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Jansen, J.J.F.J.

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Author: Jansen, Justin J.F.J.

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Chapter 3.9

The bird collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France: the first years (1793-1825)

Justin J.F.J. Jansen

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Corrections on the published version, see note¹.

Summary. The founding of the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France, in 1793 marks a historical milestone in the development of natural history. The museum's collections subsequently grew rapidly due to acquisitions, donations and exchanges. The first years of the museum were crucial in developing its role amongst the various private and national cabinets at that time, and under the directorate of Étienne Geoffroy Saint Hilaire the collection grew rapidly. Crucial moments in its early history include a significant advancement in the method of specimen preservation (ahead of all other major collections at that time) due to the knowledge and use of arsenic soap, and donations on a large scale to universities and schools and as reparations due to the French wars. Recently the collections have been re-examined and re-ordered to restore the museum's history in the turbulent years up to 1825.

Keywords. Collectors, birds, MNHN, type specimens, history.

INTRODUCTION

The Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France, (hereafter MNHN) is a major repository of specimens closely linked to the history of exploration and is internationally important. The MNHN was founded in 1793, but its history goes back further, with its origin in the *Cabinet du Roi* (the "King's Cabinet") located in what is now known as the *Jardin du Plantes* (Laissus 1981). Under the able administration after 1793 of directors such as Louis-Jean-Marie Daubenton (1793-1794, 1796-1798), Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu (1794-1795, 1798-1800), Bernard Germain Étienne de Laville-sur-Ilon de Lacépède (1795-1796), Antoine-François Fourcroy (1800-1801, 1804-1805), René Desfontaines (1802-1803, 1806-1807, 1810-1811, 1820-1821), Georges Cuvier (1808-1809, 1822-1823), André Laugier (1812-1813, 1818-1819), André Thouin (1814-1817) and Louis Cordier (1824-1825), the collection grew steadily into one of world's largest museum collections.

Numerous documents on the early collections of the MNHN are held in two archives at the museum (in the Laboratoire and the central library) as well as the Archives Nationales at Pierrefit-sur-Sienne (unaffiliated with the MNHN); however, records in the Laboratoire are not sorted yet and are not bound together, nor is their information complete; moreover, in some cases I was unable to decipher the documents. The information presented here – as the majority is from books and manuscripts kept in the Laboratoire – is yet unregistered by the MNHN, as the documents have no unique registration number.

It is therefore difficult to refer to these documents; hence, any citations to specific sources are absent in this paper. Original notes are lacking for all early specimens. Most notes that are extant are in Louis Dufresne's handwriting and located on the pedestals of mounted spec-



Fig. 3-056 | COMMON QUAIL *Coturnix coturnix*,
20 September 2016, MNHN A.C. 12635 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
From the collection of Louis XV from France, brown aberration.

imens: Dufresne mounted most specimens, and recorded available information on the pedestal. Inventories written by either Dufresne (after 1793) and later, Antoine Desmoulin (after 1798), on collections that arrived during their tenure form the core of this article. Specimens in the collection were listed in five large acquisition books - dated circa 1854 - and these volumes were used to determine if specimens are still present (the author has also searched for many of the actual specimens - e.g. all Baudin birds (see below) - to see if they still survive; the remainder of the presented information is from written accounts). Sometimes it is not clear from available information if the date mentioned on the bird is the collecting date or the date of entry/donation. Species with type specimens in the MNHN are cited in the footnotes and appendices with references to the type catalogues; the latter is still an ongoing work in progress (Berlioz 1929, Jouanin 1950, Voisin 1992, 1993, 1995, Voisin & Voisin 1996, 1999, 2001a,b, 2002, 2008a,b, 2009, 2010, 2011a,b, 2012, 2015, Voisin *et al.* 1997, 1999, Voisin *et al.* 2004, 2005, 2008, 2015, Somadikarta *et al.* 2002, Voisin & Mougin 2002, Cleere *et al.* 2006).

This paper is drafted to give the researcher an idea of the ornithological history of the MNHN, but is by no means complete. I encourage researchers to find and publish additional material to this article.

For the authorship of scientific names of the bird taxa mentioned in this paper see Dickinson and Remsen (2013) and Dickinson and Christidis (2014). Only valid names (not synonyms) are mentioned (and mentioned if considered in one of the type catalogues), and only noted when the year of arrival is known. They are in alphabetical order instead of taxonomic order.

RESULTS

The first years up to 1793

The first account of the Paris collection (still known then as the *Cabinet du Roi*), is from 1789: 460 birds and 75 mammals are noted as being present in the *Cabinet du Roi*, although their identities are not specified. According to Steinheimer (2004), the collection originated with specimens from René-Ferchauld **de Réaumur** (1683-1757), Pierre **Poivre** (1719-1786) and Mathurin-Jacques **Brisson** (1723-1806). The aforementioned collections were obtained by the King of France (Stresemann 1951). None of these specimens are present anymore; however, a Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix* from France contributed to the *Cabinet du Roi* by **Louis XV** (1710-1774) still survives (fig. 3-056). And from **Louis XVI** (1754-1793) a Redwing *Turdus iliacus* survives (fig. 3-061). Georges-Louis-Leclerc **de Buffon** (1707-1788) travelled through Europe and acquired a few (mostly foreign) specimens. Today we find 17+ birds acknowledged to Buffon in the MNHN,² however the majority were collected by others (e.g. by Sonnerat; see below) (fig. 3-060). The birds in Buffon's collection include some birds collected by Charles-Nicolas-Sigisbert **Sonnini de Manoncourt** (1751-1812), who collected specimens (ca. 160 species) in Cayenne and Guyana (1772-1774); to date one specimen remains in the MNHN acknowledged to Sonnini.³ James **Bruce** (1730-1794) donated an unknown number of birds in 1773 from his trip along the Nile in Ethiopia; an unknown number of birds were also donated by Lefevre **Deshayes** from Dominican Republic, by M. **Arthur** from Cayenne and by M. **de la Borde** from Cayenne (2+ survive).⁴

Philibert **de Commerçon** (1727-1773), born in France, studied medicine and botany at Montpellier, and for a time was a practicing physician. Commerçon travelled widely in Europe (e.g. in France and Switzerland) and was even employed – at Carolus Linnaeus's request – for a brief time in Sweden (± 1757) by Queen Louisa Ulrika to work on fishes from the Mediterranean for the 10th edition of Linnaeus's *Systema Natura*. In 1766, Commerçon joined Louis-Antoine Comte de Bougainville (1729-1811) on his voyage of circumnavigation of the globe (1766-69). This was the first French expedition to do so, and the fourteenth Western expedition around the globe. One bird donated by 1789 attributed to Commerçon remains in the MNHN collection.⁵



Fig. 3-057 | WHITE-THROATED RAIL *Dryolimnas cuvieri*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2011-535 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
Collected by Mathieu at Mauritius (still the sole record up to 2016).



Fig. 3-058 | EASTERN WHIPBIRD *Psophodes olivaceus*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-2012-656 (Justin JFJ Jansen /
© MNHN). Donated to Dufresne in 1802-03, bird is from
Australia.

1793-1799

An inventory of 10 June 1793 by Louis Dufresne mentions 463 birds (+102 doublets) and 78 mammals (+18 doublets) (collectors unspecified) in the “Old Collection” (*ancien collection*) derived from the *Cabinet du Roi* (excluding the Stadtholder specimens noted below, as they had yet arrived); these represent the start of the MNHN collection. In 1809 only 102 birds survived from the *ancien collection*; by 1856, only ten birds remained.⁶

After 1793, 295 birds collected prior to 1785 in Turkey or Morocco by Louis **de Chenier** (1723-1796) were donated to the MNHN by his widow, Elizabeth-Sant Lomaca-Chenier. Jean-Charles **Brocheton** collected in Cayenne in 1786 and collected (partly) with Jean-Baptiste **Leblond** (1767-1802), who sent 387 birds to the MNHN that arrived in 1797-98. To date seven birds acknowledged to Brocheton⁷ and 23 birds acknowledged to Leblond are still in the MNHN.⁸ Joseph **Martin** (x-1826) collected 198 birds in Cayenne in 1788-1789; 61 specimens remain in the MNHN to date, which arrived in 1798/1801 and even in 1819.⁹ Antoine-Christophe **Merlin** (1762-1833) from Thionville, France, exchanged 30 birds, including 6 from Cayenne in March 1795. In February 1797, 300 ‘African’ birds were purchased from and/or exchanged with François **Levaillant** (1753-1824),¹⁰ but the exchange also included birds from Australia,¹¹ 8+ birds remain in MNHN. On 4 July 1798, 24 American birds from Mr. **Depille** of Philadelphia arrived in the MNHN in exchange for 15 birds sent back; Depille was appointed by the MNHN to collect specimens. Louis-Augustin-Guillaume **Bosc** (or Louis-Augustin Bosc d’Antic) (1759-1828) was in the United States from 1797-1800 and brought back some birds (part arrived in 1806). Six birds remain in the MNHN.¹² From Guillaume **Brugnieres** (1750-1798) some birds arrived from Egypt.¹³ At least one bird is present in MNHN collected by Michel **Adanson** (1727-1806) in Senegal.¹⁴ René **Maugé** (x-1802) sailed to the West Indies with Nicolas Baudin between 1796 and 1798 on the *Belle Angelique*; 296 birds arrived in the MNHN from this trip on 2 March

1800, however, only 210 remained in 1809; 105 specimens still remain in the MNHN (Jansen 2014c).¹⁵ Coenraad Jacob **Temminck** (1778-1858) may have traded some pre-19th century specimens; however this is not yet established. Denoted Temminck specimens (four are still present) originate from Bengal, Congo and the Altai and could be of older origin. Louis-Jean **Vieillot** (1748-1831) contributed a few specimens to the MNHN; 5+ are still present (date when collected unknown) including Long-tailed Ground Dove *Uropelia campestris* collected by Mr. **Faye** in Brazil (Voisin *et al.* 2008: 777) and Long-winged Harrier *Circus buffoni* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 179) collected by M. **Macé** in Brazil.

There are two specimens from Joseph **Banks** (1743-1820) presently in the MNHN.¹⁶ Banks was on the first Cook expedition, and had a large private collection; his MNHN specimens arrived prior to 1802. No less than 32 southern seas birds were present in roughly 1798 in MNHN, of which 15 have been donated by Banks, the others have been purchased by Dufresne when he visited England (fig. 3-058). However, more specimens that originated from Banks's private collection may have arrived in the MNHN via William **Bullock** (c.1773-1849), Louis **Dufresne** or Guillaume-Michel-Jérôme Meiffren de **Laugier**, Baron de Chartrouse (1772-1843) (unfortunately this is undocumented; most specimens bearing de Laugier's name arrived in 1837). Some birds from the Bullock Museum, collected in Senegal and Australia, arrived at the MNHN in 1819-1821 via de Laugier and some directly from Bullock; presently, there are 11+ birds with a Bullock label in the MNHN.¹⁷

Claude-Louis **Berthollet** (1748-1822; erroneously named Berth in the acquisition books), Guillaume-Antoine **Olivier** (1756-1814), Étienne **Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire** (1772-1844), René-Claude Geoffroy **de Villeneuve** (1767-1831) and Marie-Jules-César-Lelorgne **de Savigny** (1777-1851) all participated in the Napoléon I expedition into Egypt (1799-1801). Eleven specimens presently remain from Berthollet,¹⁸ one specimen from de Villeneuve,¹⁹ three specimens from Olivier²⁰ (fig. 3-062) and 20 specimens from de Savigny (donated in 1819, 1822 and 1824).²¹

M. le **Reveilliere** donated 74 birds (21 were mounted for the galleries) from South America in April/May 1799. An unknown number of specimens from Cayenne arrived from M. **de la Brousse**. René-Louiche **Desfontaines** (1750-1833) travelled to Africa (Algeria and Tunisia) in 1783-1785 and brought back several birds (exact number unknown), of which at least four birds remain in the MNHN to date (birds arrived in several years up to 1818).²²

The collection of Willem V Prince of Orange-Nassau (1748-1806), **Stadtholder** of the Dutch Republic, came into French possession when the rulers in France commissioned André Thouin (1746-1824) and Barthélemy Faujas de Saint-Fond (1741-1819) to confiscate Willem's specimens. These included 684 specimens from the collections of Aernout Vosmaer (1720-1799) and Albertus Seba (1665-1736) and arrived in 1795. The numbers quickly dwindled as by 1809 only 390 birds remained (Geoffroy Saint Hilaire 1809) and by 1856 only three survived. Two birds (Nicobar Pigeons *Caloenas nicobarica*) were destroyed in 1879 and 1882; one still survives (fig. 3-064).²³

Louis **Dufresne** (1752-1832), who was one of the naturalists onboard the ill-fated *Astrolabe* voyage, which left Brest in August 1785 on a voyage of discovery, became taxidermist at the MNHN in 1793, and was subsequently of great influence in the development of the collection. On the *Astrolabe* Dufresne visited Madeira, Tenerife, Trinidad, Brazil, Chile (Cape Horn and Concepción), Hawaii, Alaska, Canada and Macao (China) and returned to France in 1787. His work included the classification and arrangement of the collections of both invertebrates and vertebrates and he visited many parts of the world on behalf of the MNHN. In 1803, he popularized the use of arsenical soap for preserving bird specimens by publishing the recipe in an article in *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle* (Dufresne 1803). This technique had enabled the MNHN to build the greatest collection of birds in the world. Dufresne also maintained a private collection that by 1818 consisted of 1,600 bird specimens (on wooden supports and with both French and scientific names), 800 eggs from all over the world, 4,000 shells, fossils, amphibians, and corals, and 12,000 insects. The University of Edinburgh purchased this collection in 1819 after Dufresne first offered it for sale to the Berlin Museum in 1815. It is now conserved in the Royal Scottish Museum (Sweet 1970). Dufresne contributed 36 birds to the MNHN collection from his 1785-1787 travels, from his private collection and from visits to England (1800 and 1802); six remain in the MNHN (arrived in 1801-1802 and later).

1800-1809 collections

Per an inventory drawn up by Dufresne on 12 January 1809, no less than 3,411 birds (includ-



Fig. 3-059 | HAWK OWL *Surnia ulula*,
20 September 2016, MNHN A.C. 757 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
Received in an exchange with Paykull, bird is from Sweden.

ing 1,234 doublets) and 1,026 mammals, were held in the MNHN. Dufresne noted their origin as follows: Old Collection (102), Stadthouder (390), Baudin (1796-1798; West Indies, 296), Baudin (1800-1804; 403), Egypt Campaign (39), Leschenault (Java; 78), Dufresne (36), Lisbon Cabinet (275), Richard (37), Leblond/Brocheton (102), Martin (198), Madame Chenier (295), Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais (22), Macé (135), Dumont (20), Baillon (176), Chéppier (280), Menagerie (170) and from other correspondents (637). In total, there were 3,045 birds in the galleries and 91 in the Laboratoire; 275 birds from the Lisbon Cabinet (see below) were held in a separate room.

A shipment of 114 birds from North America and San Domingo arrived at an unspecified date (possibly just after 1802) from a General-Major of the Army, M. **Luthier**, who lived at St. Eustache in San Domingo. A collection of 280 birds from M. La **Chéppier** was received, but it is unknown where or when (before 1807) they were collected. An unspecified number of birds from the **Menagerie** also arrived.

No less than 176 birds were received from Jean-François-Emmanuel **Baillon** (1742-1801) or his son, Louis Antoine François **Baillon** (1778-1855), before 1809, but it is not known when they were collected (most if not all were European birds, donated from 8 January 1799 onwards. For example, in 1804 one bird from Baillon was traded for 5 birds (two from the Baudin 1800-1804 expedition and 3 from Cayenne).

1800

11 birds from America arrived from M. **L'Amerique**.

1801

In the first half of 1801, 358 birds collected by Jean **Macé** arrived from Southern Africa.

1802

Some birds from India as well as Australia arrived from L. **Dufresne**. Dufresne visited in July/August London and visited John Thompson (taxidermist of the British Museum) and purchased at least six birds for the museum.²⁴

1803

Ten+ specimens are extant from Jean **Perrein** (1750-1805), who traveled to northern Africa,²⁵ the Indian subcontinent and the United States; little else is known of him; the specimens were donated in 1803-1804.²⁶ In 1803, an unknown number (14+) of birds from Angola arrived in exchange with M. **Rodriguez**, who collected with Perrein, four survive.²⁷ Louis-Claude **Richard** (1754-1821) worked in Cayenne (1781-1789) and travelled to Argentina, Brazil and the Antilles. He left a collection of 362 birds to the MNHN in 1803, of which eight remain to date.²⁸

1804

In 1804, some birds arrived from J. **Martin** from Cayenne.²⁹ Alexandre **Brongniart** (1770-1847) traded 6 birds for 6 others in 1804 (receiving 5 birds from the Baudin 1800-1804 expedition in exchange).³⁰ At least two birds arrived via G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier** in 1804.³¹

Empress **Joséphine** de Beauharnais (1763-1814) held a large private collection as well as a small private menagerie. Some birds were most likely collected prior to 1800 but donated in 1804 and in 1808; presently there are 19+ birds in the MNHN (at least sixteen from Senegal and one from Jamaica and China; some of which – not specified – arrived in 1825);³² some birds also arrived from **Joséphine**'s menagerie.³³

René **Maugé** (1757-1802) sailed with Nicolas Baudin to Australia, Tenerife and Timor, on *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste*. Both Baudin and Maugé collected specimens, as did Charles-Alexandre **Lesueur** (1778-1846) after Maugé passed away; various other crew members also collected specimens and François **Péron** (1775-1810) purchased specimens (Jansen 2014c). 1,021 birds returned to France in total from the Baudin expedition to Australia. 281+ specimens are presently in the MNHN.³⁴ Désiré **Dumont** (1771-1822) collected specimens on Mauritius, when he arrived there in 1801 with the Baudin expedition; Dumont remained on Mauritius while the rest of the expedition continued. Dumont also participated in the 1796-1798 voyage to Puerto Rico with Baudin. No less than 38+ birds from Mauritius arrived with the Baudin expedition in 1803; 18 presently remain.³⁵ 135 birds collected by Jean **Macé** were also shipped from Mauritius in 1803 with the Baudin expedition (Geoffroy Saint-Hillaire 1809), including

an unknown number collected in 'Bengale' (Jansen 2014c). In 1801, already a large shipment arrived from Macé, to date 21 birds from Macé remain in the MNHN (the Baudin birds and the 1801-shipment birds are mingled and unspecified) (Jansen 2014c).³⁶

1805

Gustaf von **Paykull** (1757-1826) traded 16 birds in 1805 with the MNHN (receiving 18 birds from Maugé in return), five birds are still present (fig. 3-059).³⁷ There is a 'Japan' specimen in the collection³⁸ that might have been collected by Carl Peter **Thunberg** (1743-1828) and could have arrived via an exchange with von Paykull (who had more Thunberg specimens in his private collection). Some birds arrived via M. **Brongniart**.

1807

In 1807, some birds were received from Léonard-Puech **Dupont** (1796-1828) from Tasmania.³⁹ In 1807 some exchanges took place between the MNHN and the **Vienna** Museum (which received 7 birds). On 21 August 1807, 78 birds from Hindustan, Java, Africa and Cayenne collected by Jean-Baptiste-Louis-Claude-Théodore **Leschenault de la Tour** (1773-1826) arrived in Paris,⁴⁰ although it is unknown from whom Leschenault obtained the Hindustan, African and Cayenne birds, as he did not visit these locations. Some birds from Mauritius were received from Jacques **Delisse** (1773-1856) in 1807.⁴¹ Also, birds from Empress **Joséphine** de Beauharnais garden arrived.⁴²

1808

In 1808 some birds from Cayenne, Martinique and the USA were received from Jean-Baptiste **Moussier** (1774-1836).⁴³ Alexandre Rodriguez **Ferreira** (1756-1815) collected in the decade following 1783 in various regions of Brazil, including Para, the Rio Negro, the Rio Branco, Madeira River, Mato Grosso and Cuyaba. He sent these collections to Portugal (Stowell Rounds 1990). 443 birds (263 species) arrived in the MNHN in 1808 from the Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle du Musée Royal de l'Ajuda (the "**Lisbon Cabinet**" mentioned above) (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1808: 434-438).⁴⁴ Of these, 64 birds were donated to Dufresne, 40 to Verreaux and 39 to Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and 102 specimens remain in the MNHN.

An unknown number of birds arrived from Johann Centurius Graf **von Hoffmannsegg** (1766-1849) in 1808, most likely collected by Friedrich Wilhelm **Sieber** (1775-1831) in Brazil.⁴⁵

1809

Auguste-Frédéric-Louis **Viesse de Marmont** (duc de Raguse) (1774-1852) donated some birds from Dalmatia. An unspecified number of birds from France arrived from M. **Bazouen**.

1810-1815 collections

Between 1810-1817 documentation improved, but only a few collections arrived. The menagerie in 1814/1815 was also filled with live birds that returned from various expeditions. In 1814/1815 a total of 3,950 mounted birds were present in the collection (an increase of 539 birds in 6 years) and 205 birds were present in the menagerie (per an anonymous sheet in the MNHN archives), some of which found their way into the museum's collections.

1810

An exchange with the **Vienna** Museum occurred in 1810 (23 birds from the MNHN arrived in Vienna). An unspecified number of specimens from France were sent by Pierre-Antoine **Dela-lande** (1787-1823);⁴⁶ by M. **Marchand** from France;⁴⁷ and some birds arrived via G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier**.⁴⁸

1811

In March 1811 and 10 October 1812, 30 mostly European birds were traded with Franco Andrea **Bonelli** (1784-1830), keeper of the zoological collection in Turin, in exchange for 12 birds. On 26 October 1811, C.J. **Temminck** sent 2 birds and 4 monkeys to the MNHN and received 10 bird species in return. Temminck often worked at the MNHN during earlier visits and exchanged specimens, but unfortunately most of these are not documented, only the visits from 1806, 1807, 1820-24 are documented in van Lynden-de Bruïne (2001). Also in 1811, an unknown number of birds arrived from Germany and Brazil from G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier**,⁴⁹ some birds from the USA arrived from M. **Jérôme**⁵⁰ and at least one bird from France was received from M. **Lucas**.⁵¹ Birds from Mauritius arrived, collected by Mr. **Mathieu** (fig. 3-057);⁵² and some birds



Fig. 3-060 | AFRICAN GREY PARROT *Psittacus erithacus*,
20 September 2016, MNHN A.C. 1453 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
From the collection of Buffon. Due to melamine loss and overproduction of psittacine,
the bird has an aberration due to food deficiency.



Fig. 3-061 | REDWING *Turdus iliacus*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-1996-83 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN).
From the collection of Louis XVI from France. Progressive Greying
aberration.

collected in the USA by M. **Thouneau**. Birds from India and Java were received from J.B.L.C.T. **Leschenault de La Tour**.⁵³

1812

33 birds were donated by **L'Justitus** on 12 October; L'Justitus also donated birds on 1 October 1815.

1813

Pierre **Sonnerat** (1748-1814), nephew of the botanist Pierre Poivre (1719-1786), made an extensive voyage to the East Indies, visiting Mauritius, the Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao, Panay) and the Moluccas (1769-1772).⁵⁴ A second voyage from China to India (1774-1781) resulted in 300+ birds. Birds from both journeys arrived at the MNHN in 1813 (some well prior to 1813; see caption to fig. 3-063; 31 specimens remain from both voyages.⁵⁵ From Alexander **Ricord** (1798-1876) at least one bird from Cuba was received.

1814

An exchange with the well-known collector William **Bullock** took place in February 1814, with 8 birds exchanged for 8 birds from Bullock originating from Australia, India and Guyana.⁵⁶ Also in 1814, some birds from the Cape (South Africa) were received from M. **Catoire**.⁵⁷ Also birds from various locations via **Baillon** were received; birds from Guadalupe were received from M. **Moreau**; and from G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier** specimens originating from France.

1815

Some birds were received from Carl Franz Anton Ritter **von Schreibers** (1775-1852) of the Vienna Museum.⁵⁸ The first birds collected by Jacques- Gerard **Milbert** (1766-1840) from New York were also received in 1815.⁵⁹ Seven birds were traded with L.A.F. **Baillon** in February 1815⁶⁰ and in 1816;⁶¹ but birds were also received in other years.⁶² 84 birds were sent to **Milan** in exchange.

Collections 1816-1825

Birds from the menagerie, registered as sole entries, arrived during this period.

1816

In 1816, some birds were received from M. **Marchand** from France,⁶³ an unspecified number of specimens were received from Princess Karoline Auguste **von Bayern** (1792-1873),⁶⁴ and some birds from Norway and Patagonia were received from M. **Corbitte**.⁶⁵ Also in 1816, 50 birds arrived from Trinidad collected by M. **Robin**⁶⁶ and from Gerard **van Spaendonck** (1746-1822). 224 birds were sent by P.A. **Delalande** between 1816 and 19 January 1818, possibly from his travels in Brazil, which he undertook in 1816 as an employee for the MNHN.⁶⁷ Some birds from F. **Levaillant** also arrived in 1816.⁶⁸

Antoine-Raymond-Joseph de Bruni **d'Entrecasteaux** (1737-1793) captained the search for the missing expedition (1791-1794) of Jean-François de Galaup, Comte de La Pérouse. The collectors on d'Entrecasteaux's ship were Jacques-Julien Houtou de **Labillardière** (1755-1834), Claude-Antoine-Gaspard **Riche** (1762-1797) and Jean-Baptiste **Philibert** Willaumez (1763-1845). More than 300 birds (as well as some eggs)⁶⁹ arrived from this expedition; several lists found at the MNHN mention a total from 326 birds that arrived on 18 March 1816, 2 June 1817, 14 September 1817 and 23 April 1818.⁷⁰ One bird attributed to d'Entrecasteaux, 69 birds to Labillardière (fig. 3-065) and two birds to Philibert are still present. Some birds arrived earlier as indicated by a bird that arrived in 1807.⁷¹

Jean-Pierre-Duchesne de **Lamotte** (1778-1819) from Abbeville donated an unknown number of birds in December 1816. LaMotte also exchanged birds with the MNHN (dates unknown), and some of these are still present in the Musée Boucher de Perthes in Abbeville (Voisin & Voisin 1991).

1817

At least three pigeons arrived from Mauritius on 5 February 1817 collected by M. **Des Etangs**. Also in 1817, M. **Watrin** sent a shipment of birds (number unknown) from Senegal,⁷² as well as from Lorraine, France.⁷³ Also in 1817, Nicolas-Antoine **Taunay** (1755-1830) sent some birds to France when he stayed in Brazil,⁷⁴ and Louis **Dufresne** traded 36 birds and mammals (for 21



Fig. 3-062 | SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW *Numenius tenuirostris*,
2 April 2013, MNHN-ZO-2012-171 (Justin JF Jansen / © MNHN).
Collected by Olivier in ca. 1797 at French Campaign in Egypt
and Syria (Holotype).

mammals and birds). A small shipment was also received in 1817 via G. **van Spaendonk**,⁷⁵ and at least one bird from France was received from M. **Lucas**.

1818

On 23 April 1818, 6 Brazilian birds (collected in 1817) arrived from P.A. **Delalande**,⁷⁶ and another shipment of unknown size from Delalande arrived on 5 August. Jean-Baptiste **Leschenault de la Tour** delivered no less than 196 birds in April 1818 from Bangladesh/ West Bengal (India) and Puducherry (a former French colony in India).⁷⁷ Jean-Jacques **Dussumier** (1792-1883), who stayed in southeast Asia and regions around the Indian Ocean between 1816 and 1840, received 15 birds in April 1818 in exchange for 12 birds sent to the MNHN (including 9 from the Philippines). Augustin-François-César Prouvençal de **Saint-Hilaire** (1779-1853), who travelled in South America (south and central Brazil in particular) between 1816 and 1822 and again in 1830, sent his first specimens (a shipment of 134 birds) on 20 August.⁷⁸ The first of many shipments from J.G. **Milbert** from New York arrived on 20 September (119 birds), followed by a second shipment in December (104 birds).⁷⁹ On 18 November 1818, the first shipment of 103 birds from Brazil, Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa) as some other unspecified locations from Africa, arrived from the *Uranie* and *Physicienne* expedition (1817-1820), commanded by Louis-Claude de Saulces de **Freycinet** (1779-1842), who was accompanied by naturalists Louis-Isidore **Duperrey** (1786-1865), Jean-René-Constant **Quoy** (1790-1869) and Joseph-Paul **Gaimard** (1793-1858). Baron Jean-Guillaume **Hyde de Neuville** (1776-1857), who collected with Milbert, made a donation of unknown size. Félix-Louis **L'Herminier** (1779-1833) sent no less than 122 birds in three shipments from Guadeloupe during 1818;⁸⁰ he remained on Guadeloupe from 1798-1829. At least two birds arrived from M. **de Vere** from Senegal.⁸¹

Fig. 3-063 | MAURITIUS BLUE PIGEON *Alectroenas nitidissima*, MNHN-ZO-MO-2000-727, and MASCARENE PARROT *Mascarinus mascarin*, MNHN-ZO-MO-1998-1725, 20 September 2016 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). The first collected at the voyage from Pierre Sonnerat, the second from an unknown source, but date before 1800.





Fig. 3-064 | BLACK-CHEEKED WAXBILL *Estrilda chamosyna*, 20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2013-1318 (Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). From the Stadthouder collection confiscated at 22 January 1795 from The Hague, The Netherlands, brought to France and remained ever since here.

From the London-based firm owned by Benjamin **Leadbeater** (1773-1851), some birds arrived in exchange,⁸² and some birds also arrived via the **Verreaux** merchant family from Paris in subsequent years.⁸³ William Elford **Leach** (1790-1836), the assistant keeper of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, donated 5 birds to the MNHN on 23 April.⁸⁴ In 1818, shipments of unknown size arrived from M. **Roéaux** from the Americas,⁸⁵ from G.M.J.M. **Laugier** de Chartrouse,⁸⁶ from the Cape regions of South Africa from M. **Frissart**,⁸⁷ and from **Baillon**. Birds also arrived from the **menagerie**, including the now extinct Carolina Parakeet *Conuropsis carolinensis*.

1819

At a meeting on 3 February, a new school of young naturalists was started, funded by the French Government to make voyages to different parts of the world and collect specimens for the MNHN. Thirty-two persons participated in the first year (Farber 1997).

On 6 January 1819, 33 birds were received from J.G. **Hyde de Neuville**.⁸⁸ Jacques-Gerard **Milbert** sent three shipments, on 9 January (24 birds, donated with de Neuville), March (69) and 18 May (8), all originating from New York.⁸⁹ M. **Bach** donated 4 birds from Senegal on 7 February.⁹⁰ Alfred **Duvaucel** (1793-1824) and Pierre-Médard **Diard** (1794-1863), who met in May 1818 in Calcutta, India, were employed by the MNHN to collect specimens. Their first shipment (including also birds from Africa and Bengale) arrived on 10 March 1819 totaling 69 birds;⁹¹ an additional shipment was received in April (24 birds). Félix-Louis **L'Herminier** sent 18 birds to the MNHN on 14 April 1819 from Guadeloupe and Carolina (USA) (he also sent two shipments of unknown size later in the year).⁹² From Puducherry, J.B. **Leschenault de la Tour** sent 131 birds to the MNHN on 29 April 1819.⁹³ Guillaume-Florent **Prévost** (1794-1870) donated birds on 1 July (44 specimens) and 5 August (12), and traded birds with the MNHN on 30 November, receiving 27 birds and sending 35 back. P.A. **Delalande** sent 23 birds on 2 June, A.F.C.P. de **Saint-Hilaire** sent a shipment of 71 Brazilian birds in August, W.E. **Leach** donated 3 birds on 8 September, M. **Watrin** sent 32 birds from Senegal on 15 September, and M. **Chorin** donated 12 birds from the Aleutian Islands on 8 October.

C.-A. **Lesueur**, not unfamiliar with the MNHN as he took part in the Baudin expedition and collected birds during the expedition after R. Maugé died in Australia, Lesueur started collecting in Philadelphia, USA, where he lived between 1815 and 1837. His first shipment arrived on 4 February (9 birds), the second on 10 December (6 birds).⁹⁴ He joined the geologist William Maclure (1763-1840) on a study tour of the United States in 1813-1815, and returned to France in 1837.

An unknown number of birds from the **Menagerie** arrived.⁹⁵ Some birds were received from **W. Bullock**;⁹⁶ either they were exchanged prior to the sale of Bullock's museum or purchased from G.M.J.M. Laugier de Chartrouse who attended the Bullock sale. Various birds from **Baillon** were received.⁹⁷ **M. Baile** collected some birds in Senegal.⁹⁸ Birds were collected in Mauritius by **M. Dolard** and donated (number unknown) to MNHN.⁹⁹ Some birds were received from **M. Charbonneau** from Picardie, France,¹⁰⁰ from **M. Lucas** from Paris, and from **L. Dufresne**.¹⁰¹ A shipment of unknown size from Cayenne from **J. Martin** also arrived, most likely the birds collected in 1788-89;¹⁰² and some birds from Libya from **L.P. Dupont**.

1820

Martin Hinrich Carl **Lichtenstein** (1780-1857), who travelled in South Africa from 1802 to 1806 and became director of the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, Germany, donated 8 birds to the MNHN on 21 January 1820.¹⁰³ Prince Alexander Philipp Maximilian zu **Wied-Neuwied** (1782-1867), who traveled in southeastern Brazil in 1815-1817, donated 20 Brazilian birds on 26 January.¹⁰⁴ **G. F. Prévost** sent 10 birds from 'Bengale' and from other locations on 9 February.¹⁰⁵ Jacob Coenraad **Temminck**, director of the just-founded Rijks Museum voor Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden, visited the MNHN in 1820 (as well as in 1817, 1822, 1823 and 1824); 36 birds from Temminck were received on 4 April (including some from Brazil); 28 birds were returned on 26 April. On 28 June 1820, 30 birds collected by Captain **Houssard** in Asia and Africa (Calcutta, Ganges and the Seychelles) arrived.¹⁰⁶ 23 birds collected by A.F.C.P. de **Saint-Hilaire** arrived from Brazil on 29 July.¹⁰⁷ On 16 August, 45 birds from Miquelon collected by Jean-Marie-Auguste **Bachelot de la Pylaie** (1786-1856), who collected in Saint-Pierre and Miquelon in 1816, arrived.¹⁰⁸

In August 1820, the first 12 birds from Madagascar and Réunion collected by Pierre-Bernard **Milius** (1773-1829) arrived;¹⁰⁹ Milius, who captained *Le Géographe* after Baudin's death (in 1801), became governor of Réunion (1818-1821), and made some journeys to Madagascar. No less than 72 Indian, Javan and Philippine birds entered the MNHN on 9 October from Jean-Jacques **Dussumier**, followed by a second shipment on 8 December.¹¹⁰ At least one bird by Dussumier was obtained from Captain **Houffroid**.¹¹¹ 27 birds arrived on 24 October from Brazil, collected by Georg Heinrich **von Langsdorff** (1774-1852), the Russian consul in Rio de Janeiro who collaborated with A.F.C.P. de Saint-Hilaire from 1816 to 1822 in the province of Minas Gerais in Brazil. Naval captain Pierre-Henri **Philibert** (1777-1824) was joined by naturalist/botanist George-Samuel **Perrottet** (1793-1870), from whom the MNHN received 47 birds from India and Java on 19 December.¹¹² From the well-known voyage of the *Uranie*, captained by L.C. de Saulces de **Freycinet** (sometimes erroneously acknowledged to J.R.C. Quoy and J.P. Gaimard), 616 birds (including two in alcohol) were received in December.¹¹³ Auguste **Plée**, employed by the MNHN, donated 9 birds from Martinique (he died in 1825 in Martinique, also collected in Colombia and Mexico, the majority of his specimens arrived in 1826) in December 1820.¹¹⁴ Some live birds were also donated by Plée to the Menagerie and subsequently ended up in MNHN. A shipment of unknown size was received from Senegal in December from **M. Bacle**;¹¹⁵ and at least one bird from the Americas was received from **A. Ricord**. **J.G. Milbert** and **J.G. Hyde de Neuville** donated some birds¹¹⁶ and **M. Fouloy** donated some birds from Madagascar.¹¹⁷ **Milbert** also donated at 16 January, 5 skins and 15 birds in spirits.

In September, an exchange took place with **P.A. Delalande**, including some birds from Madagascar (fig. 3-067)¹¹⁸, Senegal¹¹⁹, Brazil¹²⁰ and South Africa¹²¹ (in 1820 2.205 specimens were received). An unknown number of specimens were also exchanged with **C.J. Temminck**¹²² and with **F.A. Bonelli**. Also in 1820, some specimens (number unknown and most likely in exchange) arrived from **G.M.J.M. Laugier de Chartrouse** (mayor of Arles, 1824-1830, and co-author with Temminck of the *Nouveau Recueil de Planches coloriées d'Oiseaux* published in 1820-1839); 50 birds from Canada were received from **M. Miclon**; birds were received in exchange with **L. Dufresne**¹²³ in September (for example from India); and 79 birds from **L.A.F. Baillon** were received. **C.-A. Lesueur** sent some birds from the USA.¹²⁴

1821

In January from **M. delaSusse** 10 birds from Java and Mindanao, the Philippines arrived.¹²⁵ 40 birds from the Americas collected by **J.M.A. Bachelot de La Pylaie** arrived on 28 February.¹²⁶ The largest shipment so far, numbering 2,324 birds (353 species/varieties at that time) collected by **P.A. Delalande** in South Africa,¹²⁷ arrived in February (9 birds were sent in exchange

from the MNHN). From Java and Sumatra and even from Japan a shipment of 313 birds arrived on 6 May (and some in December, and part collected with Duvaucel) donated by P.M. **Diard**.¹²⁸ In May, six birds from America arrived from J.G. **Milbert**¹²⁹ and an unknown number of birds arrived from F.L. **L'Herminier**.

No less than 120 Brazilian birds arrived from A.F.C.P. de **Saint-Hilaire** in May (two other shipments from Saint-Hilaire also arrived in 1821 at unspecified dates). 196 birds collected by A. **Duvaucel** arrived at an unknown date.¹³⁰ A shipment of unknown size arrived in June from M. **Sallé** (or Sale), who collected in Brazil.¹³¹ On 24 October, F.A. **Bonelli** donated an unknown number of specimens.

Also in 1821, an unknown number of specimens were traded with C.J. **Temminck**, 71 birds were sent to G.M.J.M. **Laugier** de Chartrouse and 41 birds were received in return;¹³² and three birds were received from P.P. **Dupont**. In January and February; 16 birds from G. F. **Prévost** were received in exchange;¹³³ 79 birds from Europe were donated/exchanged by L.A.F. **Bailion**;¹³⁴ birds also arrived from the **Menagerie**,¹³⁵ from J. **Duchesne de la Motte**¹³⁶ and from L. **Dufresne**.¹³⁷ Birds from Captain **Dubuisson** from the Philippines were received.¹³⁸

1822

35 birds from Brazil collected by A.F.C.P. de **Saint-Hilaire** arrived in January; 7 more arrived in March, and 2,009 birds on 7 November (fig. 3-066).¹³⁹ Pierre-Antoine **Poiteau** (1766-1854) sent 426 birds from 'Cayenne' in March;¹⁴⁰ Poiteau collected on plantations there between 1818 and 1822. J.B. **Leschenault de la Tour** sent 17 birds from Pondicherry (India), on 5 June, followed by 556 specimens from Ceylon and the Coromandel on 1 July.¹⁴¹ On 22 July, a shipment of unknown size was received in a trade with F.A. **Bonelli**.¹⁴² 16 birds from Philadelphia were received from C.-A. **Lesueur** on 7 September. 154 birds arrived from Calcutta, India, on 12 November from A. **Duvaucel**.¹⁴³

Also in 1822, some African birds from M. **Robertson** arrived;¹⁴⁴ a shipment of unknown size (mainly from Senegal) was received from Antoine Nicolas François Dubois Comte de **Riocour** (1761-1841);¹⁴⁵ various birds collected by M.C.J.L. de **Savigny** from Egypt arrived;¹⁴⁶ and an unknown number of birds collected by J.B.M. de **La Pylaie** (1786-1856) in Newfoundland were sent to Achille **Valenciennes** (1794-1865), who donated them to the MNHN,¹⁴⁷ and a single bird from Mauritius arrived from M. **Goudot**,¹⁴⁸ as well as birds from Réunion from P.B. **Milius**.

The following trades also occurred in 1822: G. F. **Prévost** (2 birds from Senegal on 10 December), L.P. **Dupont** (2 on 10 December), L.A.F. **Bailion** (4 birds in November), G.M.J.M. **Laugier** de Chartrouse (3 birds in December) and Georg Heinrich **von Langsdorff** (1774-1852; unknown number). On 1 June, 5 birds and 5 mammals were sent to C.J. **Temminck**, and 9 mammals as well as some birds were received.¹⁴⁹

1823

29 birds from Asia, Europe and elsewhere (e.g. Crimean Peninsula) were received from Victor **Fontanier** (1796-1857) on 2 January.¹⁵⁰ Stephen **Elliott** (1771-1830) of the Charleston Museum (Charleston, USA), sent 42 birds, which arrived in January. Louis Marguerite Alexandre Elisabeth Thomas Durand de **La Villejegu** (1786-1861) donated 15 birds in January. On 30 March, 21 birds from New York collected by J.G. **Milbert** arrived and 9 birds arrived collected in Terre Neuve (Haiti). In May, 29 birds from Philadelphia from C.-A. **Lesueur** arrived. 28 birds from India/Bangladesh arrived on 3 June, collected by J.J. **Dussumier** (some birds were collected by Captain **Philibert**);¹⁵¹ another shipment from Dussumier of unknown size arrived in November.¹⁵² On 12 July, 20 birds from India arrived from an unknown collector; and some birds from the Philippines were received from M. **Gerbet**.¹⁵³ On 25 and 27 July, 63 birds and 102 birds, respectively, from Cayenne arrived from P.N. **Milius**. In August, a donation of 150 birds from L. **Dufresne** was received. Some birds were received in exchange from the **Copenhagen Museum** in December.

On 9 November, the first shipment of 122 birds collected by Édouard **Ménétries** (1802-1861) in Brazil arrived;¹⁵⁴ Ménétries, who was born in Paris and was a student of G.L.C.F.D. Cuvier and Pierre-André Latreille, participated on their recommendation in 1821-1825 in the expedition of the Russian scholar G.H. von Langsdorff to Brazil, after which he was invited to St. Petersburg, where he arrived in 1826 and was appointed in the position of curator of the zoological collections.

Also in 1823, on 13 February, a single bird was received in exchange from G.M.J.M. **Laugier**

de Chartreuse (collected by **Bonjour** in Paraguay); some birds arrived from G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier**¹⁵⁵ and **Baillon**;¹⁵⁶ G.F. **Prévost** sent 4 birds; some birds were received from Senegal collected by M. **Roger**;¹⁵⁷ some birds from the Gambia/Senegal were received from Thomas Edward **Bowdich** (1791–1824); and some birds from Africa were received from M. **Combafou**. Specimens were also exchanged with C.J. **Temminck**,¹⁵⁸ amongst them birds collected by Heinrich Kuhl (1797–1821) and Johan Coenraad van Hasselt (1797–1823) in Java.

Jean-Baptiste **Leschenault de la Tour** received 80 birds from MNHN on 20 May and sent an unknown number in return.¹⁵⁹ 40 birds were sent to **Baillon**, in exchange few birds were received back.

1824

On 20 March and 31 March, 20 birds and 21 birds, respectively, arrived from J.G. **Milbert** in New York. From C.-A. **Lesueur** in Philadelphia, 6 birds arrived on 30 March, 212 birds¹⁶⁰ on 11 December and 143 birds on 26 December. On March 31, 21 birds from New York were received from J.G. **Milbert**¹⁶¹ (9 were sent from MNHN to Milbert in July); on 5 April, 47 birds from Senegal arrived from Jean-Baptiste-Henri **Sauvignie** (1793–1843); on June 3 and 17 July, 28 birds and 9 birds, respectively, arrived from India sent by J.J. **Dussumier** from Bordeaux. 50 birds from Brazil and Guyana and 69 more birds from Guyana sent by J.B. **Leschenault la Tour** and Adolphe-Jacques-Louis **Doumerc** (1802–1868) (both of whom traveled to Bahia and Cayenne in 1823–1824) arrived on 24 June and 26 November, respectively. On 8 July, 9 birds arrived from Cayenne sent by Pierre-Barthélémy **Portal d'Albarèdes** (1765–1845).¹⁶² On July 18 and 19 November, 2 birds and 8 birds, respectively, from the Straits of Messina arrived from Gabriel **Bibron** (1805–1848),¹⁶³ son of an employee of the MNHN, who was hired to collect vertebrates in Italy and Sicily.

Also in 1824, on 15 March, 14 birds were traded with G.F. **Prévost** (12 birds were sent back) and again on 29 May, 3 birds were exchanged for 3 others. In the name of the Rijksmuseum of Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Heinrich **Boie** (1784–1827) traded a single bird on 26 April. In May, 18 birds arrived from the **Copenhagen** Museum¹⁶⁴ and 5 from F.A. **Bonelli**, director of the Turin Museum. In July, a single bird was donated by the **Verreaux** firm. In August, 4 birds arrived from The Gambia sent by Sarah (Wallis) Bowdich Lee, the widow of Thomas Edward **Bowdich** (1791–1824). On 6 August, 20 birds from China arrived from P.M. **Diard**. On 31 August, 159 birds from Brazil arrived sent by E. **Ménétries**. In November, 5 birds were traded with Gabriel **Bibron**, and on 7 November, 7 birds arrived from unknown locations sent by M. **Neuman**.

On unknown dates in 1824, some birds from France from Alexandre **Brongniart** (1770–1847) arrived;¹⁶⁵ a shipment of unknown size from F. **Bonelli** arrived¹⁶⁶ (in return 30 birds were sent off in May); 3 birds from Réunion sent by M. **Audoux** arrived; A. **Valenciennes** donated at least one bird;¹⁶⁷ a unspecified number of birds from Senegal were donated by M.C. J.L. de **Savigny**;¹⁶⁸ an unspecified number of birds from Senegal arrived from M. **Royer**; and a single bird arrived from Madam **d'Orleans** from the USA.

1825

The only sizeable shipment that arrived during this year were birds from the *Coquille* voyage (1822–1825), captained by Louis **Duperrey** (1786–1865) with René-Primevère **Lesson** (1794–1849), Prosper **Garnot** (1794–1838) and Jules-Sébastien-César **Dumont d'Urville** (1790–1842) as the naturalists on board. 139 birds from this expedition arrived in April, and a further 252 birds on 28 November.¹⁶⁹ Also in 1825, in February, 2 birds arrived from Turin Museum's director F.A. **Bonelli**. On 10 February, 6 birds were received from F. **Prévost**¹⁷⁰ and 18 birds were subsequently donated to Prévost. In May, 3 birds from the **St. Petersburg** Museum arrived. On 28 May, 122 birds from Senegal arrived sent by Georges-Guerrard-Samuel **Perrottet** (1793–1870). On 31 May, 4 South African birds from M. **Fermin** arrived in exchange (2 were sent back). In July, 39 birds from Sicily sent by G. **Bribron** arrived, with an additional 7 birds from the Straits of Messina on 18 July.¹⁷¹ On 12 July, 230 birds collected in India by J.J. **Duvaucel** arrived.¹⁷² On 31 August, 13 birds from Saint Pierre et Miquelon (France) sent by A. **Brongniart** arrived.¹⁷³ On 16 October, 16 birds were received from the **Verreaux** firm. On 6 December, a mounted Emu from Australia (Baudin expedition) was exchanged with G. F. **Prévost** and the museum sent back 4 birds in return.

On an unknown date in 1825, some birds from A. **Duvaucel** arrived from India;¹⁷⁴ some birds from V. **Fontanier** (e.g. from Ukraine); birds from Brazil collected by M. **Gallet**; at least

one hummingbird from L.J. **Vieillot**; at least three Scottish grouses were received from Sir John **Hope** (1765-1836); and a shipment of unknown size from the USA arrived from C.A. **Lesueur**.¹⁷⁵

Private donations

In addition to receiving donations of birds from numerous individuals during the early years of its history, the MNHN also made donations of birds to various people during these years. For example, in the early 1800s, G.L.C.F.D. **Cuvier** received 12 birds from the MNHN from Cayenne (8 birds collected by Richard and 4 collected by de la Brousse), Achille Valenciennes received 8 birds from Cayenne, and M. **Letourneau**, the director of the MNHN, traded 25 'exotic' birds for nine birds from the Baudin expedition. In 1803, François-Marie **Daudin** (1774-1804) received 4 birds from Puerto Rico on 22 March, Anselme-Gaëtan **Desmarest** (1784-1838) received at 3 September 1803 two Black Swans *Cygnus atratus* from the Baudin expedition, and Nicolas **Huet** (1770-1830) was given 10 birds from various countries (including birds from Australia and Ethiopia) on 15 July. In August-September 1803 Charles-François Brisseau **de Mirbel** (1776-1854), the superintendent of the Château de Malmaison (owned by Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais) was given seven birds from the Baudin expedition.¹⁷⁶

In 1804, Barthélemy **Faujas de Saint-Fond** (1741-1819) received 7 birds (three from the Baudin expedition 1800-1804). On 19 October 1810, J. Duchesne de **Lamotte** received two birds from the Antilles (collected by R. Maugé in 1797). However, most donations were probably not documented or records of such donations have been lost.

Schools

Between May 1797 and February 1801, no less than 1,433 birds were donated to other museums, schools and collections in France. We find notations in the various book up to 1825 for donation too: Agen, Lot-et-Garonne (43 birds, 27 December 1799); Albi, Tarn (30 birds, 17 January 1801); Amiens, Somme (27 birds, 20 October 1800); Angers, Maine-et-Loire (102 species sent in May/June 1797); Au-busson, Creuse (20 birds, 13 November 1798(?)); Auxerre, Burgundy (26 birds, Nov/ Dec 1800); Avranches, Lower Normandy (17 birds, 23 April 1799); Beauvais, Oise (120 birds Oct/Nov 1797); Brest, Bretagne (56 birds, 1 April 1820); Caen, Lower Normandy (20 birds, 1798(?), 49 birds, 9 October 1825); Châlons-en-Champagne, Marne (24 birds, 3 April 1799); Chartres, Eure-et-Loir (16 birds, 1798(?)); Chaumont, Haute-Marne (13 birds, 7 November 1800); Clermont Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme (16 birds, 14 December 1798, 12 birds, 24 November 1799); Epinal, Vosges (7 birds, 23 October 1800); Le Mans, Sarthe (20 birds, 8 April 1799(?)); Lille, Nord-Pas-de-Calais (65 birds, 27 April 1824); Lyon, Rhône (34 birds, 22 October 1798, 12 birds, 23 April 1799, 15 birds, 9 June 1799, 15 birds, 16 November 1803); Montélimar, Drôme (51 birds, 28 December 1800); Niort, Deux-Sèvres (14 birds, 16 December 1798); Collège des Quatre-Nations, Paris, Paris (50 birds, June/July 1797); Jesuits' College, Paris, Paris (98 birds, Oct/Nov 1797); Périgueux, Dordogne (40 birds, 12 July 1799); Poitiers, Vienne (31 birds, 15 November 1798(?)); Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine (67 birds, 31 August 1797, 45 birds, 1 December 1802; including material from Olivier's Egypt campaign and Cayenne); Rochefort, Charente-Maritime (49 birds, 1801(?)); Rodez, Aveyron (25 birds, 19 October 1800); Rouen, Seine-Maritime (24 birds, 22 April 1799(?)); Soissons, Aisne (43 birds, 12 October 1798); Toulon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (204 birds, July 1825); Tours, Centre (42 birds, 26 October 1798(?)); and Troyes, Aube (32 birds, 1798(?)).

Donations to institutions in cities and departments that were then part of France include: Bruges, Belgium (13 birds, 1800 (?)); Brussels, Belgium (53 birds, 10 February 1799); Ghent, Belgium (10 birds, 11 November 1798(?)); Department de L'Ourthe, Belgium (42 birds, 1799(?)); Department de Jemmapes, Belgium (45 birds, 28 September 1799); and Genève, Switzerland (70 birds, November 1798(?), 30 birds, 10 October 1825, 88 birds, end of 1825).

In 1806, 150 birds (including 63 birds from the Baudin 1800-1804 expedition) went to Moulins¹⁷⁷ and 150 birds (including 56 from the Baudin 1800-1804 expedition) went to Rouen.¹⁷⁸

Aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars

In the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars, several repayments had to be made for natural history items stolen from various collections in Europe, as part of the 'Final Act' of the Congress of Vienna (1815). In October/November 1815, Sebald Justinus **Brugmans** (1763-1819) visited the



Fig. 3-065 | BROWN QUAIL *Coturnix ypsilophora*,
20 September 2016, MNHN A.C. 13590
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Collected by Labillardière in Tasmania.

MNHN and took 847 bird specimens back to Leiden. Also in 1815, specimens were sent to the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria, with no less than 122 birds (103 species) arriving there.

Exchanges or sold specimens

Specimens almost certainly ended up with natural history merchants and private collectors such as M. **Bécoeur**,¹⁷⁹ Pierre-Antoine **Lalande**,¹⁸⁰ François **Levaillant**, M. **Gigot d'Orci**, M. **Verreaux** and M. **Leadbeater** (cf. Jansen 2014c, Johnstone *et al.* 2014), via the MNHN. However, all such transactions are either unrecorded or very poorly documented. But also L. **Dufresne**, the senior MNHN taxidermist exchanged on multiply occasions birds to his private collection.

CONCLUSIONS

At least 550 specimens collected prior to 1800 are still present in the MNHN (most of them assembled after the formation of the MNHN in 1793, very few specimens from earlier times survive due to fumigation measures). Several of these specimens are still in good condition, due to being prepared with arsenic soap, the recipe of which (discovered by Jean-Baptiste Bécoeur (1718-1778), consisting of powdered white arsenic, soap, salt of tartar, camphor and powdered lime), was known to MNHN taxidermists via Bécoeur's nephew who worked in the museum and passed on the recipe to Louis Dufresne (Farber 1997). Dufresne processed birds

when they arrived from any expedition; for example, half of the birds that arrived from the Baudin expedition were mounted and processed by Dufresne (but in these no arsenic was used). The MNHN collection is second in size only to the world's largest collection of pre-1800 specimens, comprising 600+ specimens, in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (pers. obs., Steinheimer 2005a).

Appendix 1. Types and birds used by Buffon.

E.g. Blue-naped Parrot *Tanygnathus lucionensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 489-490), Dusky Parrot *Pionus fuscus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 489), Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis* (Cleere et al. 2006: 161), Greater Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 29), Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle inda* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 9), Long-tailed Parakeet *Psittacula longicauda* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 483), Northern Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 767), Red-bellied Macaw *Orthopsittaca manilatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 473-474), Spot-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes punctigula* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 10), Spotted Puffbird *Nystactes tamatia* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 128), White-naped Woodpecker *Chrysocolaptes festivus* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 22, 2010b: 10), Yellow-breasted Crake *Porzana flaviventer* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 66) and Yellow-shouldered Parrot *Amazona barbadensis*. And birds like Caica Parrot *Pyrilia caica*, Great Barbet *Megalaima virens* and Red-footed Falcon *Falco vespertinus*.

Appendix 2. Types collected during the Baudin expedition in Puerto Rico.

Antillean Mango *Anthracothonax dominicus aurentus* (2) (Jouanin 1950: 8), Black-whiskered Vireo *Vireo altiloquus* (type?), Common Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs canariensis* (2) (type), Eurasian Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus teneriffae* (type), Green Mango *Anthracothonax viridis* (Jouanin 1950: 8), Hispaniolan Parakeet *Psittacara chloropterus* (2) (type?), Pearly-eyed Thrasher *Margarops fuscatus* (type?), Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor* (2) (type?), Puerto Rican Emerald *Chlorostilbon maugaeus* (Jouanin 1950: 12), Puerto Rican Screech Owl *Otus nudipes* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 16), Puerto Rican Tody *Todus mexicanus* (type?), Puerto Rican Vireo *Vireo latimeri* (2) (type?), Puerto Rican Woodpecker *Melanerpes portoricensis* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2010: 15), Ring-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas caribaea* (Voisin et al. 2005: 845), Scaly-naped Pigeon *Patagioenas squamosa* (2) (Voisin et al. 2005: 843), Tropical Screech Owl *Megascops choliba* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 22), Violaceous Quail-dove *Geotrygon violacea violacea* (Voisin et al. 2005: 861) and White-winged Becard *Pachyrhamphus polychopterus polychopterus* (type?).

Appendix 3. Type specimens collected during the Baudin expedition (1800-1804).

Australian Pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus* (Berlioz 1929: 66, Voisin 1992: 170), Australian Pipit *Anthus australis australis* (type), Australian Pratincole *Stiltia isabella* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 51), Barred Dove *Geopelia maugeus* (2) (Voisin et al. 2005: 852-853), Black Bittern *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis* (Voisin & Voisin 1996: 605), Black-breasted Lapwing *Vanellus tricolor* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 34-35), Black-faced Cormorant *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Berlioz 1929: 65, Voisin 1992: 164), Black-faced Woodswallow *Artamus cinereus perspicillatus* (type), Black-fronted Dotterel *Elseornis melanops* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 40), Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnus* (2) (type), Brush Bronzewing *Phaps elegans* (2) (Voisin et al. 2005: 858), Collared Sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 184-185), Dusky Woodswallow *Artamus cyanopterus* (type), Galah *Eolophus roseicapilla roseicapilla* (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 472-473), Golden Whistler *Pachycephala pectoralis calliope* (type), Gray Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2001: 183-184), Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 51-52), Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 45), Helmeted Friarbird *Philemon buceroides buceroides* (type), Hooded Plover *Thinornis cucullatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 37), Eastern Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata* (type), Island Collared Dove *Streptopelia bitorquata* (Voisin et al. 2005: 850-851), Jonquil Parrot *Aprosmictus jonquillaceus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 483-484), King Island Emu *Dromaius ater* (2) (Berlioz 1929: 59), Lewin's Rail *Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 67-68), Lineated Barbet *Psilopogon lineata* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 129), Little Pied Cormorant *Microcarbo melanoleucos* (Berlioz 1929: 65, Voisin 1992: 163), Little Woodswallow *Artamus minor minor* (2) (type), Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca* (2) (type?), Northern Fantail *Rhipidura rufiventris* (2) (type), Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus sagittatus sagittatus* (type), Orange-banded Thrush *Zoothera peronii peronii* (2) (type), Pacific Gull *Larus pacificus pacificus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 42), Polynesian Triller *Lalage maculosa* (type), Pallid Cuckoo *Heteroscenes pallidus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 392), Pied Honeyeater *Certhionyx variegatus* (type), Pied Oystercatcher *Haematopus*

longirostris (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 29-30), Pied Triller *Lalage nigra timorensis* (type), Red-backed Buttonquail *Turnix maculosus* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 54, 57), Red-capped Parrot *Purpureicephalus spurius* (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 486), Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 38), Red-cheeked Parrot *Geoffroyus geoffroyi geoffroyi* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 481), Red-chested Flowerpecker *Dicaeum maugei maugei* (type), Red-necked Avocet *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 49), Rose-crowned Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus regina flavicollis* (2) (Voisin et al. 2004: 116), Rufous Night Heron *Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (4) (Voisin 1996: 601-603), Satin Flycatcher *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (2) (type), Scarlet Robin *Petroica boodang* (type), Silver Gull *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 45-46), Singing Honeyeater *Gavialis virescens* (2) (type), Southern Boobook *Ninox boobook fusca* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 24-25), Spotted Dove *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina* (Voisin et al. 2005: 851-852), Spotted Eagle Owl *Bubo africanus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 18-19), Streaky-breasted Honeyeater *Meliphaga reticulata* (2) (type), Timor Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hyacinthinus hyacinthinus* (2) (type), Tree Martin *Petrochelidon nigricans* (2) (type), Western Corella *Cacatua pastinator derbyi* (Voisin & Voisin 2008: 472), Western Yellow Robin *Eopsaltria griseogularis* (type), Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001: 177), Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys* (type), White-bellied Bush Chat *Saxicola gutturalis* (type), White-bellied Storm-petrel *Fregetta grallaria* (Berlioz 1929: 61, Voisin et al. 1997: 765), White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorhynchus albiventer* (type), White-naped Honeyeater *Melithreptus lunatus* (2) (type), White-shouldered Triller *Lalage suerrii suerrii* (type), White-winged Chough *Corcorax melanorhamphos* (2) (type), Yellow-throated Hanging-parrot *Loriculus pusillus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 493), Flame-eared Honeyeater *Lichmera flavicans* (2) (type), Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Caligavis chrysops* (type), Yellow-throated Honeyeater *Nesoptilotis flavicollis* (2) (type) and Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata guttata* (4) (type).

Appendix 4. Donation from 1820 by Freycinet.

E.g. Barred Forest Falcon *Micrastur ruficollis* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 476), Blackish Oystercatcher *Hamaetopus ater* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 30-32), Brown Skua *Stercorarius antarcticus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 40-41), Cinereous Harrier *Circus cinereus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 179), Collared Kingfisher *Todiramphus chloris albigilla* (3) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 8), Common Diving Petrel *Pelecanoides urinatrix bernard* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 766-767), Dusky Megapode *Megapodius freycinet* (Somadikarta et al. 2002: 183-184), Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus nacurutu* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 16-17), Lesser Sand Plover *Charadrius mongolus* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 39), Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus erythropus* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 15), Magellanic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax magellanicus* (Voisin 1992: 167), Mariana Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus roseicapilla* (2) (Voisin et al. 2004: 115), Mauritius Kestrel *Falco punctatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 479), Micronesian Kingfisher *Todiramphus cinnamominus* (4) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 5-6), Micronesian Megapode *Megapodius laperouse* (Somadikarta et al. 2002: 183), Pinon's Imperial-pigeon *Ducula pinon* (Voisin et al. 2004: 123-124), Variable Hawk *Geranoaetus polyosoma* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 624), Rufous-bellied Kookaburra *Dacelo gaudichaud* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 4), Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus sandwichensis* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 15), South American Snipe *Gallinago paraguayae* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 47), Spice Imperial Pigeon *Ducula myristicivora* (Voisin et al. 2004: 122), Striated Caracara *Phalacrocorax australis* (3) (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 474), Island Collared-dove *Streptopelia bitorquata dussumieri* (Voisin et al. 2005: 851), Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus pacificus* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 763-764), White-throated Ground-dove *Alopecoenas xanthonurus* (2) (Voisin et al. 2005: 862), White-rumped Hawk *Buteogallus leucorhynchus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 623-624), White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland* (2) (Voisin 1995: 346-347) and Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 1996: 608-609)

Appendix 5. Delalande's types donated in 1820 and collected in South Africa.

E.g. African Goshawk *Accipiter tachiro* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 186), Black Kite *Milvus migrans parasiticus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 188), Black-collared Barbet *Lybius torquatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 134), Broad-billed Roller *Eurystomus glaucurus* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 17), Cape Francolin *Francolinus capensis* (Voisin et al. 2015: 12, 15), Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicos fuscescens* (3) (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 18), Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 43-44), Fiery-necked Nightjar *Caprimulgus pectoralis* (2) (Cleere et al. 2006: 162), Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus* (Voisin 1992: 165), Grey-headed Kingfisher *Halcyon leucocephala acteon* (Voisin & Voisin 2008b: 4), Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus vetula* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 42-43), Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus dominicanus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 42-43), Philippine Cuckoo Dove *Macro-*



Fig. 3-066 | SHARP-TAILED STREAMCREEPER *Lochmias nematura*,
20 September 2016, MNHN-ZO-2004-628
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Collected by Saint-Hilaire in Brazil.

pygia tenuirostris (Voisin et al. 2005: 849), Red-fronted Tinker-bird *Pogoniulus pusillus* (3) (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 136-137), Scaly-throated Honeyguide *Indicator variegatus* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 137), Short-toed Eagle *Circetus gallicus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 178), Island Collared-dove *Streptopelia bitorquata dussumieri* (Voisin et al. 2005: 851), Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 627) and Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 47).

Appendix 6. Diard's load from 1821.

E.g. Black-bellied Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus diardi* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 382), Blue-eared Barbet *Psilopogo australis duvaucelli* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 131), Blue-streaked Lory *Eos reticulata* (Voisin & Voisin 2008a: 466), Bronze-tailed Peacock-pheasant *Polyplectron chalcurum* (Voisin et al. 2015: 27, 28), Brown-throated Barbet *Psilopogo corvinus* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 130), Chestnut-breasted Malkoha *Phaenicophaeus curvirostris* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 399), Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2001a: 185-186), Giant Pitta *Pitta caerulea* (type), Golden-whiskered Barbet *Psilopogo chrysopogon* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 130), Great Slaty Woodpecker *Mulleripicus pulverulentus* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 14), Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 51), Green Pheasant *Phasianus versicolor* (Voisin et al. 2015: 27), Junglefowl *Gallus varius x gallus* (Voisin et al. 2015: 15, 18), Kittlitz's Plover *Charadrius pecuarius* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 38-39), Lesser Coucal *Centropus bengalensis* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 396), Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 397), Raffles's Malkoha *Rhinortha chlorophaea* (Voisin & Voisin 1997: 394-395), Red-crowned Barbet *Psilopogo rafflesii* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 136), Red-

throated Barbet *Psilopogon mystacophanos* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 129), Rufous-winged Buzzard *Butastur liventer* (Voisin & Voisin 2001b: 620-621), Spotted Wood Owl *Strix seloputo* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 14), Collared Scops-owl *Otus bakkamoena lempiji* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 14), Sumatran Green-Pigeon *Treron oxyurus* (Voisin *et al.* 2008: 774-775), Square-tailed Drongo-cuckoo *Surniculus lugubris* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 398) and White-fronted Plover *Charadrius marginatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2012: 37-38).

Appendix 7. Saint-Hilaire's donation from 1822 from Brazil.

E.g. Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 480), Barred Forest-falcon *Micrastur ruficollis* (Voisin & Voisin 2002: 476), Blackish Rail *Pardirallus nigricans* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 65-66), Crane Hawk *Geranoospiza caerulescens gracilis* (2) (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 630), Cream-backed Woodpecker *Campephilus leucopogon* (Voisin & Voisin 2010a: 23), Dark-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus melacoryphus* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 392-393), Ferruginous Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum* (Voisin & Voisin 2011a: 22-23), Harris's Hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 623), Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 47-48), Long-tailed Ground-dove *Uropelia campestris* (2) (Voisin *et al.* 2005: 854), Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* (Voisin 1992: 164), Plumbeous Ibis *Theristicus caerulescens* (Voisin 1993: 48-49), Rufous-vented Ground-cuckoo *Neomorphus geoffroyi* (Voisin & Voisin 1999: 400), Rusty-breasted Nunlet *Nonnula rubecula* (Voisin & Voisin 2009: 127-128), South-American Painted Snipe *Nycticryphes semicollaris* (Voisin & Voisin 2015: 66), South American Tern *Sterna hirundinacea* (Voisin & Voisin 2011: 49), White-tailed Hawk *Geranoaetus albicaudatus* (Voisin & Voisin 2011b: 631) and White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland chilensis* (5) (Voisin 1995: 347-349).



Fig. 3-067 | SNAIL-EATING COUA *Coua delalandei*,
19 December 2016, MNHN-ZO-MO-1997-1190
(Justin JFJ Jansen / © MNHN). Collected by Delalande on Madagascar.