

# The ligatures -æ- and -œ- in Vieillot's new avian names established in the *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle* vols. I-XXXVI (1816-1819)

Normand David & Edward C. Dickinson

COPYRIGHT: © 2016 David & Dickinson. This is an article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. Open access will be provided six months after publication.

ABSTRACT: We have examined nineteen new names that contain the ligatures -æ- and -œ- introduced by Vieillot in the *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle*, and compared them with three world checklists of birds. Our results show that six were correctly cited by the selected references, one was cited from another author's posterior work, twelve were miscited or misread by at least one selected reference, and that five of Vieillot's names are incorrect original spellings, here corrected.

KEYWORDS: Vieillot, new names, original spellings, ligatures, -æ- and -œ-, *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle*, enlargement.

## INTRODUCTION

In many post-Linnaean works, printers used the ligatures -æ- and -œ- in scientific names. In full capitals, Æ- and Œ-, generally the first letters of generic names, are immediately legible. However, in regular fonts used for species-group names and sometimes for genus-group names, the distinction between -æ- and -œ- is not always obvious. After having examined a good number of works from the period, we have found the ligatures -æ- and -œ- in the *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle* (hereinafter NDHN)<sup>1</sup> to be the most problematic that we have encountered.<sup>2</sup>

Names that in their original form used ligatures are incorrect original spellings (Art. 27) but when the ligature is resolved and two letters replace it the names become correct original spellings (Art. 32.2.2.).

Here we present results based on high-resolution scans, the credit for which we give as "Image from the Biodiversity Heritage Library. Digitized by NCSU Libraries. [www.biodiversitylibrary.org](http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org)". Zoologists can get help for obtaining high-resolution images at <http://biodivlib.wikispaces.com/Download+How+To>.

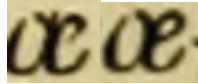
In the captions to the following figures genus-group names are omitted; these will be found in Table 1.

---

<sup>1</sup> Full title: *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle appliquée aux arts, à l'agriculture, à l'économie rurale et domestique, à la médecine, etc. par une société de naturalistes et d'agriculteurs: nouvelle édition presque entièrement refondue et considérablement augmentée; avec des figures tirées des trois règnes de la nature.*

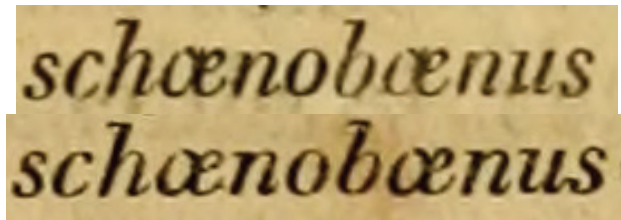
<sup>2</sup> We have worked solely with the edition portrayed by the Biodiversity Heritage Library; two printings of this, the 2nd edition, have been reported (Sherborn, 1932: cxxxvii; Dickinson *et al.* 2011: 158) and our findings here should be used to confirm whether there are significant differences between such impressions.

The distinction between *-ae-* and *-oe-* is illustrated by the two images below (Figure 1). Note the slanted upward feature at the right of the first letter – not always so obvious in some images – which indicates *-æ-*, and the more rounded top of the “o”, somewhat like a slanted rugby ball, which indicates *-œ-*.



**Figure 1.** The ligatures *-ae-* and *-oe-* in NDHN, extracted from the incorrectly spelled *Novoe-Hollandiae* (Vieillot, 1816a: 103; Figure 5).

Vieillot (1817i: 197; 1817j: 217) cited *schoenobaenus* of Linnaeus (1758: 184), where that spelling is quite legible, but typesetters for the NDHN offered two different renderings: *schaenobaenus* and *schoenoboenus* (Figure 2)!

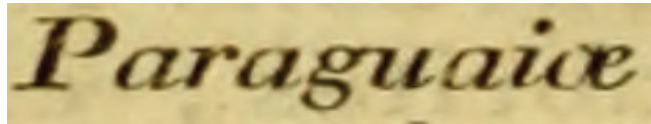


**Figure 2.** Two renderings of *schoenobaenus* Linnaeus, 1758: *schaenobaenus* (Vieillot, 1817i: 197) and *schoenoboenus* (Vieillot, 1817j: 217).

Vieillot, who was well versed in classical Latin and Greek, was evidently not responsible for the printing errors found in NDHN. That proof-reading missed such errors is all the more understandable as this 36-volume work was apparently published within a period of 40 months, with three volumes issued at a time on twelve different dates from September 1816 to December 1819. We can only guess that trays of type (*cassetins*, in French) at the disposal of typesetters contained mixed *-æ-* and *-œ-* characters.

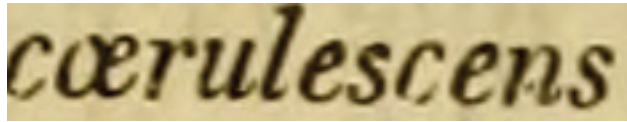
Setting aside names that are now viewed as junior synonyms (some of which were misread when reported), citations of valid senior names, and the obvious *Æ-* and *Œ-* ligatures, we are left with and have examined a total of nineteen ligatures (*-æ-* or *-œ-*) present in eighteen new species-group names and one new genus-group name introduced by Vieillot in NDHN. The new *Hæmatopus longirostris* Vieillot, 1817 (Vieillot, 1817n: 410), where Linnaeus's original genus-group name *Hæmatopus* is easily legible, is not included in our analysis.

We report here on the spellings of Vieillot's names in NDHN as listed in three major works: 1) the Fourth Edition (hereafter H&M4) of the *The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* (Dickinson & Remsen, 2013; Dickinson & Christidis, 2014); 2) the *Peters's Check-list of Birds of the World* (15 volumes, 1934-1986); the *Richmond index to genera and species of birds* (Richmond, 1992), accessed via Alan P. Peterson's website (<http://www.zoonomen.net>). All Vieillot's spellings are listed in Table 1, and illustrated in Figures 3 to 8.



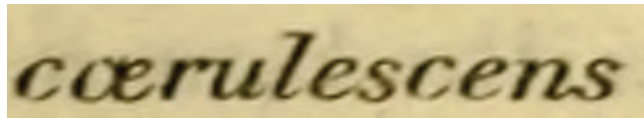
*Paraguaiae*

*Paraguaiae* Vieillot, 1816 [Vieillot, 1816c: 356] now *Gallinago paraguaiae* [H&M4(1): 215]



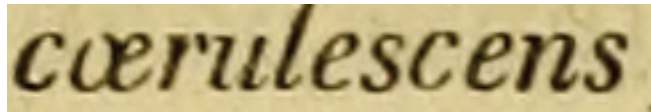
*coerulescens*

*coerulescens* Vieillot, 1818 [Vieillot, 1818a: 401] now *Alcedo coerulescens* [H&M4(1): 339]



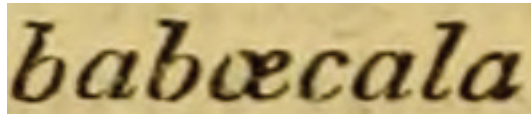
*caerulescens*

*caerulescens* Vieillot, 1816 [Vieillot, 1816b: 311] now *Thamnophilus caerulescens* [H&M4(2): 82]



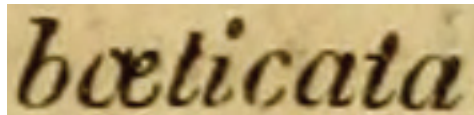
*coerulescens*

*coerulescens* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817m: 105] now *Saltator coerulescens* [H&M4(2): 404]



*baboecala*

*baboecala* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817e: 172] now *Bradypterus baboecala* [H&M4(2): 466]



*baeticata*

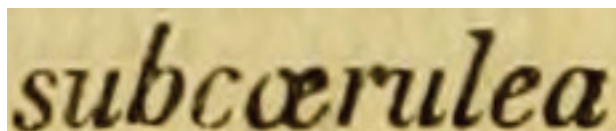
*baeticata* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817h: 195] now *Acrocephalus scirpaceus baeticatus* [H&M4(2): 473]

**Figure 3.** Six names introduced by Vieillot in NDHN that were cited accurately by the three references selected for comparison (see Table 1).



*europaea*

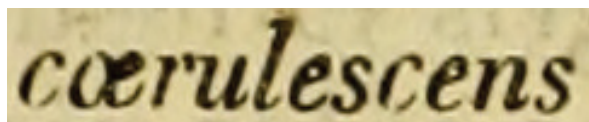
*europaea* Vieillot, 1816 [Vieillot, 1816d: 286] now *Pyrrhula pyrrhula europaea* [H&M4(2): 325]



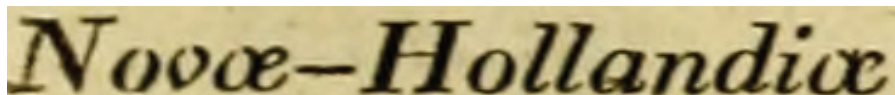
*subcoerulea*

*subcoerulea* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817g: 188] now *Currucula subcoerulea* [H&M4(2): 510]

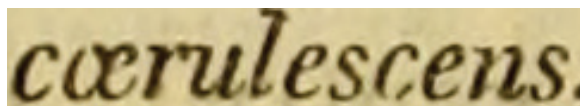
**Figure 4.** Two names miscited only by Peters's Check-list (XIV: 297 and XI: 270).



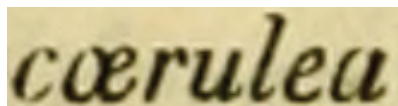
*coerulescens* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817o: 18] now *Theristicus caerulescens* [H&M4(1): 192]



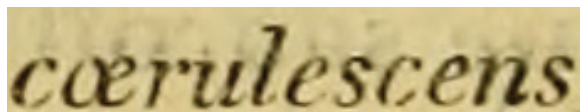
*Novoe-Hollandiae* Vieillot, 1816 [Vieillot, 1816a: 103] now *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* [H&M4(1): 201]



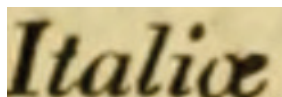
*coerulescens* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817d: 318] now *Geranospiza caerulescens* [H&M4(1): 250]



*coerulea* Vieillot, 1818 [Vieillot, 1818c: 126] now *Cyanocorax caeruleus* [H&M4(2): 240]

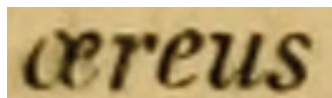


*coerulescens* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817k: 176] now *Estrilda caerulescens* [H&M4(2): 293]

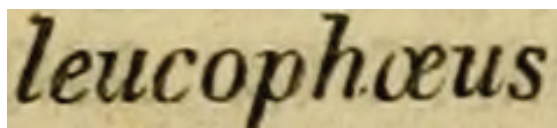


*Italiæ* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817l: 199] now *Passer italiae* [H&M4(2): 293]

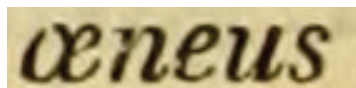
**Figure 5.** Six names miscited in Peters's *Check-list*, and misread or not commented by HM4.



*oereus* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817a: 229] now *Ceuthmochares aereus* [H&M4(1): 140]

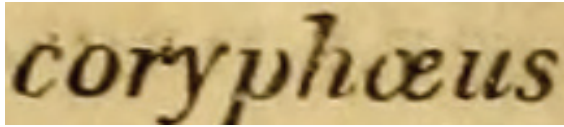


*leucophœus* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817c: 587] now *Dicrurus leucophaeus* [H&M4(2): 219]



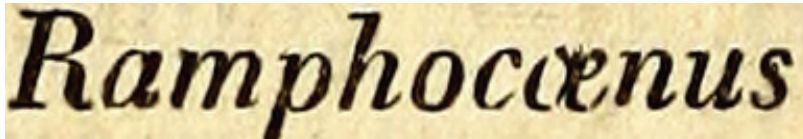
*oeneus* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817b: 586] now *Dicrurus oeneus* [H&M4(2): 220]

**Figure 6.** Three names misread or not commented by the three references selected for comparison.

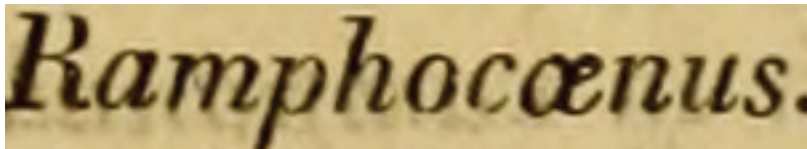


*coryphœus* Vieillot, 1817 [Vieillot, 1817f: 177] now *Cercotrichas coryphœus* [H&M4(2): 584]

**Figure 7.** Vieillot's original *Sylvia coryphœus*.



*Ramphocœnus* Vieillot, 1818 [Vieillot, 1818b: 112] now *Ramphocaenus* [H&M4(2): 568]



*Ramphocœnus* Vieillot, 1819 [Vieillot, 1819: 5] now *Ramphocaenus* [H&M4(2): 568]

**Figure 8.** Vieillot's original *Ramphocaenus* and his incorrect subsequent spelling.

## RESULTS

These can be summarized as follows:

A) Six of the nineteen names introduced by Vieillot in NDHN were cited accurately by all three references selected for comparison: *paraguaiaae*, [*Alcedo*] *coerulescens*, [*Thamnophilus*] *caerulescens*, [*Saltator*] *coerulescens*, *baboecala*, *baeticata* (Figure 3);

B) Only Peters's *Check-list* (XIV: 297 and XI: 270, respectively) misreported and probably misread *europaea* and *subcoerulea* (Figure 4);

C) Six names were miscited in Peters's *Check-list*, and misread or not commented by HM4: [*Ibis*] *coerulescens*, *Novoe-hollandiae*, [*Sparvius*] *coerulescens*, [*Pica*] *coerulea*, [*Fringilla*] *coerulescens*, *italioe* (Figure 5);

D) The three references selected for comparison all misread three names: *oereus*, *leucophœus*, *oeneus* (Figure 6);

E) Peters's *Check-list* (X: 19) cited *coryphaeus* Lesson 1831 (p. 419), which is predated by *coryphœus* Vieillot 1817 (Vieillot, 1817f: 177) which Richmond (1992) and H&M4 cited correctly (Figure 7);

F) Peters's *Check-list* (X: 445) cited *Ramphocaenus* from Vieillot (1819: 5), where it is actually spelled *Ramphocœnus*, but the name was previously published as *Ramphocaenus* by Vieillot (1818b: 212), which Richmond (1992) and H&M4 cited correctly (Figure 8);

G) Richmond (1992) is the most accurate reference with sixteen of the nineteen spellings cited correctly.

## NOMENCLATORIAL CONSEQUENCES

Article 58.1 (I.C.Z.N., 1999) states that species-group names that contain *-æ-* and *-œ-*, but are otherwise identical, are deemed to be homonyms when included in the same genus (Art. 58); indeed, classical Latin dictionaries list *coerul-* as a variant of *caerul-* (Gaffiot, 1934). This means that the following names introduced by Vieillot in the NDHN are, after correction, all to be treated as correct original spellings: *coerulescens*, *caerulescens*, *subcoerulea*, *coerulea* (Table 1). As a result:

- *Sylvia subcoerulea* Vieillot, 1817 must be known as *Curruca subcoerulea* (Vieillot, 1817);
- *Ibis caerulescens* Vieillot, 1817 must be known as *Theristicus caerulescens* (Vieillot, 1817);
- *Sparvius caerulescens* Vieillot, 1817 must be known as *Geranospiza caerulescens* (Vieillot, 1817);
- *Pica coerulea* Vieillot, 1818 must be known as *Cyanocorax coeruleus* (Vieillot, 1818), with gender agreement applied to the epithet;
- *Fringilla caerulescens* Vieillot, 1817 must be known as *Estrilda caerulescens* (Vieillot, 1817);

*Sylvia coryphoeus* Vieillot, 1818, is also correct (Table 1), but this needs an explanation. In the original description, Vieillot indirectly alluded to *Le Coriphée* of LeVaillant, who praised the bird's fine voice and melodious song. It is thus apparent that Vieillot's name is the latinized Greek κορυφαίος [leader of the chorus], and that was incorrectly latinized ("*-oe-*" instead of the expected *-ae-*). Because incorrect latinizations are not inadvertent errors (I.C.Z.N., 1999: Article 32.5.1), *Sylvia coryphoeus* Vieillot, 1818 must be known as *Cercotrichas coryphoeus* Vieillot, 1818, where *coryphoeus* is a noun in apposition.

The following five names each deserve a comment.

- (1) *Recurvirostra Novae-Hollandiae* Vieillot, 1816. It is clear that Vieillot's *novae* is a printer's error of the Latin genitive singular *novae* [of new] on account of the internal information (I.C.Z.N., 1999: Article 32.5.1) "de la Nouvelle-Hollande" [of New-Holland]. As a result, *Recurvirostra Novae-Hollandiae* Vieillot, 1816 must now be known as *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Vieillot, 1816.
- (2) *Fringilla Italioe* Vieillot, 1817. It is clear that Vieillot's *Italioe* is a printer's error of the Latin genitive singular *Italiae* on account of the internal information (I.C.Z.N., 1999: Article 32.5.1) "d'Italie" [of Italy]. As a result, *Fringilla Italioe* Vieillot, 1817 must now be known as *Passer italiae* (Vieillot, 1817).
- (3) *Cuculus oereus* Vieillot, 1817. It is clear that Vieillot's *oereus* is a printer's error<sup>3</sup> of the Latin word *aereus* on account of the internal information (I.C.Z.N., 1999: Article 32.5.1) "parties supérieures d'un vert bronzé brillant" [upperparts shining bronzed green]. As a result, *Cuculus oereus* Vieillot, 1817 must now be known as *Ceuthmochares aereus* (Vieillot, 1817).

---

<sup>3</sup> The word *oereus* is not to be found in Latin.

- (4) *Dicrurus leucophoeus* Vieillot, 1817. As surprising as it may be, *leucophaeus* [ash-coloured] is listed as an adjective in classical Latin dictionaries (Lewis & Short, 1879; Gaffiot, 1934). It is clear that Vieillot's *leucophoeus* is a printer's error according to Article 32.5.1 (I.C.Z.N., 1999) on account of the internal information "plumage généralement d'un gris argenté" [silver grey plumage overall]. As a result, *Dicrurus leucophoeus* Vieillot, 1817 must now be known as *Dicrurus leucophaeus* Vieillot, 1817.
- (5) *Dicrurus oeneus* Vieillot, 1817. It is clear that Vieillot's *oeneus* is a printer's error of the Latin word *aeneus* [of the colour of bronze] on account of the internal information (I.C.Z.N., 1999: Article 32.5.1) "Drongo bronzé" [Drongo of the colour of bronze]. As a result, *Dicrurus oeneus*<sup>4</sup> Vieillot, 1817 must now be known as *Dicrurus aeneus* Vieillot, 1817.

## CONCLUSION

Magnification allows the internal evidence to be properly interpreted and we recommend that zoologists in other disciplines (especially those working on molluscs or in entomology, both active disciplines in France in the period when the NDHN was compiled) should now adopt this tool to re-examine new names in the literature that includes ligatures.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL) project for making scientific literature available for open access, and for providing high-resolution images digitized from the public domain books and journals held within their collections. For cooperation and help, we also wish to thank Daria Wingreen-Mason, Kirsten van der Veen and Erin Clements Rushing, librarians at the Smithsonian Libraries.

## REFERENCES

- Blake, E. R. & C. Vaurie. (1962). Genus *Cyanocorax* (pp. 220-226). In: Blake, E. R. & C. Vaurie. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Family Corvidae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters* (Mayr, E. & J. C. Greenway, eds.), 15. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Dickinson, E. C. & L. Christidis, Eds. (2014). *The Howard and Moore complete checklist of the birds of the world. 2. Passerines*. i-ii, 1-752. – Aves Press Limited, Eastbourne, U.K.
- Dickinson, E.C., L.K. Overstreet, R.J. Dowsett & M.D. Bruce (2011). *Priority ! The dating of scientific names in ornithology. A directory to the literature and its reviewers*. 1-319. – Aves Press Limited, Northampton, U.K.
- Dickinson, E. C. & J. V. Remsen, Jr., Eds. (2013). *The Howard and Moore complete checklist of the birds of the world. 1. Non-passerines*. i-1, 1-461. – Aves Press Limited, Eastbourne, U.K.

---

<sup>4</sup> *Oeneus* is a proper Latin noun [king of Ætolia] but is obviously not relevant here.

Gaffiot, F. (1934). *Dictionnaire illustré latin-français*. i-xviii, 1-1702. – Hachette, Paris.

Howell, T. R., R. A. Paynter, Jr. & A. L. Rand (1968). Genus *Pyrrhula* (pp. 293-299). In: Howell, T. R., R. A. Paynter, Jr. & A. L. Rand. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Subfamily Carduelinae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters* (R. A. Paynter, Jr., ed.), 14. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

I.C.Z.N. (1999). *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Fourth Edition*. i-xxx, 1-306 – The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

Lesson, R. P. (1831). *Traité d'Ornithologie ou Tableaux Méthodique des ordres, sous-ordres, familles, tribus, genres, sous-genres et races d'oiseaux*. Parts 5 to 8, pp. 321-659. – Levrault, Paris.

Lewis, C. T. & Short, C. (1879). *A Latin Dictionary*. – Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Linnaeus, C. (1758). *Systema naturae per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis*. Editio decima. Laurentii Salvii, Holmiae.

Mayr, E., R. A. Paynter, Jr., & M. A. Traylor (1968). Genus *Estrilda* (pp. 336-348). In: Howell, T. R., R. A. Paynter, Jr. & A. L. Rand. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Family Estrildidae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters* (R. A. Paynter, Jr., ed.), 14. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Moreau, R. E. & J. C. Greenway, Jr. (1962). Genus *Passer* (pp. 8-22). In: Moreau, R. E. & J. C. Greenway, Jr. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Family Ploceidae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters*. (Mayr, E. & J. C. Greenway, Jr., eds.), 15. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Paynter, R. A., Jr., (1964). Genus *Ramphocaenus* (pp. 445-447). In: Deignan, H. G., R. A. Paynter, Jr., & S. D. Ripley. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Family Muscicapidae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters* (E. Mayr & R. A. Paynter, Jr., eds.), 10. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Paynter, R. A., Jr., (1970). Genus *Salatator* (pp. 228-237). In: Paynter, Jr., R. A. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Subfamily Cardinalinae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters* (R. A. Paynter, Jr., ed.), 13. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. (1931). *Check-list of birds of the world*, 1 (1st. Ed.): i-xviii, 1-345. – Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. (1934). *Check-list of birds of the world*, 2 : i-xvii, 1-401. – Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. (1937). *Check-list of birds of the world*, 3 : i-xiii, 1-311. – Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. (1940). *Check-list of birds of the world*, 4 : i-xii, 1-291. – Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. (1945). *Check-list of birds of the world*, 5 : i-xi, 1-306. – Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Peters, J. L. (1951). *Check-list of birds of the world*, 7: i-x, 1-318. – Museum of Comparative Zoology Cambridge, Massachusetts.



Richmond, C. W., Ed. (1992). *The Richmond index to genera and species of birds*. – Boston, Massachusetts, G.K. Hall & Co. Microfiche with short printed introduction. [Images of underlying cards available on line at [www.zoonomen.net](http://www.zoonomen.net)]

Ripley, S. D. (1964). Genus *Erythropygia* (pp. 18-26). In: Deignan, H. G., R. A. Paynter, Jr. & S. D. Ripley. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Subfamily Turdinae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters* (E. Mayr & R. A. Paynter, Jr., eds.), 10. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Sherborn, C.D. (1932). *Index animalium sive index nominum quae ab A.D. mdccclviii generibus et speciebus animalium imposita sunt. Sectio secunda a kalendis januariis, MDCCC1 usque ad finem decembris, MDCCCL*. Part XXIX. Epilogue, additions to bibliography, additions and corrections, index to trivialia under genera, pp. 1-208. – Trustees of the British Museum, London.

Vaurie, C. (1962). Genus *Dicrurus* (pp. 138-157). In: Vaurie, C. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Family Dicruridae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters* (Mayr, E. & J. C. Greenway, Jr., eds.), 15. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Vieillot, L.P., (1816a). L'Avocette de la Nouvelle-Hollande, p. 103. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, III. (ASI-BOE): 1-560 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1816b). Le Batara bleuâtre, p. 311. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, III (ASI-BOE): 1-560 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1816c). La Bécassine aguatière, pp. 356-357. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, III (ASI-BOE): 1-560 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1816d). Le Bouvreuil proprement dit, pp. 286-290. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, IV (BOE-CAL): 1-602 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817a). Le Coucou gris bronzé, p. 229. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, VIII (COR-CUN): 1-602 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817b). Le Drongo bronzé, p. 586. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, IX (CUN-DZW): 1-624 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817c). Le Drongo gris ou le Drongri, p. 587. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, IX (CUN-DZW): 1-624 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817d). L'Epervier ardoisé, p. 318. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, X (EAL-EZE): 1-591 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817e). La Fauvette caqueteuse, p. 172. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, 11 (FAB-FOR): 1-602 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817f). La Fauvette coryphée, p. 177. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XI (FAB-FOR): 1-602 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817g). La Fauvette grignette, p. 188. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XI (FAB-FOR): 1-602 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817h). La Fauvette isabelle, p. 195. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XI (FAB-FOR): 1-602 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817i). La Fauvette des joncs, pp. 196-197. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XI (FAB-FOR): 1-602 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817j). La Fauvette roussette, pp. 216-217. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XI (FAB-FOR): 1-602 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817k). Le Bengali gris-bleu, pp. 176-177. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XII (FOR-GEN): 1-608 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817l). Le Moineau à tête marron, ou d'Italie, pp. 199-200. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XII (FOR-GEN): 1-608 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817m). L'Habia plombé, p. 105. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XIV (GUE-HOM): 1-627.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817n). L'Huitrier à long bec, p. 410. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XV (HOM-HYS): 1-550 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1817o). L'Ibis couleur de plomb, pp. 18-19. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, 16 (IAS-JYN): 1-595 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1818a). Le Martin-pêcheur bleuâtre, pp. 401. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XIX (MAM-MED): 1-619 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1818b). Ramphocène, p. 112. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XXIV (ORC-PAS): 1-577 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1818c). La Pie bleu-de-ciel, pp. 126-127. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XXVI (PHO-PLS): 1-584 – Deterville, France.

Vieillot, L.P., (1819). RAMPHOCÈNE, p. 5. In: *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, XXIX (RAM-RYZ): 1-576 – Deterville, France.

Steinbacher, J. (1979). Genus *Theristicus* (pp. 258-259). In: Steinbacher, J. Family Threskiornithidae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A revision of the work of James L. Peters* (E. Mayr & G. W. Cottrell., eds.), 1 (ed. 2). – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Stresemann, E. & D. Amadon, J. (1979). Genus *Geranospiza* (pp. 351-352). In: Stresemann, E. & D. Amadon, J. Order Falconiformes. *Check-list of birds of the world. A revision of the work of James L. Peters* (E. Mayr & G. W. Cottrell., eds.), 1 (ed. 2). – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Watson, G. E., M. A. Traylor Jr & E. Mayr (1986a). Genus *Bradypterus* (pp. 17-30). In: Watson, G. E., M. A. Traylor Jr & E. Mayr. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Family Sylviidae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters* (E. Mayr & G. W. Cottrell., eds.), 11. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Watson, G. E., M. A. Traylor Jr. & E. Mayr (1986b). Genus *Acrocephalus* (pp. 56-77). In: Watson, G. E., M. A. Traylor Jr. & E. Mayr. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Family Sylviidae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters* (E. Mayr & G. W. Cottrell., eds.), 11. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Watson, G. E., M. A. Traylor Jr. & E. Mayr (1986c). Genus *Parisoma* (pp. 267-270). In: Watson, G. E., M. A. Traylor Jr. & E. Mayr. Passeriformes: suborder Oscines, Family Sylviidae. *Check-list of birds of the world. A continuation of the work of James L. Peters* (E. Mayr & G. W. Cottrell., eds.), 11. – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

---

*Addresses:* Edward C. Dickinson, Flat 3, Bolsover Court, 19 Bolsover Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN20 7JG, UK., e-mail: edward@asiaorn.org. Normand David, 53 Hasting, Apt. 202, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Quebec H9G 3C4, Canada., e-mail: normanddavid@videotron.ca.

**TABLE 1.** Spellings of Vieillot's new names established in *Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle* (NDHN) in comparison with the spellings used by Dickinson & Renssen (2013) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014), the spellings cited by Peters's *Check-list of Birds of the World* (1934–1979) and *The Richmond index to genera and species of birds* (Richmond, 1992).

Notes:

1. Grey-shaded cells indicate original spellings that were mis-cited.
2. Grey-shaded cells indicate original spellings that were misread or not commented upon.
3. Peters (1931: 135) cited *caerulescens*, but used *caerulescens*.
4. Peters (1931: 268) cited and used *caerulescens*.

Vieillot's original spellings according to images from the Biodiversity Heritage Library. Digitized by NCSU Libraries. www.biodiversitylibrary.org	Reference	Our Fig. No.	Original spellings as given in Peters LXV <sup>1</sup>	Original spellings as given by Richmond (1992) <sup>1</sup>	Spellings used in the Howard and Moore Checklist of the Birds of the World, vol. 1 Non-passerines (Dickinson & Renssen, 2013); vol. 2 Passerines (Dickinson & Christidis, 2014). <sup>2</sup>	Vieillot's original spellings in NDHN corrected here to be Code-compliant.
[ <i>Scolopax</i> ] <i>Paraguaiæ</i>	Vieillot (1816c: 356)	3	<i>Paraguaiæ</i> (Peters, 1934: 276)	<i>paraguaiæ</i>	<i>Gallinago paraguaiæ</i> (1: 215)	
[ <i>Alcedo</i> ] <i>caerulescens</i>	Vieillot (1818a: 401)	3	<i>caerulescens</i> (Peters, 1945: 175)	<i>caerulescens</i>	<i>Alcedo caerulescens</i> (1: 339)	
[ <i>Thamnophilus</i> ] <i>caerulescens</i>	Vieillot (1816b: 311)	3	<i>caerulescens</i> (Peters, 1951: 176)	<i>caerulescens</i>	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i> (2: 82)	
[ <i>Salinator</i> ] <i>caerulescens</i>	Vieillot (1817m: 105)	3	<i>caerulescens</i> (Paynter, 1970: 232)	<i>caerulescens</i>	<i>Salinator caerulescens</i> (2: 404)	
[ <i>Sylveia</i> ] <i>babecala</i>	Vieillot (1817e: 172)	3	<i>babecala</i> (Watson <i>et al.</i> , 1986a: 20)	<i>babecala</i>	<i>Bradypipera babecala</i> (2: 466)	
[ <i>Sylveia</i> ] <i>baeticata</i>	Vieillot (1817h: 195)	3	<i>baeticata</i> (Watson <i>et al.</i> , 1986b: 64)	<i>baeticata</i>	<i>Acrocephalus s. baeticatus</i> (2: 473)	
[ <i>Pyrhula</i> ] <i>europæa</i>	Vieillot (1816d: 286)	4	<i>europæa</i> (Howell <i>et al.</i> , 1968: 297)	<i>europæa</i>	<i>Pyrhula p. europæa</i> (2: 325)	
[ <i>Sylveia</i> ] <i>subcaerulea</i>	Vieillot (1817g: 188)	4	<i>subcaerulea</i> (Watson <i>et al.</i> , 1986c: 270)	<i>subcaerulea</i>	<i>Curruca subcaerulea</i> (2: 510)	
[ <i>Bis</i> ] <i>caerulescens</i>	Vieillot (1817o: 18)	5	<i>caerulescens</i> (Stembacher, 1979: 258) <sup>3</sup>	<i>caerulescens</i>	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i> (1: 192)	
[ <i>Recurvirostra</i> ] <i>Novae-Hollandiæ</i>	Vieillot (1816a: 103)	5	<i>Novae-Hollandiæ</i> (Peters, 1934: 291)	<i>Novae-Hollandiæ</i>	<i>Recurvirostra novae-hollandiæ</i> (1: 201)	<i>novae-hollandiæ</i>
[ <i>Sparus</i> ] <i>caerulescens</i>	Vieillot (1817d: 318)	5	<i>caerulescens</i> (Stressemann & Amdon, 1979: 352) <sup>4</sup>	<i>caerulescens</i>	<i>Geranus piza caerulescens</i> (1: 250)	
[ <i>Pica</i> ] <i>caerulea</i>	Vieillot (1818c: 126)	5	<i>caerulea</i> (Blake & Vaurie, 1962: 221)	<i>caerulea</i>	<i>Cyanocorax caeruleus</i> (2: 240)	
[ <i>Fringilla</i> ] <i>caerulescens</i>	Vieillot (1817k: 176)	5	<i>caerulescens</i> (Mayr <i>et al.</i> , 1968: 337)	<i>caerulescens</i>	<i>Estrilda caerulescens</i> (2: 293)	
[ <i>Fringilla</i> ] <i>italiæ</i>	Vieillot (1817l: 199)	5	<i>italiæ</i> (Moreau & Greenway, 1962: 10)	<i>italiæ</i>	<i>Passer italiæ</i> (2: 304)	<i>italiæ</i>
[ <i>Cuculus</i> ] <i>aereus</i>	Vieillot (1817a: 229)	6	<i>aereus</i> (Peters, 1940: 50)	<i>aereus</i>	<i>Certhimochares aereus</i> (1: 140)	<i>aereus</i>
[ <i>Dicurus</i> ] <i>leucophaeus</i>	Vieillot (1817c: 587)	6	<i>leucophaeus</i> (Vaurie, 1962: 145)	<i>leucophaeus</i>	<i>Dicurus leucophaeus</i> (2: 219)	<i>leucophaeus</i>
[ <i>Dicurus</i> ] <i>lenius</i>	Vieillot (1817b: 586)	6	<i>aeneus</i> (Vaurie, 1962: 146)	<i>aeneus</i>	<i>Dicurus aeneus</i> (2: 220)	<i>aeneus</i>
[ <i>Sylveia</i> ] <i>corryphaeus</i>	Vieillot (1817f: 177)	7	<i>corryphaeus</i> cited and used by Ripley (1964: 19) from Lesson (1831: 419)	<i>corryphaeus</i>	<i>Cercothraux corryphaeus</i> (2: 584)	
<i>Ramphocœnus</i>	Vieillot (1818b: 112)	8	<i>Ramphocœnus</i> cited and used by Paynter (1964: 445) from Vieillot (1819: 5), where spelled <i>Ramphocœnus</i> .	<i>Ramphocœnus</i>	<i>Ramphocœnus</i> (2: 568)	