

# The transfer of a collection of bird skins from the Solomon Islands via Australia to Italy in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century

I. McAllan, E. Borgo & C. Violani

McAllan, I., E. Borgo & C. Violani. The transfer of a collection of bird skins from the Solomon Islands via Australia to Italy in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Zool. Med. Leiden 79-3 (6), 30-ix-2005, 69-78.— ISSN 0024-0672.

Ian McAllan, 46 Yeramba Street, Turrumurra NSW 2074, Australia (e-mail: ducula@tpg.com.au).

Enrico Borgo, Via O. Cancelliere 17/2, 16100 Genova, Italy (e-mail: eborgo@comune.genova.it).

Carlo Violani, Dipartimento di Biologia Animale, Università di Pavia, 27100 Pavia, Italy (e-mail: carlo.violani@unipv.it).

Keywords: Solomon Islands; bird specimens; Ramsay; Salvadori; Genoa Museum; Turin Museum; Milan Museum; Australian Museum.

An attempt is made to reconstruct the trail of a collection of birds from the Solomon Islands to museums in Genoa (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “G. Doria”, Genoa), Turin (Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino) and Milan (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano), Italy, with the aid of museum specimens, documents and letters. The birds of this collection were described in the 1880s by Edward Pierson Ramsay of the Australian Museum in Sydney. Type specimens of four taxa of Solomon Islands birds are involved.

## Introduction

Archival documents held in libraries and museums can be extremely useful tools to discover the way in which natural history specimens have been obtained by museums (Fisher & Warr, 2003). The following paper concerns an attempt to find out how bird specimens collected in the Solomon Islands were acquired by natural history museums in Genoa, Turin and Milan, Italy, during the early 1880s.

## Correspondence between Salvadori and Ramsay

Around 1877, Edward P. Ramsay, the Curator of the Australian Museum in Sydney, began corresponding with the Italian ornithologist Count Tommaso Salvadori. The correspondence was initially aimed at obtaining exchanges of their publications on their ornithological discoveries in Australasia. Yet from an early date the exchange of natural history specimens was also being considered. For the most part Ramsay’s letters to Salvadori are lost. Nevertheless nearly all of Salvadori’s letters to Ramsay are kept with Ramsay’s correspondence, now lodged in the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales (ML MSS.2169).

On 27 September 1877, Salvadori, who was temporarily at the British Museum in London, wrote to Ramsay:

‘By the end of October I will be again in Turin and then it will give me great pleasure in sending you all my papers on Papuan Ornithology. About the Annali del Museo Civico di Genova I will write to the Editor, the Marquis Doria of Genoa, to whom I shall write also about the 2 *Ceratodus* [lungfish] and the other animals which you offer in

your letter. If I am not mistaken you thought that I held a place in Genoa, which is not the case, as I am employed in the Zoological Museum of Turin’.

On 18 April 1879 Salvadori commented to Ramsay:

‘As to exchanging birds I am sorry to say, that the Marquis Doria, Director of the Museo Civico di Genova, to which Institution all the New Guinea Birds belong, cannot make exchange; he only sells his duplicates to meet the heavy expenses and the cost of D’Albertis Collections of the Fly River. He has already sold all the duplicate Birds of Paradise of the previous collections; now there are only some of those of the Fly River; (*Seleucides alba* male four pounds – female two pounds; *Craspedophora magnifica* male four pounds – female two pounds; *Paradisea novae guineae*, new spec. male six pounds). If you can send us an equivalent value in specimens of your new species from New Guinea, New Ireland, Solomon Islands, &c I shall obtain for you the above mentioned birds, which I shall send according to your direction. The Marquis Doria has not yet received the birds which you mention to have sent him through the Italian Consul. I thank you very much for having named after me the *Tanysiptera*. I have looked with great interest to your Paper in Part the third of Vol. III of your Proceedings, and would submit to you the following remarks on them ...’

The ‘remarks’ which followed were 26 statements and questions about the identity of Ramsay’s new birds such as ... ‘*Parra novaeguineae* - unknown to me’ or ‘*Pachycephala fuliginosa* I doubt whether this is really different from *leucogastra* Salvadori’.

Later, on 28 October 1879, Salvadori informed his Australian colleague:

‘As regards the exchange proposed by you, I am quite ready to do it. I would suggest to you to send the birds from the Fiji, New Hebrides and the Salomon Islands mentioned in your list (but no Australian species, unless they are some rare or quite recently described species), marking down the price of each specimen, and I shall send you the equivalent. You must understand that neither Doria, nor our Museum [in Turin] can make the exchange, but I have arranged with Count Turati of Milan, that he will buy from Doria the birds you want, in exchange of those you are going to send. I am sure that you will be pleased with the exchange; only I cannot promise any of the *Tanysipterae*, the duplicates having been already sold. Please to remind that one of our greatest desiderata is *Nasiterna pusilla*. As the carriage seems very dear, I should like that you could suggest me some economical plan for the sending. Could we send our birds to some correspondent of yours in England?’

A final comment reveals Salvadori’s constant concern with the stability in nomenclature, not always observed in the papers of Ramsay:

‘I am sorry to say that your paper on the Solomon Islands printed in Australia does not agree with the one published in “Nature”. You have altered even the names of the new species! I have identified your *Pseudorectes cinnamomea* (Nature) with *Pachycephala orioloides* female, but what your *Graucalus dussumieri* can be I know not. Surely is not the bird from the Philippines. Your *Gr. pusillus* seems allied to my *Gr. axillaris*. Also I cannot make out your *Halcyon chloris* var. ...’

Salvadori went further and sent a paper to The Ibis in December 1879 noting the errors in nomenclature made by both Ramsay and H.B. Tristram in their papers on birds from the Solomons (Salvadori, 1880; also Ramsay, 1879a, b; Tristram, 1879). Salvadori made pointed comments on the differences between the names Ramsay used in his two papers. Over a year passed, but it appears that Ramsay was not put off by Salvadori’s

comments, as he sent Salvadori a copy of his next paper on the birds of the Solomons (Ramsay, 1881b). In a letter dated 30 December 1881, Salvadori tried to smooth over his criticisms of Ramsay's descriptions:

'I have to thank you very much for the second Part of the Birds of the Solomon Islands, and I wish to express you my sorrow if you think that any remark on my part on your previous papers were dictated by any other reason than the sake of truth. You will have seen that in the instance of *Otidiphaps cervicalis* I have quickly vindicated to you the honour of having it first described. It may be that in some points my hints are not so exact, but I suppose that you will admit that I have been right in others.'

### Transfer of specimens

Five years after the initial correspondence the specimens were finally arranged to be sent from Sydney to Genoa in exchange. An Exchange Schedule for the species to be sent to Count Salvadori was written at the Australian Museum on 8 August 1882. This Schedule was approved by the Trustees of the Australian Museum in early January 1883, not long after many of the specimens had been registered into the Australian Museum collection.

The collection of 50 bird specimens from the Solomons was sent officially to the Genoa Museum. Salvadori, who identified the birds for Doria, obtained 14 specimens for Turin, but the remaining 36 specimens remained in Genoa (see Appendix). Interestingly the specimens in Turin were only registered by Salvadori in 1912 (Salvadori, 1914).

The specimens were labelled with tags beginning with an 'A', this being a reference to the 'A register' in the Australian Museum. They were derived from several sources and included specimens collected by:

- John Stephens, who collected on Ugi and San Christobal (= Makira) in April 1882. Specimens in the range A.13329 – A.13364 were registered into the Australian Museum in December 1882, though another was evidently sent earlier by Stephens and was registered in November 1881 (A.11086). Overall 37 specimens collected by Stephens were sent to Genoa.
- Captain Brodie and James F. Cockerell, who collected on Guadalcanal in late 1878. These specimens were registered into the Australian Museum in January and February 1879. Five specimens in the range A.3871 – A.3912 were sent to Genoa.
- Alexander Morton, who collected on several islands in the Solomons for the Australian Museum during 1881. Specimens in this series were registered into the Australian Museum in December 1881. Five specimens in the range A.11514 – A.11582 were sent to Genoa. A spirit specimen of *Gallirallus sylvestris* (Sclater, 1869) collected by Morton on Lord Howe Island was also sent with the collection, but has not been traced.
- The Reverend George Brown, who sent a collection to the Australian Museum obtained on Ugi. A single specimen of *Monarcha vidua* (Tristram, 1879) was sent to Genoa (A. 12204). This collection was registered in the Australian Museum in January 1882.
- Lieutenant Farie, R.N., who collected in the Solomons in 1881. One specimen of *Rhipidura leucophrys* was sent to Genoa, which was registered into the Australian Museum in December 1881 (A.11226).

In addition there is a specimen of *Lorius chlorocercus* Gould, 1856 sent to Genoa that was obtained by Ramsay from a W.E. Mort of 'Green Oaks', presumably near Sydney, and registered into the Australian Museum in November 1881 (A.11010).

There were two type specimens in the collections sent to Genoa:

- *Ptilopus richardsii* Ramsay, 1882 [= *Ptilinopus richardsii*] (fig 1.). Although usually thought of as being described in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, this species was actually first described in Nature (Ramsay, 1882a, c). Ramsay named it from specimens received prior to the meeting of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in 1881. He specifically mentions specimens collected by Alexander Morton. This would include A.11562 (now = MSNG 22649 in Genoa). However, another *P. richardsii* specimen in Genoa, A.13344 (= MSNG 22542), is not a type, as it was collected by Stephens in April 1882. Six further types are in the Australian Museum, with two more in Brussels and one in the Queensland Museum (Longmore, 1991).
- *Dicrurus (Chibia) longirostris* Ramsay, 1882 [= *Dicrurus bracteatus longirostris*] (fig. 2). This taxon was described from 'several' specimens collected by Stephens at Wano on San Christobal in April 1882 (Ramsay, 1882d). Longmore (1991) recorded two type specimens in the Australian Museum, A.13384 and O.18654, with another in The Natural History Museum, Tring, U.K. (BMNH 1884.1.19.8; also Warren & Harrison, 1971). However, Longmore overlooked specimen A.13360 (MSNG 22529) in Genoa as a type, as well as two further specimens in the Australian Museum, A.13383 and A.13385. The specimen in The Natural History Museum is also the type of the recent synonym *Dicrurus solomenensis* Doughty, Day & Plant, 1999 (see Dutton & McAllan, 2001).

Several of the taxa sent to Genoa were described by Ramsay but do not have type status. Of particular interest are two specimens of *Micropsitta finschii* (Ramsay, 1881), one of which is a male. Both are still in the Genoa collection but lack Australian Museum labels. Nevertheless, they appear on the exchange schedule as numbers A.13333 and



Fig. 1. Syntype of *Ptilopus richardsii* Ramsay, 1882 [MSNG 22649 (A 11562)].



Fig. 2. Syntype of *Dicurus (Chibia) longirostris* Ramsay, 1882 [MSNG 22529 (A 13360)] (bottom), with *Geoffroyus heteroclitus* (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1841) (A 13330) (top).

A.13334. Both were collected by Stephens in April 1882 and cannot be type specimens, as Ramsay described this species in 1881. Ramsay's diaries, now in the Mitchell Library note that 'My description of the species [was] from an adult male bird, which had been much damaged in the belly in shooting'. The type is now missing from all the collections concerned (Longmore, 1991), and may have been discarded long ago because of the damage.

Many other specimens from the same sources appear to have been given away by Ramsay or otherwise obtained by other Museums in Australia and Europe, including Museum Victoria (Melbourne), Macleay Museum (Sydney University), Queensland Museum (Brisbane), The Natural History Museum (Tring, UK) and Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Brussels). Quite inadvertently some of the type specimens were also given away, often with no particular marks on their labels (McAllan, in prep.).

A small number of bird specimens found in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale in Milan come from the Solomon Islands. These specimens were acquired from Otto Finsch during the early 1880s. Two of these specimens appear to be types of taxa described by Ramsay:

- *Graucalus elegans* Ramsay, 1881 [= *Coracina papuensis elegans*]. This taxon was described by Ramsay from specimens collected by John T. Cockerell in late 1878 on Guadalcanal (Ramsay, 1881a, b). The specimen in Milan corresponds in make to corresponding Cockerell specimens found in the Australian Museum, Museum Victoria and the Macleay Museum (University of Sydney) (McAllan, in prep.). It is labelled as a male '*Graucalus elegans* or *minor* Ramsay, sp. nov. Ramsay' with the locality 'Guadalcanal'.

- *Pomarea ugiensis* Ramsay, 1882 [= *Monarcha castaneiventris ugiensis*]. This taxon was described by Ramsay in early 1882 (Ramsay, 1882b) from specimens obtained from Reverend George Brown, though it is unclear whether Brown collected the specimens himself. Again this specimen is marked as 'Sp. nov. Ramsay'.

These specimens found their way to Milan through Count Ercole Turati's collection which was donated to Milan Museum in 1882 (Violani & Barbagli, 2003), but there is little doubt that Finsch acquired them from Ramsay. Ramsay kept a visitors book at the Australian Museum that was recently lodged with the Mitchell Library. Finsch visited the Australian Museum on 29 August 1881. There is no account of the visit, but a memo from Finsch to Ramsay written in Sydney notes 'I shall come in the course of this afternoon in order that we may begin to make some choices in regard to duplicates', indicating the intention of exchange of specimens (letter in Ramsay papers Mitchell Library, ML MSS.1589/3). Ramsay named *Graucalus elegans* at a meeting of the Linnean Society of New South Wales on 23 February 1881, and it first appeared in print in *Nature* on 21 July 1881, though it did not appear in the Proceedings until 12 September 1881. Thus the form was still a novelty when Finsch was visiting, and it is likely that Ramsay would have shown Finsch specimens of this taxon. Finsch's visit took place not long after the arrival of Brown's specimens and Finsch is referred to several times in the paper in which *Pomarea ugiensis* was described (Ramsay, 1882b). This paper also included Ramsay's description of a pigeon dedicated to Finsch, *Carpophaga finschii* (= *Ducula finschii*).

### Ramsay visiting Europe

Ramsay actually visited Italy in late January 1884. He had been in London for nine months as part of the New South Wales contingent to the International Fisheries Exhibition, and was on his way back to Australia. Ramsay spent most of his time in London during his residence in Europe, though his diary in the Mitchell Library indicates that he also visited Edinburgh. He evidently visited the British Museum of Natural History, where he either left some specimens as donations, or alternatively organised an exchange. Some of these specimens were evidently syntypes (Warren & Harrison, 1971; but see Walters, this volume).

Ramsay booked his place on a ship leaving England for Australia and then went across the Channel to France. He raced across the continent by train, stopping at various places including Turin, Genoa and Florence before meeting the ship in Naples. He actually kept all the train tickets (uncatalogued Ramsay material in the Mitchell Library). From these it can be seen that he spent almost no time in the various cities visited, although he did meet his friend Enrico Hillyer Giglioli, the director of the Florence Museum (letter from Giglioli to Ramsay dated 15 March 1884, ML MSS.1589/4). Ramsay had earlier met Giglioli, on 14 June 1883 in London at the exhibition (Giglioli's dated calling card in uncatalogued Ramsay material in the Mitchell Library).

Giglioli was particularly interested in getting Australian and Papuan artefacts and animals and tried to persuade Ramsay to act as one of his main donors, even promising his good offices in getting the honour of the Knighthood of the Crown of Italy for Ramsay in recognition of his donations to the Florence Museum. Giglioli obtained from Ramsay several Australian birds, artefacts from the South Sea Islands, spirit specimens

of Platypus *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (Shaw, 1799) and Echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus* (Shaw, 1792) and a stuffed Dugong *Dugong dugon* (P.L.S. Muller, 1776). Amongst other items, Ramsay got in exchange an Etruscan skull, a collection of stuffed Italian sheep-dogs and Italian breeds of sheep. As a consequence, Ramsay received the medal of the Crown of Italy from the Italian Ministry of Education later in 1884.

As regards Salvadori's criticisms of Ramsay's inconsistent nomenclature, it is interesting to read what the aristocratic Italian scholar thought of his Australian colleague, as shown in a letter to Robert Bowdler Sharpe written on 10 April 1889 (letter now in the Blacker-Wood Library, McGill University, Montreal, Canada). This letter was written by Salvadori after reading Sharpe's review of Ramsay's Tabular List (Ramsay, 1888; Sharpe, 1888):

'Dear Sharpe, Truly you are a good friend, that I will acknowledge, but also a very bad correspondent, and that you must confess ... If Mr. Ramsay has sent you some typical specimens of the above species described by him, you can easily tell me what they are. I have seen your note in Nature about Ramsay's List! I suppose that you want to cherish him, but truly this, as all Mr. Ramsay's works, are very poor things! And I am afraid that he knows very little of ornithology, ...'.

### Acknowledgements

We are particularly indebted to the following persons and institutions for their invaluable help: Turin Museum (Claudio Pulcher and Elena Gavetti), Milan Museum (Luigi Cagnolaro and Giorgio Chiozzi), Genoa Museum (Giuliano Doria), Australian Museum (Walter Boles and Rose Docker), the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales and the Blacker-Wood Library of Montreal (Eleanor MacLean).

### References

- Dutson, G. & I. McAllan, 2001. Review. Doughty, C., N. Day & A. Plant, 1999. Birds of the Solomons, Vanuatu and New Caledonia.— *Ibis* 143: 154.
- Fisher, C.T. & F.E. Warr, 2003. Museums on paper: library and manuscript resources.— *Bull. B.O.C.* 123A: 136-164.
- Longmore, N.W., 1991. Type specimens of birds in the Australian Museum.— *Techn. Rep. Austr. Mus.* 4: 1-42.
- Ramsay, E.P., 1879a. Notes on the fauna of the Solomon Islands.— *Nature* 20: 125-126 (issued 5.vi.1879).
- Ramsay, E.P., 1879b. Notes on the zoology of the Solomon Islands.— *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 4: 65-84 (issued 16.vi.1879).
- Ramsay, E.P., 1881a. Birds of the Solomon Islands.— *Nature* 24: 277 (issued 21.vii.1881).
- Ramsay, E.P., 1881b. Notes on the zoology of the Solomon Islands, with descriptions of some new birds. Part II.— *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 6: 176-181 (issued 12.ix.1881).
- Ramsay, E.P., 1882a. New birds from the Solomon Islands.— *Nature* 25: 282 (issued 19.i.1882).
- Ramsay, E.P., 1882b. Descriptions of some new birds from the Solomon Islands and New Britain.— *J. Linn. Soc. Lond.* 16: 128-131 (issued 26.i.1882).
- Ramsay, E.P., 1882c. Notes on the zoology of the Solomon Islands, with descriptions of some new birds. Part III.— *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 6: 718-727 (issued 20.iii.1882).
- Ramsay, E.P., 1882d. Descriptions of two new birds from the Solomon Islands.— *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* 7: 299-301 (issued viii.1882).
- Ramsay, E.P., 1888. Tabular list of all the Australian birds at present known to the author, showing the distribution of the species over the continent of Australia and adjacent islands.— Sydney.

- Salvadori, T., 1880. Remarks on two recently published papers on the ornithology of the Solomon Islands.— *Ibis* (4)4: 126-131.
- Salvadori, T., 1914. Notizie storiche intorno alla Collezione Ornitologica del Museo di Torino.— *Mem. Reale Accad. Sci. Torino* 65(5): 1-49.
- Sharpe, R.B., 1888. Review of 'Tabular List of all the Australian Birds' by E.P. Ramsay.— *Nature* 39: 460.
- Tristram, H.B., 1879. On a collection of birds from the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides.— *Ibis* (4)3: 437-444.
- Violani, C.G., & F. Barbagli, 2003. The international importance of bird collections in Italian Museums.— *Bull. B.O.C.* 123 (3): 143-152.
- Warren, R.L.M., & C.J.O. Harrison, 1971. Type-Specimens of Birds in the British Museum (Natural History), Vol. 2, Passerines.— London.

Received: 1.xi.2004.

Accepted: 15.vii.2005

Edited: M. Güntert, R.W.R.J. Dekker & C. van Achterberg

## Appendix

Salvadori's Label	Sent as [sic]	Aus. Mus N°	Location	Source	Notes
<i>Eos cardinalis</i> (G.R. Gray) (♂)	<i>Lorius cardinalis</i>	A 3871	MZUT	leg. Capt. Brodie & J. Cockerell	
<i>Eos cardinalis</i> (G.R. Gray) (♀)	<i>Lorius cardinalis</i>	A 3878	MZUT	leg. Capt. Brodie & J. Cockerell	
<i>Eos cardinalis</i> (G.R. Gray) (♂)	<i>Lorius cardinalis</i>	A 3879	MSNG	leg. Capt. Brodie & J. Cockerell	
<i>Dicaeum aeneum</i> Puch. et Jacq.	<i>Dicaeum aenum</i> Quoy et G.	A 3902	MZUT	leg. Capt. Brodie & J. Cockerell	
<i>Dicaeum aeneum</i> Puch. et Jacq.	<i>Dicaeum aenum</i> Quoy et G.	A 3912	MSNG	leg. Capt. Brodie & J. Cockerell	
<i>Lorius chlorocercus</i> Gould (♀)	<i>Lorius chlorocercus</i>	A 11010	MZUT	leg. Mr. W.E. Mort, Green Oaks	
<i>Lorius chlorocercus</i> Gould (♂)	<i>Lorius chlorocercus</i>	A 11086	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Sauloprocta tricolour</i> (Vieillot)	<i>Sauloprocta tricolor</i>	A 11226	MSNG	leg. Lieut. Farie, RN	
<i>Eos cardinalis</i> (G.R. Gray) (♀)	<i>Lorius cardinalis</i>	A 11514	MSNG	leg. Alexander Morton	
<i>Ptilopus eugeniae</i> (Gould)	<i>Ptilinopus eugeniae</i> Gould	A 11549	MZUT	leg. Alexander Morton	
<i>Ptilopus eugeniae</i> (Gould) (♀)	<i>Ptilinopus eugeniae</i> Gould	A 11552	MSNG	leg. Alexander Morton	
<i>Ptilopus richardsi</i> Ramsay	<i>Ptilinopus richardsii</i> Ramsay	A 11562	MSNG	leg. Alexander Morton	(1)
<i>Monarcha squamulatus</i> (Tristram)	<i>Puzorhynchus vidua</i> Trist.	A 11582	MZUT	leg. Rev. G. Brown	
<i>Monarcha squamulatus</i> (Tristram)	<i>Puzorhynchus vidua</i> Trist.	A 12204	MSNG	leg. Rev. G. Brown	
<i>Geoffroyus heteroclitus</i> F (H. et J.) (♀)	<i>Geoffroyius heteroclitis</i>	A 13329	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Geoffroyus heteroclitus</i> (H. et J.) (♂)	<i>Geoffroyius heteroclitis</i>	A 13330	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Trichoglossus massena</i> Bonaparte	<i>Trichoglossus massena</i>	A 13331	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Trichoglossus massena</i> Bonaparte	<i>Trichoglossus massena</i>	A 13332	MZUT	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Nasiterna finschii</i> Ramsay (♂)	<i>Nasiterna finschii</i> Ramsay	A 13333	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Nasiterna finschii</i> Ramsay (♀)	<i>Nasiterna finschii</i> Ramsay	A 13334	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Columba philippiana</i> (Ramsay) (♀)	<i>Janthenas philippiana</i> Ramsay	A 13335	MZUT	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Columba philippiana</i> (Ramsay) juv.	<i>Janthenas philippiana</i> Ramsay	A 13336	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Globicera rufigula</i> (Salvadori)	<i>Carpophaga rufigula</i>	A 13337	MZUT	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Globicera rufigula</i> (Salvadori)	<i>Carpophaga rufigula</i>	A 13338	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Carpophaga pistrinaria</i> Bonaparte	<i>Carpophaga pistrinaria</i> Bp	A 13339	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Carpophaga pistrinaria</i> Bonaparte	<i>Carpophaga pistrinaria</i> Bp	A 13340	MZUT	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Carpophaga brenchleyi</i>	<i>Carpophaga brenchleyii</i> Gray	A 13341	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Coryphoenas crassirostris</i> Gould	<i>Turacoena crassirostris</i>	A 13342	MZUT	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Coryphoenas crassirostris</i> Gould	<i>Turacoena crassirostris</i>	A 13343	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Ptilopus richardsi</i> Ramsay	<i>Ptilinopus richardsii</i> Ramsay	A 13344	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Ptilopus salomonensis</i> G.R. Gray (♂)	<i>Ptilinopus johannis</i> Sclater	A 13345	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Ptilopus salomonensis</i> G.R. Gray (♀)	<i>Ptilinopus johannis</i> Sclater	A 13346	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Macropygia rufocastanea</i> Ramsay	<i>Macropygia rufocastanea</i> Ramsay	A 13347	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Sauropatis salomonis</i> (Ramsay)	<i>Halcyon salomoniensis</i> Ramsay	A 13348	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Sauropatis salomonis</i> (Ramsay)	<i>Halcyon salomoniensis</i> Ramsay	A 13349	MZUT	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Meliarchus sclateri</i> (G.R. Gray)	<i>Philemon sclaterii</i> Gray	A 13350	MZUT	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Meliarchus sclateri</i> (G.R. Gray)	<i>Philemon sclaterii</i> Gray	A 13351	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Myzomela pulcherrima</i> Ramsay	<i>Myzomela pulcherrima</i> Rams.	A 13352	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Myzomela pulcherrima</i> Ramsay	<i>Myzomela pulcherrima</i> Rams.	A 13353	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Edoliisoma salomonis</i> Tristram	<i>Edoliisema monotonus</i> Trist.	A 13354	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Edoliisoma salomonis</i> Tristram	<i>Edoliisema monotonus</i> Trist.	A 13355	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Edoliisoma salomonis</i> Tristram	<i>Edoliisema monotonus</i> Trist.	A 13356	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Pachycephala cristophori</i> M Tristram	<i>Pachycephala cristophori</i>	A 13357	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	

<i>Pachycephala cristophori</i> F Tristram	<i>Pachycephala cristophori</i>	A 13358	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Pomarea ugiensis</i> (R. e H.)	<i>Pomarea ugiensis</i> Ramsay	A 13359	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Dicruopsis meeki</i>	<i>Dicrurus (longirostris) ? Rams.</i>	A 13360	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	(2)
<i>Lamprocorax grandis</i> Salvadori	<i>Sturnoides minor</i> Ramsay	A 13361	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Eurystomus solomonensis</i> Sharpe	<i>Eurystomus crassirostris</i>	A 13362	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Nycticorax mandibularis</i> Grant	<i>Nycticorax manillensis</i>	A 13363	MZUT	leg. John Stephens	
<i>Nycticorax mandibularis</i> Grant	<i>Nycticorax manillensis</i>	A 13364	MSNG	leg. John Stephens	
	<i>Ocydromus sylvestris</i>	A 13444		Not Traced	Spirit specimen

**Note:**

MSNG = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria" Genova (= Genoa Museum)

MZUT = Museo di Zoologia dell'Università di Torino, *now* Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali (= Turin Museum)

(1) Syntype of *Ptilopus richardsii* Ramsay.

(2) Syntype of *Dicrurus (Chibia) longirostris* Ramsay.