Colonel Tickell's collection also went to the Zoological Society of London and there is no record of where his specimens were dispersed.
29. Bonaparte (1850) provided this name on the basis of drafts or proof sheets for Blyth's Catalogue (1852), which are known to have been circulated for comment as early as 1849. In the place to which Bonaparte referred Blyth had written 'distinct race in Ceylon and Malabar!' The types of Bonaparte's name would therefore be the two specimens presented by E.L. Layard in 1848. These may survive in Calcutta. None of Blyth's appendices, added prior to publication, mention Bonaparte's provision of a name for this. Whether this implies that Blyth did not receive Bonaparte's Conspectus in time to make such an entry is uncertain.
30. This specimen survived the destruction of Kuroda's collection.
31. Wagler (1827) wrote 'unde sub nomine Lanii cruenti in museum Monacense a D. Kollman, missa'; we have not attempted to trace this.
32. Temminck (1830) wrote that the species appeared to be common in Java and that Leiden had received specimens from Palembang in Sumatra and from the west coast of Borneo (Bornean specimens of that date cannot now be found in Leiden). His words might be taken to imply that Leiden did not have Javan material, but it apparently did as three syntypes are old enough to have been available to him, and the only museum listed with holdings was Leiden. Temminck's name *sanguinolentus* has been treated as a synonym of *cruentus* of Java. There are younger

names for both the Sumatran and Bornean populations and priority would be an issue if *sanguinolentus* were found to be based unequivocally on specimens from Sumatra or Borneo. Plate 499 shows a bird with a relatively small red speculum in the wing which is typical of Javan birds, resembling RMNH 90440 from Java more than any of the other types. RD therefore selected RMNH 90440 (adult male from Java) as lectotype, restricting *Ocypterus sanguinolentus* Temminck, 1830, to Java and placing the name in the synonymy of *Oriolus cruentus cruentus* (Wagler, 1827). Specimens RMNH 90441 – 90444 from Java and Sumatra become paralectotypes.

33. Lesson's name is based on the prior names of both Wagler and Temminck, and lacked a description. No evident reason was given for introducing a new name and we hereby restrict the type locality to Java thus ensuring this remains in the synonymy of the nominate form.
34. The type is not in Bremen (Peter-René Becker, in litt., 29 December 2003). It may prove to be in Braunschweig.

Other names

The name *Oriolus hippocrepis* will be discovered in the Indian literature. Horsfield & Moore (1854: 217) used the name for a specimen from Java obtained by Horsfield. No description was given and the name was taken from Wagler (1827), being judged appropriate for the Javan form. Sharpe (1877a: 199) footnoted the view that Wagler's description was insufficient to allow identification given the similarity of several forms. Since then the name has been considered unavailable. It has apparently not been used, other than in synonymy, since 1899, and it should be considered a nomen oblitum.

Summary of types of unknown whereabouts

We would welcome information concerning the types of: C[oracias]. *Sagittata* Latham, 1802b; *Mimetes flavocinctus* King, 1826; [Coracias] *Oriolus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Oriolus andamanensis* Beavan, 1867; *Oriolus acrorhynchus* Vigors, 1831; *Oriolus maculatus* Vieillot, 1817; O[riolus]. *horsfieldi* Bonaparte, 1850; *Oriolus Hodsonii* [sic] Swainson, 1838; *Oriolus maderaspatanus* Franklin, 1831; *Oriolus M'Coshii* Tickell, 1833; L[eptopteryx]. *cruenta* Wagler, 1827; E[rythrolanius]. *rubropectus* Lesson, 1840; *Picnorhamphus cucullatus* von Rosenberg, 1866, and of all the material that should be in Calcutta³³.

Acronyms

AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York.
 BMNH The Natural History Museum, Tring - formerly the British Museum (Natural History).

³³ Repeated attempts to communicate with the Zoological Survey of India, by letter, fax and e-mail, about their type collection - including an invitation to participate in this series - have all been ignored.

BNHS	Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay.
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
KIU	Kyoto Imperial Museum [historical name and collection].
MCM	National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside, Liverpool Museum, Liverpool.
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard.
MHH	Museum Heineanum, Halberstadt.
MNHN	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
MTD	Staatliche Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden.
MZB	Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Cibinong, Bogor.
NMBA	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel.
RMNH	National Museum of Natural History, Leiden - formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie.
TASU	Tashkent State University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
UMB	Uebersee Museum, Bremen.
UMMZ	University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.
UMZC	University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge.
USNM	United States National Museum, Washington DC.
YIO	Yamashina Institute for Ornithology, Abiko City.
ZISP	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg.
ZMB	Zoologisches Museum, Berlin now the Institut für systematische Zoologie, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Acknowledgements

As in our previous work on Asian types we acknowledge a considerable debt to those who have published relevant type catalogues (for references other than those cited as references here see Dickinson et al., 2001) and to those working on current drafts for type catalogues that have been shown to us.

Special thanks are due to Robert Prys-Jones, Michael Walters, Mark Adams, Mary LeCroy, Paul Sweet, Jean-François and Claire Voisin, Eric Pasquet and Vladimir Loskot for their help when we have been in their institutions.

Our contributors have assisted us in various ways and we have also been assisted with our questions about relevant material by Peter-Rene Becker (UMB), Clem Fisher (MCM), Daniil Kashkarov (TASU), Chris Milensky (USNM), Bernd Nicolai (MHH), Eric Pasquet (MNHN), Frank Steinheimer (ZMB), Till Töpfer (MTD) and Raffael Winkler (NMBA). We are most grateful for their help.

Successive examinations of the type of *Philedon bouroensis* by SS and by ECD involved some doubt about its identity and further examinations were made by Jean-François Voisin, Eric Pasquet, Frank Steinheimer, Michael Walters, and David Wells to all of whom we owe grateful thanks. We are also most grateful to the MNHN for allowing the specimen to be hand-carried to Tring in November 1999.

We are most grateful for the help and patience of Alison Harding of The Natural History Museum, Tring, with our library work there and to Ann Datta and her col-

leagues at the Zoology Library, The Natural History Museum, London. In addition we have received helpful bibliographic information from Ronald de Ruiter (RMNH), Rémy Bruckert (MNHN), Ante Strand (Stockholm) and Alan Peterson (Walla Walla, USA).

Mary LeCroy and Normand David kindly confirmed that Swainson's use of *Hodsonii* should be corrected. Murray Bruce kindly supplied information that allowed us to unravel the Daudin mystery surrounding the name *Oriolus indicus* and later reviewed our list of references and offered helpful suggestions in respect of the text as well. We are extremely grateful to Mary LeCroy and Michael Walters who have refereed this paper and provided helpful comments and saved us from one or two errors.

References

- Abdulali, H., 1967. More new races of birds from the Andaman and Nicobar islands.— J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 63(2): 420-422.
- Abdulali, H., 1977. New name for Andaman Black-headed Oriole *Oriolus xanthornus andamanensis* Abdulali.— J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 73(2) (1976): 395.
- Aldrovandi, U., 1599-1603. Ornithologia, hoc est de avibus historiae libri.— Bologna.
- Baker, E.C.S., 1926. The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Birds. 3: i-xx, 1-489.— London.
- Baker, E.C.S., 1930. The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Birds. 8: i-iv, 485-801.— London.
- Bangs, O.C., 1922. Notes on Philippine birds collected by Governor W. Cameron Forbes.— Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 65(4): 77-84.
- Beavan, R.C., 1867. The avifauna of the Andaman islands.— Ibis (2)3: 314-334.
- Benson, C.W., 1999. Type specimens of bird skins in the University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, United Kingdom. 4: i-xiv, 1-221.— London.
- Blyth, E., 1842. Report from the Curator.— J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal 11(128): 788-809.
- Blyth, E., 1846. Notices and descriptions of various new or little known species of birds.— J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal 15 (169): 1-54.
- Blyth, E., 1852. Catalogue of the Birds in the Museum [of the] Asiatic Society: i-xxxiv, 1-403.— Calcutta.
- Bonaparte, C.L., 1850. Conspectus generum avium. 1: 1-543.— Lugduni Batavorum.
- Bonaparte, C.L., 1852. Descriptions of two new species of Oriole.— Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1850): 279.
- Bonaparte, C.L., 1854. Notes sur les collections rapportées en 1853 par M. A. Delattre de son voyage en Californie et dans le Nicaragua. VIII. Chanteurs dentirostres.— C. r. hebdom. Séanc. Acad. Sci., Paris 38: 533-542.
- Bourns, F.S. & D.C. Worcester, 1894. Preliminary notes on the birds and mammals collected by the Menage Scientific Expedition to the Philippine islands.— Occ. Pap. Minn. Acad. Nat. Sci. 1(1): 1-64.
- Brehm, 1845. Das Stiftungsfest der naturforschenden Gesellschaft des Osterlandes in Altenburg, am 5. Julius 1843., und Etwas über die Vögel Griechenlands und Australiens.— Isis, encycl. Zeit. Naturg., vergl. Anat. Phys. 5: 323-358.
- Brisson, M.J., 1760. Ornithologia sive synopsis methodica sistens Avium divisionem in ordines. Sectiones, genera, species, ipsarumque varietates. 2: i-lxvii, 1-516.— Leiden.
- Browning, M.R. & B.L. Monroe, Jr., 1991. Clarifications and corrections of the dates of issue of some publications containing descriptions of North American birds.— Arch. Nat. Hist. 18(3): 381-405.
- Cabanis, J., 1872. In: Protokoll der XLVI Monats-Sitzung.— J. Orn. 20: 392-394.
- Chasen, F.N., 1939. Preliminary diagnoses of new birds from Malaysia.— Treubia 17: 205-206.
- Chasen, F.N. & C.B. Kloss, 1926. Spolia Mentawiensis - Birds.— Ibis (12)2: 269-306.
- Common, I.F.B. & M.S. Moulds, 1973. The date of publication of Captain Phillip King's *Narrative of a survey of the intertropical and western coasts of Australia*.— J. Soc. Bibliophy. Nat. Hist. 6(4): 257-259.

- Daudin, F.M., 1799. Les Loriots, pp. 325-327. In: Histoire Naturelle, par Buffon, dédiée au citoyen Lacépède, Membre de l'Institut National de France. Histoire Naturelle. Oiseaux. 5.— Paris.
- Daudin, F.M., 1802. Tableau des divisions, sous-divisions, ordres et genres des Mammifères [et oiseaux] par le Cen. Lacépède, avec l'indication de toutes les espèces décrites par Buffon et leur distribution dans chacun des genres.— In: Didot: Histoire Naturelle, par Buffon, dédiée au citoyen Lacépède, Membre de l'Institut National de France. Histoire Naturelle. Quadrupèdes, 14. Paris.
- Deignan, H.G., 1961. Type specimens of birds in the United States National Museum.— U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 221: i-x, 1-718.
- Dekker, R.W.R.J., E.C. Dickinson, S. Eck & S. Somadikarta, 2000. Systematic notes on Asian birds. 3. Types of the Eurylaimidae.— Zool. Verh. Leiden 331: 77-88.
- Delacour, J., 1927. [40 new taxa from French Indochina].— Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 47: 151-170.
- Dickinson, E.C., 2000. Systematic notes on Asian birds. 7. Black-naped Oriole *Oriolus chinensis* Linnaeus, 1766: some old nomenclatural issues explained.— Zool. Verh. Leiden 331: 131-139.
- Dickinson, E.C., 2004. Systematic notes on Asian Birds. 42. A preliminary review of the Oriolidae.— Zool. Verh. Leiden 350: 47-63.
- Dickinson, E.C. & R.W.R.J. Dekker, 2000. Introduction to Systematic notes on Asian birds.— Zool. Verh. Leiden 331: 5-9.
- Dickinson, E.C., R.W.R.J. Dekker, S. Eck & S. Somadikarta, 2000. Systematic notes on Asian Birds. 5. Types of the Pittidae.— Zool. Verh. Leiden 331: 101-119.
- Dickinson, E.C., R.W.R.J. Dekker, S. Eck & S. Somadikarta, 2001. Systematic notes on Asian Birds. 12. Types of the Alaudidae.— Zool. Verh. Leiden 335: 85-126.
- Dickinson, E.C. & R.S. Kennedy, 2000. Systematic notes on Asian Birds. 6. A re-examination of the application of the name *Oriolus steerii* Sharpe, 1877.— Zool. Verh. Leiden 331: 127-130.
- Dickinson, E.C., R.S. Kennedy & K.C. Parkes, 1991. The Birds of the Philippines. An annotated Check-list. BOU Check-list Ser. 12: 1-507.— Tring.
- Duncan, F.M., 1937. On the dates of publication of the Society's "Proceedings", 1859-1926.— Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1937): 71-83.
- Edwards, G., 1747. A Natural History of Birds, most of which have not been figured or described, and others very little known from obscure, or too brief descriptions without figures, or from figures very ill designed: containing the figures of sixty-one birds and two quadrupedes, engrav'd on fifty-three copper plates, after curious original drawings from life, and exactly colour'd. With full and accurate descriptions. To which is added by way of illustration and appendix. 2: i-viii, 53-128 (pl. 153-105 col., 121 pl. uncol.).— London.
- Finsch, O., 1898. On seven new species of birds in the Leyden Museum from the islands of Wetter, Kisser, Letti and New Guinea.— Notes Leyden Mus. 20(22): 129-136.
- Franklin, J., 1831. Catalogue of Birds (systematically arranged) which were collected on the Ganges between Calcutta and Benares, and in the Vindhyan hills between the latter place and Gurrah Mundela, on the Nerbudda.— Proc. Commit. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1831): 114-125.
- Gilliard, E.T., 1949. Two new orioles from the Philippines.— Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 62: 155-158.
- Gmelin, J.F., 1788. Systema Naturae, per regna tria Natura: secundum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, cum Characteribus, Differentiis, Synonymis, Locis. 1, Pars 1: 1-500.— Lyon.
- Gray, G.R., 1861. List of birds collected by Mr. Wallace at the Molucca Islands, with descriptions of new species etc.— Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1860): 341-366.
- Greenway, J.C., Jr., 1962. Family Oriolidae: 122-137.— In: E. Mayr & J.C. Greenway, Jr. Check-list of Birds of the World. XV. Cambridge, Mass.
- Hachisuka, M., 1941. Further contributions to the ornithology of the Philippine Islands.— Tori 11- (51-52): 61-89.
- Hartert, E., 1896. On ornithological collections made by Mr. Alfred Everett in the Celebes and on the islands south of it.— Novit. Zool. 3: 148-181.
- Hartert, E., 1903. On the birds collected on the Tukang Besi Islands and Buton, south-east of Celebes by Mr. Heinrich Kuhn.— Novit. Zool. 10: 18-42.

- Hartert, E., 1904. The birds of the South West Islands: Wetter, Roma, Kisser, Letti and Moa.— Novit. Zool. 11: 174-221.
- Hartert, E., 1918. [A new subspecies of Oriole].— Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 38: 63.
- Hartert, E., 1925. [A new name for *Oriolus celebensis meridionalis*].— Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 45: 90.
- Heine, F., 1859. Ueber einige neue oder weniger bekannte Vogel des "Museum Heineanum".— J. Orn. 7(42): 401-407.
- Hellmayr, C.E., 1919. Miscellanea Ornithologica IV. XIII. Nomenklatorisches.— Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern 14(1): 131-133.
- Horsfield, T., 1821. A systematic arrangement and description of birds from the island of Java.— Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13: 133-200.
- Horsfield, T. & F. Moore, 1854. A catalogue of the birds in the Museum of the Hon. East India Company. 1: i-xxx, 1-451. London.
- I.C.Z.N., 1999. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (4th edition): i-xxix, 1-306.— London.
- Jany, E., 1955. Neue Vögel-Formen von den Nord-Molukken.— J. Orn. 96(1): 102-106.
- Jerdon, T.C., 1845-47. Illustrations of Indian Ornithology containing 50 figures of new, unfigured and interesting birds, chiefly from the south of India. Unpaginated.— Madras.
- Johansen, H., 1944. Die Vögel Westsibiriens. II Teil. Systematik und Verbreitung, Oekologie und Biologie der Einzelarten.— J. Orn. 92(1/2): 1-105.
- King, P.P., 1826. Narrative of a survey of the Intertropical and western Coasts of Australia performed between the years 1812 and 1822. Appendix: 403-629 (birds 416-423).— London.
- Koelz, W.N., 1939. New birds from Asia, chiefly from India.— Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 52: 61-82.
- Kuroda, N., 1925. On a small collection of birds from British North Borneo.— Tori 4(19): 1-11.
- Kuroda, N., 1927. On a collection of birds from the island of Basilan.— Tori 5(23): 199-261.
- Latham, J., 1802a. Supplement II to the General Synopsis of Birds: 1-376 (incl. 271*-272*) + [10] (1801).— London.
- Latham, J., 1802b³⁴. Supplementum Indicis ornithologici sive Systematis ornithologiae: i-lxxiv (1801).— London.
- Legge, V., 1879. A History of the Birds of Ceylon. 1[2]: 345-730.— London.
- Lesson, R.P., 1840. Notices ornithologiques.— Rev. Zool. 3: 261-275.
- Linnaeus, C., 1750. Sommar-guling, beskrifven af C. Linnæus.— Kongl. Sv. Vetenskaps Acad. Handl. 11(1750): 127-132.
- Linnaeus, C., 1758. Systema Naturae per Regna Tria Naturae, secundum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, cum Characteribus, Differentiis, Synonymis, Locis. 10th edition. 1: 1-823.— Holmiae.
- Linnaeus, C., 1766. Systema Naturae per Regna Tria Naturae secundum Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species cum Characteribus, Differentiis, Synonymis, Locis. 12th edition. 1: 1-532.— Stockholm.
- Mathews, G.M., 1912a. A Reference-list to the Birds of Australia.— Novit. Zool. 18(3): 171-446.
- Mathews, G.M., 1912b. Additions and corrections to my reference list to the birds of Australia.— Austral. Av. Rec. 1(2): 25-52.
- Mathews, G.M., 1925. [Nomenclatorial notes].— Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl. 45: 114.
- Mees, G.F., 1964. Notes on two small collections of birds from New Guinea.— Zool. Verh. Leiden 66: 1-37.
- Mees, G.F., 1965. The avifauna of Misool.— Nova Guinea, Zool. 31: 139-203.
- Mees, G.F., 1982. Birds from the lowlands of southern New Guinea (Merauke and Koembe).— Zool. Verh. Leiden 191: 1-188.
- Meyer, A.B. & L.W. Wigglesworth, 1894. Ueber eine erste Sammlung von Vögeln von den Talaut Inseln.— J. Orn. 42(3): 237-253.
- Meyer, A.B. & L.W. Wigglesworth, 1896. Bericht über die 5.-7. Vogelsammlung der Herren Dr. P. und Dr. F. Sarasin aus Célebes.— Abh. Ber. König. Zool. Mus. Dresden 6(1): 1-16 (1896/97).

³⁴ Not all authorities accept the date 1802; for the present we follow Browning & Monroe (1991) in doing so.

- Meyer, A.B. & L.W. Wiglesworth. 1898. The Birds of Celebes and the neighbouring islands. 2: 393-962.— Berlin.
- Momiyama, T.T., T. Isii & F. Takizawa, 1928. A list of the birds collected by Mr. S. Maki in Formosa, preserved in the Zoological Institute, College of Science, Kyoto Imperial University.— *Annot. Orn. Orient.* 1(2): 149-170.
- Neumann, O., 1939. [A new species and eight new races from Peleng and Taliaboe].— *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 59: 89-94.
- Oberholser, H.C., 1912. Descriptions of one hundred and four new species and subspecies of birds from the Barussan islands and Sumatra.— *Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* 60(7): 1-22.
- Oberholser, H.C., 1917. Birds collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott on various islands in the Java Sea.— *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 54 (publ. 2232): 177-200.
- Oberholser, H.C., 1925. Description of a new *Oriolus*.— *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 38: 5-6.
- Oberholser, H.C., 1926. Description of a new *Oriolus* from the Nicobar Islands.— *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 39: 31-32.
- Ogilvie-Grant, W.R., 1894a. [New species of Philippine birds].— *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 3: 49-51.
- Ogilvie-Grant, W.R., 1894b. [Birds collected by John Whitehead in the mountains of northern Luzon].— *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 4: 2.
- Ogilvie-Grant, W.R., 1896. On the birds of the Philippine Islands. Part 8. The highlands of Negros.— *Ibis* (7)2: 525-565.
- Quoy, J.R.C. & J.P. Gaimard. 1830. Voyage de découvertes de l'Astrolabe, exécuté par ordre du Roi, pendant les années 1826-1827-1828-1829, sous le commandement du M. J. Dumont d'Urville: Zoologie. 1. Oiseaux: 153-259.— Paris.
- Richmond, C.W., 1903. Birds collected by Dr. W.L. Abbott on the coast and islands of northwest Sumatra.— *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 26 (publ. 1318): 485-524.
- Riley, J.H., 1940. Three new forms of birds from south Annam.— *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 53: 79-80.
- Robinson, H.C. & C.B. Kloss, 1923. Eleven new Oriental Birds.— *J. Fed. Mal. St. Mus.* 11: 53-57.
- Schlegel, H., 1857. Handleiding tot de beoefening der Dierkunde. 1: i-lij, 1-530.— Breda.
- Schlegel, H., 1867. Coraces.— *Mus. Hist. Nat. Pays-Bas, Rev. Method. Crit. Coll.*, Tome 1, Mon. 32³⁵: 1-149. Leiden.
- Sc Slater, P.L., 1883. Additional notes on birds collected in the Timor-laut or Tenimber Group of islands by Mr. Henry O. Forbes.— *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* (1883): 194-200.
- Sc Slater, W.L., 1892. On the Indian Museum and its collection of birds.— *Ibis* (6)4: 65-87.
- Scully, J., 1876. A contribution to the ornithology of eastern Turkestan.— *Stray Feathers* 4(1-3): 41-205.
- Sharpe, R.B., 1877a. A Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum. III: 3. i-xiii, 1-344.— London.
- Sharpe, R.B., 1877b. On the birds collected by Professor J.B. Steere in the Philippine Archipelago.— *Trans. Linn. Soc. London*, 2nd Ser. 1(6): 307-355.
- Sharpe, R.B., 1887. Notes on a collection of birds made by Mr. John Whitehead on the Mountain of Kina Balu, in Northern Borneo, with descriptions of new species.— *Ibis* (5)5: 435-454.
- Sharpe, R.B., 1892. [Some new species recently discovered by Mr. Charles Hose on Mt. Dulit in Sarawak, Borneo].— *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 1: iv-v.
- Sharpe, R.B., 1895. III. Aves.— *Zoological Record* 31(3): 41 (for 1894).
- Sharpe, R.B., 1906. Birds: 79-515.— In: *History of the collections contained in the natural history departments of the British Museum.* 2: i-vi, 1-782. London.
- Sherborn, C.D., 1934. Dates of publication of catalogues of Natural History (post 1850) issued by the British Museum.— *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (10)13: 308-312.
- Steere, J.B., 1890. A list of the birds and mammals collected by the Steere Expedition to the Philippines: 1-30.— *Ann Arbor, Michigan.*
- Storer, R.W., 1988. Type specimens of birds in the collections of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology.— *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan* 174: i-iv, 1-69.

³⁵ The volume content was arranged systematically whereas monograph numbers were assigned in chronological sequence.

- Stresemann, E., 1922. *Oriolus trailii mellianus* n. subsp.— Orn. Monatsber. 30(3): 64.
- Swainson, W., 1838. Animals in Menageries: i-viii, 1-373.— London.
- Swinhoe, R., 1862. [Letter on novelties from Formosa].— Ibis (1)4(4): 363-365.
- Swinhoe, R., 1870. On the ornithology of Hainan.— Ibis (2)6: 77-97, 230-256, 342-367.
- Sykes, W.H., 1832. Catalogue of Birds of the Raptorial and Incessorial Orders (systematically arranged), observed in the Dukhun.— Proc. Commit. Zool. Soc. Lond. (2): 77-99.
- Temminck, C.J., 1823. Livr. 36, text to plate 214.— In: C.J. Temminck & M. Laugier de Chartrouse, Baron. 1820-1839. Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées d'oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux planches enluminées de Buffon. 102 livr., 600 pls. Paris.
- Temminck, C.J., 1830. Livr. 84, pl. 499.— In: C.J. Temminck & M. Laugier de Chartrouse, Baron. 1820-1839. Nouveau recueil de planches coloriées d'oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux planches enluminées de Buffon. 102 livr., 600 pls. Paris.
- Tickell, S.R., 1833. List of birds collected in the jungles of Borabhum and Dholbhum.— J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal 2: 569-583.
- Tweeddale, A., Marquis of, 1878a. Contributions to the ornithology of the Philippines. II. On the collection made by Mr. A.H. Everett in the Island of Zebu.— Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1877): 755-769.
- Tweeddale, A., Marquis of, 1878b. Contributions to the ornithology of the Philippines. IX. On the collection made by Mr. A.H. Everett in the Island of Palawan.— Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1878): 611-624.
- Vaurie, C., 1965. The birds of the Palearctic Fauna. Non Passeriformes: i-xx, 1-763.— London.
- Vieillot, L.P., 1816. Analyse d'une nouvelle ornithologie élémentaire: i-iv, 1-70.— Paris.
- Vieillot, L.P., 1817. Lorient: 190-197.— In: J.J. Virey, 1817. Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle. 18. LIG - MAM. 1-542. Paris³⁶.
- Vigers, N.A., 1831. A collection of birds presented to the Society by H. H. Lindsay.— Proc. Commit. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1831): 96-98.
- Vigers, N.A., 1832. Observations on a collection of birds from the Himalayan Mountains, with characters of new genera and species. Cont.— Proc. Commit. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1832): 170-176.
- Vigers, N.A. & T. Horsfield, 1827. A description of the Australian Birds in the Collection of the Linnean Society; with an attempt at arranging them according to their natural affinities.— Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. 15(1): 170-331 (1826).
- von Rosenberg, H., 1866. Nieuwe vogelsoorten.— Nat. Tijds. Nederl. Ind. 29 (1867)³⁷: 142-145.
- Vorderman, A.G., 1893. Bijdrage tot de kennis der vogels van den Kangean-archipel.— Nat. Tijds. Nederl. Ind. 52: 181-208.
- Wagler, J., 1827. Systema Avium. 1: [unpaginated = i-xxviii, 1-380].— Stuttgart.
- Walden, A., Viscount, 1872. A list of the Birds known to inhabit the Island of Celebes.— Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. 8(2): 23-118.
- Wallace, A.R., 1863a. List of birds from the Sula Islands (east of Celebes), with descriptions of the new species.— Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1862): 333-346.
- Wallace, A.R., 1863b. List of birds collected in the island of Bouru (one of the Moluccas), with descriptions of the new species.— Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1863): 18-36.
- Wardlaw-Ramsay, R.G., 1880. Description of a new Oriole from Borneo.— Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. (1879): 709.
- Wardlaw-Ramsay, R.G., 1881. Descriptions of two new species of birds.— Ibis (4)5: 32-34.
- Whistler, H., 1918. Letter to the Editor: Colonel Tytler's collection of birds.— Ibis (10)6: 737-739.
- White, C.M.N. & M.D. Bruce, 1986. The birds of Wallacea (Sulawesi, The Moluccas & Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia). BOU Check-list Ser. 7: 1-524.— London.
- Zarudny, N.A., 1918. [News of Turkestan ornithofauna] (in Russian).— Izvest. Turkest. Otd. Russk. Geogr. Obshch. 14(1): 140.
- Zarudny, N.A. & A.E. Kudashev in Zarudny, N.A., 1918. [Some news to the ornithography of the Turkestan Territory] (in Russian).— Izvest. Turkest. Otd. Russk. Geogr. Obshch. 14(1): 125-126.

³⁶ Not volume 17 as cited by Greenway (1962: 131).

³⁷ This paper is listed with the date 1866 in Zool. Record Aves for 1867.

Zimmer, J.T., 1926. Catalogue of the Edward E. Ayer Ornithological Library.— Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. 16(1): i-x, 1-364.

Final draft received: 12.v.2004

Accepted: 27.vi.2004

Edited: C. van Achtenberg

Oriolidae comprises three species of figbirds (*Sphecothebes*) and 26-27 of orioles (*Oriolus*). The three figbirds replace one another geographically in different parts of tropical Indo-Australasia east of Wallace's Line. Only figbirds and dusky Asian orioles have black or slate-colored bills, sometimes pale eyes, and flesh-colored or black feet. Male orioles are invariably more brightly plumaged than females; juveniles have brown-olive backs with dull bills, eyes, and feet, and are white ventrally with dusky streaks. The grouping and pitch of the notes may vary among species, but its character remains much the same everywhere. In agitation, both orioles and figbirds utter short, harsh squawks. (2005: 43) were unable to locate the type in what remains of the Mo-miyama Collection at the YIO and presumed that the specimen had been destroyed by the earthquake in 1923, as suggested by Orn. Soc. Japan (1942). 64. Described from Dagelet Island, now known as Ullung-do and in Korean territory. Like most of Kuroda's collection the type, given as No. 4744 by Kuroda (1927: 700), was almost certainly destroyed in World War II. 65. Described from Quelpart Island, now Cheju-do, Korea. (seorsa p. 23) Bangs, O.C., 1930. Types of birds now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 70 (4): 145-426. Bangs, O.C. & J.L. Peters, 1928. Birds collected by Dr Joseph F. Rock in Western Kansu and Eastern Ti "Systematic notes on Palearctic birds. No. 32, Oriolidae, Dicruridae, Bombycillidae, Pycnonotidae, Nectariniidae, and Zosteropidae". American Museum Novitates. 1869: 1-28. hdl:2246/3645. "Family Oriolidae (Orioles and Figbirds)". In Josep, del Hoyo; Andrew, Elliott; David, Christie (eds.). Handbook of the Birds of the World. Volume 13, Penduline-tits to Shrikes. Barcelona: Lynx Edicions. pp. 692-723.