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## Some corrections to information provided in “*Priority! The Dating of Scientific Names in Ornithology*”

Edward C. Dickinson & Colin Jones

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ABSTRACT: The recent reference work *Priority! The Dating of Scientific Names in Ornithology* contained some errors and omitted some explanations which would have been useful. Explanations now felt to be insufficient relate to the interpretation of the corrected dates of publication of works. Changes in the date of a work may not have a direct effect on the date of a seemingly new taxon name; a description may have appeared elsewhere and now be earlier; or a name may lose precedence. Adding details of such cases was not attempted, but here examples are given which illustrate several ways in which such divergence can occur. Also included are some complementary dates which reflect an I.C.Z.N. Opinion in 2003 relating to issues of precedence between the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* and more rapid reports of the Society’s meetings appearing in popular journals.

KEYWORDS: dates of publication, precedence, Gould, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, corrections, advance sheets.

### INTRODUCTION

It is sadly true that almost no book of carefully researched information is found, after publication, to be completely satisfactory to its authors. “*Priority! The Dating of Scientific Names in Ornithology*” (hereafter called “*Priority!*”) by Dickinson et al. (2011) was subjected to thorough internal review and to referees’ comments, and has, indeed, been kindly reviewed (Banks, 2012; Barclay, 2012; Knox, 2012), but it sometimes conveys unintended information or failed to make clear the limitations imposed by its methodology, and it did include some errors. One of us (CJ) has worked through the book and asked probing questions. He found a variety of errors. Here we address most of the points raised; the rest, concerning D’Orbigny’s “*Voyage dans l’Amérique méridionale*”, will be covered in a second joint paper.

### PRECEDENCE

In “*Priority!*” there was a tight focus on the work and its date of publication. Table LXVI was derived from the research into these works. In the Introduction we wrote “Our lists of entries do not provide for the occasional need to determine dates of two different works and state which has priority”. This statement, while correct, underplays the importance of remembering the need for it is not as rare as one might suppose. Thus Table LXVI included some date changes that are reflective of the work, but which are not the final word as regards the name. Below we demonstrate that dual publication of an author’s work was not uncommon (although the author may not have intended this). In a further section we draw attention to a few cases where two authors published the same name.

## PARALLEL PUBLICATION BY THE SAME AUTHOR

To retain a clear logic in the methodology applied in "Priority!" it was decided at the outset that the complication of parallel publication, whether by the author alone, or by competing authors, was outside the scope of the book. This complication did receive brief mention in a few cases, but no comment on the subject appears in the introductory chapters perhaps because it was felt that such cases deserved separate publication in the primary literature, i.e. in peer-reviewed journals. Consequently in "Priority!" every work examined was approached with the intent to determine whether its date of publication was known with certainty, or some degree of certainty, or not. This could easily have left the reader believing that a date of publication accepted, for that work, by Dickinson et al. must be correct for each new scientific name within it, and the provision of Table LXVI may have strengthened that belief. That parallel publication made that assumption dangerous was not sufficiently stressed.

The following examples illustrate the need to check that the presumed date of publication of a work may not be the same as the date of first valid appearance of a name generally thought to have first appeared in that work:

- (1) Publication in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*: In "Priority!" the editors referred to published information, such as that of Duncan (1937), on the timing of the issues of the parts of each annual volume. For the work, i.e. each part, that information is quite satisfactory (albeit with minor reservations). However, for any given name that date may not be determinative because reports of the meetings – sometimes including the name of a newly proposed taxon and a description, often much shortened, appeared days to months before the *Proceedings* in *The Literary Gazette*, *The Analyst*, or *The Athenaeum* or similar journals (Bruce & McAllan, 1991). This particularly affected names proposed by John Gould during the period 1833 to 1870.

These authors described 36 such cases arguing for priority to be respected. This was seen as disruptive, and the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature was asked by Bock & Schodde (1997) to recognise the later formal descriptions in the *Proceedings*. Eventually the I.C.Z.N. (2003) in Opinion 2026 denied that request, stating that each case must be considered on its merits. One reason for the application to the Commission was the question of authorship; was this to pass to the anonymous reporter who supplied the report of the meeting at which the descriptions of new taxa had been read, or was it to continue to be seen as authored by its oral proposer?

Subsequently McAllan (2004) published specific proposals in respect of two names given to birds from New Zealand and these revised citations – not affecting the year of publication – have been accepted (Gill et al., 2010) with Gould still treated as the author.

Taken individually, and in the spirit of the I.C.Z.N.'s Opinion, a number of names mainly from Australia and the Americas that have a similar history merit acceptance based on the dates of the earlier reports in one or other of these journals. Because most changes relate to prior publication within the same year few of these, or the New Zealand names, qualified for listing in Table LXVI in the CD with "Priority!" – but one did and was mishandled. It was listed in the table as a paper in the *Proceedings* for 1857 which did not appear until 1858; but 1857 now needs acceptance:

Generic name	Specific name	Prior publication	PZS publication	Comment
<i>Casuarius</i>	<i>bennetti</i>	1857	1858	December 1857 versus January 1858

Other names which did not appear in Table LXVI, because they relate to prior publication, require change in the forthcoming edition of *The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World*. These – restricted here to those which require a change in the year of publication and do not suffer a change of authorship – are:

*Odontophorus hyperythrus* from 1858 to 1857 [Americas]  
*Tetraogallus tibetanus* from 1854 to 1853 [Asia]  
*Merganetta armata* from 1842 to 1841 [Americas]. See also below.  
*Psephotus chrysopterygius* from 1858 to 1857 [Australia]  
*Amazilia franciae cyanocollis* from 1854 to 1853 [Americas]  
*Anthocephala floriceps* from 1854 to 1853 [Americas]  
*Coeligena iris iris* from 1854 to 1853 [Americas]  
*Coeligena iris aurora* from 1854 to 1853 [Americas]  
*Myrmia microura* from 1854 to 1853 [Americas]  
*Aulacorhynchus prasinus caeruleogularis* from 1854 to 1853 [Americas]  
*Malurus coronatus* from 1858 to 1857 [Australia]  
*SERICORNIS* from 1838 to 1837 [Australasia]  
*Ptiloris victoriae* from 1850 to 1849 [Australia]

Note that in the case of *Merganetta* we have not addressed here the issue of the spelling of the generic name. Finally, there is the case of *Anser serrirostris* for which Bruce & McAllan (1991) proposed a significant change to the date and a change of author from Swinhoe to Gould. Up to now this does not appear to have been re-examined since 2003, but their case appears irrefutable.

- (2) Gould's illustrated monographs, issued in parts with descriptive texts accompanying his colour plates, were often paralleled by concise papers with technical descriptions but no illustrations in the pages of the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*. The *Proceedings* was seen to be where the names ought to be bestowed and as long as these appeared before the relevant part of Gould's monograph all was well. Quite often, however, a monograph part was out before the name appeared in the *Proceedings*. In the case of Gould's *Century of Himalayan Birds* the timing of publication of the individual parts has been compared with the appearance in the *Proceedings* of the papers by Vigors which were intended to be the original descriptions (McAllan & Bruce, 2002). For most other monographs by Gould which appeared in parts no similar detailed evaluation has appeared. Even so notes within "Priority!" refer to names more correctly cited from the *Proceedings* in the case of Gould's monographs on the toucans (1833–35) and the trogons (1835–38).
- (3) Gould, aware of the delays in publication of the *Proceedings*, also allowed a separate and earlier publication to occur, in Jardine's *Contributions to Ornithology* (Dickinson et al., 2011), of the following names:

*Tanyiptera sylvia*  
*Halcyon (Syma ?) flavirostris*

*Drymodes superciliaris*  
*Carpophaga assimilis*  
*Chlamydera cerviniventris*  
*Nectarinia australis*  
*Monarcha leucotis*

All these were cross-referenced to the foreseen report of the meeting of the Zoological Society of London on May 14th 1850, which was not published until Jan. 24, 1852 (Duncan, 1937). With the exception of the last one the sources of these names in Peters *Check-list* were referred correctly to Jardine's *Contributions*.

- (4) One major work of the prolific George Shaw, "*Vivarium Naturale: The Naturalist's Miscellany*" (1789–1813), overlapped with his minor part-works "*The zoology and botany of New Holland*" (1793) and "*The zoology of New Holland*" (1793–94), creating potential for confusion over which of his new names appeared first and where. Dickinson et al. (2011) stated that the name *Platycercus eximius* had appeared not in "*The zoology of New Holland*" but in "*The zoology and botany of New Holland*"; true, but they overlooked the evidence in Schodde & Mason (1997), corroborated by Dickinson et al. (2006), that this name actually first appeared in the "*Vivarium Naturale*" in February 1792.
- (5) Ridgway was another author who published almost simultaneously in two or more periodicals. A group of his cases has been explored by Banks & Browning (1979), who identified which of the various competing accounts in different periodicals, appeared first.
- (6) In another case, Dickinson et al. (2011) in Table XXII listed volume 8 of the *Annuaire du Musée Zoologique de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences, St. Pétersbourg*, with the date of March 1904, thus suggesting that two forms of the blood pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus michaelis* and *I. c. berezowskii*) named by Bianchi which appeared in there should not be dated from 1903. True, however, these two birds were also described by Bianchi in the January 1904 issue of the *Journal für Ornithologie* – an issue not yet known to have been delayed and thus, with date of 31 January, the source to cite. And the more so because the March 1904 date was a date in the Julian calendar and would have been some 10 days into April in the Gregorian calendar.
- (7) Dating errors may also derive from limited knowledge of preprints. For example, the name *Oriolus szalayii* seems, from an examination of the Hungarian journal and the subordinate parts in which it was published, to require correction from 1900 – the date cited by Greenway (1962) in Peters' *Check-list* – to 1901. Indeed, Dickinson et al. (2011: 178) suggested that the results of research carefully done for *The Handbook of Birds of the World* necessitated that correction, and endorsed it by including a table of the dates of publication of the volumes and parts of the relevant journal developed through further research by two acknowledged colleagues. Yet both the author of the research for the handbook, and Dickinson et al. (2011) – and the two helpful colleagues – overlooked the notation, in a card in the Richmond Index, to the effect that a preprint existed carrying the date November 1, 1900. Of course, the Richmond Index was always a work in progress, rather than a finished work, and it can be dangerous to accept assertions like this unless they can be corroborated. But depiction of such evidence was beyond the scope of the index cards which were not intended for publication. Now published, and citable as "Richmond, 1992", such reported evidence, not being illustrated and made explicit, should be newly researched. Richmond, and those who added to his card index

later, worked in the Division of Birds at the United States National Museum, and thus a logical point of departure is to find out whether the preprint concerned has been preserved in that organisation's "reprint collection". It is thought that the above-mentioned reprint collection survives, as, for the time being, does the reprint collection in Tring. However, in recent years such reprint collections have been seen as redundant and they are threatened. They also get 'pruned' of their 'duplicates' and it now becomes apparent that such pruning could lead to a preprint being discarded due to misconceptions about its importance. Happily in this case the reprint collection in the Rothschild Library in the Natural History Museum in Tring holds an example of this preprint.

Evidence of this kind must be retained. Major institutional libraries need to decide whether a special collection of digitised examples of such material should be created and protected. Until such policy issues have been properly considered at a global level, e.g. by the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature, and subsequently agreed, librarians should maintain their 'reprint collections' and seek to identify preprints because these are of special importance.

#### PUBLICATION BY ANOTHER AUTHOR

An author may also lose precedence, or apparently do so, due to delayed publication of his own manuscript and faster publication by a fellow scientist who was taken into his confidence.

- (1) Lawrence ('1860' = 1861) described a new hummingbird with the name *Basilinna xantusii* in the *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History* in New York. Either before submitting this, or while awaiting its publication, Lawrence sent a specimen to Gould to examine. Gould, respecting and using Lawrence's name for this, depicted the novelty in part 21 of his *Monograph of the Hummingbirds or Family Trochilidae* which is said to have been published on May 1, 1861 (Sauer, 1982). This could have been before Lawrence's article but in fact for this issue of the *Annals* we have a receipt date at the Smithsonian Institution of April 21, 1861.
- (2) Gould when publishing his *A century of birds from the Himalayan mountains* relied upon Vigors for the formal descriptions in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*. After this Gould provided his own texts and published his own novelties. However, he still occasionally drew on the work of others. Dickinson (2004) has noted that some new birds were described by Moore for the *Proceedings* and by Gould for his *The Birds of Asia* (1849-83). The riddles posed by three Moore names in the genus *Aegithalos* over which account appeared first was not correctly resolved in 2004 and required corrective footnotes to Dickinson et al. (2006).
- (3) In the case of two parrots Salvadori and P. L. Sclater found themselves in competition. Although it is likely that they both intended Salvadori in the *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova* to be the original author, credit has been widely given to Sclater's publication in *The Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*. This case is carefully explained on page 174 of *Priority!* except that where P.L. Sclater should have been mentioned the name Salvin was used!
- (4) As readers will know new names can also appear twice coincidentally based on different type material. In *Priority!* on page 7, mention is made of a minivet – named *Pericrocotus*

*speciosus fohkiensis* by Buturlin (1910) and again by Baker (1920). The two names almost certainly attach to the same taxon (the two type localities are given as Ashong for Buturlin's name, and Yamakan for Baker's (see Deignan, 1964)). Baker's name is a junior objective homonym and synonym and, while preoccupied, was validly introduced.

## ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

Lesson's *Centurie Zoologique* was not well served by providing a table dating the plates without adding the pagination and thus the dates of the names according to whether the text appeared first or the plates. This led to errors in Table 66 in respect of *Aquila verreauxii*, *Attagis*, *Attagis gayi*, *Thinocorus orbygnianus*, *Tangara fastuosa* and *Spindalis zena pretrei* which all date from text in 1831 and not plates in 1832. A related problem crept into the same table, this was for *Tangara arthus* where the date information was correct, but the indication of page 118 in *Priority!* was not – it should have read page 121. (For more helpful information see Table 1).

In discussing Schomburgk's *Reisen in Britisch-Guiana in den Jahren 1840-1844* it was noted that "one new bird, named to honour Schomburgk, is described in *theil 2* in text by Cabanis". This was wrong there is insufficient evidence that the description of *Crex schomburgkii* was written by Cabanis (there being for example no use of quotation marks); the mention of "Cab." must be taken to refer to his supply of a MS name.

An elementary mistake was made as regards the *Annuaire du Musée Zoologique de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences, St. Pétersbourg*. On p. 177 in *Priority!* it is said that the first 12 volumes were "single issue volumes". Table XXII shows this not to be the case for vol. 12. However, more importantly, this is not a safe statement regarding the earlier volumes. Those volumes inspected contained no original wrappers and gave no breakdown of the parts, and a dangerous assumption was made. Further evidence is needed on all of the first eleven volumes.

Quite a few accounts of works covered in *Priority!* reported the evidence for and against a change in date knowing that detailed research in relation to names within the works had yet to be undertaken. Thus, in the case of part works, parts might be dated, but whether parts that required changed dates held new names to which these same date changes must be applied was not always apparent. In some cases it was stated that such work remained to be done, but in other cases this was merely inferred.

Yet in some of these cases the next step in the research was obvious. Anyone with a database listing the names published within a given part of a part work was enabled to make such corrections as seemed to be necessary. Colin Jones was therefore able to offer the following corrections:

### *Micrastur buckleyi* (table LXVI, line 79)

The correct date is 1919 see text page 151.

### *Chelictinia riocourii* (table LXVI, line 93)

The notes to this table indicate that this is in Livraison 11 of Temminck & Laugier's *Planches Coloriées*. This is not correct; it is in fact in Livraison 15. The relevant wrapper showing the correct original spelling has been depicted in Dickinson (2012).

**Table 1.** Comprehensive dates for bird names in Lesson's *Centurie zoologique*.

Year	Plate No.	Subject name in plate list	Livr.	Year	Text page	Signed date	Sherborn's dates
1830	3	<i>Epimachus regius</i> Lesson	<b>1 or 2</b>	1830	18–21	April 1829	Nov. 1830
	4 & 5	<i>Epimachus magnificus</i> Cuvier	<b>1 or 2</b>	1830	22–29	Oct. 1829	Nov. 1830
	6	<i>Tijuca nigra</i> Lesson	2	1830	30–32	Nov. 1829	Nov. 1830
	7	<i>Cacicus Montezuma</i> Lesson	2	1830	33–35	Nov. 1829	Nov. 1830
	8	<i>Alcedo atricapilla</i> L.	2	1830	36–37	n.d.	Nov. 1830
1831	11	<i>Crotophaga Casarii</i> Lesson	<b>3</b>	1831	41	n.d.	<b>Nov. 1830</b>
	14	<i>Picus badioides</i> Lesson	<b>3</b>	1831	56–57	Jan. 1830	Mar. 1831
	16	<i>Xenops Canivetii</i> Lesson	4	1831	60	Dec. 1829	Mar. 1831
	18	<i>Psittacus (Lathamus) aurifrons</i> Lesson	4	1831	63–64	Jan. 1830	Mar. 1831
	19	<i>Tamnophilus Othello</i> Lesson	4	1831	65–66	March 1830	Mar. 1831
	22	<i>Icterus atrogularis</i> Lesson	<b>5</b>	1831	73–74	Nov. 1829	Mar. 1831
	24	<i>Tanagra (Ramphocelus) ignescens</i> Lesson	<b>5</b>	1831	77–78	March 1830	Mar. 1831
	26	<i>Pardalotus pipra</i> Lesson	6	1831	81–82	April 1830	Mar. 1831
	27	<i>Dicaeum niger</i> Lesson	6	1831	83	June 1828	Mar. 1831
	30	<i>Merulaxis ater</i> Lesson	6	1831	88–89	June 1830	Mar. 1831
	32	<i>Picolaptes guttata</i> Lesson	<b>7</b>	1831	93–94	April 1830	Mar. 1831
	36	<i>Xenops ruficollaris</i> Lesson	8	1831	101–102	June 1830	Mar. 1831
	38	<i>Aquila Vereauxii</i> Lesson	8	1831	105–106	June 1830	Mar. 1831
	39	<i>Tangara (Tachyphonus) sanguinolentus</i> Lesson	8	1831	107–108	28 Jul. 1830	Mar. 1831
	1832	41	<i>Icterus mentalis</i> Lesson	<b>9</b>	1832	111–112	Aug. 1830
45		<i>Tangara Pretrei</i> Lesson	<b>9</b>	1832	122–123	n.d.	<b>Mar. 1831</b>
47		<i>Attagis Gayii</i> Isid. + Lesson	10	1832	127–136	n.d.	<b>Mar. 1831</b>
48		<i>Tinocorus orbignyianus</i> [in pl.] Isid. + Lesson	10	1832	137–138	n.d.	<b>Mar. 1831</b>
49		<i>Tinocorus orbignyianus</i> [in pl.] Isid. + Lesson	10	1832	139	n.d.	<b>Mar. 1831</b>
50		<i>Tinocorus Escholtzii</i> [in pl.] Isid. + Lesson	10	1832	140–141	Oct. 1830	<b>Mar. 1831</b>
54		<i>Amblyramphus Prevostii</i> Less.	<b>11</b>	1832	159–160	Oct. 1830	<b>Mar. 1831</b>
58		<i>Tangara fastuosa</i> Lesson	12	1832	184–185	Nov. 1830	<b>Mar. 1831</b>
59		<i>Psaris habia</i> Lesson	12	1832	186–187	Oct. 1830	<b>Mar. 1831</b>
60		<i>Ortyx californicus</i> Lesson	12	1832	188	June 1830	<b>Mar. 1831</b>
61		<i>Ortyx elegans</i> Lesson	<b>13</b>	1832	189	June 1830	<b>Mar. 1831</b>
65		<i>Vanga cruenta</i> Lesson	<b>13</b>	1832	198–199	Dec. 1830	May 1832
66		<i>Megalonyx rufus</i> Lesson	14	1832	200–203	Jan. 1831	May 1832
67		<i>Pitylus chrysogaster</i> Lesson	14	1832	204–205	Jan. 1831	May 1832
68		<i>Tangara (Aglaia) vicarius</i> Lesson	14	1832	206–207	Jan. 1831	May 1832
69		<i>Tangara (Saltator) atriceps</i> Lesson	14	1832	208–209	Jan. 1831	May 1832
70	<i>Picolaptes zonatus</i> Lesson	14	1832	210–211	Jan. 1831	May 1832	
71	<i>Edela ruficeps</i> Lesson	<b>15</b>	1832	212	n.d.	May 1832	
72	<i>Lanius bentet</i> Horsf.	<b>15</b>	1832	213–214	n.d.	May 1832	
73	<i>Picus canente</i> Lesson	<b>15</b>	1832	215–216	n.d.	May 1832	
74	<i>Euryceros Prevostii</i> Lesson	<b>15</b>	1832	217–218	March 1831	May 1832	
75	<i>Lanius bimaculatus</i> Lesson	<b>15</b>	1832	219–220	n.d.	May 1832	

Note: Bold type for Livraison nos. just signal odd numbered parts. Bold dates in the right hand column signal the date to use for text which apparently preceded the relevant plate.

***Aquila [pomarina] hastata*** (table LXVI, line 129)

The correct date of publication is 1831, as this was in the first of the two parts on birds in Bélanger's book. There was prolonged confusion over the date to use for the second part, and this led to a mistaken use of 1832 in the table.

***Centropus superciliosus*** (table LXVI, line 274)

The use of 1827 is an error; the correction is from 1833 to 1828.

***Selenidera nattereri*** (table LXVI, line 433)

This mistakenly showed 1836 as the date to be used in the future and implied that the date had been rightly corrected to 1836 in Dickinson (2003). In so far as the date of appearance in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London is concerned, the change to 1836 was correct. However, the table should have shown 1835 as the correct date for future use as the citation switches to part 3 of the Monograph (see Priority! p. 96).

***Phyllomyias burmeisteri zeledoni*** (table LXVI, line 508)

There should have been no such line. The date 1869 is correct.

***Tyrannus savana savanna*** (table LXVI, line 543)

No corrected date of publication was given because, although the dates in use for names in this work can now be seen to have been incorrectly derived, no fresh evidence has been unearthed. There are thus two choices available: to recalibrate the dates using the more accurate start date of this part work (see Dickinson, 2011) but otherwise relying on the logic of Browning & Monroe (1991) of regular issues, or to retain the dates now in use despite knowing them to need correction. Until a set of this part work reveals the content per part – and Browning or Monroe would appear to have found such a set but Ralph Browning (pers. comm.) does not recall where that might be held – the choice is not simple. Moreover, the data given by Browning & Monroe was not internally consistent. Meanwhile, R. Massmann has discovered that the name *Tyrannus savanna* was introduced by Daudin (1802) supported by appropriate indications. This is unpublished information but it has been made available by [www.zoonomen.net](http://www.zoonomen.net).

***Xiphorhynchus promeropirhynchus costaricensis*** (table LXVI, line 620)

There should have been no such line. The date is correct at 1889.

***Oriolus szalay*** (table LXVI, line 780)

The date correction here should be ignored as no account was taken of the preprint (discussed above).

## ADDITIONS TO TABLE LXVI:

- 1) *Lampornis clemenciae clemenciae* (see Dickinson, 2003: 268) changes from 1829 to 1830 (see table LXVI, line 365); the taxon called *Amazilia cyanocephala cyanocephala* (Dickinson 2003: 266) was published on the same page and needs the same date change.
- 2) The date applicable to all or part of volume 1 of *Museum Heineanum* by Cabanis has puzzled numerous contributors to Peters's *Check-list* and that confusion led Dickinson (2003) following them to use an illogical mix of 1850 and 1851 (and even once, in error, 1852). Room for confusion begins with the indication "1850–1851" on the title page and was discussed by Quaiser & Dickinson (2011) and they concluded that all the text, except perhaps pp. 1–24 or 1–32, should be dated 1851. The Foreword, which following usual practice would be prepared after the text, is dated October 1851. More recently Mlíkovský (2012) has argued persuasively that publication was actually deferred until 1853 – despite the date of 1851 on the title page (although his case against the existence of "Advance Sheets" is weaker). Mlíkovský recommended that no changes in dates be made pending further research to determine whether any names fall into the synonymy of other names published before 1853.

Table 2 summarises all taxon names used by Dickinson (2003) that are derived from this volume. In a few cases corrected information is in Table LXVI, but in most cases it is not.

- 3) Gray, G.R. (1844–49). *The genera of birds ...* (see *Priority!* p. 103)

Table IV provides a direct link is made between the content and the dates of publication. This reveals that *Psarocolius wagleri* dates from 1844 not 1845, and that the generic name *Phegornis* should be dated 1847, not 1846 as given by Peters (1934: 258). Further review may yield other corrections.

Mention was made in *Priority!* of the cancellation and reissue of certain parts of this work. Examples of those original parts have now been located, and a comparison is being made between them and the pages that succeeded them. A separate report on this will be forthcoming in due course.

**Table 2.** Museum Heineanum, Vol. 1 "1850–1851": provisional dates pending potential acceptance of 1853 (Mlíkovský, 2012).

Page	Name of taxon	Date used in 2003	Date now recommended	Page in Mus. Hein.
426	<i>AILUROEDUS</i>	1851	1851	213
431	<i>LICHENOSTOMUS</i>	1851	1851	119
432	<i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i>	1851	1851	119
439	<i>LICHMERA</i>	1851	1851	118
450	<i>POMATOSTOMUS</i>	1851	1851	83
452	<i>HETERALOCHA</i>	1851	1851	218
457	<i>CHLOROPHONEUS</i>	1850	1851	70
478	<i>UROLESTES</i>	1850	1851	75
492	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus brevirostris</i>	1851	1851	112
493	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus formosus</i>	1851	1851	111
495	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa preissi</i>	1850	1851	57
498	<i>TROCHOCERCUS</i>	1850	1851	58
505	<i>CYANOLYCA</i>	1851	1851	223

Page	Name of taxon	Date used in 2003	Date now recommended	Page in Mus. Hein.
507	APHELOCOMA	1851	1851	221
509	UROCISSA	1850	1851	87
510	<i>Cissa chinensis minor</i>	1850	1851	86
530	ANTHOSCOPIUS	1850	1851	89
531	PSALIDOPROCNE	1850	1851	48
532	CHERAMOECA	1850	1851	49
532	<i>Riparia paludicola minor</i>	1850	1851	49
533	TACHYCINETA	1850	1851	48
533	<i>Tachycineta meyeri</i>	1850	1851	48
536	<i>Ptyonoprogne obsoleta obsoleta</i>	1850	1851	50
537	PETROCHELIDON	1850	1851	47
543	CHERSOMANES	1851	1851	126
545	AMMOMANES	1851	1851	125
546	<i>Calandrella rufescens minor</i>	1851	1851	123
550	<i>Eremopterix nigriceps melanauchen</i>	1851	1851	124
586	<i>Iduna pallida opaca</i>	1850	1851	36
601	<i>Malacopteron cinereum rufifrons</i>	1850	1851	65
602	<i>Pomatorhinus montanus bornensis</i>	1851	1851	84
608	<i>Macronous gularis javanicus</i>	1851	1851	77
633	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus minor</i>	1851	1851	80
635	CISTOTHORUS	1850	1851	77
638	<i>Thryothorus leucotis venezuelanus</i>	1851	1851	78
648	<i>Mimus gilvus gracilis</i>	1852	1851	83
654	<i>Acridotheres javanicus</i>	1851	1851	205
662	<i>Zoothera heinei heinei</i>	1850	<b>1850</b>	6
664	CICHLOPSIS	1851	1851	54
664	<i>Cichlopsis leucogenys leucogenys</i>	1851	1851	54
664	<i>Catharus aurantirostris melpomene</i>	1850	<b>1850</b>	5
670	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	1850	<b>1850</b>	5
671	<i>Turdus assimilis assimilis</i>	1850	<b>1850</b>	4
679	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes minor</i>	1850	1851	39
687	MYRMECOCICHLA	1850	<b>1850</b>	8
687	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops aethiops</i>	1850	<b>1850</b>	8
687	THAMNOLAEA	1850	<b>1850</b>	8
695	EUMYIAS	1850	1851	53
695	<i>Eumyias thalassoides thalassoides</i>	1850	1851	53
703	CHALCOPARIA	1851	1851	103
705	HEDYDIPNA	1851	1851	101
705	ANTHOBAPHES	1850	1851	103
707	LEPTOCOMA	1850	1851	104
708 fn	CHALCOSTETHA	1850	1851	103
712	AETHOPYGA	1851	1851	103
721	<i>Ploceus velatus nigrifrons</i>	1850	1851	182
725	<i>Euplectes capensis approximans</i>	1851	1851	177

Page	Name of taxon	Date used in 2003	Date now recommended	Page in Mus. Hein.
728	LAGONOSTICTA	1851	1851	171
729	URAEGINTHUS	1851	1851	171
730	<i>Estrilda rufibarba</i>	1851	1851	169
749	<i>Carduelis chloris aurantiiventris</i>	1851	1851	158
753	RHODOPECHYS	1851	1851	157
753	BUCANETES	1851	1851	164
759	<i>Paroreomyza maculata</i>	1850	1851	100
759	HIMATIONE	1851	1851	99
765	EUTHLYPIS	1850	<b>1850</b>	18
769	AMBLYCERCUS	1851	1851	190
773	<i>Molothrus aeneus armentii</i>	1851	1851	192
776	<i>Coereba flaveola luteola</i>	1851	1851	96
776	<i>Coereba flaveola guianensis</i>	1850	1851	97
776	<i>Coereba flaveola chloropyga</i>	1850	1851	97
780	<i>Emberiza pallasi pallasi</i>	1851	1851	130
785	<i>Spizella atrogularis atrogularis</i>	1851	1851	133
786	<i>Aimophila humeralis</i>	1851	1851	132
788	HAPLOSPIZA	1851	1851	147
789	<i>Haplospiza unicolor</i>	1851	1851	147
789	DONACOSPIZA	1851	1851	136
791	<i>Sicalis columbiana columbiana</i>	1851	1851	147
792	<i>Sporophila intermedia intermedia</i>	1851	1851	149
793	<i>Sporophila hypoxantha</i>	1851	1851	150
793	<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	1851	1851	150
793	ORYZOBORUS	1851	1851	151
794	<i>Oryzoborus maximiliani maximiliani</i>	1851	1851	151
798	<i>Melozone kieneri rubricata</i>	1851	1851	140
802	CORYPHOSPINGUS	1851	1851	145
802	ORCHESTICUS	1851	1851	143
803	<i>Cissopis leverianus major</i>	1851	1851	144
803	HEMISPINGUS	1851	1851	138
804	THLYPOPSIS	1851	1851	138
804	<i>Thlypopsis fulviceps fulviceps</i>	1851	1851	138
805	PYRRHOCOMA	1851	1851	138
805	TRICHOTHRAUPIS	1850	<b>1850</b>	23
807	<i>Thraupis glaucocolpa</i>	1850	<b>1850</b>	28
808	BUTHRAUPIS	1850	<b>1850</b>	29
811	<i>Tangara guttata guttata</i>	1850	<b>1850</b>	26
811	<i>Tangara preciosa</i>	1850	<b>1850</b>	27
811	<i>Tagara vitriolina</i>	1850	<b>1850</b>	28
812	<i>Tangara heinei</i>	1850	<b>1850</b>	31
814	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus longirostris</i> (original spelling <i>longirostristris</i> ; corrected to <i>longirostris</i> on p. [234] Druckfehler).	1850	1851	96

Page	Name of taxon	Date used in 2003	Date now recommended	Page in Mus. Hein.
814	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus eximius</i>	1850	1851	96
814	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus brevipes</i>	1850	1851	96
814	HEMITHRAUPIS	1850	1850	21
816	<i>Diglossa sittoides hyperythra</i>	1850	1851	97
817	CHLOROSPINGUS	1851	1851	139
824	<i>Caryothraustes canadensis brasiliensis</i>	1851	1851	144
824	<i>Saltator maximus gigantodes</i>	1851	1851	142
825	<i>Saltator maxillosus</i>	1851	1851	142

### A CASE OF CONFLICTING EVIDENCE WITHOUT CORROBORATION

As regards the *Voyage autour du monde sur la frégate La Venus* treated on p. 129 on *Priority!* Colin remembered the article by Lafresnaye (1842) (who also used the name de La Fresnaye) wherein are mentioned several species collected during the expedition and some of the plates, despite which the date 1846 was retained by Dickinson et al. (2011) for the publication of the plates. The authority for 1846 is Zimmer (1926) and he referred to Sherborn & Woodward (1901) where it is stated that the plate list dates from 1846. This date may, in fact, relate to the completion of the set, and it is possible that they were issued in parts earlier but no evidence of this seems to have been reported. Thus Lafresnaye may have seen proofs rather than issued plates. Be that as it may, Lafresnaye describes *Grallaria squamigera*, *Grallaria Guatimalensis* and *Arremon rufi-vertex*, attributing all three names to Florent-Prévost. At this period it was common for authorship of a name to be credited by the author of a paper to whosoever had coined the name. There seems to be little doubt that such tributes were intended to result in enduring attribution. This intent has been overridden in modern times. As the rules of nomenclature expanded to address more and more issues it became accepted that credit should not attach to an author not involved in publication. In this case Prévost was the author for the text in the *Voyage*, and that text may well have been written, but it was not published. Thus, by default, precedence requires these names to be attributed to Lafresnaye, 1842. In Table LXVI lines 594 and 595 correctly reflect the date change and refer to page 129, although there is no explanation to be found there for the use of 1842; but, in addition, table LXVI fails to reflect the change of authorship of these names.

### OTHER UNRESOLVED ISSUES

There is some evidence, discussed in Dickinson et al. (2011: 76–77), that the second volume of Bonaparte's *Conspectus Generum Avium* may have been made available in parts. Quite a number of names were proposed by Bonaparte during the period 1851 to 1857 and while some are cited from this volume no report has been published of a thorough examination of his other publications in this period to see which names were in fact published in earlier works than the *Conspectus*. This challenge remains.

Regarding d'Orbigny's *Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*, discussed in Dickinson et al. (2011: 88–89), there is a need to compile in one report the information published in the *Magasin de Zoologie* and in the text and plates of the book. Since the plates in some cases appeared before the related text of the *Voyage*, some taxon name dates may require correction. This compilation is being prepared for separate publication. However, it seems

likely that matters will still not be reliably resolved because the only reported set of wrappers (see Sherborn & Griffin, 1934) almost certainly passed into private hands (Anthony Payne, *pers. comm.* Jan. 2007) and cannot now be located, while the careful list then made has also disappeared and the information published leaves gaps and is somewhat contradictory.

The *Voyage autour du Monde ... sur la Corvette de Sa Majesté, La Coquille* also awaits a fuller paper, and again the necessary research has been conducted and the paper is in preparation. In this work, where names appeared in plate captions and again in the text, the plates were always earlier than the relevant text. This was made clear in Table VIII of *Priority!* But, as mentioned therein on p. 122, “many names were first published elsewhere”. In most such cases the earlier publication was in Lesson’s *Manuel d’Ornithologie*. This work, in two volumes, appeared in June 1828 and is dated from 28 June. In a few instances publication was even earlier. Two pigeons (*Columba oceanica* Lesson & Garnot and *Columba zoeæ* Lesson) were described – respectively on pp. 316 and 314 – in vol. 40 of the *Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles* in text provided by Desmarest (1826). Mathews (1913) considered Desmarest should be seen as the published author of these names, both of which were MS names intended for later publication by the individuals indicated. Under the present edition of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (I.C.Z.N., 1999) that interpretation seems correct. Note that, as exhibited above, the diphthong reads as an oe diphthong but would be expected to be formed as an ae diphthong and is usually so interpreted. It should be noted, although this has not been deeply researched, that Lesson was later invited to author some sections of the ornithological text in this dictionary; indeed this seems to have begun the same year in volume 42.

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