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The ornithology of the Baudin expedition (1800-1804)

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Chapter 3.4

Towards the resolution of long-standing issues regarding the birds collected during the Baudin expedition to Australia and Timor (1800-1804): specimens still present and their importance to Australian ornithology

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For corrections on the published version, style is made uniform with the rest of the dissertation.

Abstract: This paper is a follow-up to Jansen 2014c and Jansen 2016b. There are 228 Australian bird specimens preserved in European museums today collected by 1801-1803 during the expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin to Australia and Timor. No less than 397 specimens accumulated during the Baudin expedition do still survive. The Australian bird collection made during and preserved from the Baudin expedition was the most significant up to that time, only to be surpassed by the collecting activities of John Gilbert (1838-1845), John Gould (1838-1840) and Jules Verreaux (1842-1852). The Baudin Timor (Moluccas) collection is likewise notable in size, with 117 bird specimens still preserved, it was the first collecting executed by Westerners and subsequently brought back to Europe, only to be surpassed by the collecting activities of Salomon Müller (1828-1829), Alfred Wallace (1858-1861) and Heinrich Bernstein (1860-1864). In this article, I present data on Baudin specimens in Europe's oldest museum collections. I also traced other birds collected in Australia from the second half of the 18th century and the first decade of the 19th century. I furthermore comment on the possible sources of some material, whether specimens are still in existence and finally the importance of the Baudin expedition for Australian ornithology.

Key words: Birds, Australia, Baudin, Cook, Vancouver, Labillardière, Paterson, Caley, Brown, Bauer, Sieber

INTRODUCTION

The expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin (1754-1803) docked at Australia, Timor, South Africa, Tenerife and Mauritius in 1800-1804 (see Jansen 2014c). The vessel *Le Naturaliste* returned to France on 7 June 1803 while *Le Géographe* did on 24 March 1804 (Jansen 2014c). The expedition's primary bird collectors were René Maugé (1757-1802) and Charles-Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1846), with others like Stanislaus Levillain (1774-1801) playing a minor part in collecting specimens (Jansen 2014c).[1] No less than 1.021 bird specimens and an additional 34 living birds (= 1.055 total specimens) were brought back by the expedition (Jansen 2016b). Most these specimens were collected in 'Nouvelle Hollande' (= Australia), and were brought back as skins to the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France (hereafter MNHN). Less than half (403 specimens = 39.5%) - including male, female and young specimens - were mounted after arrival for the exhibition galleries in the MNHN.[2] The remainder was used for exchanges and donations.[3] Louis Dufresne (1752-1832) inscribed known collecting data for the mounted specimens on the pedestal undersides, and subsequently on pedestal labels and in

Fig. 3-028 | BLACK-NAPED TERN *Sterna sumatrana*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2016-508 (*Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN*).
Collected Nuyts Archipelago, December 1792, South Australia, Australia,
by J.J.H. de Labillardière. Collecting locality might be an error.

Fig. 3-029 | COLLARED SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter cirrocephalus*,
28 February 2017, NMW 49.638 (*Alex Bos / © NMW*). Collected in May 1801 in Australia.

the five acquisition books (Archives Laboratory MNHN, ZMO-GalOis1-5). Dufresne, who was the MNHN senior taxidermist, was aware of the importance of what was in front of him and therefore made the distinction of An XI for material from *Le Naturaliste* collected between 19 October 1800 and 18 November 1802, and An XII for material from *Le Géographe* collected between 19 November 1802 and 24 January 1804 on the specimens.

The aim of this paper is to establish how many specimens from all locations visited by the Baudin expedition are still present to date, and to compare them with the extant number of Australian specimens collected up to 1805 in museum worldwide.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The information about species here presented is mainly derived from existing publications and visiting museum collections. Material was gathered from Baudin specimens by either visits or correspondence from: Università degli Studi di Firenze, Italy (C.G.U.); Muséum d'histoire naturelle Blois, France; Museum-Aquarium de Nancy, France; Muséum d'histoire naturelle de La Chaux-De-Fonds, Switserland (MHNC); Muséum d'histoire naturelle de la Ville de Genève, Switzerland (MHNG); Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, La Châtre, France (MLC); Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN); Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, Netherlands (Naturalis but for specimens is used RMNH.AVES); National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland (NMS_Z); Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (NMW) and Museo di Zoologia, Università di Torino, Italy (MZUT). When visiting the MNHN nine times for this research, first, all five acquisition books (dating from ca.1856, Archives Laboratory MNHN, ZMO-GalOis1-5) were examined, and then all specimens were searched for in the mounted, skin, type and extinct/threatened specimen collections, stored in various places in the MNHN. All data was then archived (using Tap Forms), combining pedestal label, pedestal underside, labels, acquisition book information and additional books that documents bird-families started after 1900. Additional information was gathered at the MNHN library, the Archives Nationales, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, France; and in Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Le Havre, France.

I further examined specimens and documents in the Linnean Society, London, UK; Natural History Museum, London, UK; Natural History Museum, Tring, UK; Musée Boucher-de-Perthes, Abbeville, France; Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, Berlin, Germany and Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden.

No documents or logs exist that identify the species brought back by the Baudin expedition; the six known lists that record the specimens brought back identify them only at the level of genus (Jansen 2016b). What information exists for other expeditions to Australia up to 1805 is very limited in the collections visited.

RESULTS

Research shows that no large shipments of Australian birds are known to have arrived in Europe prior to 1800, although Joseph Banks and John White brought back to the UK two relatively small collections. The earliest descriptions of Australian birds were based on the specimens collected by Banks and White and on paintings, like those from: W. Bligh, P. Brown, R. Browne, D. Collins, T. Davies, W. Ellis, J.G. Forster, G. Raper, G.P. Harris, J. Hunter, J.W. Lewin, P. Paillou, S. Parkinson, P. Sonnerat, G. Tobin, T. Watling, as well as the unknown "Port Jackson Painter" and "Sydney Bird Painter" (Lysaght 1959, Finney 1984, Norst 1989, Schifter 1992, Olsen 2001, 2010, Neville 2012, Anemaat 2014). Other known collectors in Australia up to 1810 (and specifically up to 1805) are discussed below, with a summary on their collecting activities and the known spread of specimens.

Cook expedition

The first Pacific expedition captained by James Cook made landfall in Australia on 29 April 1769 at Botany Bay, on 18 June 1770 near Cooktown and on 22 August at Possession Island (where Cook claimed Australia for the British crown). One of two ships from the second Cook expedition, the HMS *Investigator* captained by Tobias Furneaux (1735-1781), docked at Adventure Bay (Bruny Island), Tasmania for five days in March 1773. Both ships of the third Cook

expedition, the *Resolution* and *Discovery,* captained by Cook and Charles Clerke (1741–1779) respectively, stopped at Adventure Bay from 26 to 30 January 1777. Only a small number of specimens and paintings of Australian birds are known from the Cook expeditions (Lysaght 1959: 273, 281, 290-291, 311, 319, de Disney 1970, Wagstaffe 1978, Medway 2011).

Although specimens collected on the Cook expeditions from other sites visited still survive (Whitehead 1969, 1978, Medway 1976, 1979, 1981, 2002, 2004, 2009, Olson 1989, Steinheimer 2003b, 2005a, 2006a, b), only one surviving bird from Australia is suspected to originate from the Cook expeditions, an Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata* (BMNH VEL.42.20a) still held at the NHMUK. This specimen is, however, absent from the ms list of specimens held in the NHMUK (Zoology Library, 89 f, d) recorded by Jonas Dryander (1748-1810), the librarian of Joseph Banks (1743–1820), who received the largest share of specimens from the expeditions.

George Vancouver

Captain George Vancouver (1757–1798) in his 1791–95 expedition with the ships *Discovery* and *Chatham*, explored and charted North America's northwestern Pacific Coast regions, including the coasts of Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. He also explored the Hawaiian Islands and the southwest coast of Australia. On 26 September 1791, he sighted land near Cape Leeuwin (Western Australia) and sailing southeast, the ships entered King George Sound two days later. On 11 October, the ships journeyed east, surveying circa 300 miles (483 km) of coast, and, in the westernmost part of the Recherché Archipelago, reached a rocky Island that Vancouver called Termination Island. The expedition's naturalist was Archibald Menzies (1754–1842).

Campbell *et al*. (1990: 16), mentions that no specimens from this expedition arrived in England, but according to Whittell (1954: 32-35), Musk Duck *Biziura lobata*, Southern Boobook *Ninox boobook*, Red-capped Parrot *Purpureicephalus spurius* and Western Rosella *Platycercus icterotis* were collected, but unfortunately, they could not be definitively traced in the NMHUK by me. Prŷs-Jones *et al*. (2014) mentioned at least three specimens collected by Menzies, all from North America are still present, including California Quail *Callipepla californicus* and California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus*.

Labillardière

In 1791, the French government sent Captain Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux (1737–1793) with the ships *La Recherché* and *L'Espérance* to search for the lost expedition led by Jean-François de Galaup, Count La Pérouse (1741–1788?). On-board were two naturalists: Jacques-Julien Houtou de Labillardière (1755-1834) on *La Recherché* and Claude-Antoine-Gaspard Riche (1762–1797) on *L'Espérance*. They arrived in Tasmanian waters on 21 April 1792, landing at Adventure Bay and then charted the southern coast of Australia, making landfall on 14 December 1792 near Esperance (Western Australia), then returning to Tasmania and staying there from 22 January 1793 to 27 February (Brosse 1983b, Duyker 2003). On 18 March 1816, 62 specimens of 49 Australian species collected by the d'Entrecasteaux expedition were selected for the MNHN galleries (contra Stresemann 1953; see appendix 9) (fig. 3-028 and 3-034).

William Paterson

William Paterson (1755-1810) played a greater role in the early ornithology of Australia than generally thought. A fair portion of the birds collected in Australia at the beginning of the 19th century was – most likely - collected by Paterson, many of which ended up being mounted and displayed in the Leverian Museum. He was acquainted with Joseph Banks since the mid 1780s, and sent much material to Banks from Australia, where he had arrived in October 1791. From November 1791 until March 1793 he served in command on Norfolk Island. In 1794, he served for a year as Lieutenant Governor of New South Wales. In 1800, he was re-appointed to the post and served a second term until 1808 (except for the Tasmania stint). Paterson left Sydney on 15 October 1804 and arrived a few days later at Dalrymple Bay (now roughly York Town) in northern Tasmania at the mouth of the Tamar River, remaining in the area until 1806. As member of the Royal Society, Paterson sent natural history specimens from Tasmania as well as New South Wales and India (donations received from other most likely) to Joseph Banks who subsequently gave them to John Latham (Macmillan 2016) (see appendix 4). Paterson's botanical collections are still preserved in the Natural History Museum in South Kensington.

Paterson collected at least 15 birds from Dalrymple Bay[4] that ended up in the NMW (13

of which still survive there) (fig. 3-029), via Latham and Leopold von Fichtel, who purchased them from Latham while in the UK to attend the auction of the Leverian Museum in 1806 to buy specimens for the Vienna Museum (appendix 4). Paterson may also have collected the Botany Bay specimens von Fichtel bought from Latham (4 of 7 still extant, appendix 4) (Bauernfeind 2004, Autogr. 21/35 L.v. Fichel, Östenreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, Austria). Two specimens have data attached: one, a female Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter c cirrocephalus* was collected in April 1801 and a Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus* was collected in November 1803 (see appendix 5).

Paterson received donations from the Flinders circumnavigation of Australia (1802-03), as a Pale-headed Rosella *Platycercus adscitus adscitus* from Cape York that explicitly mentions Paterson as it's collector/donor ended up in C.J. Temminck's collection and subsequently Naturalis (still present); however, the wrong collecting locality, e.g.Swan River, Western Australia (where it does not occur) is recorded on the specimen (this location was not visited by Flinders). Paterson also received a Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* as a gift from the Baudin expedition; it subsequently ended up in NMW via Paterson (Starbuck 2009a), Banks, Latham and von Fichtel, and still survives (NMW 36.088).

George Caley

George Caley arrived in Australia on 15 April 1800, having been appointed by Joseph Banks to collect botanical and other natural history items. Caley subsequently collected birds on-and-off; for example, he shot an Australian King Parrot *Alisterus scapularis* in March 1801 (Finney 1984: 88) while participating in the voyage of the *Lady Nelson* to Western Fort (Whittell 1954: 46-49). In a letter dated 28 April 1803, Caley wrote to Banks that he had collected 77-79 skins collected on the trip up the Hawkesbury River to the Blue Mountains (Whittell 1954: 99, Caley 1966: 66, Finney 1984: 119), which were however all lost en route to England due to vermin (Caley 1966: 107). Caley wrote to Banks on 18 August 1804 about sending another 60 bird skins (Whittell 1954: 49), but whether they were sent is unknown. According to Webb (1995: 127), Caley left Australia on 12 May 1810 with 700 skins – all most likely collected in the Greater Sydney area - and arrived in England on 25 October. All were temporarily stored at Banks's home, but Caley doubted if he could salvage more than 150 different birds from them (Webb 1995: 127, 130). In 1812, he searched for a taxidermist, and in 1813 sent his first specimens to a local bird-stuffer, with a plan to make a travelling exposition of them (Webb 1995: 128). Edward Smith-Stanley, 13th Earl of Derby (1775–1851) applied to Caley for some of his skins (via Aylmer Bourke Lambert (1761-1842), founder and vice-president of the Linnean Society), and by 20 July 1813 a box of 20 skins had been sent to Earl of Derby (6 still extant).[5] By February 1814 he had 200 birds stuffed (Webb 1995: 131). He was very anxious to keep his birds to himself if possible, and put the specimens on display at various locations in 1814-15; however, the exposition proved to be unsuccessful. In September 1815, he visited London, where he sold his collection (number of specimens unknown) to the Linnean Society, where they eventually arrived in 1818 (Anon. 1818). Caley's type specimens were described by Vigors and Horsfield (1826). In 1863, 72 of the Linnean Society's Australian bird specimens were purchased at auction at Stevens by the NHMUK,[6] where they were registered as 1863.7.6 (1-15), 1863.7.7 (1-72) and 1863.7.8 (1-4). Of these, 56 were most likely collected by Caley[6] (fig. 3-030) while the remainder (16) are specifically labelled as from Robert Brown (fig. 3-031).

Caley, supplied Friedrich Wilhelm Sieber (1789-1844) in 1811/12 with >100 specimens according to both Stresemann (1951a:70) and Webb (1995). However, there is no mention of this transaction in any correspondence between Caley, Brown and Banks (Webb 1995). Such a transaction would certainly be noteworthy, as Caley was employed and financed by Banks. For the Sieber acquisition, see below.

Robert Brown & Ferdinand Bauer

Brown

Robert Brown (1773-1858) together with Ferdinand Bauer (see below) left England on 19 January 1801 on HMS *Investigator* commanded by Mathew Flinders (1774-1814). The ship rounded Cape Leeuwin and sailed east towards Sydney in 1801-02, and made a circumnavigation of Australia in 1802-03. Brown visited several sites in southern Tasmania in May-August 1804, including Derwent River, Mt Wellington, Bruny Island, and Hobart (Vallance *et al*. 2001) as

Fig. 3-030 | AUSTRALIAN GOLDEN WHISTLER *Pachycephala pectoralis*, 18 June 2015, BMNH 63.7.7.40 (*Justin JFJ Jansen / © The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London*). Collected near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia by G. Caley. Type *Pachycepahla fusca* Vigors & Horsfield 1827.

Fig. 3-031 | TAWNY-CROWNED HONEYEATER *Gliciphila melanops*, 18 June 2015, BMNH 63.7.7.64a (*Justin JFJ Jansen / © The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London*). Collected in South Australia, Australia, 15 February 1802 by R. Brown.

Fig. 3-032 | WHITE-BROWED WOODSWALLOW *Artamus superciliosus*, NMW 57.630, LITTLE WOODSWALLOW *Artamus minor*, NMW 57.652, 28 February 2017 (*Alex Bos / © NMW*). Both collected by F. Bauer.

Fig. 3-033 | RED GOSHAWK *Erythrotriorchis radiatus*, 18 June 2015, BMNH 63.7.7.6 (*Justin JFJ Jansen / © The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London*). Unknown collector, arrived via The Linnean Society, in the same load as the Brown and Caley specimens.

Fig. 3-034 | BLACK-HEADED HONEYEATER *Melithreptus affinis*, 20 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2010-471 (*Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN*). Collected in Tasmania, by J.J.H. de Labillardière.

Fig. 3-035 | YELLOW-TUFTED HONEYEATER *Lichenostomus melanops*, 23 February 2015, MNHN ZO-2013-174 (*Phil W Koken / © MNHN*).

well as Dalrymple Bay in northern Tasmania. The HMS *Investigator* left Sydney on 23 May 1805, with Brown and Bauer arriving on 13 October in Liverpool. Material brought home by both men was stored in Banks' home. Brown documented 283 birds in the period 1801-1805 (Wheeler 1993),[8] (Robert Brown archives, Z 1, Natural History Museum, London, UK; Wheeler 1993). Brown donated 82 specimens (from 74 species) to the British Museum on 12 August 1818 and 76 specimens to the Linnean Society on 15 August 1818 (Wheeler 1993: 419, Vallance *et al*. 2001: 15).[9] Examples from the 1818 donation to the British Museum that may be present in the NHMUK include Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera* (Gray 1844b: 17), Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (Gray 1844b: 97), Brown Falcon *Falco berigora* (Gray 1844a: 26), Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus* (two birds) (Gray 1844a: 37), but there is no documentation on these specimens to establish this, although they are listed that they arrived in 1818. Brown's type specimens were described by Vigors and Horsfield (1826) (fig. 3-031).

In 1827-28 Brown gave part of his specimens to the British Museum (Vallance *et al*. 2001: 13); for example, the Vellum catalogues (NHMUK-first book of donations) list Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica*, Southern Emu-wren *Stipiturus malachurus*, Spotted Quail-thrush *Cinclosoma punctatum*, and Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris* from Brown. Some material may have left the Brown collection earlier, but no reference of this could be found. Birds did find their way to other collections via exchange, for example, a Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae* was exchanged in August 1818 from NHMUK with MNHN (Jansen 2015a: 95), and possibly more birds were dispersed due to exchanges or lost due to neglect.

Bauer

Ferdinand Bauer (1760-1826) worked under the direction of Robert Brown on HMS *Investigator* commanded by Mathew Flinders. The *Investigator* left Sydney on 23 May 1805. Bauer carried out journeys to Lord Howe and Norfolk Island and Tasmania on his own, and brought back 2.073 sketches made in Australia.[10] In August 1814, he left England and went to Austria with all his possessions (Norst 1989). After his death in 1826, 114 bird specimens were acquired for the NMW (Schifter 1992) (fig. 3-032) of which 81 remain to date (appendix 6).[11] However, Bauer also supplied material to other people before his collection entered the NMW, as described by Leopold von Fichtel who was present at the Leverian Museum auction in 1806. Von Fichtel mentions a Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami* (either 1806.III.75 = NMW 50.025 or 1806.III.75a = NMW 50.027) that he purchased from Bauer while attending the Lever auction (Bauernfeind 2004: 557).

The Baudin expedition

As pointed out in Jansen (2016b) no original collecting lists exist that record specimens at the species level. The closest ranking is at the family level as shown in appendix 3. Another problem is posed by the specimens from Jean Macé, partly included with those of the Baudin expedition and partly donated directly to the MNHN; how many however is unknown and surely the 27 birds donated by Dutch doctor Reinier de Klerk Dibbetz (1764-1808) from 'Bengale' are included in Macé's totals (Collection Lesueur, MHNH 21001, Jansen 2015a, 2016a). It is therefore impossible to estimate how many birds were involved from Macé (appendix 2) and Dibbetz in the total of the 1.055 established Baudin birds.

We find in the MNHN acquisition books (drafted about 1856) 332 specimens acknowledged to the Baudin expedition (excluding those collected by Jean Macé; Jansen 2016a). These specimens originate from Africa, Australia, Sumatra, Java, Madagascar, Mauritius, New Guinea, New Zealand, South Africa, Timor, Tonga and origin unknown. Of these 332, 28 birds could not been found while scrutinizing the collection (some however may still exist, for example in the Grande Hall d'Evolution) and 22 exited the collection between 1856 and November 2016 (part has been located at the location they were sent too). From the 1.021 specimens and 34 living birds = 1.055 specimens (Jansen 2016b)), nowadays, 397 remain (37,6 %).

The Baudin expedition specimens all lack original labels, but received documentation on the pedestal underside (explained above) when mounted for the galleries. Sometimes additional information was included on pedestal labels and the acquisition books. A fair number (48) have a sticker glued to the bottom of the pedestal with the lines "*Asie Aus. C.te Le Nat.te / Expedit. Du Cap. Baudin / an 11*" (all in Dufresne's handwriting in the same pen; stickers are also found on the pedestal undersides of the Baudin mammals, those from *An* 11 having a small sticker, those form *An* 12 have a large variable sticker (see fig. 3-036)).

Only a limited number of specimens left the MNHN after the draft of the acquisition books, and only very few entries are documented before that time, most follow the route due to merchant or were donated to schools. Known collections were specimens ended up are: in Vienna (see appendix 5, possibly up to 62 specimens), Edinburgh (appendix 10, 105 specimens) and Naturalis (appendix 7, possibly up to 72 specimens) (Jansen 2014c: 13, Quemin & Gouraud 2011). And schools/local collections like those at Rouen (56 specimens, ended eventually up in l'Hôtel de Ville de Rouen (Percheron 2014), to be burned in the night of 30-31 December 1925)[12] and Moulins (63 specimens)[13] in 1806 could not be longer found (Jansen 2016b). But a fair number ended up with merchants like the Verreaux family from Paris, they 'sold' to the NMW 41 specimens in 1815 (with no Baudin birds),[14] the MNHN taxidermist Dufresne 'sold' 50 birds in 1815 no NMW (12 Baudin birds included),[15] the other MNHN taxidermist Lalande 'sold' in 1815 79 specimens to the NMW (including 14 Baudin birds),[16] the MNHN taxidermist Bécoeur 'sold' in 1815 to the NMW 164 specimens (including 5 Baudin birds)[17] and birds ended up with the London-based firm Leadbeater.[18] Specimens from other groups such as plants (Barker 2007) and reptiles (Daszkiewics & Bauer 2003, Bauer & Wagner 2012) were also dispersed. At least 227 Australian specimens collected at the Baudin expedition could be located back in European collections.

The 1811 Sieber purchase

According to Stresemann (1951: 70), Friedrich Wilhelm Sieber, while staying in London in the spring of 1811 en route from Brazil to Berlin (with a large collection of Amazonian birds

Fig. 3-036 | PEDESTAL-UNDERSIDES from Baudin expedition specimens that arrived with *Le Naturaliste* (on 7 June 1803 at Le Havre, France), as indicated by stickers, 19 September 2016 (*Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN*).

and mammals), bought a small number of items, including 65 Australian birds and some mammals, from Caley after his return to England from Australia in 1810. Documentation of this supposition is however lacking, although Sieber evidently did supply his employer, Centurius von Hoffmannsegg (1766-1849), with a few Australian birds for his collection, perhaps acquired via exchange while he was in London (Legis-Glückselig 1847, Gebhardt 1964: 336).[19] These were studied by Johann Karl Wilhelm Illiger (1775-1813), who referred to species like Eastern Ground Parrot *Pezoporus wallicus* (Illiger 1811). Hoffmannsegg's birds subsequently went to the Berlin Museum (fig. 3-037), where some specimens carry a tag annotated with "Sieber / Gr. V. Hoffmannsegg".[20] More however are simply annotated with "Sieber", but whether this refers to the birds acquired by Friedrich Sieber or Franz Sieber (no relation), who collected in New South Wales for several months in 1823 and whose specimens could have ended up in Berlin, is uncertain; future research is needed to resolve this ambiguity.[21] In October 1829, Franz Sieber sold a maximum of 43 Australian birds to the Vienna Museum (contra Whittell 1954: 670, who mentions 60 birds).

Other specimens

In addition to the specimens cited in this paper, individual Australian birds known to have been shipped to Europe include Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* (appendix 8), Emu[22] and Yellow-tufted Honeyeater *Lichenostomus melanops* (MNHN-ZO-2013-174) (fig. 3-035) (Jansen & Roe 2016). The first living Black Swans arrived in England in May 1801 on the *Buffalo*.[23] Small shipments of specimens arrived with John White (1750-1832),[24] Denis Considen (x-1815) in 1788,[25] George Bass (Jansen 2014c: 11), General Thomas Davies (1737-1812),[26] Arthur Phillip,[27] Francis-Louis Barrallier (1773–1853) and Philip Gidley King (1758–1808);[28] however, shipments

Fig. 3-037 | SOUTHERN EMU-WREN *Stripiterus malacherus*, 26 September 2013, ZMB 4522 (*Justin JFJ Jansen / ZMB*). Collected in Australia by 'Sieber'.

Fig. 3-038 | NEW-HOLLAND HONEYEATER *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*, 4 February 2016, NMS A533745 (*Justin JFJ Jansen / © SMNH*). Collected in Australia, via Museum Paykull.

sent by Newton Fowell (1768–1790) were lost when the *Sirius* sank (Finney 1984: 57), while no specimens from the Spanish expedition captained by Alejandro Malaspina (1754-1810) who visited Sydney Cove, New South Wales, in March–April 1793, survive.[29] Specimens of Australian birds were included in private collections like those of W.S. Boers,[30] François Levaillant (Rookmaker 1994)[31] and L.F. Holthuizen (auctioned in October 1793; collection included a Black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus ssp.* and a (yellow-plumed) penguin (Lichtenstein 1844: 6, 26)), and in museums such as Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (ex-Paykull) where we find Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (A533565), Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans* (A533285), Musk Lorikeet (A533293), New-Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (A533745) (fig. 3-038) and Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus* (A533746); these may have been acquired by Paykull in an exchange with MNHN in 1805 (Jansen 2015a: 90). We find even more early specimens of Australian birds in NMW, Vienna, Austria (appendix 4, 5). Birds initially arriving in MNHN from the Baudin expedition also ended up in other museums, such as birds held by Louis Dufresne, the MNHN-senior taxidermist, who took some specimens (he had the first pick) for his private collection (Jansen 2016b). Notably, some of these arrived back in MNHN like Beautiful Firetail *Stagonopleura bella* (MNHN-ZO-2016-520). However, birds like Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-656) and Green Catbird *Ailuroedus crassirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2011-587) may have another origin, and – could - have been purchased in July-August 1803 when he was staying in London, England (Archives Nationales AJ/15/588). Other people also received a share of Baudin specimens, as shown in Jansen (2014c, 2015a, 2016b).

Joseph Banks (1743-1820) played a major role in the early history of Australian ornithology, being both a collector on Cook's first expedition and the proprietor of a large collection of bird specimens collected by others in Australia and the second and third Cook expeditions. Specimens in the Banks collection were described by John Latham (1740-1837) and dispersed to other collectors like Thomas Pennant (1726-1798) (who described 13 species of Australian birds from the collection Banks (Medway 2011)) and Ashton Lever (1729-1788) (Latham 1781-85, 1787, Medway 1976, 1981, Jansen & Roe 2016).

DISCUSSION

Previously, the Australian birds collected during the Baudin expedition were described in only two papers (Stresemann 1951a, Whittell 1954). The total number of surviving Australian bird specimens collected during the first few decades after Cook's first voyage located due to present research totals 452+. These include specimens from Banks (one), Baudin (228), Bauer (81+), Brown (16), Caley (up to 62), Cook expedition (one possible), Labillardière (11), Lever Museum (unknown source, 20), Paterson (16) and from the early Vienna Museum (unknown source, 17). The Baudin expedition is accountable for nearly half of these old Australian birds, and is therefore the single largest collection of such specimens in existence. The total number of surviving specimens from the Baudin expedition, from all visited locations and donations, notes 397 specimens (appendix 1), and is therefore also the single largest collection in existence from that time frame.[32]

The visited places in Australia had no definitive settlements (except for Sydney region), and the specimens collected here fill gaps in our knowledge of original biodiversity, and could help us understand the morphology and genetics of the species described from the specimens brought back (113+ 'type' specimens have been selected by MNHN personal as supposed types). The already substantial list of specimens provided may prove to be incomplete, and future investigations into European collections might well reveal additional Baudin and Australian specimens.

APPENDIX 1

For the taxonomic order and names, del Hoyo & Collar 2014, 2016 is followed. Birds are either collected or donated at the specific collecting localities mentioned below. Their geographical origin may lay somewhere complete differently. The collecting localities are distilled using old documents, taking measurements and examine the specimens. Three times a skeleton is involved, and the original skin is present of these.

=>> Santa Cruz, Tenerife (2 - 14 November 1800) (n= 1)
White-winged Black Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus* (MNHN A.C.14729).

=>> Geographe Bay, Western Australia (30 May - 10 June 1801) (n= 15)
Pacific Black Duck *Anas s superciliosa* (MNHN-ZO-2014-399), Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii gracilis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-450), Southern Boobook *Ninox b boobook* (MNHN-ZO-2010-276), Short-billed Black Cockatoo *Zanda latirostris* (LIV D5598s), Red-capped Parrot *Purpureicephalus spurius* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-96), Western Rosella *Platycerus i icterotis* (Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.56, NMW 50.314, NMW 50.313), Elegant Parrot *Neophema e elegans* (MNHN-ZO-2014-409, NMW 50.358), White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunulatus chloropsis* (MNHN-ZO-2010-469, MNHN-ZO-2010-470, NMW 52.016), Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala r rufiventris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-489), Willie-wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca* (MNHN-ZO-2014-329).

=>> Rottnest Island / Swan River, Western Australia (14 - 28 June 1801) (n= 1)
Cape Petrel *Daption capense australe* (MLC.2010.0.260).

=>> Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (26 June - 14 July 1801) (n= 13)
Pied Oystercatcher *Haematopus longirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2012-186), Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (MNHN-ZO-2012-187, RMNH.AVES.223142, MLC.2010.0.384, NMS_Z 1929.186.124, NMW 49.153, NMW 39.046), Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-182), Osprey *Pandion haliaetus cristatus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-402), Singing Honeyeater *Gavicalis v virescens* (MNHN-ZO-2010-454), Little Woodswallow *Artamus m minor* (MNHN-ZO-2010-490), Mistletoebird *Dicaeum h hirundinaceum* (MNHN-ZO-2011-596).

=>> Dirk Hartog Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia (16 July - 5 September 1801) (n= 8)
Pacific Reef-egret *Egretta s sacra* (MLC.2010.0.97, RMNH.AVES.235003), Little Pied Cormorant *Microcarbo m melanoleucos* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-163), Sooty Oystercatcher *Haematopus f fuliginosus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-452), Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-473, MNHN-ZO-2014-474), Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2143), Galah *Eolophus r roseicapilla* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-92).

=>> Kupang Bay, Timor (22 August - 13 November 1801) (n= 115)
Asian Blue Quail *Synoicus chinensis chinensis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-468, MNHN-ZO-2014-467), Sunda Collared Dove *Streptopelia b bitorquata* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-536), Barred Dove *Geopelia maugeus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-525, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-526), Brown-cappped Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica timorensis* (MNHN-ZO-2011-593, Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2012.0.50), Timor Green Pigeon *Treron psittaceus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-454, NMW 65.863), Rose-crowned Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus regina flavicollis* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-128, MNHN-ZO-2005-2539, NMW 48.251), Savanna Nightjar *Caprimulgus affinis timorensis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-420, MNHN-ZO-2014-421), Glossy Swiftlet *Collocalia esculenta neglecta* (MNHN-ZO-2014-428), Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1997-1224, MNHN-ZO-2014-426), Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-244), Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (MNHN A.C. 13939), Great Frigatebird *Fregata m minor* (MNHN-ZO-2014-476), Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* (MNHN-ZO-2014-472), Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles* (MNHN-ZO-2014-471), Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes* (MNHN-ZO-2012-155), Red-backed Buttonquail *Turnix m maculosus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-543, RMNH.AVES.87424), Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella* (MNHN-ZO-2012-162, MNHN-ZO-2014-453, RMNH.AVES.87567), Southern Boobook *Ninox b fusca* (MNHN-ZO-2010-277), Brown Goshawk *Accipiter fasciatus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2128, MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2129), Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-423, MNHN-ZO-2014-424, NMW 50.823), Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis bengalensis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-417), Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus c chloris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-415), Sacred Kingfisher *Todiramphus s sanctus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-416), Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher *Todiramphus australasia* (MNHN A.C. 3488), Spotted Kestrel *Falco moluccensis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-462), Marigold Lorikeet *Trichoglossus c capistratus* (Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.69), Jonquil Parrot *Aprosmictus j jonquillaceus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-97, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-104, NMS 1929.186.12), Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus g geoffroyi* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-93, MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-102, NMW 50.150, NMW 50.149), Flame-eared Honeyeater *Lichmera flavicans* (MNHN-ZO-2010-462, MNHN-ZO-2010-463), Helmeted Friarbird *Philemon b buceroides*

(MNHN-ZO-2010-472), Streaky-breasted Honeyeater *Meliphaga reticulatus* (MNHN-ZO-2010-450, MNHN-ZO-2010-451, NMW 35.339), Timor Figbird *Sphecotheres viridis* (MNHN-ZO-2012-677, MNHN-ZO-2012-680, MNHN-ZO-2012-681, MNHN-ZO-2012-698, NMW 52.648), Timor Oriole *Oriolus melanotis* (MNHN-ZO-2011-602, MNHN-ZO-2014-477), Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis calliope* (MNHN-ZO-2014-488, MNHN-ZO-2011-598), Wallacean Cuckooshrike *Coracina p personata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-483, NMW 5.206), White-shouldered Triller *Lalage sueurii* (MNHN-ZO-2012-683, MNHN-ZO-2012-674), Black-faced Woodswallow *Artamus cinereus perspicillatus* (MNHN-ZO-2010-489, MNHN-ZO-2010-488, NMS_Z 1929.186.134, RMNH.AVES.90493), White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorynchus albiventer* (MNHN-ZO-2014-514, MNHN-ZO-2016-524, NMW 5.464, NMW 70.486), Timor Fantail *Rhipidura rufiventris* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1149, MNHN-ZO-2013-1156), Wallacean Drongo *Dicrurus d densus* (MNHN A.C. 9755, NMS_Z 1819.I.3), Broad-billed Flycatcher *Myiagra r ruficollis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-525, NMS 1819.20.1.67), Red-chested Flowerpecker *Dicaeum m maugei* (MNHN-ZO-2012-633), Ashy-bellied White-eye *Zosterops c citrinella* (MNHN-ZO-2014-446), Short-tailed Starling *Aplonis minor* (MNHN-ZO-2015-71, MNHN-ZO-2011-594, RMNH.AVES.90406), Orange-sided Thrush *Geokichla p peronii* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1103, MNHN-ZO-2013-1105, NMW 13.310), Timor Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis h hyacinthinus* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1136, MNHN-ZO-2013-1138), Pied Bush Chat *Saxicola caprata pyrrhonota* (MNHN A.C. 9127), White-bellied Bush Chat *Saxicola gutturalis* (MNHN-ZO-2011-595, MNHN-ZO-2013-1118, NMW 12.359, NMS_Z 1819.1.41), Flame-breasted Sunbird *Cinnyris s solaris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-530, MNHN-ZO-2014-531), Black-faced Munia *Lonchura m molucca* (MNHN-ZO-2014-502, MNHN-ZO-2014-503), Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata particeps* (MNHN-ZO-2014-504, MNHN-ZO-2014-505), Five-coloured Munia *Lonchura quinticolor* (MNHN-ZO-2014-500, MNHN-ZO-2014-501, NMW 35569), Pale-headed Munia *Lonchura pallida* (MNHN-ZO-2014-499), Timor Sparrow *Lonchura fuscata* (MNHN A.C. 6490, MNHN-ZO-2011-597, MNHN A.C. 6491, NMW 35.570), Timor Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-506, MNHN-ZO-2014-507, MNHN-ZO-2014-508, MNHN-ZO-2014-510, NMW 52.401), Tricolored Parrotfinch *Erythrura tricolor* (MNHN-ZO-2014-509).

=>> Kupang – Tasmania (n= 3)
White-bellied Storm-petrel *Fregetta g grallaria* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-261), Bridled Tern *Onychoprion a antarctica* (MNHN-ZO-2011-592), Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia* (MNHN-ZO-2014-449).

=>> Bruny Island, Tasmania (13 January - 16 February 1802) (n= 26)
Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis f flabelliformis* (NMS_Z 1819.1.12, RMNH.AVES.214384, RMNH.AVES.214390), Little Penguin *Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae* (MNHN-ZO-2014-459), Hooded Dotterel *Thinornis cucullatus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-151), Silver Gull *Chroicocephalus n novaehollandiae* (MNHN-ZO-2011-128), Green Rosella *Platycercus caledonicus brownii* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-68, MNHN-ZO-2014-408, RMNH.AVES.88060, NMW 50.286), Ground Parrot *Pezoporus w wallicus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-560, RMNH.AVES.212669), Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus c cyaneus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-522), Black-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus affinis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-532), Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus t tenuirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-529, MHNC_003028), Little Wattlebird *Anthochoera chrysoptera tasmanica* (MNHN-ZO-2014-434), Yellow Wattlebird *Anthochaera p paradoxa* (MNHN-ZO-2014-433), Olive Whistler *Pachycephala o olivacea* (MNHN-ZO-2014-487), Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla h harmonica* (MNHN-ZO-2014-438), Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus perthi* (MNHN-ZO-2010-487), Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* (MNHN-ZO-2014-444), Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1143, MNHN-ZO-2013-11640), Tree Martin *Petrochelidon n nigricans* (MNHN-ZO-2012-714, MNHN-ZO-2012-715).

=>> Maria Island, Tasmania (27 February - 8 March 1802) (n= 14)
Pacific Gull *Larus p pacificus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-122, MNHN-ZO-2011-123), Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* (MNHN-ZO-2014-410, NMS_Z 1921.1.65, NMW 50.391), Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysostoma* (NMS_Z 1929.186.32), Yellow-throated Honeyeater *Nesoptilotis flavicollis* (MNHN-ZO-2010-466, MNHN-ZO-2010-467, NMS_Z 1819.1.22, NMW 52.164), Beautiful Firetail *Stagonopleura b bella* (MNHN-ZO-2016-520, MNHN-ZO-2014-517, NMS_Z 1921.1.21, NMW 52.400).

=>> Bass Strait, Tasmania (8 March - 18 April 1802) (n= 5)
Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-395), Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-1129), Black-faced Cormorant *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-167),

Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii cristatus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-143), Australian Pipit *Anthus a australis* (MNHN-ZO-2012-720).

=>> Sydney, New South Wales (20 June - 18 November 1802) (n= 111+4)
Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (NMW 73.217), Brown Quail *Synoicus y ypsilophorus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-463, MNHN-ZO-2014-464, MNHN-ZO-2014-465, MNHN-ZO-2014-466), Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-394, MNHN-ZO-2014-541), Australasian Shoveler *Anas r rhynchotis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-396, NMW 13.600, Blois 2011.0.789), Pheasant Coucal *Centropus p phasianinus* (RMNH.AVES.88177), Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops n novaehollandiae* (Blois 2013.0.2), Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx basalis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-425), Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis* (MNHN-ZO-2011-539), Buff-banded Rail *Hypotaenidia p australis* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-1271, NMW 4.5830), Australian Crake *Porzana fluminea* (MNHN-ZO-2011-534), Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyria melanotus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-458), Rufous Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-251, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-252, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-253, MNHN-ZO-MO-1995-254, NMW 47.4460), Bush Thick-knee *Burhinus grallarius* (MNHN-ZO-2014-448), Beach Thick-knee *Esacus magnirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2016-522), Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-138, MNHN-ZO-2012-139), Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseyornis melanops* (MNHN-ZO-2012-142), Black-breasted Lapwing *Vanellus tricolor* (MNHN-ZO-2012-169, NMS_Z 1929.186.121), Australian Painted-snipe *Rostratula australis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-451), Latham's Snipe *Gallinago hardwickii* (MNHN-ZO-2014-470), Common Barn-owl *Tyto d delicatula* (MNHN-ZO-2014-457), Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-400, NMW 44.151), Brahimy Kite *Haliastur indus girrenera* (MNHN-ZO-2014-401), Australian Hobby *Falco l longipennis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-460, MNHN-ZO-2014-461), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus b banksii* (MNHN-ZO-2014-404, RMNH.AVES.208040), Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus l lathami* (MNHN-ZO-2014-405, MNHN-ZO-2014-406, MNHN-ZO-2014-407, RMNH.AVES.87940, NMS_Z 1929.186.26), Turquoise Parrot *Neophema pulchella* (MNHN A.C. 1423, RMNH.AVES.212529), Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta c concinna* (MNHN-ZO-2014-411, MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3649, NMW 49.943, NMW 49.944, NMS 1929.186.10), Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla* (MNHN-ZO-2014-412), Green Catbird *Ailuroedus crassirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2011-587, RMNH.AVES.90516, RMNH.AVES.90517), Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus v violaceus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-556), White-throated Treecreeper *Cormobates l leucophaea* (MNHN-ZO-2012-669, MNHN-ZO-2012-670, RMNH.AVES.89914, RMNH.AVES.89915), Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris p picumnus* (RMNH.AVES.89912, RMNH.AVES.89913 (see former)), Variegated Fairy-wren *Malurus l lamberti* (MNHN-ZO-2014-519, MNHN-ZO-2014-520, MNHN-ZO-2014-521, RMNH.AVES.172003), Southern Emu-wren *Stripiterus m malacherus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-605), Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus monachus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-478, NMS_Z 1921.1.25, RMNH.AVES.134728), Little Wattlebird *Anthochoera c chrysoptera* (NMW 52.303, NMW 52.302), Regent Honeyeater *Anthochoera phrygia* (MNHN-ZO-2014-437), Red Wattlebird *Anthochoera c carunculata* (NMS_Z 1921.1.26), Mangrove Honeyeater *Gavicalis fasciogularis* (NMS_Z 1819.1.11), Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Caligavis c chrysops* (MNHN-ZO-2010-455), Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys* (MNHN-ZO-2014-435, MNHN-ZO-2014-436, NMW 52.267), Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus p punctatus* (RMNH.AVES.132405, NMW 57.966), Inland Thornbill *Acanthiza a apicalis* (MNHN-ZO-2012-708), Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus s sagittatus* (MNHN-ZO-2010-480), Spotted Quail-thrush *Cinclosoma p punctatum* (MNHN-ZO-2014-486, NMS_Z 1819.1.1), Eastern Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-442, MNHN-ZO-2014-443, NMS_Z 1921.1.14), Black-faced Cuckooshrike *Coracina novaehollandiae melanops* (MNHN-ZO-2014-481, MNHN-ZO-2014-484), White-bellied Cuckooshrike *Coracina papuensis artamoides* (MNHN-ZO-2011-601, MNHN-ZO-2014-482), White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor* (RMNH.AVES.124027), Grey Currawong *Strepera v versicolor* (MNHN-ZO-2010-512), Pied Currawong *Strepera g graculina* (MNHN-ZO-2014-432), Australian Magpie *Gymnorhina t tibicen* (MNHN-ZO-2014-430), Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus t torquatus* (MNHN A.C. 5506, RMNH. AVES.90505), Magpie-lark *Grallina c cyanoleuca* (MNHN-ZO-2010-493, MNHN-ZO-2010-494, NMW 51.659, NMW 51.660), White-winged Chough *Corcorax m melanorhamphos* (MNHN-ZO-2010-495, MNHN-ZO-2010-496), Scarlet Robin *Petroica b boodang* (MNHN-ZO-2011-388), Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria a australis* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-584), Hooded Robin *Melanodryas c cucullata* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1131), Brown Songlark *Cinclorhamphus cruralis* (MNHN-ZO-2011-600), Rufous Songlark *Cincloramphus mathewsi* (MNHN-ZO-2011-603), Bassian Thrush *Zoothera l lunulata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-485), Red-browed Finch *Neochmia t temporalis* (NMW 52.524).

Donations
Tongan Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus porphyraceus* (RMNH.AVES.213951), Samoan Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus fasciatus* (MNHN-ZO-2005-2563), Tui *Prosthemadera n novaeseelandiae* (MNHN-ZO-2014-431), Polynesian Triller *Lalage m maculosa* (MNHN-ZO-2016-523).

=>> King Island, Tasmania (8 - 27 December 1802) (n= 14)
King Island Emu *Dromaius minor* (MNHN-ZO-2012-610, C.G.U. 9588 (see former), MNHN-ZO-2012-611, MZUT AV2661), Australian Ibis *Threskiornis m moluccus* (Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.213), Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2016-507, RMNH.AVES.87047, RMNH.AVES.87048), Gray Goshawk *Accipiter n novaehollandiae* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2157, MNHN-ZO-MO-1999-2159, MSNPV CV0035), Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo n novaeguinea* (MNHN-ZO-2014-414), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua g galerita* (MNHN-ZO-2014-403), Strong-billed Honeyeater *Melithreptus validirostris* (MNHN-ZO-2010-453), Dusky Robin *Melanodryas v vittata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-533),.

=>> Kangaroo Island, South Australia (2 January - 1 February 1803) (n= 7)
Kangaroo Island Emu *Dromaius baudinianus* (MHNG 629.041, MNHN-ZO-AC-A3525 (see former)), Brush Bronzewing *Phaps e elegans* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-2657, MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-388, RMNH.AVES.87782), Australian Masked Owl *Tyto n novaehollandiae* (MNHN-ZO-2014-456), Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum* (RMNH.AVES.255063), Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo *Zanda funerea whiteae* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-3537).

=>> Eyre Peninsula, South Australia (6 - 7 February 1803)
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=>> King George Sound, Western Australia (17 February - 1 March 1803) (n= 3)
Musk Duck *Birziura l lobata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-397, MNHN-ZO-2014-398), Western Corella *Cacatua p pastinator* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-77).

=>> Peron Peninsula, Shark Bay, Western Australia (16 – 23 March 1803) (n= 6)
Western Grasswren *Amytornis textilis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-534, MNHN-ZO-2014-535), White-cheeked Honeyeater *Phylidonyris n gouldii* (MNHN-ZO-2014-527), Brown Honeyeater *Lichmera i indistincta* (MNHN-ZO-2014-537), Pied Honeyeater *Certhionyx variegatus* (MNHN-ZO-2010-448), Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis occidentalis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-272).

=>> Kupang Bay, Timor (4 June – 7 July 1803) (n= 2)
Azure Kingfisher *Ceryx azureus ruficollaris* (MNHN-ZO-2014-418, MNHN-ZO-2014-419).

=>> Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia – Port Louis, Mauritius (7 July – 7 August 1803) (n = 1)
Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna pacifica* (NMS_Z 1929.186.88).

=>> Port Louis, Port Louis district, Mauritius (7 August - 16 December 1803) (n= 27+10)
Helmeted Guineafowl *Numida meleagris mitratus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-589, MNHN-ZO-2014-475, NMS_Z 1819.1.70), Eastern Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-532), Mascarene Swiftlet *Aerodramus francica* (MNHN-ZO-2014-429), Mauritius Kestrel *Falco punctatus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-388, RMNH.AVES.87290), Grey-headed Lovebird *Agapornis c canus* (NMW 8.332, NMW 8.333), Mauritius Cuckoo-shrike *Lalage typica* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2000-751), Mascarene Paradise-flycatcher *Terpsiphone bourbonnensis desolata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-526, MNHN-ZO-2014-441), Mauritius Olive White-eye *Zosterops chloronothus* (MNHN A.C. 10310), Mauritius Grey White-eye *Zosterops mauritianus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-445, RMNH.AVES.133473), Mascarene Martin *Phedina borbonica* (MNHN-ZO-2014-518, RMNH.AVES.124.743), Red Fody *Foudia madagascariensis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-492, MNHN-ZO-2014-494, MNHN-ZO-2014-513, NMW 34.035), Mauritius Fody *Foudia rubra* (MNHN-ZO-2014-493, MNHN-ZO-2014-495), Common Waxbill *Estrilda astrild* (MNHN-ZO-2014-496), Red Avadavat *Amandava a amandava* (MNHN-ZO-2016-519, MNHN-ZO-2014-497, MNHN-ZO-2014-498).

Donations
Pink-necked Green Pigeon *Treron vernans* (MNHN-ZO-2014-455), Grey-rumped Treeswift *Hemiprocne*

l longipennis (MNHN-ZO-2014-427), Barred Buttonquail *Turnix suscitator* (MNHN-ZO-2011-591), Cerulean Kingfisher *Alcedo coerulescens* (MNHN-ZO-2006-559, MNHN-ZO-2006-560), Lineated Barbet *Psilopogon l lineata* (MNHN-ZO-2008-758), Purple-naped Lory *Lorius domicella* (Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy 2013.0.44, NMW 49.822), Yellow-throated Hanging Parrot *Loriculus pusillus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2004-113), Javan Myna *Acridotheres javanicus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-540).

=>> Cape Town, Western Cape (3 - 24 January 1804) (n= 4+3)
Common Ostrich *Struthio camelus australis* (MNHN-ZO-2014-536), Southern Black Bustard *Afrotis atra* (MNHN-ZO-2014-447), Spotted Eagle Owl *Bubo a africanus* (MNHN-ZO-2010-258), Crowned Hornbill *Tockus alboterminatus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-413).

Donations
Western Crested Guineafowl *Guttera v verreauxi* (MNHN-ZO-2011-590), Blue-throated Roller *Eurystomus gularis* (MNHN-ZO-2007-207), Variable Sunbird *Cinnyris v venustus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-646).

APPENDIX 2

This is a supplement to Jansen (2016a), as the new registration numbers are now placed behind the specimens (when present), and some additional specimens were found. For not all species the subspecies are known, order according to del Hoyo & Collar (2014, 2016).

Jean Macé
Yellow-footed Green-Pigeon *Treron phoenicopterus* (MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-140), Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala* (MNHN A.C. 14085 Exit), Black-headed Ibis *Theristicus melanocephalus* (MNHN A.C. 14106 Not found), Little Cormorant *Phalacrocorax niger* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1991-164), Brahimy Kite *Haliastur indus girrenera* (MNHN A.C. 149 Not found), Indian Roller *Coracias benghalensis* (MNHN A.C. 3270 Exit), Asian Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis* (MNHN A.C. 3371 Not found), White-breasted Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis* (MNHN A.C. 3453 Not found), Blue-throated Barbet *Psilopogon asiaticus* (MNHN-ZO-2007-766), Black-rumped Flameback *Dinopium benghalense* (MNHN-ZO-2009-910, MNHN-ZO-2009-911), Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker *Dendrocopos m macei* (MNHN-ZO-MO-1996-926, MNHN-ZO-MO-1996-927), Black-hooded Oriole *Oriolus xanthornus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-516), Rosy Minivet *Pericrocotus roseus* (MNHN-ZO-2012-684, MNHN-ZO-2012-676), Bar-bellied Cuckooshrike *Coracina striata* (MNHN-ZO-2014-479), Indian Cuckooshrike *Coracina macei* (MNHN-ZO-2012-679), Ashy Woodswallow *Artamus fuscus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-515, MNHN A.C. 9623 Not found), Common Iora *Aegithina tiphia* (MNHN-ZO-2014-528, MNHN A.C. 10279 Exit), White-throated Fantail *Rhipidura albicollis* (MNHN-ZO-2013-1147), Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-599), Bronzed Drongo *Dicrurus aeneus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-539), Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus paradiseus* (MNHN A.C. 9734 Not found), Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea styani* (MNHN-ZO-2014-524), Rufous Treepie *Dendrocitta vagabunda* (MNHN-ZO-2014-439, MNHN-ZO-2014-440), House Crow *Corvus splendens* (MNHN A.C. 5451 Not found), Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos levaillantii* (MNHN A.C. 5435 Not found), Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis* (MNHN A.C. 9475 Not found), Ashy-crowned Sparrow-lark *Eremopterix griseus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-538, MNHN A.C. 7364g Not found), Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus* (MNHN-ZO-2011-604), Paddyfield Pipit *Anthus rufulus* (MNHN A.C. 8207 Not found), Red-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer* (MNHN A.C. 8362 Not found, MNHN A.C. 8364 Not found), Asian Pied Starling *Gracupica contra* (MNHN-ZO-2014-480), Verditer Flycatcher *Eumyias thalassinus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-490, MNHN-ZO-2014-491), Purple-rumped Sunbird *Leptocoma zeylonica* (MNHN-ZO-2012-649), Baya Weaver *Ploceus philippinus* (MNHN-ZO-2014-511, MNHN-ZO-2014-512).

Unknown: *Acrocephalus ssp* (MNHN A.C. 8703 Not found), Thrush *Zoothera ssp.* (MNHN A.C. 8390 Not found).

APPENDIX 3

In parentheses species and then individuals from 803 specimens of 297 species (list 3, 8, 10 and 11 per Jansen 2016b).

Cacatoës (7/20), Psittacus (18/74), Touraco (1/1), Bucco (1/4), Picus (2/3), Cuculus (7/13), Oiseaux du Proye (14/23), Strix (2/5), Caprimulgus (1/2), Lanius (5/9), Tyrranus (3/14), Muscicapa (11/39), Muscivora (7/23), Turdus (20/39), Oriolus (1/1), Etournoux (2/10), Loxia (16/65), Geure afaire (1/1), Emberiza (2/3), Gracula (4/12), Corvus (5/8), Coracias (1/1), Paradisea (1/1), Parus (3/18), Alauda (2/2), Sylvia (7/16), Hirundo (4/11), Upupa (1/1), Grive (3/5), Certhia / Surrier (9/25), Guere surrier (8/16), Drongo (2/4), Geure nouveau (1/2), Geure nouveaux (2/2), Pie (4/14), Nouveaux geure (1/1), Buceros (3/9), Alcedo (11/24), Merops (2/6), Promerops (1/1) (du Cap), Columba (10/32), Phasianus (1/3) (Parkinsonia), Phasianus (1/1), Perdix (5/21), Trydactyla (1/2), Numida (2/4), Phoenicoptera (1/1), Diomedea (3/5), Procellaria (4/19), Anas (9/32), Cygnus noir (1/4), Urinator (2/6), Aptenodytes (2/4), Recurvirostra (2/8), Larus (9/21), Fregata (1/1), Carbo (3/8), Sula (2/7), Phaeton (1/1), Pelecanus (1/1), Messager (1/1), Glareola (1/3), Ardea (11/31), Rallus (2/9), Hameatopus (2/6), Platalea (1/1), Scolopax (4/6), Mycteria (1/1), Tantalus (2/2), Hydrogallus (2/7), Parra (2/7), Charadrius (8/12), Otis (1/2), Struthio (1/1), Rhea (1/6).

APPENDIX 4

Australian bird specimens (34) from the Leverian Museum still present in NMW. If only two registration numbers are between brackets the specimen has been located, if only one registration number the specimens has not been located.

From Dalrymple Bay (per annotations in the Acquisition book)
Fan-tailed Cuckoo *Cacomantis flabelliformis* (1806.III.109 = NMW 50.890), Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus* (1806.III.110 = NMW 50.876), Tasman Native Hen *Tribonyx mortierii* (1806.III.102 = NMW 48.681), Sooty Tern Onychoprion *fuscata serrata* (1806.III.114 = NMW 48.937), Green Rosella *Platycercus caledonicus* (1806.III.115 = NMW 50.288), Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* (1806.III.119 = NMW 36.088), Yellow-throated Honeyeater *Lichenostomus flavicollis* (1806. III.120 = NMW 52.170), Spotted Quail-thrush *Cinclosoma punctatum ssp* (1806.III.112 = NMW 57.419, 1806.III.112a = NMW 57.420), Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica* (1806.III.116 = NMW 57.683, 1806.III.116a = NMW 57.684), Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (1806.III.124 = NMW 43.463).

Birds that entered the acquisition books as 1806.III.121, 122 and 123 represent unknown specimens.

From Botany Bay (per annotations in the Acquisition book)
Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus* (1806.III.111 = NMW 50.880), Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* (1806.III.113 = NMW 50.826), Australian Gannet *Sula serrator* (1806.III.165), Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna* (1806.II.178 = NMW 49.947), Scarlet Myzomela *Myzomela sanguinolenta* (1806.III.117 = NMW 52.059), Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis* (1806.III.118).

With no specific collecting locality
Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* (1806.III.162), Wonga Pigeon *Leucosarcia melanoleuca* (1806.III.95 = NMW 48.566), Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides* (1806.III.93 = NMW 50.453), Australian Owlet Nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus* (1806.III.61 = NMW 50.472), White-necked Heron *Ardea pacifica* (1806.III.171 = NMW 47.479), White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae* (1806.III.185 = NMW 12.280), Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus* (1806.III.159), Masked Owl *Tyto novaehollandiae* (1806.III.92 = NMW 49.754), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (1806.III.180 = NMW 50.022), Glossy Black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami* (1806.III.75 = NMW 50.025, 1806. III.75a = NMW 50.027), Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla* (1806.III.82 = NMW 49.969), Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* (1806.III.87 = NMW 50.392), Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* (1806. III.161 = NMW 51.018), Variegated Fairy-wren *Malurus lamberti* (1806.III.85 = NMW 43.672), Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* (1806.III.77 = NMW 52.075), Regent Honeyeater *Xanthomyza phrygia* (1806.III.18), Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys* (1806.III.129 = NMW 43.833), Eastern Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus* (1806.III.80 = NMW 57.789), Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus* (1806.III.84), Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (1806.III.86), Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina* (1806.III.142 = NMW 51.769), Grey Butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus* (1806.III.81 = NMW 51.753), Australian Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis calliope* (1806.III.83), Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata* (1806.III.76 = NMW 52.390).

We find bird references from Australia in the Lever Catalogue (Anon 1806) for example in Lots 44, 62, 183, 184, 533, 1032, 1035, 1097, 1300, 2224, 2228, 2700, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2787, 2788, 2789, 3288, 4080, 4095, 4830, 5795, 6057 and 6587.

Largen (1987) could confirm the purchase of a Scarlet Robin *Petroica boodang* (LIVCM D534) for Lord Derby at the auction but is no longer held in Liverpool (Tony Parker *in litt*. 13 October 2016).

APPENDIX 5

Vienna specimens (44 still present) are noted in the acquisition books from 1806 onwards with annotations that Australia was their origin. Excluded are the purchases from the Lever Museum, which can be found in a separate appendix. Most specimens checked by Hans-Martin Berg, Anita Gamauf and myself. The 1815 donations/purchases are part of the Treaty of Vienna (1815), unknown is, if the other donators Dufresne, Bécoeur and Lalande also participated as part of consequences of the treaty. The specimens from Australia that arrived as part of the 1815 transactions are mentioned below. The Timor Figbird *Sphecotheres viridis* (NMW 52.648) that was already in 1806 in NMW, and only collected at the Baudin expedition, shows that birds from the Baudin expedition had ended up in the Vienna collection before 1806.

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (1806.II.53 = NMW 73.217), Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa* (1806.II.50), Brush Cuckoo *Cacomantis variolosus* (1806.II.29 = NMW 50.891), White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae* (1806.II.44), Little Pied Cormorant *Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos* (1806.II.36 = NMW 49.551), Little Black Cormorant *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (1806.II.33 = NMW 13.504), Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (1806.II.24), Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (1806.II.45 = NMW 49.602), Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter c cirrocephalus* (adult female, dated May 1801) (1806.I.67d = NMW 49.638), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua galerita* (1806.I.404 = NMW 50.041), Green Rosella *Platycercus caledonicus* (1806.I.96 (supplement) = NMW 50.309), Turquoise Parakeet *Neophema pulchella* (1806.I.397 = NMW 50.707), Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna* (1806.I.394 = NMW 49.927), Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* (1806.I.624, 1806.I.624a), Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus* (1806.I.appendix.113 = NMW 51.904, collected November 1803), Varied Sittela *Daphoenositta chrysoptera* (1806.II.35), Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus* (1806.II.16 = NMW 57.566), New-Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (1806.II.37), Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis* (1801.I.601 = NMW 52.317), White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus* (1806.II.40 = NMW 52.032), Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata* (1806.II.38), Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus* (1806.II.30 = NMW 52.345), Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus sagittatus* (1806.II.43), Willie-wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys* (1806.II.13 = NMW 51.231), Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis* (1806.II.15 = NMW 52.420).

Unidentified are: 1806.I.61b *Circus* (not found); 1806.I.746 *Procellaria* (not found); 1806.I.77 Kite (donated); 1806.I.85c *Strix* (not found); 11806.I.406a Cockatoo (not found); 1806.I.409 *Psittacus* (not found); 1806.I.409a *Psittacus* (not found); 1806.I.390 *Psittacus* (not found); 1806.I.398 *Psittacus* (not found); 806.I.124 *Malurus* (not found); 1806.I.125 *Malurus* (not found); 1806.I.538 *Meliphaga* (not found); 1806.I.540 *Meliphaga* (not found); 1806.I.156 *Turdus*? (not found).

Specimens that arrived in 1810 due to exchange with MNHN
Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* (1810.XXIII.3 = NMW 50.391), Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (1810.XXIII.6 = NMW 5.206), White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorynchus* (1810.XXIII.2 = NMW 5.464).

Specimens that arrived in 1815 (including some birds from Timor)
With MNHN
Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (1815.XXXVI.83 = NMW 48.097), Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata* (1815.XXXVI.108 = not found), Musk Duck *Birziura l lobata* (1815.XXXVI.109 = not found), Rose-crowned Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus regina flavicollis* (1815.XXXVI.87 = NMW 48.251), Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis* (1815.XXXVI.97 = not found), Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris*

(1815.XXXVI.4 = NMW 44.151), Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae* (1815.XXXVI.75 = not found), Green Rosella *Platycercus caledonicus brownii* (1815.XXXVI.13 = NMW 50.286), Australian King Parrot *Alisterus scapularis* (1815.XXXVI.12 = not found), White-bellied Bush Chat *Saxicola gutturalis* (1815.XXXVI.46 = NMW 12.359), Five-coloured Munia *Lonchura quinticolor* (1815.XXXVI.117 = NMW 35.569), Beautiful Firetail *Stagonopleura bella* (1815.XXXVI.67 = NMW 52.400).

Unknown: Cuckoo (1815.XXXVI.27 = not found), '*Psittacus fasciatus*' (1815.XXXVI.10 = not found), *Philedon macul*' (1815.XXXVI.39 = not found), '*Corvi paradoxi spec. vicina (rara).*

With Louis Dufresne

Australian Shoveler *Anas rhynchotis* (1815.XXXVII.14 = NMW 13.600), Timor Green Pigeon *Treron psittaceus* (1815.XXXVII.16 = NMW 65.863), Buff-banded Rail *Hypotaenidia philippensis mellori* (1815.XXXVII.23 = NMW 4.583), Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (1815.XXXVII.27 = NMW 49.153), Western Rosella *Platycercus icterotis* (1815.XXXVII.19 = NMW 50.314), Yellow-throated Honeyeater *Nesoptilotis flavicollis* (1815.XXXVII.33 = NMW 52.164), Streaky-breasted Honeyeater *Meliphaga reticulatus* (1815.XXXVII.34 = NMW 35.339), Orange-sided Thrush *Geokichla p peronii* (1815.XXXVII.32 = NMW 13.310), Timor Sparrow *Padda fuscata* (1815.XXXVII.38 = NMW 35.570).

Unknown: '*Pie grieche'* (1815.XXXVII.35 = not found),

With M. Bécoeur

Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (1815.XXXVII.121 = NMW 39.046), Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys* (1815.XXXVII.77 = NMW 52.648).

With M. Lalande

Nankeen Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (1815.XXXVII.252 = NMW 47.446), Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* (1815.XXXVII.214 = NMW 50.823), Western Rosella *Platycercus icterotis* (1815.XXXVII.196 = NMW 50.313), Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans* (1815.XXXVII.198 = not found), Elegant Parrot *Neophema e elegans* (1815.XXXVII.200 = NMW 50.358), Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta c concinna* (1815.XXXVII.235 = NMW 49.944), Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus* (1815.XXXVII.240a = not found), Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus* (1815.XXXVII.241 = NMW 57.966), Magpie-lark *Grallina c cyanoleuca* (1815.XXXVII.225 = NMW 51.659), Magpie-lark *Grallina c cyanoleuca* (1815.XXXVII.225a = NMW 51.660), Red-browed Finch *Neochmia temporalis* (1815.XXXVII.239 = NMW 52.524), Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata guttata* (1815.XXXVII.240 = NMW 52.401).

APPENDIX 6

Bauer specimens

Freckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa* (NMW 49.449), Australasian Shoveler *Anas rhynchotis* (NMW 49.436), Tawny Frogmouth *Podargus strigoides* (NMW 50.469), Australian Owlet-nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus* (NMW 50.471), Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans* (NMW 48.532), Bar-shouldered Dove *Geopelia humeralis* (NMW 48.492), Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus* (NMW 50.980, 50.985), Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis* (NMW 48.571), Cape Petrel *Daption capense australe* (NMW 48.845), White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae* (NMW 49.294), Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* (NMW 49.198), Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus* (NMW 48.963), Lesser Noddy *Anous tenuirostris* (NMW 70.532), Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus* (NMW 48.934), Fairy Tern *Sternula nereis* (NMW 48.942), Forest Kingfisher *Todiramphus macleayii* (NMW 9.162), Blue-winged Kookaburra *Dacelo leachii* (NMW 50.545), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (NMW 50.020, 50.021), Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami* (NMW 50.024), Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus* (NMW 50.006, 50.008), Pale-headed Rosella *Platycercus adscitus* (NMW 50.292), Australian Ringneck *Barnardius zonarius* (NMW 50.320), Ground Parrot *Pezoporus wallicus* (NMW 50.697), Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysostoma* (NMW 50.357), Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* (NMW 51.019), Southern Emu-wren *Stipiturus malachurus* (NMW 51.606), New Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (NMW 52.235), White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus* (NMW 52.021), Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* (NMW 52.076), Tawny-crowned Honeyeater *Gliciphila melanops* (NMW 52.093), Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia* (NMW 52.105), Noisy Niner *Manorina melanocephala* (NMW

52.279), Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus* (NMW 51.951), White-browed Babbler *Pomatostomus superciliosus* (NMW 51.450), Eastern Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus* (NMW 51.777, 51.778), Grey Shrike-thrush *Colluricincla harmonica* (NMW 51.682), Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus* (NMW 51.435), Black-faced Cuckooshrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (NMW 43.375), Pied Currawong *Strepera graculina* (NMW 51.768), Grey Currawong *Strepera versicolor* (NMW 51.771), White-browed Woodswallow *Artamus superciliosus* (NMW 51.630), Little Woodswallow *Artamus minor* (NMW 51.651), Paperbark Flycatcher *Myiagra nana* (NMW 51.265), White-winged Chough *Corcorax melanorhamphos* (NMW 52.705), Flame Robin *Petroica phoenicea* (NMW 51.106), Scarlet Robin *Petroica boodang* (NMW 51.090, 51.091), Eastern Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria australis* (NMW 51.879), Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans* (NMW 51.068), Mistletoebird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* (NMW 51.942), Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata* (NMW 52.389), Australasian Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae* (NMW 52.370).

APPENDIX 7

Birds in Temminck 1803-1804, 1807 (39 specimens), which could be identified and originated from Australia. The majority was most likely acquired due to exchanges with MNHN (therefore from the Baudin expedition), although few birds were purchased at auctions, for example at the W.S. Boers auction (Jansen 2017b).

Not checked = not physical checked if this specimen is present to date, mainly due to the closure of the museum. Specimens already mentioned in appendix 1 are not repeated here.

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1803-04: 16, Temminck 1807: 162, Nº 559) (not present anymore), Brown Quail *Coturnix ypsilophora* (Temminck 1803-04: 159, Temminck 1807: 159, Nº 681) (various early specimens without data), Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea* (Temminck 1803-04: 175, Temminck 1807: 192, Nº 771) (not checked), Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* (Temminck 1803-04: 175, Temminck 1807: 189, Nº 572) (not checked), Channel-billed Cuckoo *Scythrops novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1803-04: 133, Temminck 1807: 38, Nº 852) (not checked), White-bellied Storm Petrel *Fregetta grallaria* (Temminck 1807: 188, Nº 832) (not checked), Cape Petrel *Daption capense* (Temminck 1807: 188, Nº 773) (not present anymore), White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1803-04: 147, Temminck 1807: 166, Nº 64) (not present anymore), Black-faced Cormorant *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Temminck 1803-04: 180, Temminck 1807: 195, Nº 769) (various early specimens without data), Red-kneed Dotterel *Erythrogonys cinctus* (Temminck 1807: 172, 259-260, Nº 979) (not checked), Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Temminck 1807: 179, Nº 932) (not present anymore), Brown Skua *Stercorarius antarcticus* (Temminck 1807: 187, Nº 1023) (not checked), Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaeholandiae* (Temminck 1807: 12-13, Nº 958) (various early specimens without data), White bellied Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (Temminck 1807: 8, Nº 569) (not present anymore), Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus funereus* (Temminck 1803-04: 112, Temminck 1807: 20, Nº 542) (various early specimens without data), Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius* (Temminck 1803-04: 119, Temminck 1807: 24, Nº 330) (various early specimens without data), Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans* (Temminck 1803-04: 120, Temminck 1807: 27, Nº 498, Temminck 1807: 28, Nº 752) (various early specimens without data), Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor* (Temminck 1803-04: 120, Temminck 1807: 28, Nº 810) (various early specimens without data), Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla* (Temminck 1803-04: 119, Temminck 1807: 26, Nº 142, Temminck 1807: 28, Nº 537) (various early specimens without data), Superb Lyrebird *Menura novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1807: 138, Nº 965) (not checked), Satin Bowerbird *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* (Temminck 1807: 50 & 204, Nº 600) (not checked), Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis* (Temminck 1807: 51, Nº 962) (not present any longer), Noisy Friarbird *Philemon corniculatus* (Temminck 1803-04: 132, Temminck 1807: 38, Nº 511) (not checked), Regent Honeyeater *Anthochaera phrygia* (Temminck 1803-04: 49, Temminck 1807: 89, Nº 460, Dekker & Quaisser 2006: 68) (not checked), Speckled Warbler *Pyrrholaemus sagittatus* (Temminck 1807: 129, 244, Nº 997) (not checked), Timor Figbird *Sphecotheres viridis* (Temminck 1803-04: 27, Temminck 1807: 50 & 204, Nº 320) (not checked), Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina novaehollandiae* (Temminck 1807: 45, Nº 49) (not checked), White-winged Triller *Lalage tricolor* (Temminck 1807: 116, 241, Nº 1002) (not checked), Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys* (Temminck 1807: 116, 240, Nº 865) (not checked), Australian Magpie *Cracticus tibicen* (Temminck 1803-04: 36, Temminck 1807: 54, Nº 855) (not present any longer).

After 1807, several more specimens from the Baudin expedition arrived like: Brush Bronzewing (RMNH.AVES.87782), Red-backed Button-quail *Turnix maculosus* (RMNH.AVES.87424), Barred Button-quail *Turnix suscitator* (RMNH.AVES.87419), Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella* (RMNH.AVES.87567) (van der Hoek Ostende *et al*. 1997) and Mauritius Kestrel *Falco punctatus* (RMNH.AVES.87290).

APPENDIX 8

From literature and museum collections 27 Superb Lyrebirds *Menura novaehollandiae* are known, from most the current whereabouts are unknown;

1. 26 January 1798, upper reaches of the Nepean River, Bargo, John Price, unknown collection, this specimen was sent via John Hunter to England (Collins 1804; Chisholm 1955, 1960 (17); Smith 1968);
2. 30 March - 1 April 1798, between Bargo and Mittagong, three birds, James Wilson, unknown collection, via John Wilson and John Hunter two specimens (the other was spoiled) and one egg arrived in England (Chisholm 1955, 1960);
3. February 1799, along the Hawkesbury River north of Port Jackson, George Bass, unknown collection, sent to Joseph Banks and arrived in August 1800 (Collins 1804 (65); Bowden 1952 (83); Chisholm 1955 (9); Estensen 2005 (120); Pigott & Jesop 2007 (210));
4. April - September 1800, two birds, sent by Philip Gidley King in September 1800 to David Collins in 1801, these specimens arrived at the Linnean Society of London, and were sold by auction at 10 November 1863 (3 specimens in Lot 96) (Davies 1802 (209); Chisholm 1955 (9), 1960 (31));
5. < 1801, a specimen was in the collection of (Jacques?) Desray in 1801 (Audebert & Vieillot 1801 (39-42));
6. c 1801, two birds were in the showroom from John Thompson, the taxidermist for the British Museum (Latham 1801 (271-272); Audebert & Vieillot 1801 (vii), 1801 (39-42); Anon. 1811 (487));
7. July 1801 - October 1805, Ferdinand Bauer, NMW 51.019, the bird arrived in 1826 (Norst 1989; Schifter 1992 (50));
8. c 1801-1807, two birds were sent by Margaret Catchpole to Elisabeth Cobold, one bird is still present but the other was destroyed by insects in the Ipswich Museum (Cobold 1845 (xii, 374); Chisholm 1960 (57-58); Damian Etherington *in litt*. 13 October 2015);
9. 20 June - 18 November 1802, 3 birds, possibly collected by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, brought back with the Baudin expedition (arrived in 1803 in France on-board of *Le Naturaliste*). Two were still present in 1822 in MNHN, one was depicted on a watercolor by Lesueur (dated 1807), to date there are 3 old unspecified specimens in MNHN that could be the two, MNHN A.C. 3939 (male), 3933 (unsexed) and 3934 (female) (Péron 1811, Deleuze 1823 (346); Altmann 2012 (255); Milius 2013 (174));
10. < 1803, two specimens are crossed in the Ms catalogue from the private collection from Coenraad Jacob Temminck, implying they left the collection (Temminck 1803-04);
11. 1800-1805, a specimen was sent by William Paterson to Joseph Banks (Chisholm 1960 (29));
12. 1800-1805, one bird donated by Charles Jenkinson to William Bullock. At the Bullock sale in 1819 six birds were offered for sale as in the successive sale of the Hullett collection a female was offered for sale (Bullock 1810 (30); Bullock 1819; Anon. 1819 (lot 47));
13. < 1806, Adult male and female, registered as NMW 1806.I.614 (adult male) and 1801.1.624a (female?) are still present;
14. c. 1806, Juvenile male, was sold at the auction of the Lever Museum in 1806, and purchased for the NMW, the specimen is registered as NMW 51018. This bird is most likely painted by Sydenham Edwards (Chisholm 1960 (38); Johnson & Hewett 1979; Bauernfeind 2004 (564));
15. c. 1807, two males and two females, they might be the - still present - old specimens without additional date, RMNH.AVES 166244 (female), RMNH.AVES. 166260 (immature male) and RMNH.AVES.166266 (adult male) (Temminck 1807 (pp. 138 & doubles pp. 28)).

APPENDIX 9

Birds collected in Australia by Labillardière, that could be extracted from the Acquisition books of MNHN and from Stresemann (1953b: 100-102) and Whittell (1954: 36-39).

Still present in MNHN (24 December 2016):
Brown Quail *Synoicus ypsilophorus* (MNHN-ZO-2016-513; Australia), Pacific Gull *Larus pacificus* (MNHN A.C. 14457; Australia), Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana* (MNHN-ZO-2016-508: Nuyts Archipelago), Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (female) (MNHN A.C. 593; Tasmania), Superb Fairywren *Malurus cyaneus* (MNHN-ZO-2016-515, MNHN-ZO-2016-516), Black-headed honeyeater *Melithreptus affinis* (MNHN-ZO-2010-471; Australia), Yellow-throated Honeyeater *Lichenostomus flavicollis* (MNHN-ZO-2010-465; Australia), Yellow Wattlebird *Anthochaera paradoxa* (Stresemann 1953: 100-102), Singing Honeyeater *Gavicalis virescens* (MNHN-ZO-2010-452; Australia), Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea* (MNHN-ZO-2016-518; Australia), Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata* (MNHN-ZO-2016-521, Australia).

Not found, but perhaps present:
Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* (Whittell 1954: 36-39), Cape Barren Goose *Cereopsis novaehollandiae* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), White-faced Storm Petrel *Pelagodroma marina* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), Sooty Oystercatcher *Haemotopus fuliginosus* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* (MNHN A.C. 13439), Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* (MNHN A.C. 13449), Green Rosella *Platycercus caledonicus* (Whittell 1954: 36-39), Ground Parrot *Pezoporus wallicus* (Whittell 1954: 36-39), Strong-billed Honeyeater *Melithreptus validirostris* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), Grey shrike-Thrush *Colluricincla harmonica* (Stresemann 1953b: 100-102), Grey Fantail *Rhipidura albiscapa* (MNHN A.C. 9406, Egg No 146; Australia), Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia g guttata* (MNHN A.C. 6545; Australia).

Unknown: 'Honeyeater ssp' (MNHN A.C. 10089; Australia), *'Turdus phoelilopterus*' (MNHN A.C. 8503).

Not collected in Australia (contra Stresemann 1953b) but elsewhere, and still present:
Fairy Prion *Pachyptila turtur* (= Waigeo) (MNHN-MO-ZO-1996-1041), Pacific Swift *Apus pacificus* (= Sunda Islands) (MNHN-ZO-2016-514), Brown-throated Sunbird *Anthreptes malacensis* (= Moluccas) (MNHN A.C. 10648).

APPENDIX 10

Specimens taken from notes in Dufresne (1818), the actual specimens were checked (partly) by author but most work was done by Bob McGowan (*in litt*. 22 September 2016). Only birds from Timor and Australia taken in account and excluding the species already mentioned in appendix 1 that have been located (total are 81 specimens in NMS).

Not found (but most likely vanished)
Brown Quail *Synoicus ypsilophorus* (Dufresne 1818: 54, Australia, 3 birds), Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* (Dufresne 1818: 31, Australia), Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata* (Dufresne 1818: 32, Australia), Australasian Shoveler *Anas r rhynchotis* (Dufresne 1818: 32, Australia), Common Bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera* (Dufresne 1818: 80, from Sydney), Barred Dove *Geopelia maugeus* (Dufresne 1818: 80, Australia = Timor), Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis* (Dufresne 1818: 46, Australia), Little Penguin *Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae* (Dufresne 1818: 35, Australia), Cape Petrel *Daption capense* (Dufresne 1818: 36, Australia), Australian Ibis *Threskiornis moluccus* (Dufresne 1818: 40, Australia), Bush Thick-knee *Burhinus grallarius* (Dufresne 1818: 48, Australia), Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica baueri* (Dufresne 1818: 43, Australia), Pacific Baza *Aviceda subcristata* (Dufresne 1818: 3, Australia), Common Hoopoe *Upupa epops africana* (Dufresne 1818: 11, Australia = South Africa), Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus l lathami* (Dufresne 1818: 22, one not found), Crimson Rosella *Platycercus elegans* (Dufresne 1818: 21, Australia, 3 birds not found), Ground Parrot *Pezoporus w wallicus* (Dufresne 1818: 20, Australia), Blue-winged Parrot *Neophema chrysostoma* (Dufresne 1818: 21, Australia, two not found), Australian King Parrot *Alisterus scapularis* (Dufresne 1818: 20, 3 birds Australia), Eastern Spinebill *Acanthorhynchus ten-*

uirostris (Dufresne 1818: 87), Timor Figbird *Sphecotheres viridis* (Dufresne 1818: 16, Australia = Timor), Crested Shrike-tit *Falcunculus frontatus* (Dufresne 1818: 5, one not found), Eastern Whipbird *Psophodes olivaceus* (Dufresne 1818: 16, Australia), Timor Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hyacinthinus* (Dufresne 1818: 71, Timor).

Destroyed

Pink-eared Duck *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Dufresne 1818: 32, Australia, destroyed in May 1892), Glossy Swiftlet *Collocalia esculenta neglecta* (Dufresne 1818: 63, Timor, destroyed in May 1892), Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans* (Dufresne 1818: 80, from Tasmania, destroyed in October 1894), White-bellied Storm Petrel *Fregetta g grallaria* (Dufresne 1818: 36, Australia, destroyed in December 1906), Nankeen Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (Dufresne 1818: 41, Australia, destroyed in November 1892), Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* (Dufresne 1818: 44, Australia, destroyed in December 1916), Eastern Osprey *Pandion haliaetus cristatus* (Dufresne 1818: 1, Australia, destroyed December 1906), Azure Kingfisher *Ceyx azureus* (Dufresne 1818: 29, Timor, destroyed in 1892), Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo n novaeguinea* (Dufresne 1818: 29, destroyed in 1929), Red-tailed Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (Dufresne 1818: 22, destroyed in May 1892), Sulphur-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua g galerita* (Dufresne 1818: 22, destroyed in May 1892, one not found), Superb Lyrebird *Menura n novaehollandiae* (Dufresne 1818: 52, Australia, two birds, destroyed in November 1907), Superb Fairy-wren *Malurus cyaneus* (Dufresne 1818: 75, Australia, one destroyed in December 1892), White-cheeked Honeyeater *Phylidonyris niger* (Dufresne 1818: 15, Australia, destroyed in 1930), New-Holland Honeyeater *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (Dufresne 1818: 87, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis* (Dufresne 1818: 87, Australia, destroyed 1892), Strong-billed Honeyeater *Melithreptus validirostris* (Dufresne 1818: 87, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Tawny-crowned Honeyeater *Gliciphila melanops* (Dufresne 1818: 87, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Brush Wattlebird *Anthochaera chrysoptera* (Dufresne 1818: 87, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Bell Miner *Manorina melanophrys* (Dufresne 1818: 15, Timor = Australia, destroyed November 1892), Magpie-Lark *Grallina c cyanoleuca* (Dufresne 1818: 78, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Bassian Thrush *Zoothera lunulata halmaturina* (Dufresne 1818: 66, Australia, destroyed in October 1930), Pied Bush Chat *Saxicola caprata* (Dufresne 1818: 74, Australia, destroyed in 1892), Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata particeps* (Dufresne 1818: 56, Australia = Timor, destroyed in May 1892), Timor Sparrow *Padda fuscata* (Dufresne 1818: 56, Australia = Timor, destroyed in May 1892).

Unknown: Booby *ssp* (Dufresne 1818: 36, Australia, not found), Tern *ssp* (Dufresne 1818: 37, Australia, not found), Thrush *ssp* (Dufresne 1818: 67, Australia, two unknown species).