

NOTES ON THE BIRDS DESCRIBED BY PALLAS IN
THE "ADUMBRATIUNCULA" OF VROEG'S
CATALOGUE

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The *Catalogue* of Adrian Vroeg's collection, which was brought to light by Mr. Sherborn during his work on the *Index Animalium*, is one of the rarest of ornithological tracts, only one copy being known to exist. Unlike A. A. H. Lichtenstein's *Catalogus Rerum* (of which two copies are known), Vroeg's *Catalogue* appears to have been entirely unknown to bibliographers, and Mr. Sherborn has wisely decided to place on record the new matter contained in it by offering a careful reprint of the "Adumbratiuncula." This separately-paged portion of the *Catalogue* contains descriptions of thirty-eight species, thirty-five of which were supposed to be additional to the tenth edition of the *Systema Naturæ*. Although his name does not appear in connection with it, the "Adumbratiuncula" was written by Peter Simon Pallas, as he tells us in his *Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica* (II, p. 199), a statement long anticipated by Linnæus in the 1766 edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, where "*Pallas. adumbr.*" is quoted in the synonymy of several species.

In view of the importance of this first effort by Pallas, it seems desirable to follow Mr. Sherborn's reprint with a list of modern determinations of the new names contained in it. An attempt to supply such a list is offered herewith.¹

No. 8. *Falco epicyanus* PALLAS.

This is *Falco nisus* LINNÆUS, 1758. Male adult.

Accipiter nisus (LINNÆUS).

No. 18. *Lanius ruficeps* PALLAS.

Unquestionably the Woodchat Shrike, *Lanius senator* LINNÆUS, 1758 (*L. auriculatus* MÜLLER, 1776; *L. pomeranus* SPARRMAN, 1786). *L. senator* is based on Albin (Nat. Hist. Birds, II, p. 15, pl. 16), who describes and figures this species from a specimen without locality. Grant (Nov. Zool., IX, p. 464) gives "Germany" as the type locality, but Albin refers only incidentally to a second individual from Germany.

Lanius senator LINNÆUS.

¹The correct names of the various species are given in heavy type.

No. 28. *Psittacus caudacutus* PALLAS.

Almost certainly *Psittacus jugularis* MÜLLER, 1776 (*P. tori* GMELIN, 1788), but no mention is made of the orange spot on chin; and Surinam, if the locality is correctly given, is beyond the present known range of the species. The expression "remigibus introrsum fuscis" probably relates to the inner wing-coverts, which are conspicuously brown in this species.

?**Brotogeris jugularis** (MÜLLER).

No. 43. *Cuculus serratiostris* PALLAS.

Some species of *Trogon*, probably *Trogon viridis* LINNÆUS.

No. 54. *Alcedo ænea* PALLAS.

Clearly *A. superciliosa* LINNÆUS, 1766.

Ceryle ænea (PALLAS).

No. 55. *Alcedo cristata* PALLAS.

The locality cited for this species is "Cabo de goede Hoop," and the species commonly known as *Corythornis cyanostigma* (RÜPPELL) is abundant there. The adult has a coral red bill, but younger birds have this member nearly black, as in the common Kingfisher of Europe. No mention is made of the color of the bill in the description, but the statement "colores fere nostratis" would indicate that Pallas had a black-billed specimen before him. If the locality were in doubt we might be justified in synonymizing Pallas' bird with the black-billed Madagascar species (*Alcedo cristata* LINNÆUS, 1766), but under the circumstances it seems best to adopt **Corythornis cristata** (PALLAS) for the South African bird and **C. vintsioides** (EYDOUX and GERVAIS) for that of Madagascar.

No. 59. *Certhia virescens* PALLAS.

This is *Certhia cærulea* LINNÆUS, 1758; female or young.

Cyanerpes cæruleus (LINNÆUS).

No. 59*. *Certhia collaris* PALLAS.

This is probably *Certhia chalybea* LINNÆUS, 1766 (not *C. chalybeata* LINNÆUS, 1764), but the yellow pectoral tufts and the narrow blue line separating the green throat from the crimson band across the chest are not mentioned in the description. Nor is the color of the throat specifically mentioned.

Brisson's species no. 20 (with which Pallas compared it) is *C. chalybea*.

?*Cinnyris collaris* (PALLAS).

No. 60. *Trochilus guainumbi* PALLAS.

This is evidently a hummingbird and not a sunbird. The locality is wrong and should probably be "Surinam." The description agrees very closely with the species now called *Polytmus thaumantias* (LINNÆUS, 1766).

No. 62. *Fringilla erythrina* PALLAS.

The description indicates the winter plumage of the male of *Fringilla amandava* LINNÆUS, 1758. The locality cited is wrong.

Sporæginthus amandava (LINNÆUS).

No. 78. *Columba cristata* PALLAS.

Columba coronata LINNÆUS, 1766; this name is based partly on "*Pall. adumb. 78.*"

Goura cristata (PALLAS).

No. 99. *Turdus puniceus* PALLAS.

Ampelis pompadora LINNÆUS, 1766. The first reference cited by Linnæus in the synonymy of this species is "Turdus puniceus. *Pallas. adumbr. 99.*"

Xipholena punicea (PALLAS).

No. 100. *Turdus minor* PALLAS.

Turdus arundinaceus LINNÆUS, 1758. *T. minor* is cited by Linnæus (ed. 12, p. 296) as a synonym of *T. arundinaceus*, and Pallas gives it as a reference under *T. junco* (= *T. arundinaceus*).¹

Acrocephalus arundinaceus (LINNÆUS).

No. 113. *Loxia tricolor* PALLAS.

Emberiza orix LINNÆUS, 1758.

Pyromelana orix (LINNÆUS).

Nos. 114, 115. *Lanius carbo* PALLAS.

This is the same as *Tanagra jacapa* LINNÆUS, 1766, and "Lanius Carbo. *Pallas. adumbr. 114*" is one of the references quoted by Linnæus in the synonymy of the species (cf. *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, p. 314).

Ramphocelus carbo (PALLAS).

No. 142. *Fringilla citrinella* PALLAS.

Apparently *Fringilla citrinella* LINNÆUS, 1766, in winter plumage. If so, no change in name will be required.

?*Spinus citrinella* (PALLAS).

¹ *Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica*, 1, p. 458.

- No. 143. *Fringilla undulata* PALLAS.
 Equals *Loxia astrild* LINNÆUS, 1758, and is so quoted in the synonymy of that species in the twelfth edition of the "Systema Naturæ."
Estrilda astrild (LINNÆUS).
- No. 144. *Fringilla macroura* PALLAS.
 Undoubtedly the same as *Emberiza serena* LINNÆUS, 1766 (= *E. principalis* of the same author), but the locality "Oostindie" is wrong. Pallas does not allude to the black patches on the sides of the chest, nor to the white on the rump and hind neck, but otherwise his diagnosis is very good. Brisson, on whose "petite Veuve" Linnæus based the name *E. serena*, describes the bird as having only two elongated tail-feathers, and the crown as rufous.
Vidua macroura (PALLAS).
- No. 145. *Parus cyanochlorus* PALLAS.
 Easily referable to *Fringilla violacea* LINNÆUS, 1758.
Euphonia violacea (LINNÆUS).
- No. 156. *Motacilla hypoleuca* PALLAS.
 This is *Muscicapa atricapilla* LINNÆUS, 1766, which Mr. Oberholser finds is the same as *Motacilla ficedula* Linnæus, 1758.
Ficedula ficedula (LINNÆUS).
- No. 168. *Motacilla striata* PALLAS.
 The description agrees very well with *Muscicapa grisola* LINNÆUS, 1766, but the statement "cantu excellit" is at variance with the accounts given by Dresser and other recent authors.
Muscicapa striata (PALLAS).
- No. 169. *Motacilla plumbea* PALLAS.
 Doubtless *Motacilla modularis* LINNÆUS, 1758, but the description fails to mention the conspicuous brown white-striped patch on the ear-coverts.
Accentor modularis (LINNÆUS).
- No. 175. *Parus aureus* PALLAS.
 This is *Tanagra chlorotica* LINNÆUS, 1766.
Euphonia aurea (PALLAS).
- No. 177. *Motacilla cantillans* PALLAS.
 Without doubt the Dartford Warbler (*Sylvia undata* BODDAERT, 1783).
Melizophilus cantillans (PALLAS).

No. 179. "Variety" of No. 177.

This is referred to *Motacilla sylvia* LINNÆUS, by Pallas, in his Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica, I, p. 488.

No. 222. *Meleagris mitrata* PALLAS.

Pallas here uses Mœhring's generic term *Meleagris* for the Guinea fowls. *Numida* of Linnæus dates from the "Mus. Adolph. Frid.," 1764, p. 27, which was not published at the time Pallas wrote.

The present species was later described in detail and figured by the same author (Spic. Zool., I, fasc. IV, 1767, p. 18, pl. 3), under the name *Numida mitrata*.

Numida mitrata (PALLAS).

No. 223. *Meleagris cristata* PALLAS.

Better known as *Numida cristata* Pallas, 1767. The locality "Oostindie" is wrong, as the species is restricted to west Africa.

Guttera cristata (PALLAS).

No. 244. *Anas dorsata* PALLAS.

No. 245. *Anas albifrons* PALLAS.

Both this and the preceding are quoted as synonyms of *Anas marila* LINNÆUS, 1766 (= *A. marila* BRÜNNICH, 1764, which has precedence over Pallas).

Fuligula marila (BRÜNNICH).

No. 248. *Anas adunca* LINNÆUS.

Domestic variety of *Anas boschas* LINNÆUS.

No. 358 [= 258]. *Anas ferruginca* PALLAS.

Anas casarca LINNÆUS, 1768. So identified by Pallas (Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., II, p. 242).

Casarca ferruginea (PALLAS).

No. 271. *Sterna albifrons* PALLAS.

According to Pallas (Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., II, p. 336) this is *Sterna minuta* LINNÆUS, 1766.

Sterna albifrons PALLAS.

No. 281. *Colymbus ruficollis* PALLAS.

No. 279. *Colymbus fuscus* PALLAS.

Both refer to the Little Grebe (*Colymbus fluviatilis* TUNSTALL, 1771).

Colymbus ruficollis PALLAS.

No. 301. *Scolopax testacea* PALLAS.

Pallas later synonymizes this with *Scolopax lapponica* LINNÆUS, 1758 (cf. Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., II, p. 180).

Limosa lapponica (LINNÆUS).

No. 306. *Scolopax erythropus* PALLAS.

This is the Spotted Redshank (*Scolopax fuscus* LINNÆUS, 1766; nec *S. fuscus* LINNÆUS, 1758, = *Tantalus fuscus*, 1766, = *Guara rubra*).

Totanus erythropus (PALLAS).

No. 311. *Trynga ralloides* PALLAS.

Tringa hypoleucos LINNÆUS, 1758, according to Pallas (Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., II, p. 196).

Actitis hypoleucos (LINNÆUS).

No. 320. *Trynga alba* PALLAS.

The description agrees minutely with the Sanderling (*Tringa arcuaria* LINNÆUS, 1766) in autumn plumage.

Calidris alba (PALLAS).