



## Types of birds in the collections of the National Museum in Praha, Czech Republic

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Submitted on 11 May 2005

Accepted on 27 May 2005

**Abstract.** The National Museum in Praha, Czech Republic, houses 13 types of six modern avian species, incl. *Falco feldeggii* Schlegel, 1843 (Falconidae), *Falco cyanopus* Thienemann, 1846 (Falconidae), *Falco rubeus* Thienemann, 1846 (Falconidae), *Lathria cryptolopha mindoensis* Hellmayr & Seilern, 1914 (Cotingidae), *Turdus montanus* Schmidt, 1795 (Turdidae), and *Cyanopica cyanus stegmanni* Meise, 1932 (Corvidae).

■ Aves, types, National Museum, Czech Republic

### INTRODUCTION

The National Museum in Praha, Czech Republic, houses ca. 30 000 bird skins, of which 13 are types of six modern avian species. All skins are deposited in the Department of Zoology of the Natural History Museum, which is a division of the National Museum. The types include a holotype, two lectotypes, eight paralectotypes, a paratype, and a neotype. Their annotated list is presented below.

Museum acronyms are as follows: MTD – Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany; NMP – Národní muzeum (= National Museum; formerly České muzeum = Bohemian Museum), Praha, Czech Republic; and RMHN – Naturalis (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), Leiden, The Netherlands.

Several systems of evidence were used in the National Museum in the course of its existence. Those used for the avian types are differentiated by prefixes, as follows: 'b' (hand-written catalogue by Frič 1866), 'ACC' (old accession catalogue with the following form: number of sample / year / number within sample), 'B' (old hand-written exhibition catalogue, where numbers were given to species and specimens were labeled by lower-case letters added to species numbers), 'AVES' (card-file of the ornithological collection), and 'P6V' (catalogue of the vertebrate collection, currently valid).

### SYSTEMATIC LIST

#### *Falco feldeggii* Schlegel

*Falco Feldeggii* Schlegel, 1843: 3.

**Material:** Collections of NMP contain a lectotype and a paralectotype of this species.

- Lectotype (here selected): adult male, NMP P6V-002848 (also b-66, B-49b, AVES-8572), mounted specimen, collected in Dalmatia in 1829 by or for C. F. von Feldegg. Figured by Schlegel (1843, pl. X) and Frič (1871, pl. 5, fig. 1). Feldegg's label is not preserved. An early NMP label bears only number "b.66". This number is repeated on a younger label,

where the bird is named "*Falco biarmicus feldeggii* Schlegel" identified as "♂ ad" from "Dalmacie" and numbered with a new number 8572. A third, youngest label contains only information that the specimen is a "TYPUS" and that it bears new number 2848.

- Paralectotype: juvenile male, NMP P6V-002847 (also b-67, B-49a, AVES-8571), mounted specimen, collected in Dalmatia in 1829 by or for C. F. von Feldegg. Figured by Schlegel (1843, pl. XI), and Frič (1871, pl. 5, fig. 2). Feldegg's label is not preserved. An early NMP label bears only number "b.67". This number is repeated on a younger label, where the bird is named "*Falco biarmicus feldeggii* Schlegel", identified as "juv." from "Dalmacie", and numbered with a new number 8571. A third, youngest label contains only information that the specimen is a "COTYPUS" and that it bears new number 2847.

**Additional types:** Schlegel (1843: 4–8) described five specimens of his *Feldeggii*, three of which were from Dalmatia and two were from Greece. However, the description of the species was based solely on the three Dalmatian specimens (see Schlegel 1843: 2), while the description of the two Greek specimens was added in proof (see Schlegel 1843: 6). The latter two specimens thus do not form part of the type series of *Falco feldeggii*. Two of the three syntypes are deposited in NMP, while the remaining one (an adult bird) is deposited in RMNH (Nr. 87273). The latter specimen was figured by Susemihl (1841, pl. 8, fig. a).

**History:** All three syntypes were collected in Dalmatia (closer locality unknown) by or for Feldegg (see Anonymous 1842: 2, Schlegel 1843: 2). Christoph Fellner von Feldegg (1779–1845) was officer of the Austrian army, who served some time in Dalmatia, and an important collector of birds (e.g. Gebhardt 1964, Hudec 1999). A handwritten remark in the catalogue of Feldegg's collection of birds (Anonymous 1842: 2) stated that both NMP specimens were collected in 1829. One of the syntypes was donated or sold by Feldegg to RMNH prior to 1844 (see Schlegel 1843: 3) and it is still present there (R. Dekker, in litt. on 14 April 2005). The remaining two syntypes were in the private Feldegg's collection (Anonymous 1842: 2, Schlegel 1843: 3) until Feldegg's death on 10 May 1845. Antonín Frič (1832–1913), then volunteer assistant at NMP, purchased both of them for NMP during an auction of Feldegg's collections in July 1852 (see Frič 1853: 91). Since that time, the specimens are preserved in RMNH and NMP, respectively.

**Taxonomy:** *Falco feldeggii* is currently recognized as a valid subspecies of the Lanner Falcon as *Falco biarmicus feldeggii* Schlegel (e.g. White et al. 1994, Snow & Perrins 1998, Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001).

**Nomenclature:** Schinz (1840: 130) listed *Falco Feldeggii* Bruch in the synonymy of *Falco pallidus* "Bruch", i.e. *Circus pallidus* Sykes, 1832 = *Circus macrourus* (Gmelin, 1770) (see e.g. Sharpe 1874), without giving source for the name. Bonaparte (1850: 35) listed "*feldeggi* Bruch, nec Schlegel" in the synonymy of *Circus swainsoni* Smith, 1830 = *Circus macrourus* (Gmelin, 1770) (see e.g. Sharpe 1874). If available for nomenclatural purposes, *Falco feldeggii* Bruch would antedate *Falco feldeggii* Schlegel, 1843. However, there is no evidence that Bruch did publish the name in a manner required by ICZN (1999). Both Schinz (1840) and Bonaparte (1850) listed it in synonymy, so that *Falco feldeggi* Bruch is a nomen nudum, which does not compete with *Falco feldeggii* Schlegel, 1843 for priority. Giebel (1872: 706, 1875: 161) attributed *Falco feldeggii* (in Bruch's sense) to Schinz (1840: 130), which is unsubstantiated.

### ***Falco cyanopus* Thienemann**

*Falco cyanopus* "Conr. Gesner" Thienemann, 1846a: 62.

**Material:** Collections of NMP contain a lectotype and seven paralectotypes of this species (all mounted specimens). Original Woborzil's and Feldegg's labels are not pre-

served. Each syntype is accompanied with a later label, where the species is identified as “*Falco cherrug*”. Identification numbers are written on these labels and on stands. All syntypes are labeled also with 'B' numbers (B-14), but they do not correspond with data in the respective catalogue (Anonymous s.d.), where No. 14 is given to “*Aquila Bonellii* Tem.” = *Hierarraetus pennatus* (Gmelin, 1778). I did not find *Falco cyanopus* or *Falco cherrug* elsewhere in this catalogue, so the species was probably omitted from it by error. Nevertheless, B-numbers given to syntypes are listed below, although they were not recorded in the respective catalogue.

- Lectotype (here selected): adult male, P6V-000881 (also Woborzil-85, AVES-6604, B-14c), collected by Woborzil in 1843 on cliffs above left shore of the Vltava between “Letek” [= Letky; 50.2° N, 14.4° E] and “Moraň” [= Podmoraň; 50.2° N, 14.3° E], Central Bohemia, Czech Republic. Figured by Woborzil (1846, pl. 1).
- Paralectotype: adult female, P6V-000876 (also b-64, AVES-6599, B-14h), collected by Woborzil in 1843 on the same place as the lectotype.
- Paralectotype: juvenile male, P6V-000877 (also Woborzil-83, AVES-6600, B-14a), collected by Woborzil in 1843 from a nest on cliffs above left shore of the Vltava between “Letek” [= Letky; 50.2° N, 14.4° E] and “Moraň” [= Podmoraň; 50.2° N, 14.3° E], Central Bohemia, Czech Republic.
- Paralectotype: adult male, P6V-000878 (also Woborzil-87, AVES-6601, B-14b), collected by Woborzil in 1843 on the same place as the lectotype.
- Paralectotype: juvenile female, P6V-000879 (also b-63, AVES-6602), collected by Woborzil in 1843 from the same nest as specimen P6V-000877.
- Paralectotype: subadult female, P6V-000880 (also Woborzil-84, AVES-6603, B-14d), collected by a professional forester not far from Klecany (50.2° N, 14.4° E), Central Bohemia, Czech Republic.
- Paralectotype: juvenile bird, P6V-000882 (also AVES-6605, B-14f), collected by Woborzil in 1843 from the same nest as specimen P6V-000877. This specimen is accompanied with an additional label written by Alfred Hořice (see under *Turdus montanus* for the data on this person), where the bird is identified as “*Falco cherrug cherrug* Gray juv.” and where it is suggested that it was collected in “VI. 1843” at “Letky u Prahy”. I found no support for the suggestion that the bird was collected in June.
- Paralectotype: adult female, P6V-000883 (also Woborzil-86, AVES-6606, B-14e), collected by Woborzil on 2 April 1842 at cliffs on the right shore of the Vltava at “Wetruschitz” [= Větrušice; 50.2° N, 14.4° E], Central Bohemia, Czech Republic. Figured by Woborzil (1846, pl. 2). This specimen is accompanied with two additional labels written by Alfred Hořice. On the first one, the bird is identified as “*Falco cherrug cherrug* (Gray.) ♂ ad.” and it is suggested that it was collected by “Wobořil” in “V. 1843” at “Moraň-Letky”, but the latter three data were later crossed out. Second Hořice's label bears numbers Woborzil-86 and B-14e and the text “Dle Dr. Jirsíka (Naši dravci) usadil se mezi Moráni a Letkami pár rarohů v r. 1843 a Wobořilem oba staří ptáci byli zastřeleni a mláďata vybrána. Mláďata dospívají v květnu, tedy datum ulovení ♂ s pravděpodobností jest 18V43. To asi platí i pro ♀ ad. jež z coll. Wobořil je v N. Museu.”, i.e. “According to Dr. Jirsík (Our raptors) [= Jirsík 1941] a pair of Saker Falcons settled between Moraň and Letky in 1843 and both adult birds were shot and young were taken from nest by Wobořil. Young use to fledge in May, so that this ♂ was probably killed in May 1843. This is probably valid also for ad. ♀ from coll. Wobořil, which is in the N[atational] Museum.” It is improbable that Hořice misidentified a male Saker Falcon for a female one, so these labels were probably originally attached to the male P6V-000878.

Additional types: Thienemann (1846b) based the description of *Falco cyanopus* on 12 specimens (see Thienemann 1846b: 67), of which eight (Woborzil's birds from Bohemia) are currently deposited in NMP. Another bird mentioned by Thienemann (1846b: 68) was an adult male from Hungary. The whereabouts of the latter specimen and of the remaining three unspecified specimens is currently unknown. In addition, Thienemann (1846b) included in his *Falco cyanopus* some, but not all of birds described by Albertus Magnus (ca. 1245; Thienemann 1846b referred to the 1578 edition) as *Cyanopus*, Gesner (1555: 73) as *Cyanopus*, Belon (1555: 123) as *Lanier & Lanerer*, Sforzino (1568) as *Sacer*, Pallas (1776: 255, 1811: 330) as *Falco lanarius*, Huber (1784, pl. 2, fig. 4–5) as *Sacer* or *Lanier*, Naumann (1820: 279) as *Falco lanarius*, Temminck (1820: 20) as *Falco lanarius*, Brehm (1823–1824, 1831: 60) as *Falco lanarius*, Gloger (1834) as *Falco lanarius*, Gould (1832–1837, pl. 20) as *Falco lanarius*, Schlegel in Susemihl (1839, pl. 7) as *Falco lanarius*, and Schlegel & van Wulferhorst (1844–1853: pl. 5) as *Falco sacer*. Although there is no way how to decide, which specimens available to these authors were accepted by Thienemann (1846b) as belonging to his *Falco cyanopus*, those that were accepted should be deemed syntypes of the latter species (ICZN 1999, para. 72.4.1.). It remains unclear, however, whether all of the many syntypes belong to the Saker Falcon (see above). I therefore designate here the specimen NMP P6V-000881 as the lectotype of *Falco cyanopus* Thienemann, 1846b.

History: Most syntypes on which Thienemann (1846b) based his description of *Falco cyanopus* were collected by Woborzil in 1842–1843 in Central Bohemia (see Woborzil 1846). Johann Wilhelm von Woborzil (1784–1865), landowner at Klecany near Praha, Bohemia, was a skilled bird-watcher, aviculturist and collector of Bohemian and exotic birds (Matějková 1943). He observed Saker Falcons for the first time in Bohemia in the late March 1842 at Větrušice, where he found a nest on 1 April 1842. Next day he shot there an adult female (P6V-000883) and collected five eggs from the nest. In 1843, Woborzil found a nest of *Falco cherrug* on nearby cliffs between Podmoráň and Letky, at which he shot both adults and collected four almost fledged young, which were later held in captivity. In 1843 Woborzil also obtained from a neighboring professional forester a shot subadult (2 years old according to him) falcon of the same species (Woborzil 1846: 42). Woborzil wrote a report on his observations of Saker Falcons, which was presented on 29 September 1845 in Köthen, Germany, on the first meeting of the Ornithological section of the Gesellschaft deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte [= Society of German Naturalists and Physicians] by G. Plohr, a natural history dealer based in Dresden, Germany (see Thienemann 1846a: 6). The lecture was later published in full (Woborzil 1846).

Three of the shot individuals remained in the Woborzil's collection, while the fourth (MNP P6V-000876) was donated, probably in 1843, by Woborzil to Christoph Fellner von Feldegg (see under *Falco feldeggii* for the data on this person). One of the young (P6V-000882) apparently died soon after being taken from the nest (it still has growing wing and tail feathers) and remained in Woborzil's collection. Another young (MNP P6V-000879), still alive, was donated by Woborzil to Feldegg together with the stuffed adult female P6V-000876 and later became part of Feldegg's collection. Woborzil raised two remaining young, but in 1844 and/or 1845 they were on loan in Dresden by the aforementioned G. Plohr (Thienemann 1846b: 71). Details of their later fate are unknown, but they ended in Woborzil's collection. After Woborzil's death on 23 April 1865, his collection became property of Antonín Richter, sugar factory owner in Zbraslav, Bohemia (see Matějková 1943: 198). After Richter's death on 25 June 1880, Woborzil's collection, including six type specimens of *Falco cyanopus* Thienemann, was purchased for NMP by

Antonín Frič in summer 1880 (Anonymous 1881: 346). Parts of Feldegg's collection, including two type specimens of *Falco cyanopus* Thienemann, were purchased for NMP by Antonín Frič on the auction of Feldegg's heritage in July 1852 (see Frič 1853). The syntypes from Bohemia are thus housed in NMP since 1852 and 1880, respectively.

**Taxonomy:** Woborzil (1846) described the birds from Bohemia under the name *Falco lanarius*, then commonly applied to the Lanner Falcon (see Sharpe 1874). Thienemann (1846b,c, 1845–1854) proposed to call the bird *Falco cyanopus* on nomenclatural grounds (see below), but subsequent authors did not follow this proposal. Bonaparte (1850: 24) and Schlegel (1851: 17) listed *Falco cyanopus* Thienemann in the synonymy of *Falco sacer* Schlegel in Schlegel & van Wulferhorst, 1844–1853 (for some reason neglecting *Falco sacer* Gmelin, 1788: 273), another name then commonly applied to the Saker Falcon. With the selection of the lectotype (see above), *Falco cyanopus* Thienemann, 1846b can be synonymized with *Falco cherrug* Gray, 1834, currently valid name for Palearctic Saker Falcons (e.g. White et al. 1994, Snow & Perrins 1998, Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001), thus fixing the taxonomic identity of the bird in the sense of Woborzil (1846), Thienemann (1846b,c, 1854) and others.

**Nomenclature:** Thienemann (1846b), expanding the principle of priority to pre-Linnaean authors, suggested that the species should bear the name *Falco cyanopus*, first used in this sense by Conrad Gesner (1555: 73), but following the provisions of ICZN (1999) he should be considered the author of this name.

### ***Falco rubeus* Thienemann**

*Falco rubeus* Thienemann, 1846b: 72

**Material:** Collections of NMP contain two syntypes of this species:

- Lectotype (here selected): adult male, NMP P6V-002848. This is also the lectotype of *Falco feldeggii* Schlegel, 1843 (see there for more data).
- Paralectotype: juvenile male, NMP P6V-002847. This is also the paralectotype of *Falco feldeggii* Schlegel, 1843 (see there for more data).

**Additional types:** Thienemann (1846b) described this species on the basis of all three syntypes of *Falco feldeggii* Schlegel, 1843 from Dalmatia (see above for their identity), two specimens from Greece (a juvenile male and an adult female) assigned by Schlegel (1843) to his *Falco feldeggii*, an adult female from Egypt, and two adult specimens (sex uncertain) from the Cape Province (then in the Götze's collection). In addition, Thienemann (1846b) included in his *Falco rubeus* birds described by Albertus Magnus (ca. 1245; Thienemann 1846b referred to the 1578 edition) as *Falco rubeus*, Gesner (1555: 72) as *Falco rubeus*, Belon (1555: 117) as *Tunicien*, Schlegel (1844: ii) as *Falco lanarius*, Schlegel & van Wulferhorst (1844–1853: pl. 10) as *Falco lanarius*. Lanner Falcons from Tunisia, Dalmatia, Egypt and Cape Province are currently classified in different subspecies of the Lanner Falcon *Falco biarmicus* Temminck, 1825 (e.g. White et al. 1994, Snow & Perrin 1998, Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001). To fix the meaning of *Falco rubeus* Thienemann, 1846b, I designate here the specimen NMP P6V-002848 as the lectotype of this species.

**History:** For the history of the lectotype and paralectotype deposited in NMP see under *Falco feldeggii*.

**Taxonomy:** With the selection of the specimen NMP P6V-002848 as the lectotype, *Falco rubeus* Thienemann, 1846b becomes a junior objective synonym of *Falco feldeggii* Schlegel, 1843.

**Nomenclature:** Thienemann (1846b), expanding the principle of priority to pre-Linnaean authors, suggested that the species should bear the name *Falco cyanopus*, first used

in this sense by Albertus Magnus (see above), but following the provisions of ICZN (1999) he should be considered the author of this name.

### ***Lathria cryptolopha mindoensis* Hellmayr & Seilern**

*Lathria cryptolopha* [sic!] *mindoensis* Hellmayr & Seilern, 1914: 89.

**Material:** Collections of NMP contain the holotype of this subspecies.

- Holotype: adult male, NMP P6V-027177 (also Rosenberg-1545, Seilern-5917), skin, collected on 17 July 1913 on Mount Mindo (0.2° N, 78.9° W), Pichincha Province, Ecuador, at an elevation of 4213 ft. (= 1284 m). The specimen is accompanied with two labels: The bird was identified as “*Lathria subalaris*” on the older Rosenberg’s label, but the species name was later crossed out and replaced with the words “near *cryptolopha*”. Seilern labeled the bird as “*Lathria cryptolopha mindoensis* H. & S.”. Subsequently, the genus name was crossed out and replaced with “*Lipaugus*” on Seiler’s label. Inventory number of NMP is written on Seilern’s label.

**Additional types:** None.

**History:** The bird was collected in Ecuador by an unknown collector for W. F. H. Rosenberg, a natural history dealer based in London, United Kingdom. Josef von Seilern (1883–1939), landowner at Lešná, Moravia, Czech Republic, skilled ornithologist and collector of birds (see Gebhardt 1964, Hudec 1999), purchased the bird from the latter dealer for his private collection. Seilern’s collection was seized to Seilern’s son after the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War by the government of Czechoslovakia, which deposited parts of it – including the type of *L. c. mindoensis* – in NMP in 1945 (ACC-6750/1951).

**Taxonomy:** *L. c. mindoensis* belongs to a small group of north Andean tyrannoids, which were traditionally included in the cotingid genera *Lathria* Swainson, 1837 (Sclater 1888, Chapman 1926; erroneously also Prum 1990) or *Lipaugus* Boie, 1828 (Hellmayr 1929, Zimmer 1936, Snow 1973, 1979, 1982, Wolters 1975–1982) until Prum (1990) showed that they considerably differ from the latter cotingas and later erected for them separate genus *Snowornis* Prum, 2001 (Prum 2001, Snow 2004). Three forms are currently recognized within the latter genus, incl. *subalaris* Sclater, 1861, *cryptolophus* Sclater & Salvin, 1877, and *mindoensis* Hellmayr & Seilern, 1914 (Snow 2004), but their taxonomic status awaits reevaluation.

### ***Turdus montanus* Schmidt**

*Turdus montanus* Schmidt, 1795: 54.

**Material:** Collections of NMP contain the neotype of this species.

**Neotype** (designated by Mlíkovský & Benda 2005: 80): 1<sup>st</sup>-winter individual, NMP P6V-001138 (also ACC-6344/1949/988, AVES-6861), mounted skin, collected on 22 November 1931 at Špindlerův Mlýn (50.7° N, 15.6° E), Krkonoše Mountains, northern Bohemia, Czech Republic. The specimen is accompanied with two labels: The older one, written by Hořice, states, that the bird was collected on “22. 11. 1931” at “Špindlerův mlýn”. The bird was identified here as “*Turdus torquatus alpestris* (Brehm) ♀ ad.”, but a later curator replaced “ad.” with “1 j”, i.e. 1<sup>st</sup>-year. Hořice’s data are repeated on the younger label, which bears also numbers 1138 and 6344/988, and indicates that the bird was catalogued in 1949.

**Additional types:** The type series of *Turdus montanus* Schmidt consists of birds described by Brisson (1760: 232) and by relevant authors cited therein (i.e. Aldrovandi 1600, Schwenckfeld 1603, Jonston 1650, Charleton 1668, 1677, Willughby 1676, Ray 1713, Rzaczynski 1736, Barrère 1745, and Linné 1746, 1748 – see Mlíkovský & Benda 2005 for details). None of the specimens survived till today and the designation of a neo-

type was necessary for the clarification of the taxonomic status of *Turdus montanus* Schmidt (see Mlíkovský & Benda 2005).

**History:** The neotype specimen was collected on 22 November 1931 at Špindlerův Mlýn by R. Baumann. It was originally deposited in the private collection of Alfred Hořice (1865–1945), physician and ornithologist in Mnichovo Hradiště, Czech Republic (see e.g. Štěpánek 1946b, Hudec 1999). Hořice donated his collection of birds to NMP in 1945 (see Štěpánek 1946a,b, 1975: 117).

**Taxonomy:** The type series consisted of birds currently classified in two different taxa: *Turdus torquatus* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Turdus torquatus alpestris* (Brehm, 1831). With the designation of the specimen NMP P6V-001138 as the neotype of the species, *Turdus montanus* Schmidt, 1795 became senior subjective synonym of *Merula alpestris* Brehm, 1831, which is now generally applied to Ring Ouzels of southwestern and central European mountains as *Turdus torquatus alpestris* (Brehm). Following ICZN (1999, para. 23.9), Mlíkovský & Benda (2005) set *Turdus montanus* Schmidt, 1795 aside as nomen oblitum, and confirmed *Merula alpestris* Brehm, 1831 as nomen protectum.

**Nomenclature:** For further nomenclatural issues related to *Turdus montanus* Schmidt, 1795, *Merula montana* Brehm, 1831, *Turdus montanus* Voigt in Cuvier, 1831, *Orpheus montanus* Townsend, 1837, *Turdus montanus* Lafresnaye, 1844 and *Turdus merula* var. *montana* Dresser, 1877 see Mlíkovský & Benda (2005).

### ***Cyanopica cyanus stegmanni* Meise**

*Cyanopica cyanus stegmanni* Meise, 1932: 43

**Material:** Collections of NMP contain a paratype of this subspecies.

- Paratype: Adult ♀, NMP P6V-014488 (also Stötzner-1248, AVES-10734), collected on 20 February 1928 at “Charbin” (= Harbin; 46.7° N, 126.7° E), Heilongjiang, China. Not figured. The specimen is accompanied by original Stoetznerian label No. 1248, which contains Russian text, stating that the bird (identified as a female) was collected by hunter A. I. Kuznecov on 20 February 1928 at the “Шаньши” station. The label bears also Farafontov's stamp (see below) and measurements of the bird. Additional text, written in German on the same label by Wilhelm Meise (S. Eck, in litt. on 22 April 2005) reads as follows: “20. 2. 28 bei Charbin (Stat. Schaljschi) / *Cyanopica cyanus stegmanni* Meise / Paratyp”.

**Additional types:** The holotype (MTD C-27542) and 35 paratypes (MTD C-27543 to C-27568, and MTD C-58989 to C-57997) of *Cyanopica cyanus stegmanni* are housed in MTD (Eck & Quaisser 2004: 284, see also Dickinson et al. 2004). Eck & Quaisser (2004) were not certain about the status of the 35 non-holotypic specimens in the collection under their care, because Meise (1932) did not mention them, but the NMP specimen was labeled as a paratype by Meise's hand, which indicates, that Meise himself considered these specimens paratypes.

**History:** The paratype deposited in NMP was collected by A. I. Kuznecov, a Russian hunter, for A. P. Farafontov, a Russian natural history dealer based in Harbin (Slavjanskij gorodok, Kanatnaja ulica, učastok 3132/16), China. At least 37 specimens of *Cyanopica cyanus* were purchased from Farafontov, and brought to MTD by the “Vierte Stötzner'sche Innerasien-Expedition”. Most of them are still housed there (Eck & Quaisser 2004, see also Dickinson et al. 2004), but a paratypical specimen came in the private collection of the Czech ornithologist Josef Musílek (1885–1941) in Pardubice. It is unknown, how Musílek obtained the specimen, but it was probably given to him by Wilhelm Meise (1901–2001), then ornithologist at MTD, who described the subspecies. Musílek

and Meise were certainly in contact, because Musílek observed and collected birds in Manchuria in 1920 (see Musílek 1927, 1936, 1937, Mlíkovský 2004) and Meise (1934) widely used Musílek's unpublished data in his monograph on the birds of that region (see also Robl 1946). Musílek's ornithological collection was purchased by NMP in 1961 from Musílek's daughters (ACC-85/1961).

**Taxonomy:** *Cyanopica cyanus stegmanni* Meise, 1932 was recognized as a valid subspecies of the Blue Magpie until recently (e.g. Vaurie 1959, Blake & Vaurie 1962, Madge & Burn 1994), but Fok et al. (2002) indicated, that it might be invalid.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

René Dekker (Leiden) sent me data on the type specimen of *Falco feldeggii* in the collection under his care. Siegfried Eck (Dresden) confirmed the authenticity of Meise's handwriting. David Heyrovský (Praha) provided me with a copy of Schlegel (1843). I am obliged to all of them. This work was supported by a grant of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic No. MK 00002327201.

## LITERATURE

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