



Avian type localities and the type specimens collected by Johan August Wahlberg in southern Africa

W. RICHARD J. DEAN^{1,2,3*}, ERIK ÅHLANDER⁴ & ULF S. JOHANSSON⁴

¹Research Associate, FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701 South Africa.

✉ wjrjdean01@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6541-3565>

²Wolvakraal Conservation and Research Organisation, P. O. Box 47, Prince Albert 6930, South Africa.

³South African Environmental Observation Network, Arid Lands Node, Kimberley, South Africa.

⁴Swedish Museum of Natural History, Zoology, Box 50007, SE-104 05 Stockholm, Sweden.

✉ erik.i.ahlander@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6882-4984>

✉ ulf.johansson@nrm.se

*Corresponding author.

Abstract

Avian type specimens collected in southern Africa between 1839–1856 by J.A. Wahlberg for the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm (Naturhistoriska riksmuseet; NRM) are listed. Each species account discusses collection sites, nomenclature, and taxonomy, and as needed, gives notes from Wahlberg's journal of travel routes and camp sites that correct or modify type localities.

Key words: avian types, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Naturhistoriska riksmuseet Sweden, lectotype, holotype, paralectotype, syntype

Introduction

Johan August Wahlberg (1810–1856), a graduate of the University of Uppsala and the Swedish Forestry Institute, was commissioned by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Kungliga Vetenskapsakademien) to collect plants and animals in southern Africa for the Naturhistoriska riksmuseet (Swedish Museum of Natural History, NRM), Stockholm. He spent just over six years, 1839–1845, in South Africa, and on a later visit from 1854–1856 in Namibia and Botswana, before being killed by an elephant on 6 March 1856 in Botswana. Wahlberg collected almost 2600 bird specimens of about 545 species. According to Brinck (1955), all the bird specimens were deposited in the NRM. However, only about 1800 bird specimens are currently in the NRM, and the remainder exchanged with other institutions or gifted to schools. We present a list of type specimens, type material and type localities of bird specimens collected by Wahlberg, clarifying or correcting some type localities and the dispersal of relevant type material.

Wahlberg's travels and collections

Wahlberg arrived in South Africa at Cape Town on 2 February 1839 and spent the first four months collecting in the Cape Town area. In May 1839 he sailed to Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, and began collecting birds, initially south-west and then north-east of Durban, before travelling north to North West and Limpopo Provinces in South Africa. He made two major expeditions to those areas subsequently, from October 1841–August 1842, and from June 1843–December 1844. In between his lengthy trips to the north and north-west, Wahlberg collected at a number of places in and along the coastal areas of north-eastern KwaZulu-Natal, interspersed with extensive collections of birds in and around Durban.

On 2 December 1844 Wahlberg travelled to Cape Town, and on 5 May 1845 he departed for Sweden. He returned to Cape Town on 22 December 1853, and after collecting a few birds at Cape Town, sailed to Namibia,

landing at Walvis Bay. He collected birds in Namibia for about a year before making a long excursion to Botswana, where he collected at Lake Ngami, along the Thaoke and Okavango rivers, and then east of present-day Maun in the Mababe and Nxai Pan areas until his death on 6 March 1856. Details of Wahlberg's daily activities after he returned to Cape Town in 1854 are not as clear as were his journal entries for 1839–1845. Information about his activities and sites at which he collected in 1854–1855 was extracted from his letters to his family by Gyldenstolpe (1934), from his diaries by Brinck (1955) and Craig & Hummel (1994), and here supplemented by dates and localities on specimen labels.

Problems with labels and collecting localities

Specimens collected by Wahlberg in South Africa were shipped intermittently to Sweden by Wahlberg himself. The specimens, which included mammals, reptiles and insects, were apparently received and accessioned by the clerical staff at the NRM, with all specimens received entered into the systematic catalogues. The birds were probably identified and sorted by Sundevall, possibly in cooperation with Wahlberg. All specimens were listed in Sundevall's acquisition catalogue ("Remisskatalog Aves Exotica"; Figure 1C) and the systematic catalogues. However, with the increasing acquisition of specimens and species, the listing of material in the systematic catalogues became chaotic and difficult to follow. We consulted the systematic catalogues only when necessary, and we used Sundevall's acquisition catalogue as the primary source of data. Most of Wahlberg's original labels on birds are apparently no longer in existence. There are some specimens with old, handwritten labels that could be Wahlberg's original labels, but the handwriting on these labels, although similar in parts to the handwriting in Wahlberg's letters (Figure 1A), suggest that the labels were not made by the same hand (Figure 1B).

One or a few specimens (typically a male and female or juvenile) of each species was selected for exhibition and was mounted by the museum's taxidermist. The rest were stored in the duplicate collection for exchange or gifts. Mounted specimens had their original labels removed, but these were copied (probably first) in the systematic catalogue, and (later) on the exhibition label. Duplicates had the collecting data copied to both the acquisition catalogue and the special catalogue of duplicates, sometimes also on the specimen (Figure 1B). Many of the mounted specimens were transferred from the exhibition to the study collection during the 20th century, including all specimens considered by Gyldenstolpe as "types", but not the paralectotypes, of which 36 specimens remain in the mounted collection. For the type specimens, Gyldenstolpe wrote a new catalogue, and occasionally new labels for the study specimens.

In addition to imprecise localities, some of the place names used by Wahlberg are either no longer in use, cannot be traced, or were confused on re-written labels. For example, Umlaas River (uMlazi River, Durban), sometimes written as Umlazi, is not the same place as Upper Umlaas (upper uMlazi = Camperdown), while Umlalazi River (uMlalazi River) is yet another place, but these three places were confused on labels, no doubt by clerical staff when the specimens were accessioned into the museum collections. Old place names that are no longer in use have been replaced in species accounts by the name in current use (see Appendix 1).

There are several imprecise localities on specimens collected during Wahlberg's 1841–1842 and 1843–1844 expeditions to the north. The locality "Makhales Berg", "Magalies Berg" or "Magaliesberg" in Wahlberg's journal covers several places in the Magaliesberg, a mountain range running from east to west. The Crocodile River (known as the "Limpopo River" at the time) flows through the Magaliesberg at Hartebeespoort. At least 110 specimens labelled "Magaliesberg", a further 22 specimens labelled "Crocodile River", and 27 specimens labelled "Limpopo", sometimes "Limpopo River" are in the NRM collection; some of the latter collecting sites are identified by Rookmaaker (2007). Some of these localities can be corrected by referring to dates and journal entries (Gyldenstolpe 1934; Brinck 1955). There is almost certainly some overlap between Magaliesberg and Crocodile River in these locality names. Wahlberg camped at or near Hartebeespoort at times, referring to the place as "Makhales Berg's Poort" or "Magaliesberg Poort". An encounter by Wahlberg with Joseph Burke and Charles (Carl) Zeyher, who were collecting for the Earl of Derby and were camped at Hartebeespoort in November 1841 (Burke 1846; Zeyher 1855), confirms that Wahlberg was indeed at Hartebeespoort on 17 November 1841 (Gunn & Codd 1981). Wahlberg noted in his journal (p. 68 in Craig & Hummel 1994) that he passed Makhales Berg's Poort ... and outspanned (set up camp and released the oxen to graze) after travelling for about an hour. He visited Zeyher and the two Englishmen" (Joseph Burke and an unidentified man) on 15 November, and again visited

Mycket tack för Ditt bref. Jag lemnar
 läsa den 25 om morgonen till Hull, der man
 i afseende på mine saker. Capten Rayn
 nemligen underlätta deras passage genom tull
 till "reexportation", då det hade bort heta

A

Muscicapa ♂. 11/84
 Peter maaniti Naig.
 L. 7/8 W. 10 3/4.
 Pogonocichla flilata

B

11/11 leucotis	♂	undulaa 11/42	undulaa
"	♂	undulaa 8/42	
"	♀		
"	♀		
"	♀		

C

Columba risoria ♂. 19. 11
 Rondebosch. Mr. Hodgson.

D

FIGURE 1. (A) An example of Wahlberg's handwriting; (B) a label on a Wahlberg specimen in what appears to be Sundevall's handwriting; (C) Sundevall's register with details of the type of *Megalaema leucotis* Sundevall; and (D) one of the few labels by Wahlberg's hand. The "Mr Hodgson" on (D) was the Rev. Mr. Thomas Laiman Hodgson (1787–1850), chairman of the Wesleyan church in the Cape district, who contributed several specimens of mammals, birds and reptiles to Wahlberg's collection.

Zeyher's camp on 26 November, but there was "no one at home". Thus, Wahlberg's camp was probably within a few kilometres of Hartebeespoort at that time, and close enough for "Hartebeespoort" to be the collection locality. Specimens collected in November–December 1841 are all labelled Magaliesberg. Despite the minor date error, Burke, Zeyher and Wahlberg were together at the same time and place in November 1841, so the collection locality of both parties is Hartebeespoort. The locality "Magaliesberg" that appears on many specimen labels cannot be more precisely identified, but the reference to Crocodile River as a collecting locality is almost certainly Hartebeespoort. In 1841 Wahlberg travelled from Wonderfontein and Holfontein along an unidentified river (a tributary of the Crocodile River) and the south-eastern edge of the Magaliesberg, reaching Hartebeespoort on 15 November 1841 and remaining there until 4 January 1842. Specimens from this period are labelled Magaliesberg, Crocodile River and Apies River. In 1843 Wahlberg travelled westwards along the Magaliesberg from the Eye of the Mooi River (the source of the Mooi River, also known as De Oog) via Olifants Nek almost to the Elands River. He collected birds in this general area from August 1843 to about March 1844. These specimens are labelled Mooi River, Elands River, Leroma, Limpopo River, Marico River and Mohoapoani (Saulspoort), indicating that a series of camps were used. Limpopo River, as a collecting locality, is particularly unsatisfactory. The locality that Wahlberg called "Leroma", the type locality for a number of species, does not appear in modern gazetteers. It is close to Pilanesberg (25° 10'S, 27° 03'E), identified as such by Brinck (1955), or Laroma-berg (Pilanesberg) by Craig & Hummel (1994), as Leroma Mountain (25° 12'S, 27° 07'E) by Rookmaaker (2007) or at 25° 20'S, 27° 10'E according to Skead (1973) (Appendix 1). Wahlberg also noted that several specimens were collected at "Elands River (2), Leroma" (25° 18'S, 27° 29'E).

Type specimens of birds collected by Wahlberg

The majority of new species collected by Wahlberg were described by Sundevall, some by Wahlberg himself, and one by Gyldenstolpe (1926), the latter more than 80 years after it was collected. Carl Jakob Sundevall (1801–1875) was head of the Department of Vertebrate Zoology at the NRM from 1839–1871. Nils Gyldenstolpe (1886–1961) was employed as the first ever assistant under Professor Einar Lönnberg (1865–1942), in the Department of Vertebrate Zoology, NRM, primarily as a curator of the bird collection. From Sundevall's manuscript acquisition journal, systematic catalogue, and catalogue of duplicates it is clear that the type series of many of the birds collected by Wahlberg consisted not only of the few specimens still in the NRM, but also of additional specimens that were dispersed (see International Code of Zoological Nomenclature 1999, ICZN 72.4.1 and especially 72.4.1.1). During Sundevall's curatorship many duplicates were donated to different schools, especially the secondary or high schools ("läroverk") of Sweden.

One species was described by Gyldenstolpe in 1926 (*Mirafrapa passerina*) and published in *Arkiv för Zoologi* in the catalogue of type specimens of birds in the NRM that (*inter alia*) included Wahlberg-collected types. We do not know why Gyldenstolpe (1926) selected a particular specimen as "type", sometimes among several possible specimens, but it is highly likely that he selected a specimen that conformed most closely to Sundevall's or Wahlberg's type diagnoses. Although his intention was not clear, we must apply Article 74.5 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999). We have, therefore, treated most of Gyldenstolpe's (1926) "types" as lectotypes, following Article 74.5. of the Code (ICZN 1999), unless the specimen is clearly a holotype or specimens are clearly syntypes. Type locality is defined by the Code in Article 76.1, and we have taken into account ICZN (1999) recommendations 76A.1, 76A.2, and 76.2. Gyldenstolpe subsequently had access to Wahlberg's letters and diaries (Gyldenstolpe 1934) and revised some type localities that had been published in his earlier paper. However, it is clear from Wahlberg's journal (translated by Craig & Hummel 1994) that some of the type localities remain in error, and some of the localities corrected by Gyldenstolpe should revert to the original published type locality. Wahlberg's collecting localities were also summarised by Brinck (1955) and a few localities where he collected and shot rhinoceros specimens have been detailed by Rookmaaker (2007).

Actual publication dates of papers published in *Öfversigt af Kongliga Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar*, are uncertain, and the cover date is generally accepted as the publication date. Archival material used in this paper is stored at the NRM and the Royal Swedish Academy of Science (KVA). Sundevall (1850, 1857) and Wahlberg (1855, 1856) all have introductions in Swedish followed by a systematic section with short descriptions in Latin. Sundevall and Wahlberg did not record how many specimens they had at hand, but from the old catalogues, Sundevall's acquisition journal and duplicate collection catalogues as well as the type descriptions, it is clear that in most cases he had

access to both males and females and occasionally juveniles. Some of the archival material could not be easily accessed because of COVID-19 restrictions, and we have included that which was available. These authors' measurements of types seem to have been based on males and females, when available, and sometimes on a single specimen.

Species list

The specimens listed here were all collected by J.A. Wahlberg, unless another collector is given. Nomenclature and sequence follow Dickinson & Rensen (2013) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014). "Verbatim type locality" is that given in the original type description, and "Verified type locality" is the corrected and modern name of type localities based on the checked origin of the lectotype, holotype or syntypes. All type specimens are study skins, unless noted otherwise. The old catalogue numbers from Sundevall's "Aves Exotica" acquisition catalogue are in square brackets. Abbreviations used are: GNM = Göteborgs Naturhistoriska Museum, Gothenburg, Sweden; HLMD = Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt, Germany; KVA [Kungliga Vetenskapsakademien] = Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden; MZLU = Museum of Zoology, Lund University, Sweden; MNHN = Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; NHMUK = The Natural History Museum-UK, Tring; NRM [Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet] = Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden; RMNH [Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, now Naturalis; see van den Hoek Ostende et al. (1997) for a list of non-passerine types in Naturalis], Leiden, The Netherlands; UMB = Ubersee Museum, Bremen, Germany, ZMB = Zoologisches Museum (Museum für Naturkunde), Berlin, Germany; TL = Type locality.

C. [olubam] vinaceam var. capicolam Sundevall, 1857: 54.

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: "*dans les environs du Cap*" (from Levaillant, vol. 6: 79) cited as "*in regione capensi*" by Sundevall.

CURRENT STATUS: *Streptopelia capicola capicola* (Sundevall, 1857); Columbidae (Dickinson & Rensen 2013: 56).

TYPE MATERIAL: In the original description, Sundevall (1857: 54) stated that he had several specimens available ("*cujus plura specimina habemus.*"), and notes in the Swedish preface that he had material collected by Wahlberg and J.F. Victorin available while evaluating Levaillant's paper (Sundevall 1857: 17, 19). According to Sundevall's acquisition catalogue, he had six specimens from Wahlberg, one from Victorin and one collected by Gustaf von Düben. From Sundevall's catalogue of duplicates it is evident that Sundevall was aware of the latter specimen and treated it as conspecific with the others. Levaillant (1808. Vol. 6: 79) wrote "*On trouve dans les environs du Cap une autre espèce de tourterelle à collier...*", translated (not verbatim) as "we find another collared turtledove species in the Cape area", nevertheless had no specimens (Rookmaaker 1989: 206), and thus no illustration of this species, so his specimens are excluded from the type series. The original type series consisted of eight specimens. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 109) referred to NRM 569819 [4487] as "type"; here, we treat this as a lectotype designation of an adult male, collected 25 April 1839 in Rondebosch. The seven paralectotypes are: NRM 90113104 [4490], an adult female collected 25 (or 24) April 1839 in Rondebosch; NRM 90113105 [4489], an adult male collected 19 March 1839 in Rondebosch; NRM 534739 [7324], a mounted female collected 9 April 1840 in Durban; a male [4488] collected 16 March 1839 at Rondebosch that was sent to Uppsala, Sweden, in 1857; a female [7323] collected 30 March 1840 in Durban that was sent as a gift to the high school in Nyköping, Sweden, in 1865; NRM 555026 [12720], an adult male collected 2 January 1854 in Rondebosch by J.F. Victorin; and a male [8196] collected in March 1845 in "Cap" (exact locality uncertain) by Gustaf von Düben that was sent as a gift to the high school in Falun, Sweden, in 1865.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY Rondebosch, Western Cape Province, South Africa.

COMMENTS: Date and place are confirmed by journal entries.

Centropus grillii wahlbergi Grant 1915: 99

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: Umslang, Port Natal.

CURRENT STATUS: *Centropus grillii* Hartlaub, 1861; Cuculidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 161).
TYPE MATERIAL: Type in NHMUK [7388], adult female, collected 28 November 1840 by J.A. Wahlberg.
VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Umhlanga (Umslango), KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.
COMMENTS: Date and place are consistent with journal entries.

***Gallinula angulata* Sundevall 1850: 110.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria inferiore*”.

CURRENT STATUS: *Gallinula angulata* Sundevall, 1850; Rallidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 161).

TYPE MATERIAL: In the original type description Sundevall gave information about an adult male and a juvenile specimen. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue, the original type series must have consisted of at least nine specimens. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 107) referred to NRM 569826 [7890] as “type”, which we treat here as a lectotype designation of an adult male, collected 23 March 1841 at uMlazi River. The eight paralectotypes are: NRM 90108136 [7895], an adult female collected 6 April 1841 at uMlazi River; NRM 554403 [7892], a juvenile male collected 9 April 1841 at uMlazi River; NRM 901081 [7891], an adult male collected 27 January 1842 at Apies River; NRM 554404 [7893], a pullus (not sexed) collected 14 February 1842 at Apies River; RMNH.AVES.229709 [7888], an adult male collected 29 March 1841 at uMlazi River; and RMNH.AVES.229710 [7896], a female collected 22 April 1841 at uMlazi River, both sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and a male collected 24 March 1841 at uMlazi River and a female collected 22 April 1841 at uMlazi River, both sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but no longer found in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: uMlazi River, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Date and place are confirmed by journal entries. Wahlberg collected at the mouth of the uMlazi River, Durban, from 11 March to 6 May 1841.

***Otis rüppelii* Wahlberg, 1856: 174.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*in campis apricis, sterilibus terrae Damararum*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Heterotetrax rueppelii* (Wahlberg, 1856); Otidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 165). Monotypic.

TYPE MATERIAL: Wahlberg, in his original description (1856: 174), gave measurements for both male and female. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue, four specimens were received in Stockholm after Wahlberg’s death. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 99) referred to NRM 569861 [11803] as “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 11 January 1855 near Swakopmund. The three paralectotypes are: NRM 569860 [11804], an adult male collected 18 January 1855 near Swakopmund; NRM 90108403 [11802], a female collected 12 January 1855 near Swakopmund; and a male [11805] apparently lost before 1917, and therefore not listed by Gyldenstolpe (1926). However, the specimen, NRM 90200216 [11805], a mounted female (male on the collector’s label, female on the mount label), collected 22 August 1854 in Tsaobis, has been recently found in the NRM collection.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Onanis River near Swakopmund, Namibia.

COMMENTS: Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue gives only “Damara” as the TL, but the collection dates and place are confirmed by journal entries. Wahlberg stayed at the Onanis River near Swakopmund, from 2–18 January 1855, and was at Tsaobis on 22 August 1854.

***Ardea rufiventris* Sundevall, 1850: 110.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Caffraria superiore (male) et inferiore (female)*”.

CURRENT STATUS: *Ardeola rufiventris* (Sundevall, 1850); Ardeidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013:188).

TYPE MATERIAL: From Sundevall’s original description (1850: 110) it is clear that he had both male and female specimens available. According to his manuscript acquisition catalogue he had two specimens at hand. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 98) referred to NRM 569856 [7962] as “type”; here we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 22 October 1844 near Potchefstroom. The paralectotype is NRM 534929 [7963], a mounted juvenile female collected 13 March 1841 near uMlazi River.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Mooi River, near Potchefstroom, North West Province.

COMMENTS: Journal entries confirm the place and date of the male lectotype, and the details for the female are confirmed by label data. Wahlberg travelled from the Tolwane River on 8 October 1844 to “Mooi River Flats” (= Potchefstroom) (Figure 3), arriving on 12 October and remaining there until 24 October. He collected at the mouth of the mLazi River in March 1841.

***Ardea flavimana* Sundevall, 1850: 111.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*in Caffraria superiore (ad Mooje revier)*”

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Egretta ardesiaca* (Wagler, 1827); Ardeidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013:190)

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall, in his original description (1850: 111) gave data for the female only and stated that data for the male is not known. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue he had access to two females. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 98–99) referred to NRM 569857 [7943] as “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult female collected 22 October 1844 near Potchefstroom. Paralectotype: NRM 90148449 [7942], an adult female collected 12 October 1844 near Potchefstroom.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Mooi River, near Potchefstroom, North West Province, South Africa.

***Graculus coronatus* Wahlberg, 1855: 214.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Ad insulas Possession & c. sat frequens*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Microcarbo coronatus* (Wahlberg, 1855/1856); Phalacrocoracidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013:195)

TYPE MATERIAL: Wahlberg, in his original description (1855: 214), gave data for both males and females. According to Sundevall’s acquisition journal, seven specimens were received in Stockholm after Wahlberg’s death. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 96) referred to NRM 569853 [11826] as “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 30 March 1854 on Penguin Island, according to the label in Gyldenstolpe’s hand. The six paralectotypes are: NRM 90101901 [11822], a female collected 30 March 1854 on Possession Island; NRM 90101900 [11823], a young male collected 6 April 1854 on Penguin Island; NRM 554497 [11824], a male pullus collected 11 April 1854 on Ichaboe Island; NRM 90101902 [11828], a male collected 9 April 1854 at Halifax Island; NRM 536790 [11825], an adult female collected 30 March 1854 on Penguin Island; and UMB 9677 [11827], an adult male collected 11 April 1854 on Ichaboe Island sent on exchange to Bremen in 1858.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Possession Island, Namibia.

COMMENTS: Gyldenstolpe (1926) repeated the TL given in the type description without question, but noted that the type specimen was collected at Penguin Island. However, based on the date on which the lectotype was collected, the TL should be Possession Island. On 30 March, Wahlberg collected at least one specimen of *Microcarbo coronatus* at Possession Island. This is confirmed by the “original” label that still remains on the skin. The name of the island is very difficult to read, but it most closely resembles “Possession Island” and not “Penguin Island”. The original label on the type specimen of *Graculus coronatus* Wahlberg is missing but the replacement label is dated 30 March 1854, with the locality Penguin Island. There are no other old labels on any specimen that would confirm the dates for Wahlberg’s visit to Penguin Island but there are four specimens with replacement labels, three of which have the locality Penguin Island on 4 April, the other 6 April. We consider it most likely that Penguin Island on the replacement label is a misreading of Possession Island because in Wahlberg’s original description of the species in *Översigt af Kong. Vetenskaps-akademiens förhandlingar* (1855) he wrote “*Ad insulas Possession & c. sat frequens.*” (= on Possession Island and fairly frequent).

***Graculus neglectus* Wahlberg, 1855: 214.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Ad insulas orae occidentalis Africae meridionalis, ut Possession, Halifax, Ichaboe & c. sat frequens.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Phalacrocorax neglectus* (Wahlberg, 1855/1856?); Phalacrocoracidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 197).

TYPE MATERIAL: From Wahlberg's original description (1855: 214) it is obvious that he had several specimens ("*sat frequens*") of both sexes and at different ages for study. According to Sundevall's acquisition catalogue seven specimens were received in 1857 from South Africa after Wahlberg's death. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 96) referred to NRM 569893 [11817] as "type", here treated as a lectotype designation of this male collected 11 April 1854 on Ichaboe Island. The six paralectotypes are: NRM 90101844 [11815], a male collected 11 April 1854 on Ichaboe Island; NRM 536788 [11818], a mount of a juvenile male collected 11 April 1854 on Ichaboe Island; NRM 90101846 [11819], a juvenile female collected 4 Apr 1854 on Penguin Island; NRM 90200198 [11820], a juvenile female collected 4 Apr 1854 on Penguin Island; NRM 554496 [11821], a pullus collected 11 Apr 1854 on Ichaboe Island; and UMB 9678 [11816], a male, data unknown, sent on exchange to Bremen in 1858.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Ichaboe Island, Namibia.

COMMENTS: Locality and date appear to be correct.

***Charadrius frontalis* Sundevall, 1850: 110.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: "*Hab. in Caffraria.*"

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Vanellus lugubris* (Lesson, 1826); Charadriidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 206).

TYPE MATERIAL: In his original description Sundevall gave no clue as to the number of specimens he had at his disposal. He stated however: "*Tectrices quaedam albomarginatae et, in [male.] stria nigra*", which indicates that he had both sexes available. According to Sundevall's acquisition catalogue he had three specimens available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 100) referred to NRM 569822 [7818] as "type", which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 29 July 1841 in Durban. The two paralectotypes are: NRM 535202 [7820], a mount of a female also collected 29 July 1841 in Durban; and a female [7819] collected 9 May 1842 in Durban, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853, but no longer in the ZMB collection.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Gyldenstolpe's (1934) correction of the TL to Umhlanga is erroneous. Wahlberg returned to Durban from Umhlanga on 3 July 1841 and remained in Durban until 29 July when he began a journey to Pietermaritzburg.

***Hemipodius nanus* Sundevall, 1850: 110.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: "*Habitat in Caffraria inferiore.*"

CURRENT STATUS: *Turnix hottentottus nanus* (Sundevall, 1850); Turnicidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 218).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall in his original description gave data for both male and female. According to Sundevall's acquisition catalogue, he had five specimens on hand for the description (listed as *Hemipodius* sp. ign.). Gyldenstolpe (1926: 110) referred to two specimens as types, a male and a female, so no lectotype is designated and the type series consists of syntypes. The syntypes are: NRM 569828 [7728], an adult male collected 25 April 1840 in Durban; NRM 536899 [7730], a mounted female collected 17 July 1841 in Durban; NRM 90107580 [7732], a study skin of an adult female collected 29 December 1839 in Durban; RMNH.AVES.229704 [7729], a female collected 18 August 1841 at Pietermaritzburg, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and a female [7731] collected 7 April 1840 in Durban, sent to Uppsala in 1857.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban and Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Dates and place are confirmed by journal entries.

***Hyptiopus caffer* Sundevall, 1850: 110.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: "*Caffraria inferiore.*"

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Aviceda cuculoides verreauxii* Lafresnaye, 1846; Accipitridae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 236).

TYPE MATERIAL: From Sundevall's description (1850: 110) it appears that his new name is based on, firstly, the description of a single specimen by Kaup (1847: 344), and secondly, by at least one adult male and a young female collected by Wahlberg. This is confirmed by Sundevall's acquisition catalogue, according to which there seems to have been only a male and a female from Durban available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 91) refers to NRM 569845 [7571] as a "type", which we treat here as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 27 February 1841 in Durban. The two paralectotypes are: NRM 538380 [7572], a mounted juvenile female collected 7 April 1840 in Durban; and Kaup's specimen, now evidently missing. There is no known geographical origin of the missing Kaup specimen. Kaup (1847) states "this bird came as one specimen to London and was sold to a German, either a scientist or a dealer" [translation by Jörn Köhler]. During the period when Johann Jakob Kaup prepared his text on the genera of raptors, he was associated with the collection in Darmstadt (HLMD). It is uncertain if this specimen was ever in the Darmstadt collection, and there is no such specimen there today (Jörn Köhler, HLMD, in litt.). Although we have been unable to trace the Kaup specimen, it is not known to be lost.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal.

COMMENTS: Date and place confirmed by journal entries.

***Aquila Wahlbergi* Sundevall, 1850: 109.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: "*Caffraria superiori, prope 25° lat.*"

CURRENT STATUS: *Hieraaetus wahlbergi* (Sundevall, 1850); Accipitridae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 242).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall refers to two different specimens in his text (1850: 109–110). Two specimens are included in Sundevall's acquisition catalogue, and tentatively identified by Sundevall as "*Aquil[a]* sp nov. *buteomina*". Gyldenstolpe (1926: 91) refers to NRM 569878 [7619] as "type", here treated as a lectotype designation of this adult female, collected 17 October 1843 at Mohoapoani (Saulspoot). The paralectotype is NRM 570181 [7620], sex unknown, collected in November 1843 at the same locality, apparently first made as a mount, but now a study skin. Original labels are lost.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Saulspoot (Mohoapoani), North West Province.

COMMENTS: The dates and places are confirmed by journal entries.

***Buceros nasutus* var. *caffer* (*B. epirhinus* n. sp.) Sundevall, 1850: 108.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: "*Caffr. superiore, ad 24° lat.*"

CURRENT STATUS: *Tockus nasutus epirhinus* (Sundevall, 1850); Bucerotidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 283).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall referred to characters of both male and female in his original description, and according to his acquisition catalogue, he had at least five specimens available at the time. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 83) referred to two specimens, a male and a female, as types, so no lectotype was designated and the type series consists of syntypes. The five syntypes are: NRM 569870 [7254], an adult female collected 20 November 1841 near Hartebeespoort; NRM 569871 [7250], an adult male collected 28 November 1841 near Hartebeespoort; NRM 90132600 [7253], a juvenile female collected 20 June 1844 at Leroma, near Pilanesberg; RMNH.AVES.197367 [7251], a male collected 26 Nov 1841 near Hartebeespoort, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and a male [7252], collected 20 November 1841 near Hartebeespoort, and sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853. The latter was not found in the ZMB database but may possibly be the study skin [Mus. no. 2926] without data in the ZMB collection, with the collector erroneously given as "Sundevall".

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Hartebeespoort, Gauteng and Pilanesberg (Leroma), North West Province.

COMMENTS: See Gyldenstolpe (1926: 83, 115) for discussion of the name. The type locality, Magalies Berg (which is unjustified) proposed by Gyldenstolpe needs correction, and should be Hartebeespoort. On p. 68 of the translation of Wahlberg's journal (Craig & Hummel 1994), he noted that on 15 November 1841 he travelled to the Crocodile River and from there past "Makhadies Berg's Poort" (= Hartebeespoort) to camp at an unnamed river, moving closer to the river the next day (see Figure 3). His meeting with Burke and Zeyher (see introduc-

tion) on 15 November (according to Wahlberg's journal) or 17 November (according to Burke's journal) suggests that his camp was close to Hartebeespoort. Wahlberg made no further mention of travel until 8 January 1842, so it can be assumed that he camped in more or less the same place from 15 November to 5 January.

***Buceros erythrorhynchus* var. *caffer* (*B. rufirostris* n. sp.) Sundevall, 1850: 108.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*in montosis sylvaticis Caffrariae superioris inventus.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Tockus erythrorhynchus rufirostris* (Sundevall, 1850) (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 283).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall in his original description referred to characters of both male and female, and according to his acquisition catalogue he had at least six specimens available at the time. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 84) referred to NRM 569872 [7258] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 15 February 1842 at Apies River. The five paralectotypes are: NRM 534283 [7260], a mounted female collected 30 March 1842 at Tswaing (Saltpannen); NRM 554747 [7259], a juvenile male collected 27 March 1844 near Saulspoort (Mohoapoani); NRM 569873 [7263], an adult female collected 27 March 1844 near Saulspoort; RMNH. AVES.197484 [7261], a female collected 11 (February?) 1842 near Apies River, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and a juvenile female [7262] collected 6 April 1842 at Tswaing, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: See comments. Apies River, at 25° 28' South, 28° 15' East, Gauteng.

COMMENTS: Gyldenstolpe (1926: 84, 115) explained why “*Buceros erythrorhynchus* var. *caffer*” Sundevall, 1850: 108 was not intended as a new name. Wahlberg collected at Hartebeespoort from 15 November 1841 to 5 January 1842, travelling on this day to Apies River, where he collected until 2 March. He broke camp on 2 March, and on 3 March was “...at the station on the lower Apies River. Walked to the confluence of the Soane and the Moritemi” suggesting that his camp on the Apies River was close to the confluence. The river names are confusing—according to Skead (1973), the “Soane” and the “Moritemi (= Moretele)” rivers are different names for the Apies River, but Rookmaaker (2007) identified the Moretele and the “Soane” rivers as distinct from the Apies River (Appendix 1). Craig & Hummel (1994) noted, probably correctly, that this was the junction between the Moretele (= Apies River) and Tolwane rivers, but it is more likely that Wahlberg confused the river names, and that he was at the confluence between the Apies and Pienaar's rivers on 3 March 1841—the confluence between the Moretele and the Tolwane is too far to the west of where Wahlberg was camped. Wahlberg did not specify any localities along the Apies River, but Rookmaaker (2007) suggested he was at the Apies River at 25° 28' South, 28° 15' East on 13 February. This place can be accepted as the type locality for *Buceros rufirostris* Sundevall.

***Prodotiscus regulus* Sundevall, 1850: 109.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*E Caffraria inferiori et superiori, sylvatica.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Prodotiscus regulus regulus* Sundevall, 1850; Indicatoridae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 293) (includes *peasei* Ogilvie-Grant, 1901 and *adustoides* Clancey, 1952).

TYPE MATERIAL: Both male and female are mentioned in Sundevall's original description (1850: 109). According to his acquisition catalogue, seven specimens would have been available to him in 1850. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 79) referred to NRM 569750 [7422] as a “type”; treated here as a lectotype designation of this adult male, collected 6 November 1843 near Saulspoort. The six paralectotypes are: NRM 538527 [7421], a mount of a young male collected 4 June 1840 in Durban; NRM 569751 [7425], an adult female collected 21 May 1840 in Durban; NRM 534228 [7424], a mount of a female collected 27 June 1840 in Durban; NHMUK 1877.7.11.295 [7426], a female collected 25 Aug 1840 in Durban, sent on exchange to R.B. Sharpe (London) in 1871; a female [7423] collected in August (obscure text, possibly 18 August) 1840 in Durban, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853; and RMNH 88696 [7427], an adult female collected in Durban, possibly 4 June 1840 (the date in Sundevall's manuscript is illegible), sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Saulspoort (Mohoapoani), North West Province.

COMMENTS: The original label on NRM 569751 is missing. Dates and places agree with the journal entries and Sundevall's acquisition catalogue.

***Indicator maculicollis* Sundevall, 1850: 109.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “♂ ♀ *in Caffraria inferiore inventi*”.

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Indicator variegatus* Lesson, 1831; Indicatoridae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 294) (monotypic, includes *Indicator variegatus jubaensis* Neumann, 1908, *pseudonymus* Clancey, 1977, *dryas* Clancey, 1979 and *satyrus* Clancey, 1979).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall stated in his original description (1850: 109) that he had data for both male and female, and according to his acquisition catalogue, four specimens were available to him in 1850. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 79) referred to NRM 569752 [7413] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult female collected 30 June 1840 in Durban. The three paralectotypes are: NRM 569753 [7411], a male collected 30 May 1841 in Durban; NRM 534136 [7412], a mount of a male, collected 14 September 1840 in Durban; a female [4831], collected 20 July 1839 in Durban, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but probably no longer present in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

COMMENTS: Dates and place agree with the journal entries.

***Megalæma leucotis* Sundevall, 1850: 109.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “♂ ♀ *e Caffraria inferiore.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Stactolaema leucotis leucotis* (Sundevall, 1850); Ramphastidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 328) (includes *rufopectoralis* Irwin, 1957).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall, in his original description (1850: 109), referred to both male and female, and according to his acquisition catalogue five specimens were available to him in 1850, listed as “*Bucco n(ew) sp leucotis*”. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 78) referred to NRM 569757 [7451] as a “type”, here treated as a lectotype designation of the study skin of an adult male collected 4 November 1842 near uMlalazi (Umlalaas) River. The four paralectotypes are: NRM 534379 [7453], a mounted female collected 5 November 1842 near uMlalazi River; a male [7450], collected 4 November 1842 near uMlalazi River, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (and still present in the ZMB collection); RMNH.AVES.200366 [7452], a male collected 5 November 1842 near uMlalazi River, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and NHMUK 1878.12.31.396 [7454], a female collected 5 November 1842 near uMlalazi River, sent on exchange to R.B. Sharpe in London in 1870.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: uMlalazi River, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Sundevall recorded the locality as “Umlalaas” in his register (Figure 1), but as “Umlaas River” in his description of the type. Wahlberg was at the uMlalazi River from 2–6 November 1842.

***Megalaema bilineata* Sundevall, 1850: 109.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*e Caffraria inferiore allati.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Pogoniulus bilineatus bilineatus* (Sundevall, 1850); Ramphastidae (Dickinson & Remsen 2013: 329) (includes *riparium* Clancey, 1952, *oronesus*, Clancey, 1971, *deceptor* Clancey, 1972, and *makawai* Benson & Irwin, 1965).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall’s original description states that the name was based on several specimens, all males (“*Plures mares, nulla femina ...*”). According to his acquisition catalogue he had four specimens available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 78–79) referred to NRM 569758 [7437] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this male collected 5 November 1842 at uMlalazi River. The three paralectotypes are: NRM 569759 [7438], a male collected 3 November 1842 at uMlalazi River; RMNH.AVES.200461 [7440], a male collected 4 November 1842 at uMlalazi River, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and a male [7439] collected 4 November 1842 at uMlalazi River, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (and still present in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Umlalazi, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: The TL was correctly restricted to Umlalazi (uMlalazi) River by Gyldenstolpe (1934), but was incorrectly dated. Sundevall generally meticulously copied Wahlberg's data, but he misread the date and locality on the specimen label, recording the date as 5 April 1842, although it is clearly 5 November 1842 in his personal accessions register (Figure 2).

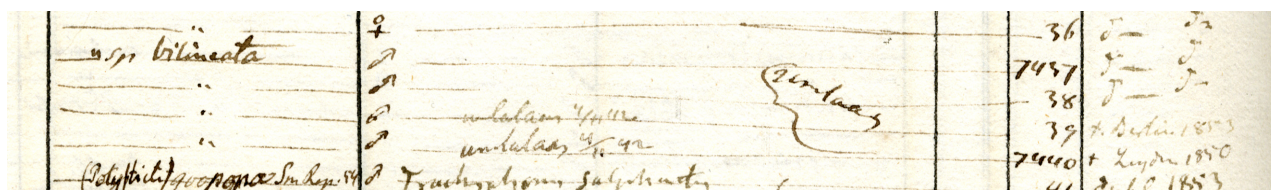


FIGURE 2. Sundevall's personal acquisition catalogue, in which he recorded the date of the lectotype of *Megalaema bilineata* Sundevall as 4 November 1842.

Gyldenstolpe (1926) repeated the date error in his catalogue of the type specimens in the NRM. Wahlberg's original labels are missing, but a rewritten label is correct regarding date and place. Wahlberg was at Tswaing, in Gauteng Province, on 5 April 1842, and had been there since early March 1842, leaving for the Magaliesberg in early April.

Platystira affinis Wahlberg, 1855: 214.

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: "In *Mimosis terrae Damararum*."

CURRENT STATUS: *Batis pririt affinis* Wahlberg, 1855; Platysteiridae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 209), but see comment below.

STATUS REFERENCE: Sclater 1930: 422 (monotypic), White 1963: 27 (monotypic), Clancey et al. 1980: 227, Traylor 1986a: 382, Urban et al. 1997: 589.

TYPE MATERIAL: Wahlberg, in his description, gave data for both male and female. According to Sundevall's acquisition catalogue, four syntypes of this species were received in Stockholm after Wahlberg's death. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 65) referred to two "types", so we cannot regard them as lectotype designations. The original type series consists of four syntypes: NRM 568749 [11689], an adult male collected 7 August 1854 at Swakop River; NRM 568750 [11691], an adult female collected 29 April 1854 at Walvis Bay (both of these referred to as types by Gyldenstolpe 1926: 65); NRM 90168195 [11692], a juvenile male collected 18 September 1854 at Swakop River; and NRM 90168197 [11690], an adult male collected 27 April 1854 at Walvis Bay.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Swakop River and Walvis Bay, Namibia.

COMMENTS: Dates and places agree with journal entries. Gyldenstolpe, both in his type catalogue (1926: 65) and on labels in the NRM, consistently and erroneously spelled the species name as "*pirit*". The nominate form, *Muscicapa pririt*, was described by Vieillot (1818, 21: 486) based on Levaillant (1799–1808, 4 [1805]: 38–43, plate 161). Levaillant gave a vast distribution: "*Cette espèce est commune aux deux côtes est et ouest d'Afrique; d'un côté sur les bords de la grande rivière des Poissons et dans tout le pays des Caffres, et de l'autre, dans celui des Grands Namaquois, et notamment dans les bois de mimosas qui bordent la Grande-Rivière, de chaque côté de son cours: elle est cependant plus abondante à l'est.*" This translates to: "This species is common to both east and west coasts; on one side on the banks of the Fish River as well as in all the land of the Caffres, and on the other side, in the land of the Great Namaqua, and especially in the forests of mimosas which border the Great River (Orange or Gariep River), on each side, but it is more plentiful towards the east". A male and a female are figured, but their origin is not given. If the figured specimens (both syntypes) are still in existence, they are likely to be stored in Paris (but they were not found in the MNHN collection by WRJD in 2004). Sundevall (1857) also points out that a large part of the information in Levaillant (1799–1808) is not trustworthy: "*Att han gjort sig skyldig till det aldra gröfsta vetenskapliga bedrägeri är alltför uppenbart*", translated as "the fact that he is guilty of the most severe scientific fraud is all too obvious". The TL has been cited as Lower Orange River (Sclater 1930: 422, Traylor 1986a: 382) following Levaillant's statement "*commune aux deux cotes [... as above]*" and similar information from Vieillot (1818). Macdonald (1957: 120) suggested that it would be more correct to place the TL in the Eastern Cape Province, restricted to some well-known place such as

Somerset East, near the Fish River, which lies close to the route followed by Levaillant. Macdonald did not explicitly state that he restricted the type locality (and if he had done so it has no support in the Code), but nevertheless, it was accepted as a restricted TL by Clancey (1966: 513) for example. We cannot find any designation of either a lectotype or neotype, and a review of possible existing specimens of the original type series is thus required to make a designation. Until that is done, the status of the nominate species *Platystira affinis* is not clear.

***Platystira peltata* Sundevall, 1850: 105.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Caffraria inferiore.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Platystira peltata peltata* Sundevall, 1850; Platysteiridae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 210).

TYPE MATERIAL: There are no indications anywhere that Sundevall had more than one specimen for his description. The holotype is NRM 568751, a male collected 10 November 1842 at the uMlalazi River.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: uMlalazi River, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: The type locality matches journal entries for this date and place. On 1 November Wahlberg camped at uMhlatuze River, moving to uMlalazi River on 2 November. On 6 November he moved to the uMatikulu River, and then to Thukela River mouth on 7 November and back to uMlalazi River on 10 November.

***Prionops retzii* Wahlberg, 1856: 174.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*In arboribus altis in familias congregati (8–10) ad flumen Doughe.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Prionops retzii retzii* Wahlberg, 1856; Vangidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 212).

TYPE MATERIAL: The description was based on many specimens (cf. verbatim type locality above). According to Sundevall's acquisition catalogue, four of these were sent to Sweden. If there were more specimens available to Wahlberg, we assume they are lost. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 39–40) referred to NRM 568742 [11734] as a “type”, treated here as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 3 Aug 1855 near Okavango River. The three paralectotypes are: NRM 90171388 [11737], a young male collected 3 Aug 1855 near Okavango River; NRM 554138 [11735], a young female collected 23 July 1855 near Okavango River; and a young male [11736] also collected 23 July 1855 near Okavango River that was sent on exchange to Berlin in 1870 (but not found in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Okavango (Doughe) River between Lake Ngami, Botswana and a place called Libebe (= Andara, Caprivi Strip), Namibia.

COMMENTS: Localities where Wahlberg camped in Botswana are very difficult to identify. His travels and camp sites were summarised by Gyldenstolpe (1934) and Brinck (1955), but many of the sites lack names or any reference to named places. From July to October 1855, Wahlberg and his companions travelled north along the Thaoge River, and then the Okavango River after passing the confluence between the Thaoge and Jao rivers. On 25 July the group passed Mapororo Lagoon and camped at or near the confluence of the Thaoge and the Jao (Ng-Gokha) Rivers, at a place called “Embana” (Craig & Hummel 1994: 169) (Embana River is a local name for the Thaoge near the Okavango/Jao junction; Wendy Borello, pers. comm.). The Thaoge River becomes the Okavango River at this point. The group continued north along the Okavango River, collecting a female *Prionops retzii* on 23 July, an African Palm-Swift *Cypsiurus parvus* on 31 July [erroneously labelled with the locality Molopo River (= Mapororo River)], and two more specimens of *Prionops retzii* (one of them the lectotype) on 3 August along the way. According to Brinck (1955), the group eventually reached Libebe (= Andara, Namibia, 18° 40' S, 21° 27' E) on 14 August. The type locality for *Prionops retzii* is vague, but nevertheless the type locality suggested by Gyldenstolpe (1926: 40) is reasonable and should stand. The species was named after Professor Anders Adolf Retzius (1796–1860), who was married to Emilia Sofia Wahlberg, sister of J.A. Wahlberg and Peter F. Wahlberg, and one of the sponsors of Wahlberg's expedition.

***Malaconotus rubiginosus* Sundevall, 1850: 106.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Caffraria inferiore*”.

CURRENT STATUS: *Chlorophoneus olivaceus olivaceus* (Shaw, 1809); Malaconotidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 217)

TYPE MATERIAL: In Sundevall’s original description (1850: 106) data are given for a male, female, and young. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue he treated “*l’Oliva*” of Levaillant (vol. 2, pl. 75) as a single species initially, but later divided it into two species, of which the “Le Jeune Mâle” was described as the new species *rubiginosus*. Seven specimens of the material received from Wahlberg were later corrected in Sundevall’s manuscript journal as “*rubiginosus*” (from *Lanius/Malaconotus oleagineo* for some and from *Malaconotus* sp. for others). These belong to the type series. The specimen figured as “No 2” on Levaillant’s plate 75, should also be included in the type series. In Sundevall’s manuscript catalogue of duplicates available for exchange is an additional specimen included under the heading *Malaconotus rubiginosus*; it is an old specimen from Gustaf von Paykull’s (1757–1827) collection, and is still present in the NRM collection. It is difficult to judge if this specimen was included before or after the description of *M. rubiginosus* in 1850, but it is likely to also be part of the original type series. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 38) referred to NRM 568737 [4662] as a “type”, here treated as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 10 August 1839 in Durban. The eight paralectotypes are: NRM 535131 [6899], a mount of a female collected 2 August 1840 in Durban; NRM 90170844 [6900], a juvenile female collected 6 June 1840 in Durban; NRM 90170842 [6901], an adult male collected 31 July 1840 in Durban; NRM 90170843 [6902], a female (or supposed female—it is written as a question “♀?” on the label) collected 26 April 1840 in Durban; NRM 533572 [463], a young male from the Paykull collection (see Lönnberg 1926), collected before 1817, but no collecting data are known; a male [4660], collected in September 1839 in Durban, sent to Bergen, Norway after 1867; a male [4661] collected 3(?) September 1839 in Durban, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB collection). The specimen figured by Levaillant may well be lost or its status is difficult to prove.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Date and place agree with the journal entries. In the (Latin) text Sundevall referred to Levaillant’s description as “*M. oleagineo (l’Oliva)*” (Levaillant 1799; pl. 75, 105–110), and referred to the species in French only (*l’Oliva*). It was later formally described in 1809 by Shaw as *Lanius olivaceus*. Sundevall must have been well aware of Shaw’s description. It was not intended as a new name for *Lanius olivaceus*, because Sundevall consequently announced new names with “nob.” (= mine) and is just a Latinisation of the French name and therefore has no nomenclatural status. The first paragraph of Sundevall’s description (Sundevall 1850: 106) is “*Malaconotus rubiginosus* nob., *l’Oliva* jeune, Le Vaill. Afr. 75, 2, it is a truly distinct species, of which the adults and juveniles of both sexes have been collected by Wahlberg in the lower Caffraria, where it is found together with *l’Oliva*”. *Malaconotus rubiginosus* Sundevall and *l’Oliva jeune* (Levaillant, 1799, vol. 2, plate 75, figure 2), are distinct species, showing the adult and young of both sexes, and were confused with *l’Oliva* by Levaillant.

***Ploceus (Hyphanthornis sic) rubriceps* Sundevall, 1850: 97.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria superiore, prope tropicum.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Anaplectes rubriceps rubriceps* (Sundevall, 1850); Ploceidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 290).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall’s description (1850: 97) is explicitly based on a male, a female, and a juvenile male. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 12) referred to two types, a male and a female, which thus cannot be regarded as lectotypes. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue, 12 specimens were received from Wahlberg, and all are to be treated as syntypes (for some of which the exact origin is unknown). There is presently no need for a lectotype designation. The 12 syntypes are: NRM 568683 [6044], an adult male collected 8 November 1843 in Saulspoot (Mohoapoani); NRM 568685 [6047], an adult female collected 4 November 1843 in Saulspoot (these two considered as “types” in Gyldenstolpe, 1926: 12); NRM 568684 [6046], a male collected 5 November 1843 in Saulspoot; NRM 535129 [6045], a mounted male collected 25 October 1843 in Saulspoot; NRM 535135 [6048], a juvenile male (not sexed in Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue) collected 25 October 1843 at Saulspoot; a male, ZMB 7281 [6202] collected before 1845 in “Cafferl.”, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853; and a female [6208] with the same data also sent to

Berlin in 1853 (both specimens still present in the collection as ZMB 7281 and ZMB 7282, but with no data other than collector J.A. Wahlberg); two males [6206, 6207], collected in October 1843 in Saulspoort, sent to the University of Lund; a male [6204], undated, but collected before 1845 in “Cafferl.”, sent to R.B. Sharpe in London in 1871, and now in the NHMUK collection at Tring, with details NHMUK 1877.7.11.558, labelled “Limpopo River” (which may be questioned) and not listed as a syntype by Warren & Harrison (1971); a male [6203] collected before 1845 in “Cafferl.”, sent on exchange to Bremen in 1870; and a male [6205] collected before 1845 in “Cafferl.”, sent to Professor Peter Wahlberg, brother of J.A. Wahlberg, in 1858.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: “Caffraria”, North West Province.

COMMENTS: The genus *Hyphantornis* was described by Gray (1844–1849) in volume 2 of his *Genera of birds* on page 350, according to the “Contents of the second volume” but it is actually not paginated. Sundevall corrected the spelling to *Hyphanthornis*. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 12) used *Hyphanthornis*, but Gray’s (linguistically erroneous) spelling is valid following the Code.

***Estrilda incana* Sundevall, 1850: 98.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria inferiore.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Estrilda perreini incana* Sundevall, 1850; Estrildidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 293) [includes *poliogastra* (Reichenow, 1886)].

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 98) gives no indication that his original description was based on more than one specimen. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue the actual type series consisted of six specimens. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 10) referred to NRM 568693 [6127] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 26 April 1840 in Durban. The five paralectotypes are: NRM 523061 [6128], a mounted female collected 26 April 1840 in Durban; NRM 545587 [6129], an unsexed juvenile collected 26 April 1840 in Durban; NRM 545586 [6324], a female collected 4 August 1840 (label) or 20 February 1841 (old catalogue) in Durban; a male [6323], probably collected 20 Feb 1841 in Durban, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and a juvenile [6325] with uncertain data, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Date and place agree with the journal entries.

***Estrilda melanogenys* Sundevall, 1850: 97.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria (Port Natal).*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Coccopygia melanotis* (Temminck, 1823); Estrildidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 295).

STATUS REFERENCE: Sclater (1930: 793–794) recognized *bocagei* Shelley, 1903 and *quartinia* (Bonaparte, 1850) in the genus *Coccopygia*. White (1963: 189) and Traylor (1968: 338) both recognized *bocagei* and *quartinia* in the genus *Estrilda*; Clancey et al. (1980: 283) recognized *bocagei* but separated *quartinia* as a full species in the genus *Estrilda*; Fry et al. (2004: 272–273) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 295) recognized *bocagei* but separated *Coccopygia quartinia* as a full species.

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall, in his original description, gave data for both male and female. According to Sundevall’s manuscript acquisition catalogue, he had six specimens available for his description. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 10) referred to NRM 568694 [6111] as a “type”, treated here as a lectotype designation of this male collected 22 July 1840 in Durban. The five paralectotypes are: NRM 568695 [6335], a juvenile male collected 2 June 1841 in Durban; NRM 554384 [6112], a female collected 22 July 1840 in Durban; two specimens [6334 and 6336], a male and a female from “Caffraria” (no other data), sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (not found in the ZMB collection); and a specimen [6333], also from “Caffraria” (no other data), sent to Professor Peter Wahlberg in 1858.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal.

COMMENTS: Dates and place agree with the journal entries.

***Xanthodira flavigula* Sundevall, 1850: 98.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*In Caffraria superiori.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Gymnoris superciliaris flavigula* (Sundevall, 1850); Passeridae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 307).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall commented on the small differences between the sexes (“♂♀ *in ceteris similes*”) in his original description, which indicates that he had at least two specimens. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue the original type series consisted of eight specimens. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 16) referred to NRM 568678 [6158] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this male collected 7 March 1842 at Tswaing (Saltpannen). The seven paralectotypes are: NRM 555258 [6159], a male collected 16 October 1843 at Saulspoort; NRM 534103 [6160], a mounted female collected 1 August 1843 at Vaal River, probably Skandinawiedrif; NRM 544441 [6392], a male collected 23 December 1841 at Magaliesberg; NRM 544442 [6395], a female collected 20 October 1843 at Saulspoort; NRM 544443 [6396], a male collected 1841–1843 in “Caffraria”; a female [6394] collected before 1845 in “Cafferland”, sent on exchange to Berlin (ZMB) in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB collection); and a female [6393], collected before 1845 in “Cafferland”, sent on exchange to the University of Lund in 1850 (but not in the MZLU database).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Tswaing (Saltpannen), Gauteng Province.

COMMENTS: Date and place agree with the journal entries. Type locality (erroneously) corrected to Hammanskraal by Gyldenstolpe (1934: 292). Wahlberg’s journal does not have an entry for 7 March 1842, but from 6 March to 9 April he camped at Tswaing.

***Anthus brachyurus* Sundevall, 1850: 100.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Habitat in Caffraria, circa Portum Natal, inter gramina, terricola.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Anthus brachyurus brachyurus* Sundevall, 1850; Motacillidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 308).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 100), in his original description, gave no indication that the type was based on more than one specimen. According to Sundevall’s manuscript acquisition catalogue, the original type series consisted of seven specimens. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 29) referred to NRM 616559 [6559] as a “type”, treated here as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 22 January 1840 near Camperdown (upper Umlaas River). The six paralectotypes are: NRM 555609 [6560], a young male collected 23 October 1842 near Camperdown; NRM 616558 [6558], a mounted female collected 24 April 1840 in Durban; RMNH.AVES.122987 [6554], an adult male collected 24 January 1840 near mLazi River, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; a specimen [6555] of uncertain sex, collected near Camperdown on 12 January 1840, sent on exchange to Lund in 1850, but not present now in the MZLU database; a juvenile [6556] collected 9 February 1840 at Kloppers Lager (Pietermaritzburg), sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB collection); and NHMUK 1876.5.23.673 [6557], a female collected 22 January 1840 at Camperdown, sent on exchange to R.B. Sharpe in London in 1871.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Camperdown (Upper Umlaas River), KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Date and place agree with the journal entries.

***Anthus caffer* Sundevall, 1850: 100.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “[Södra Afrika] *Hab. cum priore, in sylvis, ubi nidum in gramine, ut A. arboreus, construit.*”; [*A. arboreus* = *Anthus trivialis* (Linnaeus, 1758)].

CURRENT STATUS: *Anthus caffer caffer* Sundevall, 1850; Motacillidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 308).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall in his original description (1850: 100) gave no indication that his species was based on more than one specimen. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue the original type series consisted of five specimens. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 29–30) referred to NRM 568734 [6550] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult female collected 25 October 1843 at a nest with an egg at Saulspoort

(Mohoapoani). The four paralectotypes are: NRM 90169390 [6551], a juvenile male collected 24 November 1841 in Magaliesberg; NRM 553434 [6552], a male collected 24 November 1841 in Magaliesberg; RMNH.AVES.88943.x [6549]; a female collected 26 November 1841 in Magaliesberg, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and one female [6553] collected 26 November 1841 in Magaliesberg, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but no longer present in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Saulspoort (Mohoapoani), North West Province.

COMMENTS: Date and place agree with the journal entries.

***Anthus lineiventris* Sundevall, 1850: 100.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*In Caffr. superiore, silvatico, circa Limpopo flumen.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Anthus lineiventris* Sundevall, 1850; Motacillidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 310). Monotypic. *Anthus lineiventris stygium* Clancey, 1952, is not recognized.

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall in his original description (1850: 100) gives no indication that he had more than a single male at hand. The original type series probably consisted of four specimens (but Sundevall's acquisition catalogue is very difficult to read for this species). Gyldenstolpe (1926: 29) referred to NRM 568732 [6538] as a “type”, here treated as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 2 October 1843 at Spitskop (1) (Spitzkop) according to the skin label, but Saulspoort according to Gyldenstolpe (1926: 29) (see below). The three paralectotypes are: NRM 90169719 [6537], a juvenile male collected 5 December 1843 near the Crocodile River; NRM 534116 [6539], a mounted female collected 5 December 1843 near the Crocodile River; and RMNH.AVES.123244 [6540], a juvenile male, collected 5 December 1843 near the Crocodile River, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Spitskop (1) (24° 52' south, 26° 40' east), North West Province.

COMMENTS: Type locality restricted to Dwars Berge (= Dwarsberge), Marico District, North West Province, South Africa, by Gyldenstolpe (1934: 291). Dwarsberge is to the west of Spitskop (1) on Figure 3. The reasoning and basis behind Gyldenstolpe's restricted type locality and change from the label data is not known. It is almost impossible, given the information in Wahlberg's journal, to identify the precise type locality of *Anthus lineiventris*, and the label locality of Spitskop (1) should be accepted as the TL. Wahlberg's movements in September and early October are vague. According to Brinck (1955) he arrived at Matlapengberg on 14 September 1843. His journal only records “travel” after leaving the Matlapengberg (25° 18' south, 26° 45' east) on 17 September. However, two specimens collected on 24 September are labelled Matlapengberg, and it may be that he returned to Matlapengberg for a few days, or that the skins are incorrectly dated on the labels. On 28 September he recorded setting off for “Lubblabergen” (Dubblabergen?), an unidentified place that could be Dwarsberge. There are no localities given in the journal between Matlapengberg and Saulspoort, except that he “passed around the end of Leroma [on 9 October] and continued on the other side of the mountain” to (eventually, three days later) reach Saulspoort on 12 October. There is an implication that the night of 9 October was spent at Pilanesberg. The various localities are shown in Figure 3.

***Crithagra scotops* Sundevall, 1850: 98.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria inferiore.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Crithagra scotops scotops* Sundevall, 1850; Fringillidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 329).

TYPE MATERIAL: In Sundevall's original description (1850: 98) there is no indication that more than one specimen was available. It is explicitly stated that no female was examined. Sundevall's acquisition catalogue lists only a single specimen of this species. The holotype NRM 568668 [6140], is a study skin of an adult male collected 11 August 1841 in Pietermaritzburg.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Date and place agree with journal entries.

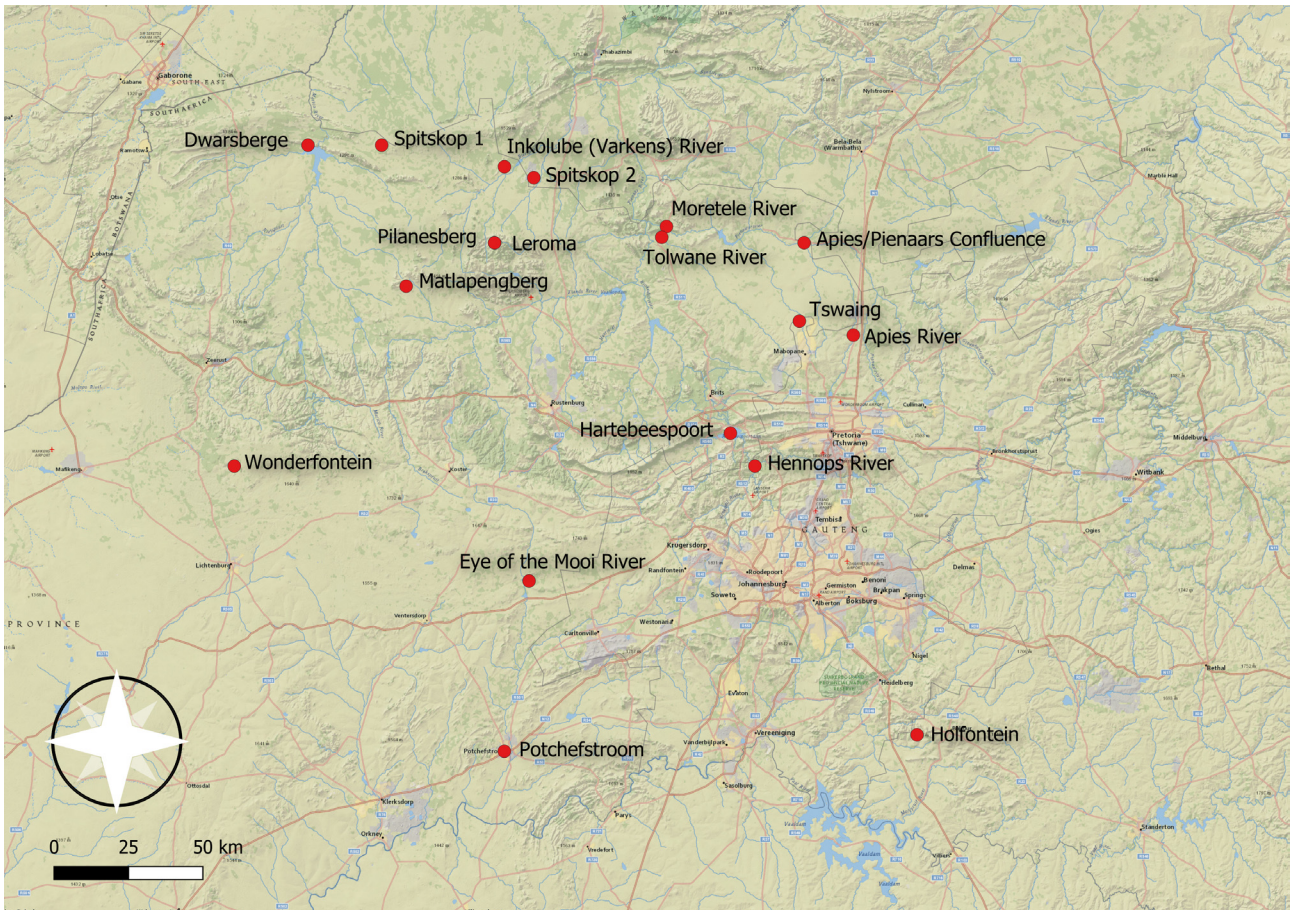


FIGURE 3. Wahlberg's camps and collecting sites (red dots) in the North West Province 1842–1844.

Alauda grayi Wahlberg, 1855: 213.

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in desertis arenosis inter flumina Kuisip et Svakop terrae Damararum*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Ammomanopsis grayi* (Wahlberg, 1855); Alaudidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 435). Monotypic.

TYPE MATERIAL: Wahlberg in his original description (1855: 213) gave data for both male and female. According to Sundevall's manuscript acquisition catalogue three specimens were received from South Africa after Wahlberg's death. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 26) referred to NRM 569772 [11745] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this study skin of a male collected 24 June 1854 in sand desert between Kuiseb River and Swakop River. The two paralectotypes are: NRM 90200072 [11744], a male with the same data as the lectotype, and NRM 534747 [11746], a mounted female collected 20 July 1854 near Swakop River.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: between Kuiseb River and Swakop River, Namibia.

COMMENTS: Wahlberg travelled from Reheboth to Rooibank, arriving there on 16 June (Brinck 1955). His intention was to go inland, but he ended up staying at Rooibank “for a fairly long time” collecting (mainly insects) in the area, including the Namib coast, and Kuiseb and Swakop rivers (Brinck 1955). The TL suggests that the lectotype was collected by Wahlberg en route from Walvis Bay to the mouth of the Swakop River, but the date suggests that it was collected at or near Rooibank. The label on the type is almost illegible in parts, but “Kuisep” (Kuiseb) and “Swakop” are clear. [“*Sandöknen mel. Kuisip & Svakkop*” = the sand desert between Kuiseb and Swakop]. His letter to Retzius dated 22 June 1854 (Craig & Hummel 1994), however, notes that he [Wahlberg] intended to collect on the coast near the mouth of the Kuiseb River. This is probably where the type of *Alauda grayi* was collected, but without more evidence the TL cannot be further identified.

***Alauda breviunguis* Sundevall, 1850: 99.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “Habitat c. praecedente” = “*Inhabitat regionem fluvii Limpoponis, in Caffraria superiori (Aprevier, Febr.)*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Certhilauda chuana* (A. Smith, 1836); Alaudidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 435).

STATUS REFERENCE: Sclater (1930: 321, as *Heterocorys breviunguis* (Sundevall, 1850)), Peters (1960a: 13) and White (1961: 16, in *Mirafra*), Clancey et al. (1980: 147), Keith et al. (1992: 50–51).

TYPE MATERIAL: In his original description, Sundevall gave measurements of a male and a female. According to his acquisition catalogue nine specimens were available for his description. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 22) referred to NRM 569764 [6502] as a “type”, treated here as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 16 April 1844 at the western side of Varkens River near Rustenburg. The nine paralectotypes include: NRM 569765 [6503] a study skin of a male collected 17 February 1842 at Apies River; NRM 534701 [6496] a mounted male collected 18 April 1844 at the western side of Varkens River near Rustenburg; NRM 534700 [6497], a mounted female collected 6 July 1844 in Leroma (near Pilanesberg); a study skin [6495] of an adult male collected 6 July 1844 at Leroma (but missing from the collection and probably lost); RMNH.AVES.121592 [6498], an adult male collected 5 July 1844 at Leroma, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; a male [6499] collected 5 July 1844 at Leroma, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB collection); a male [6500] collected 5 July 1844 in Leroma, sent on exchange to Lund in 1850; a male [6501], sent on exchange to R.B. Sharpe in London in 1871 (but not found in the NHMUK collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Spitskop (2), adjacent to the Varkens River (= Inkolube River), near Rustenburg, North West Province.

COMMENTS: Type locality restricted to “Spitzkop (1)”, N. of Witfontein Berge, Western Transvaal (= North West Province) by Gyldenstolpe (1934), but this is misleading. Places where Wahlberg camped and collected in April 1844 are not very clear. On 30 March 1844, he noted that [we] “strike camp and make for Die Spitzkoppe”, later identifying this place as near the Inkolube (or Varkens) River at 24° 56’ south, 27° 05’ east (Figure 3). His journal notes suggest that from 31 March to 14 May he collected in the general area of Varkens (Inkolube) River and Spitskop (2). The oldest label on NRM 569764 (probably written by Sundevall and not by Wahlberg) states “*Alauda sp. ign. C.C. ♂. 16/4 44 Andra sidan Inhalube*”, taken as the western side of Inkolube, although the label locality says only that it is the “other side” of Inkolube. There are four places named Spitskop in the general area where Wahlberg collected. Only two are relevant in the context of Wahlberg’s collections; one west of Saulspoort in the Witfontein Mountains at 24° 52’ south, 26° 40’ east (Spitskop (1), Gyldenstolpe’s correction), and one adjacent to the Varkens River near Rustenburg at 24° 58’ south, 27° 05’ east (Spitskop (2)). The type locality in the original type description is correctly named, but needs to be geographically specified. Wahlberg’s collecting locality in this place seems to be a small tributary of the Bierspruit near Spitskop (2) (now called Kwa-Sefikile), see Craig & Hummel (1994: 129, and map B opposite).

***Alauda nigricans* Sundevall, 1850: 99.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Inhabitat regionem fluvii Limpoponis, in Caffraria superiori (Aprevier [sic. = Ap rivier], Febr.)*”.

CURRENT STATUS: *Pinarocorys nigricans nigricans* (Sundevall, 1850); Alaudidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 436).

TYPE MATERIAL: In his original description, Sundevall (1850: 99) mentioned that he had several specimens at hand, but only males [“*Speciminanostra, masculina...*” (in plural)]. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue, it seems there were two specimens available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 22) referred to NRM 659766 [6504] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 11 February 1842 at the Apies River. The paralectotype NRM 537999 [6505] is a mounted male collected 17 February 1842 at the Apies River.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Apies River, Gauteng.

COMMENTS: Date and place agree with the journal entries.

Alauda fasciolata Sundevall, 1850: 99.

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: Sundevall referred to Smith (1849: text to plate 110, Figure 2) who wrote: “*Inhabits arid districts on both coasts of the Cape Colony, but in no locality are specimens abundant.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Mirafra fasciolata fasciolata* (Sundevall, 1850); Alaudidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 439).

STATUS REFERENCE: The historical taxonomy is tangled. The species was initially described as *Alauda rufopilea* Vieillot, 1816. Sclater (1930): 312–313 included *rufopilea* as a subspecies of *Mirafra apiata* (Vieillot, 1816). Peters (1960a: 16) did not recognise *fasciolata* and noted that it was synonymous with *Mirafra apiata rufopilea* (Vieillot), White 1961: 17 did not recognise *fasciolata*, and considered *rufopilea* to be indeterminate within *Mirafra apiata hewitti* (Roberts, 1926), Clancey et al. (1980: 140) recognised *Mirafra apiata fasciolata* (Sundevall) and included *Megalophonous hewitti* Roberts, 1926, within this taxon. Keith et al. (1992: 30–31), recognised *M. a. hewitti*, but not *rufopilea* or *fasciolata*.

TYPE MATERIAL: From Sundevall’s original description (1850: 99–100) it is apparent that the name is based on the figure in Smith (1849: Plate 110, Figure 2). From Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue he clearly also had four specimens collected by Wahlberg available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 25) referred to NRM 569760 [6461] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 5 August 1843 north of Vaal River. The three paralectotypes include: a juvenile male [6460], data unknown (most probably lost); an adult male [6462] collected in “Caffraria” (if the date is correct, then the bird was collected at the Eye of the Mooi River), 12 November 1841, exchanged to Leiden in 1850; and one adult male [6463] collected at the Eye of the Mooi River, 12 November 1841, exchanged with Berlin in 1853 (but no longer in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Potchefstroom, North West Province.

COMMENTS: The TL was restricted to north of Potchefstroom by Gyldenstolpe (1934) but is imprecise. Wahlberg’s entries for the period 24 July–9 August 1843 are vague regarding localities. He noted that he crossed the Vaal River (probably at Skandinawiedrif at 26° 56’ south, 27° 03’ east) on 28 July, and that he continued travelling north. On 1–3 August, no locality is given but his activity is given as “resting”. On 4 August he continued travelling, spending a few days at Potchefstroom on the way, arriving at the Eye of the Mooi River (26° 12’ south, 27° 10’ east), on 9 August. Specimen label localities show that he collected at the Mooi River, or Mooi River Dorp as it was known at the time (= Potchefstroom, 26° 40’ south, 27° 05’ east) on 4, 7, and 8 August 1843, and from 9–28 August collected at the Eye of the Mooi River. The lectotype of *Alauda fasciolata*, collected on 5 August, must have been collected at, or very close to Potchefstroom.

Mirafra passerina Gyldenstolpe, 1926: 24.

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Mohoapoani, Bechuanaland*”.

CURRENT STATUS: *Mirafra passerina* Gyldenstolpe, 1926; Alaudidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 440).

TYPE MATERIAL: Gyldenstolpe referred for a description of the new nominal species to “*Mirafra fringillaris* auct.” published by Sharpe, 1874: 649–650 + plate 75. Gyldenstolpe also stated: “As type for *Mirafra passerina* I designate one of our specimens, viz.: *Type*: ♂ ad., Mohoapoani, No. 6457”. Sharpe based his description on Sundevall, 1850: 99 and Gray (1870: 121, *Mirafra occipitalis*) (which seems to be an erroneous reference back to Sundevall), and five additional specimens at Sharpe’s disposal. The type series consists of at least one (Sharpe 1874, Plate 75, figure 1) of Sharpe’s five specimens plus three of four specimens on which Sundevall based his report (one was sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850, and it is unlikely that Gyldenstolpe had seen it). The holotype is NRM569762 [6457], a study skin of an adult male collected 7 November 1843 in Saulspoort. Paratypes are probably the additional ones mentioned: NRM 569763 [6458], a male collected 22 January 1842 at Apies River; NRM 537998 [6459], a mounted male collected 7 November 1843 at Thabazimbi (labelled Thabazimbi Mohapoani); and the specimen figured in Plate 75. However, Grant & Praed (1949: 30–31) have pointed out that Gyldenstolpe had given a nom. nov. for *Mirafra fringillaris* auct., not *Alauda fringillaris* Sundevall (Öfvers. K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Förhandl., Band 7, No. 4, 17th April 1850, p. 99). Gyldenstolpe’s name is therefore a new specific name and not a nom. nov. Sharpe’s description (1874) was based on a type series of five birds. A careful examination of the specimens in the type series identified one that must have been the holotype, and therefore Gyldenstolpe’s holotype and type locality can have no stand-

ing. Based on what is published by Sharpe (1874: 649-650) the type specimen may be NHMUK 1889.9.13.167, a study skin of a male collected 29 November 1873 in Transvaal by T.E. Buckley but may as well be one of the four specimens collected by C. J. Andersson in Namibia.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Saulspoort, North West Province.

COMMENTS: Date and place agree with the journal entries. Wahlberg camped and collected at Saulspoort and immediate environs from 12 October to 26 November 1843. The note by Grant & Praed (1949: 30-31) has no effect under the present Code.

Alauda fringillaris Sundevall, 1850: 99.

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*In Caffraria superiore, campestri.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Spizocorys fringillaris* (Sundevall, 1850); Alaudidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 445).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall, in his original description (1850: 99) gave no indication that he had more than a single female at hand. However, Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue indicated that he had six specimens that he identified as *Alauda cheniana*, but he later changed his mind and decided that one specimen belonged to a new undescribed species close to *Alauda conirostris*. This specimen should be treated as the single specimen in the type series and is a holotype, catalogue number NRM 569768 [6453], a study skin of an adult female collected 12 July 1843. See comments below for a discussion on geographical origin.

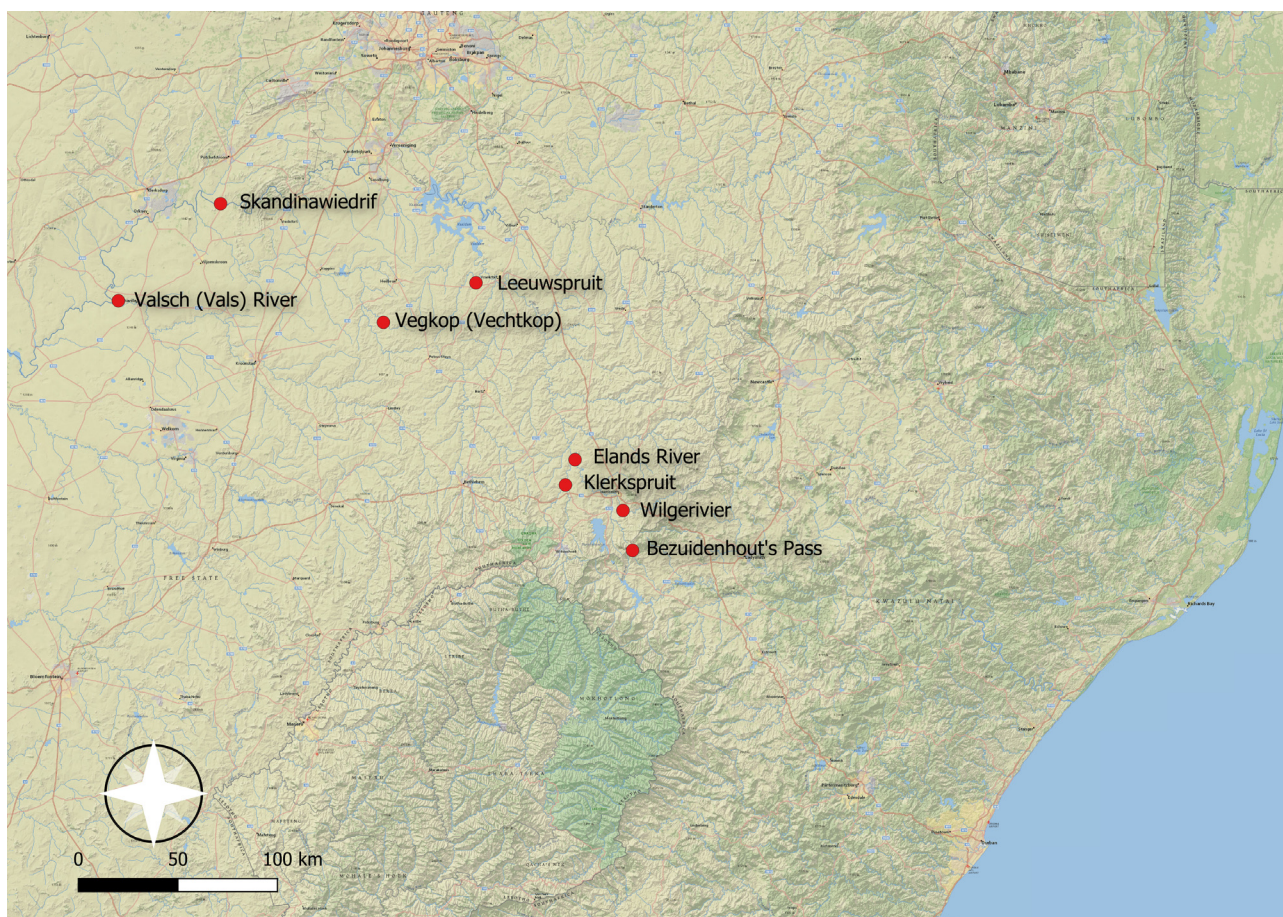


FIGURE 4. Wahlberg’s route in 1843 (red dots) across the Free State from the Drakensberg Mountains at Bezuidenhout’s Pass to Potchefstroom via Skandinawiedrif across the Vaal River.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Klerkspruit, Free State.

COMMENTS: Type locality corrected to Leeuw Spruit, Heilbron District by Gyldenstolpe (1934). Neither the original type locality nor the correction appear to be correct. There are a number of places called Leeuwspruit or Leeuw Spruit in the general area through which Wahlberg travelled in July 1843. The “Leeuwspruit” in the Heilbron district is at 27° 45’ south, 27° 14’ east, and is off the track of Wahlberg’s journey on that date. Wahlberg “pitched camp

under the Drakensberg” (at the base of Bezuidenhout’s Pass at 28° 32’ south, 29° 12’ east) on 12 July 1843, and moved on up the Drakensberg where he camped for the night before travelling on to Leeuwriet which he reached on 18 July. The type of *Alauda fringillaris* was collected on 18 July 1843 at Leeuwriet, so the TL should be restricted to Leeuwriet (but see below, Figure 4).

However, the question of the locality of Leeuwriet and its present name remains. There was evidently some confusion by Wahlberg about names and dates. There are also problems with modern name changes and identifying the names of places that Wahlberg recorded in his travels. Leeuwriet (translated as lion + reeds) does not appear in any modern gazetteer in the context of Wahlberg’s travels and is not shown on Baines’ “Great Map” of old wagon routes from the Drakensberg to the Vaal River and beyond (Stiebel *et al.* 2001). Map A, between pp. 128–129 in Craig & Hummel (1994), shows the possible route taken by Wahlberg from the top of the Drakensberg to Klerkspruit (also called Sandspruit) and then on to Vechtkop (Vegkop) which he reached on 23 July (see Figure 4). Leeuwriet is almost certainly the same place as Klerkspruit. A similar route and wagon track is shown on the map by Petermann (1868) who seems to have plotted Wahlberg’s route from Bezuidenhout’s Pass via Vegkop to Potchefstroom (and beyond), but without place names for most of the track. The type locality should be corrected to Klerkspruit, Free State.

***Alauda conirostris* Sundevall, 1850: 99.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*In Caffraria superiore, campestri.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Spizocorys conirostris conirostris* (Sundevall, 1850); Alaudidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 445) (includes *transiens* Clancey, 1959, and implicitly *griseovinacea* Clancey, 1972).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall, in his description (1850: 99), mentions male and female (“*superne rufescentivarius, alias similis feminae.*”). According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue the type series consisted of five specimens. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 22) referred to NRM 569767 [6446] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 16 May 1842 at Vegkop (Vechtkop). The four paralectotypes are: NRM 537993 [6447], a mounted female collected 26 October 1841 at Wilgespruit; a male collected 2 May 1842 in “Caffr. Rhinost.” (= Renoster River), exchanged to Berlin in 1853 (not found in the ZMB collection); RMNH. AVES.121822 [6448], a male collected 16 May 1842 north of “Drakensbergen” (date same as lectotype, so same locality), exchanged to Leiden in 1850; a female collected 28 Oct (no year given, but probably 1844), collected in “Caffr. Makli.” (if 1844, then locality near Vals River), exchanged to R.B. Sharpe in London in 1871, but not found in the NHMUK collection at Tring.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Vegkop (Vechtkop), Free State.

COMMENTS: The type locality in the original description is vague. There are no notes for 15 and 16 May 1842 in Wahlberg’s journal. On 13 and 14 May he passed Vegkop and by 21 May was descending the Drakensberg, but there are no place names given between Vegkop and the Drakensberg. Gyldenstolpe’s (1934) restriction of the TL to Vegkop is reasonable and should stand.

***Eremomela scotops* Sundevall, 1850: 103.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria superiori (25 °).*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Eremomela scotops scotops* Sundevall, 1850; Cisticolidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 450).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 103), in his original description, gave no indication that he had more than a single specimen at hand. From Sundevall’s manuscript catalogues, however, he apparently had three specimens. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 50) referred to NRM 569702 [6703] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 24 November 1843 at Saulspoort (Mohapoani). The two paralectotypes are: NRM 537661 [6704], a mounted female collected 13 October 1843 at Saulspoort; and a male [6702] collected 24 November 1841 in the Magaliesberg, exchanged to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Saulspoort (Witfontein Berge, Mohoapoani), North West Province.

COMMENTS: Date and place agree with the journal entries.

***Eremomela damarensis* Wahlberg, 1855: 213.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. ad flumen Swakop terrae Damararum.*”

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Eremomela gregalis gregalis* (A. Smith, 1829); Cisticolidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 450).

TYPE MATERIAL: Wahlberg, in his original description (1855: 213), gave data for both male and female. According to Sundevall’s manuscript acquisition catalogue two specimens were received in Stockholm after Wahlberg’s death, and we consider these to be what remains of the type series. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 50) referred to NRM 569701 [11714] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this male collected 24 July 1854 at Swakop River. The paralectotype is NRM 534808 [11715], a mounted female collected with the lectotype.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Swakop River, probably near the confluence of the Swakop and Kurikaub rivers, Namibia.

COMMENTS: Wahlberg’s notes on places where he collected birds in 1854 are sketchy, but Map D (between pp. 160–161 in Craig & Hummel 1994) shows that he collected along the Swakop River from just east of the confluence between the Swakop and Khan Rivers to Otjimbingwe. Although Clancey (1966: 485) identified the TL as Oosop, Swakop River, the TL cannot be identified precisely.

***Eremomela usticollis* Sundevall, 1850: 102.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria superiori (25°).*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Eremomela usticollis usticollis* Sundevall, 1850; Cisticolidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 450).

TYPE MATERIAL: In his description, Sundevall (1850: 102) gave no indication that he had more than a single specimen at hand. From his acquisition catalogue it appears that the type series actually consisted of six specimens. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 50) referred to NRM 569704 [6710] as a “type”, here treated as a lectotype designation. It is a male collected 22 June 1844 in Leroma (near Pilanesberg). The five paralectotypes are: NRM 90166578 [6706], a female (according to the label) collected 27 November 1841 in the Magaliesberg; NRM 90166579 [6707], a female collected 1 December 1841 in the Magaliesberg; NRM 90166580 [6709], a female collected 31 December 1841 near Limpopo River, but Crocodile River (Hartebeespoort) according to his journal and other specimens; a male [6705] collected 22 November 1841 in the Magaliesberg sent on exchange to Bremen in 1870; and a male [6708] collected 1 December 1841 in the Magaliesberg, exchanged to Berlin in 1853 (and still present in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Leroma (near Pilanesberg), North West Province.

COMMENTS: Wahlberg’s journal has no entries for the period 20–23 June 1844, but he appears to have spent 19 June–9 July “near Pilanesberg (at Leroma?)”. According to his journal entries he camped in the Magaliesberg for most of November and all of December 1841.

***Cossypha fasciventris* Sundevall, 1850: 101.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*E Caffraria superiore, silvatica, circa fluvium Limpopo (25° lat.).*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Calamonastes fasciolatus europhilus* (Clancey, 1970); Cisticolidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 454).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall, in his original description (1850: 101), mentioned both males and females. From his acquisition catalogue it appears that four specimens were available to him at the time of description. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 46) referred to NRM 568785 [6740] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this male collected 5 or 8 February 1842 near Apies River. The three paralectotypes are: NRM 555993 [6741], a female collected 20 June 1844 at Leroma; NRM 537640 [6738], a mount of a male collected 28 November 1841 at Apies River; and a male, RMNH.AVES.171503 [6739], collected 10 December 1841 in Magaliesberg, exchanged to Leiden in 1850.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Apies River, Gauteng Province.

COMMENTS: The type locality can be corrected to the Apies River at 25° 28' South, 28° 15' East. See account for *Tockus erythrorhynchus rufirostris*.

***Camaroptera olivacea* Sundevall, 1850: 103.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria inferiore.*”

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Camaroptera brachyura brachyura* (Vieillot, 1820); Cisticolidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 454).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 103) mentioned both males and females in his original description. From his acquisition catalogue he apparently had five specimens at hand when he described the species. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 51) referred to NRM 569705 [4701] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected at Durban on 26 October 1839. The four paralectotypes are: NRM 537663 [4700], a mounted female collected at Durban on 5 December 1839; NRM 90166584 [6721], a female collected 15 August 1840 at Durban; NRM 90166583 [4699], a female collected 8 July 1839 at Durban; and a male [6720] from Durban, collected 18 June 1840, exchanged to Berlin in 1853 (but no longer in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: The TL was incorrectly restricted to Umkomaas River by Gyldenstolpe (1934). Wahlberg returned to Durban from Umkomaas on 11 September and remained there until 29 October when he travelled north-east to the Tugela (Thukela) River. NRM 90166644 [6722], a male collected 13 January (or perhaps June?) 1844 in Saulspoor, was recorded by Sundevall in the manuscript catalogue after two *Camaroptera olivacea* as “a dist. sp.”. Following Article 72.4.1 of the Code: “or doubtfully attributes to the taxon”, this specimen, presently identified as *Camaroptera brevicaudata sharpei* von Zedlitz, 1911, is not included in the original type series. .

***Drymoica obscura* Sundevall, 1850: 103–104.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Caffraria.*”

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Cisticola chiniana campestris* Gould, 1845; Cisticolidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 456).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 103–104) gave no indication that he had more than a single specimen. However, his acquisition catalogue shows that he had three specimens at hand when he described the species. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 41–42) referred to NRM 568770 [4707] as a “type”, treated here as a lectotype designation of this young male collected 21 September 1839 in Durban. The two paralectotypes are: NRM 568771 [6757], a male collected 20 December 1839 in Durban; and a male [4706] collected 1 October 1839 in Durban, exchanged to Berlin in 1870 (but no longer in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Date and place match journal entries.

***Drymoica procerula* Sundevall, 1850: 104.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Caffraria.*”

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Cisticola galactotes galactotes* (Temminck, 1823); Cisticolidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 457).

TYPE MATERIAL: There is no indication in Sundevall’s original description (1850: 104) that he had more than a single specimen at hand, and there is only a single specimen in Sundevall’s manuscript acquisition catalogue. The description is based on a single holotype: NRM 568774 [6755] (cf. also Gyldenstolpe 1926: 42), a study skin of a juvenile male collected 25 May 1840 in Durban.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There is no journal entry for this day. Wahlberg was in Durban from late March to early October 1840.

***Drymoica fulvifrons* Sundevall, 1850: 104.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Caffraria inferior*.”

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Cisticola galactotes galactotes* (Temminck, 1823); Cisticolidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 457).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall, in his original description (1850: 104), mentioned both male and female. From his acquisition catalogue it appears that he had four specimens at hand for his description (“*Dr. ad sp. fulvifrons*”). Gyldenstolpe (1926: 42) referred to NRM 568773 [4710] as a “type”, which we treat as a lectotype designation; it is an adult male collected 8 December 1839 in Durban. The three paralectotypes are: NRM 90191370 [4709], an adult male collected 10 October 1839 in Durban; NRM 534298 [4711], a mounted female collected in Durban in 1839; and RMNH.AVES.171375 [4708], a mounted male collected in December 1839 (date illegible, possibly 12 December) in Durban, and exchanged to Leiden in 1850.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Erroneously changed to Umvoti (mVoti) River, KwaZulu-Natal, ca. 50 km northeast of Durban by Gyldenstolpe (1934). However, according to journal entries and specimens collected, Wahlberg stayed at Durban from 13 November to 29 December 1839. His only expedition to the mVoti area in 1839 was from 31 October to 12 November, when no birds at all were collected there.

***Drymoica chloris* Sundevall, 1850: 104.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Caffraria*.”

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Cisticola natalensis natalensis* (A. Smith, 1843); Cisticolidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 458).

TYPE MATERIAL: There is no indication in Sundevall (1850: 104) that there was more than a single specimen available, rather he states that he had no access to any female: “*f# ignota*”. In Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue there is a reference to a single specimen, and in his list of duplicates the species is not mentioned. The holotype is NRM 568777 [6752a], a male collected 11 February 1840 in Pietermaritzburg. This was supported by Gyldenstolpe (1926: 40–41), who also identified it as a juvenile specimen of *Cisticola natalensis natalensis*. *Drymoica chloris* Sundevall, 1850 is thus a junior subjective synonym of *Drymoica natalensis* A. Smith, 1843.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Town Hill, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There is no entry in the journal for this day, but date and place are in line with other specimens collected at the same time.

***Drymoica curvirostris* Sundevall, 1850: 104.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Caffraria*.”

CURRENT STATUS: *Cisticola natalensis natalensis* (A. Smith, 1843); Cisticolidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 458).

TYPE MATERIAL: In the original description by Sundevall (1850: 104) both sexes are mentioned. In Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue only two specimens are listed and are referred to as “*f#*” and “*f# jun*”. All specimens were sexed by Wahlberg (according to Gyldenstolpe), but for this species all the original Wahlberg labels are lost. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 41) mentioned a female, referred to as “*cotype*” and an adult male as “*type*”. We treat the latter as a lectotype designation of NRM 568775 [6754], which is a study skin and may be female, but was referred to by both Sundevall and Gyldenstolpe as a probable male, collected 4 June 1840 in Durban. The paralectotype NRM 568776 [6753] is a study skin of a female, possibly juvenile, collected 20 June 1840 in Durban.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There is no entry in the journal for this day, but date and place are in line with other specimens collected at the same time.

***Bradypterus brevirostris* Sundevall, 1850: 103.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Caffraria inferiori*.”

CURRENT STATUS: *Schoenicola brevirostris brevirostris* (Sundevall, 1850); Locustellidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 466).

TYPE MATERIAL: In Sundevall’s original description (1850: 103) and his acquisition journal only a single male is listed. The holotype, NRM 568781 [6751], is an adult male collected 14 April 1841 at Camperdown (Upper Umlaas River).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: uMlazi River mouth, near Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Type locality upper Umlaas River (= Camperdown, KwaZulu-Natal) according to Gyldenstolpe (1926). However, Wahlberg stayed at the mouth of the uMlazi River from 11 March 1841 until at least 7 May (Brinck 1955). Entries in the journal are intermittent through March and there are only two entries for April. The next entry on 7 May states that he had returned to Congella, Durban. There is no note that Wahlberg had gone to Camperdown during this period, and all specimens collected in March, April and early May are labelled uMlazi River or Durban (the latter probably in error). The type locality can be restricted to uMlazi River mouth, near Durban. In his type catalogue, Gyldenstolpe (1926: 46) observed that Sundevall (1850: 103) had priority over Cabanis’ paper of the same year and thus that *Catriscus apicalis* Cabanis, 1851 (corrected date, see Dickinson et al. 2011) is a subjective junior synonym of *Bradypterus brevirostris* Sundevall, 1850.

***Chloropeta icterina* Sundevall, 1850: 105.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Caffraria*.”

CURRENT STATUS: *Iduna natalensis natalensis* (A. Smith 1847); Acrocephalidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 472).

TYPE LOCALITY: There is no indication in Sundevall’s original description (1850: 105) that the type series consists of more than one specimen. However, it is apparent in his acquisition journal that there were two specimens considered by him to be included in the type series. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 65) referred to NRM 568746 [6795] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 25 June 1840 in Durban. The only paralectotype was sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853, with collector given as J. A. Wahlberg, but no other information (and is present in the ZMB collection).

Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue lists four specimens of *Chloropeta* received from Wahlberg. However, as noted above, only two were included in the type series. Sundevall (1850) was of the opinion that *Chloropeta icterina* was not conspecific with *Chloropeta natalensis* A. Smith, 1847, and that there were differences in the green and yellow colours on the skins and in measurements. Following the Code (Art. 72.4.1) “The type series of a nominal species-group taxon consists of all the specimens included by the author in the new nominal taxon (whether directly or by bibliographic reference), except any that the author expressly excludes from the type series [Art. 72.4.6], or refers to as distinct variants (e.g. by name, letter or number), or doubtfully attributes to the taxon”. Since Sundevall did not include the other two specimens in what he thought of as a new species at the time of writing the description, they cannot be part of the type series.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There is no entry in the journal for this day, but date and place are in line with other specimens collected at the same time.

***Hirundo griseopyga* Sundevall, 1850: 107.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. prope Portum Natal*.”

CURRENT STATUS: *Pseudhirundo griseopyga griseopyga* (Sundevall, 1850); Hirundinidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 476).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 107–108) gave no indication that he had more than a single specimen at hand for his very short description of the type. However, from his acquisition catalogue he apparently had three

specimens available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 69) referred to NRM 569781 [7066] as a “type”, and we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 19 May 1840 in Durban. The two paralectotypes are: NRM 90200199 [7067], a female collected 22 May 1840 in Durban; and RMNH.AVES.88915 [7068], a female collected 22 May 1840 in Durban, exchanged in 1850 to Leiden.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There is no entry in the journal for this day, but date and place are in line with other specimens collected at the same time.

***Hirundo holomelas* Sundevall, 1850: 108.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. ad Portum Natal.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Psalidoprocne pristoptera holomelas* (Sundevall, 1850), Hirundinidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 476).

STATUS REFERENCE: Sclater (1930: 586; monotypic), Peters (1960b: 128; as *P. holomelaena holomelaena* (Sundevall)). White (1961: 65) and Keith et al. (1992: 130–131; as *P. pristoptera holomelaena*), Clancey et al. (1980: 161; as *P. holomelas holomelas* (Sundevall)).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 108) gave data for both male and female in his type description. From his acquisition catalogue it appears that he had 13 specimens available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 69) referred to NRM 569775 [7106] as a “type”, treated here as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 18 July 1840 in Durban. The 12 paralectotypes are: NRM 90145211 [4786], a juvenile collected 15 September 1840 in Durban; NRM 90145210 [7110], a female collected 18 July 1840 in Durban; NRM 90145212 [7105], a male collected 23 December 1840 in Durban; NRM 555684 [7109], a juvenile female collected 23 December 1840 in Durban; NRM 90145209 [7107], a male collected 8 August 1840 in Durban; NRM 537973 [7108], a mounted female collected 9 April 1840 in Durban; RMNH.AVES.88913 [4781], a male collected 9 August 1839 in Durban, exchanged to Leiden in 1850; GNM Av Ex 522 [4782], a mounted male collected 9 August 1839 in Durban, exchanged to Göteborg in 1850; a male [4784] collected 9 August 1839 in Durban, exchanged to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB collection); a female [7104] collected 25 December 1840 in Durban, exchanged to Uppsala in 1857; MZUL L839/3012 [4785], a juvenile collected 15 September 1839 in Durban and MZUL L839/3013 [4783], a male collected 10 August 1839 in Durban, both exchanged to Lund in 1850.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There is no entry in the journal for this day, but date and place are in line with other specimens collected at the same time.

***Hirundo spilodera* Sundevall, 1850: 108.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: not given; but within “*trakten kring sjelfva Capstaden*” + “*Cafferlandet*” according to the Swedish introduction.

CURRENT STATUS: *Petrochelidon spilodera* (Sundevall, 1850); Hirundinidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 477).

STATUS REFERENCE: Sclater (1930: 581) and (Peters 1960b: 120; monotypic, in the genus *Petrochelidon*), White (1961: 60; polytypic in the genus *Hirundo* and includes *P. rufigula* Bocage, 1878, and *P. preussi* Reichenow, 1898), Clancey et al. (1980: 159) and Keith et al. (1992: 165–167; monotypic in the genus *Hirundo*).

TYPE REFERENCE: Sundevall (1850: 108), in his brief type description, gave no indication that he had more than a single specimen. His acquisition catalogue however shows that he actually had five specimens available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 69) referred to NRM 569774 [7088] as a “type”, here treated as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 27 October 1844, south of the Vals (Valsch) River, Free State. The four paralectotypes are: NRM 537971 [7089], a mount of a female collected 15 August 1843 near Mooi River; NRM 90145225 [7087], an adult male collected 8 April 1842 at Tswaing (Saltpannen); RMNH.AVES.90707 [7086], an adult male collected 1 November 1841 at Rhinoster (Renoster River) sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and a juvenile female [1790], collected 8 April 1842 at Tswaing and exchanged to Berlin in 1853 (but no longer in the ZMB collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Vals (Valsch) River, Free State.

COMMENTS: Sundevall noted the locality from Wahlberg as “Caffr. [Fallo Rev.]”. Gyldenstolpe gave the locality as “Mooi River” (1926: 69), “Valsch River, E. of Kroonstad” (1934: 292) and “S. of Valsch River” (Wahlberg). Wahlberg noted in his journal that on 24 October he started from “Mooye” River (= Potchefstroom) “...and so pressed for time that no chance for collecting presented itself. Pass the Fals (Vals) River [on 24 October]”. There are no notes for the days 25–29 October; for 30 October–1 November the only information is “rainy” for the three days. On 2 November he descended the Drakensberg [via Bezuidenhout’s Pass]. Although there is no definite locality where the type of *Hirundo spilodera* was collected, Gyldenstolpe’s correction is probably as close as any other, and the restricted type locality should stand.

***Hirundo semirufa* Sundevall, 1850: 107.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria superiore.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Cecropis semirufa semirufa* (Sundevall, 1850); Hirundinidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 478).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall, in his brief original description (1850: 107) gave no indication that he had more than a single specimen at hand. His acquisition catalogue, however, shows that there were two skins available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 68–69) referred to NRM 569780 [7076] as a “type”, here treated as a lectotype designation of this study skin of a male collected 18 November 1841 at Magaliesberg. The paralectotype, NRM 90144785 [7077], is a female collected 11 December 1841 at Magaliesberg.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Magalies Berge, junction of Hennops River and Crocodile River, southwest of Pretoria, Gauteng Province.

COMMENTS: The only entry in Wahlberg’s journal for this day (18 November 1841) is “fully occupied”. However, he recorded collecting a specimen of “*Hirundo senegalensis*” [in error for *Hirundo (Cecropis) semirufa*] at Mooi River (Potchefstroom) on 8 November and then another specimen on 14 November on the southern edge of the Magaliesberg, close to Hartebeespoort. The Potchefstroom specimen has not been located in the collections. The restricted type locality suggested by Gyldenstolpe (1934) is unlikely. The confluence between the Crocodile and Hennops Rivers is well south of the track that Wahlberg was thought to have used when travelling from Holfontein to Hartebeespoort (map B, p. 129 in Craig & Hummel 1992). If the type was collected on 18 November, the TL should be restricted to Hartebeespoort. If the type was collected on 14 November 1841, Wahlberg was camped at “Herman Potgieter’s farm” at Olifantsnek on this day and reached Hartebeespoort on the 15 November (see “Problems with labels and collecting localities” in the Introduction).

***Hirundo atrocaerulea* Sundevall, 1850: 107.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*In Caffraria inferiore.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Hirundo atrocaerulea* Sundevall, 1850; Hirundinidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 479).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 107), in his brief type description, gave no indication that he had more than a single specimen at hand. His acquisition catalogue, however, shows that he actually had eight specimens available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 69) referred to NRM 569779 [7101] as a “type”. We treat this specimen as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 2 January 1843 near mVoti (Umvoti) River (see comments). The seven paralectotypes are: NRM 537977 [7102], a mounted female collected 8 January 1843 near mVoti River; NRM 90144848 [7100], an adult male collected 8 January 1843 near mVoti River; NRM 90144849 [7103], a juvenile (female according to the acquisition catalogue) collected 8 January 1843 near Umhloti River (in error for mVoti); RMNH.AVES.88912 [7096], an adult male collected 8 January 1843 at Boven, Umvoti River (= mVoti Heights), exchanged to Leiden in 1850; L843/3026 [7097], a male collected 8 January 1843, at mVoti Heights, exchanged to the University of Lund in 1850 (and still in the collection there); a male [7098] collected 26 January 1840 at Pietermaritzburg, exchanged to Berlin in 1853 (but not now found in the ZMB collection); and NHMUK 1874.8.1.278 [7099], a male collected 9 January 1843 at mVoti Heights exchanged to “Mr. Sharpe Brit. Museum 1869” (and still present in the NHMUK collection at Tring). The collection locality of

[7098] is incorrect; Wahlberg's diary shows that he was at Roberts' camp at Camperdown from 31 December 1839 to 7 February 1840, so the specimen was collected there (where the species no longer occurs).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: mVoti Heights, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There is no entry in the journal for 2 January 1843. On 24 December 1842 Wahlberg travelled to mVoti Poort, and walked down the mVoti River to the mouth, collecting insects on the way. On 28 December the journal entry is "continue on our road", and on 30 December he moved to the top of the plateau (= mVoti Heights), then to the lower mVoti River on 9 January. On 8 January he recorded an attempt to get "*Hirundo nigrocaerulea*" [= *atrocaerulea*] and he was obviously successful. According to Sundevall's acquisition catalogue all specimens [7096]–[7103] were collected at "Boven Umvoti", i.e., above mVoti = mVoti Heights. *Hirundo atrocaerulea* is a species of higher altitudes, typically above 1000 m in KwaZulu-Natal (Hockey et al. 2005), so the mVoti specimens were most probably collected at mVoti Heights.

***Hirundo dimidiata* Sundevall, 1850: 107.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: "*E montibus Caffrariae superioris.*"

CURRENT STATUS: *Hirundo dimidiata dimidiata* Sundevall, 1850; Hirundinidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 480)

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 107) gave no indication that he had more than a single specimen at hand for his type description, but according to his acquisition catalogue he had three specimens available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 68) referred to NRM 569778 [7070] as a "type" which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 28 June 1844 at Leroma (near Pilanesberg). The two paralectotypes are: NRM 555671 [7071], an adult female collected 18 November 1841 in the Magaliesberg; and RMNH.AVES.125115 [7069], an adult male collected 16 November 1841 in Magaliesberg, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Leroma, near Pilanesberg, North West Province.

COMMENTS: See species account for *Eremomela usticollis*. There is no entry in the journal, but date and place are in line with other specimens collected at the same time.

***Pogonocichla ruficapilla* Sundevall, 1850: 105.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: "*Habitat in Caffraria inferiore s. propria.*"

CURRENT STATUS: *Seicercus ruficapilla ruficapilla* (Sundevall, 1850); Phylloscopidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 500).

STATUS REFERENCE: Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 500 do not recognise *ochraceiceps* Clancey, 1975. Sclater 1930: 505, White 1960: 426 (in the genus *Phylloscopus*, recognise *voelkeri* Roberts, 1941), Clancey et al. 1980: 200 (recognise *voelkeri*, *ochraceiceps* and *alacris* Clancey, 1969), Traylor 1986b: 224 (recognises *voelkeri*, *ochraceiceps* and *alacris* in the genus *Phylloscopus*), Urban et al. 1997: 364–365 (in the genus *Phylloscopus*, do not recognise *ochraceiceps*).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 105) mentioned both male and female in his type description. According to his acquisition catalogue and catalogue of duplicates in combination, he must have had eight specimens at hand (note that in the latter manuscript he had moved the species to the genus *Cryptolopha*). Gyldenstolpe (1926: 67) refers to NRM 568788 [6801] as a "type"; we treat this specimen as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 2 August 1840 in Durban. The seven paralectotypes are: NRM 535134 [6802], a mounted juvenile female collected 22 July 1840 in Durban; NRM 90192170 [6804], a male collected 4 June 1840 in Durban; NRM 568789 [6805], an adult female collected 5 June 1840 in Durban; NHMUK 1876.5.23.215 [6800], a male collected 16 July 1841 in Durban and sent on exchange to R.B. Sharpe in London on exchange in 1871 (still in the NHMUK collection); a specimen (sex unknown) [6803] collected 8 July (or February) 1840 in Durban, sent to Bergen, Norway; a specimen [6806] collected in Durban and sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but no longer in the ZMB collection); a specimen [6807] collected 15 August 1840 in Durban and sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850 (but not found in the Naturalis collection).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There is no entry in the journal for this day, but date and place of the type are in line with other specimens collected at the same time.

***Zosterops lateralis* Sundevall, 1850: 101.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria superiore, campestri, prope Vaal Revier (26- 27°).*”

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Zosterops pallidus* Swainson, 1838; Zosteropidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 520). Sometimes recognized as a subspecies (not supported by DNA) under the name *Zosterops pallidus sundevalli* Hartlaub, 1865; see below under comments for details.

STATUS REFERENCE: Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 520 and Bowie 2005: 823–824 (includes *sundevalli* Hartlaub, 1865 (see Gyldenstolpe 1926: 35, *deserticola* Reichenow, 1905 and *haigamchabensis* Bradfield, 1944).

TYPE MATERIAL: We can find no indication in Sundevall’s original description text that he had more than a single specimen at hand, but according to his acquisition catalogue he apparently had three available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 35) refers to NRM 568713 [6678] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 5 August 1843 north of the Vaal River. The two paralectotypes are: NRM 555448 [6679], a study skin of an adult female collected 5 August 1843 north of the Vaal River; and a specimen [6677] of unknown sex and only noted as “Caffr. Inf.” sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB database).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: North of Vaal River, North West Province.

COMMENTS: Collected on the same day as the type of *Alauda fasciolata* (see above). The type locality is probably just south of Potchefstroom. Since this name was shown to be a homonym of *Zosterops lateralis* (Latham, 1801), a species from Australia and neighboring islands, Hartlaub created a substitute name, *Zosterops sundevalli* (Hartlaub 1865: 8–9). NRM 568713 is also the lectotype for *Zosterops sundevalli*. *Zosterops pallidus* Swainson, 1838, based on “Dr. Burchell’s Coll. No. 43”, collected on the north bank of the Orange River, about 16 km east of Prieska on 18 Sept 1811, has priority over both names. The type specimen is in the Oxford University Museum of Natural History.

***Zosterops capensis* Sundevall, 1850: 102.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Habitat in regione urbis Capensis, ubi frequens videtur; non e Caffraria nobis alata.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Zosterops capensis capensis* Sundevall, 1850; Zosteropidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 520), includes *atmorii* Sharpe, 1877, and *virens* Sundevall.

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 102) mentioned both male and female in his type description. His acquisition catalogue lists two specimens received from Wahlberg. Possible syntypes are two older specimens received in 1837 from Jacob Letterstedt (1796–1862), the Swedish-Norwegian Consul in Cape Town. These were identified as *Sylvia palpebrosa* but later corrected by Sundevall to *Zosterops capensis*. The two specimens figured by Levaillant (1802, plate 132) should also be part of the original type series. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 35) refers to NRM 568711 [4578] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this study skin of an adult male collected 13 March 1839 in Rondebosch. The five paralectotypes are: NRM 568712 [4579], a study skin of an adult female collected 21 March 1839 in Rondebosch; NRM 90140118 [4210], a male collected before 1837 in the Cape area (only “Cap” given) by J. Letterstedt; an unsexed specimen [4209] also collected before 1837 in the Cape area by Letterstedt and sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB database); and finally the two specimens figured by Levaillant (1802, plate 132). Specimens collected by Levaillant in South Africa are scattered in several museum collections (Rookmaaker 1989). We have not attempted to trace Levaillant’s *Zosterops* specimens.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Rondebosch, Cape Town, Western Cape Province.

COMMENTS: The entry in the journal for this day confirms date and place.

***Zosterops virens* Sundevall, 1850: 101.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*in Caffraria; tum inferiore, juxta P:t Natal, cum superiore sylvatica, ad 25° Lat:s.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Zosterops capensis virens* Sundevall, 1850; Zosteropidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 520).

STATUS REFERENCE: Recognised as a full species (*Zosterops virens*) by White 1963: 92–93 and Moreau 1967: 333 (both include *atmorii* Sharpe, 1877 and *capensis* Sundevall, 1850), and by Smith & Bowie 2005: 823–824 (who include *atmorii*, *caniviridis* Clancey, 1962, and *capensis*, as subspecies of *Z. virens*). See the taxonomic note in Smith & Bowie (2005): 822–823), who state that “neither green (*Z. v. virens* and *Z. v. caniviridis*) nor grey (*Z. v. capensis* and *Z. v. atmorii*) morphs are genetically distinguishable based on present sampling; we have taken the conservative route and subsumed *Z. v. caniviridis* within *Z. v. virens*, and *Z. v. atmorii* within *Z. v. capensis*”.

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall in his original description (1850: 101) mentioned both males and females. According to his acquisition catalogue and catalogue of duplicates in combination, he must have had five specimens at hand for the description. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 34–35) referred to NRM 568709 [6675] as a “type”; which we treat as a lectotype designation of this male collected 15 August 1840 in Durban. The four paralectotypes are: NRM 568710 [6676], a female collected 12 June 1840 in Durban; NRM 90140115 [6674], a male collected 24 September 1843 in Matlapengberg; NRM 90140114 [6673], a male collected 29 June 1840 in Pietermaritzburg; and a male [4703] collected 30 September 1839 in Durban and sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB database).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There is no entry in the journal, but dates and places are in line with other specimens collected at the same time.

***Juida Mevesii* Wahlberg, 1856: 174.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Adflumen Doughe*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Lamprotornis mevesii mevesii* (Wahlberg, 1856); Sturnidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 578).

TYPE MATERIAL: Wahlberg, in his original description (1856: 174) mentioned both males and females. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue three specimens were received in Stockholm after Wahlberg’s death. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 7) referred to NRM 568735 [11682] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 3 April 1855 near the Doughe (Thaoge) River. The two paralectotypes are: NRM 553759 [11683], an adult female collected in August 1855 at the same place as the lectotype; and an additional specimen [11684] (no data clearly given but likely from the Okavango delta-Lake Ngami area in April–September 1855), which was sent on exchange to Bremen in 1858.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Toteng, Botswana.

COMMENTS: There are no notes or mentions in correspondence about where Wahlberg was in April 1855, but his journal, beginning 30 May 1855, noted that he was at Lake Ngami, Botswana, until at least 29 July. Wahlberg made a hunting trip from July to October 1855 up the Thaoge River, but there is no direct mention of his whereabouts before leaving for the trip. He left his ivory and collections with Letsholathebe (King of the Batoana) at Letsholathebe’s Town (letter to Retzius in Craig & Hummel 1994), a place now known as Toteng. Based on specimen labels, Wahlberg travelled east from northern Namibia, and collected a Red-headed Finch *Amadina erythrocephala* at the upper reaches of the Nossob River (probably the eastern Black Nossob) on 6 March 1855, and then an African Green Pigeon *Treron calva* at Lake Ngami on 11 March, and an African Skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris* at the same locality on 26 March. No further specimens are labelled Lake Ngami, but the next specimen in date order is *Lamprotornis mevesii*, collected on 3 April. The skin is labelled “Okavango River” (= Thaoge River), almost certainly in error since Wahlberg had not departed for the Thaoge River until almost three months later, and according to Rookmaaker (2007) he was still at Lake Ngami on 24 June. Circumstantial evidence, and notes in his journal, suggest that he was at Toteng, on the edge of Lake Ngami before departing on the hunting trip, and would have been at this locality during April 1855. The species was named after the entomologist and ornithologist Friederich Wilhelm Meves (1814–1891), taxidermist at the NRM, Stockholm.

***Lamprotornis porphyroplevron* Sundevall, 1850: 100.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*E Caffraria, ubi frequens.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Notopholia corrusca corrusca* (Nordmann, 1835); Sturnidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 579, which corrects the species name).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 100) mentioned both male and female in his original description. According to his acquisition catalogue he had 11 specimens available. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 7–8) referred to NRM 568743 [6414] as a “type”; which we treat here as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 21 August 1840 in Durban. The ten paralectotypes are: NRM 90172195 [4685], collected 16 June 1839 or 1840 in Durban; NRM 553765 [4690], an adult female collected 18 June 1839 in Durban; NRM 554882 [4692], a juvenile female collected 3 November 1839 in Durban; NRM 537724 [4687], a mounted male collected 8 December 1839 in Durban; a male [4686] without data was sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB collection); a male [6423], collected in “Caffr.” before 1845 and sent as a gift to the high school in Örebro, Sweden, in 1857; a male [6424] without data sent as a gift to the high school in Uppsala in 1857; an adult female [4688], collected 4 July 1839 in Durban, sent as a gift to the high school in Oskarshamn, Sweden, in 1865; an adult female [4689] collected 16 June 1839 in Durban, and sent as a gift to the high school in Falun, Sweden, in 1865; and an adult female [4691], collected 8 December 1839 in Durban, and sent as a gift to the high school in Jönköping, Sweden, in 1865.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Wahlberg’s journal and labelled specimens show that he was in Durban from March to early October 1840.

***Cossypha signata* Sundevall, 1850: 101.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. in Caffraria inferiore.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Cercotrichas signata signata* (Sundevall, 1850); Muscicapidae. Dickinson & Christidis (2014: 585) included *tongensis* (Roberts, 1931), but did not recognise *oatleyi* (Clancey, 1956) and *reclusa* (Clancey, 1966).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 101) mentioned both male and female in his type description. Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue shows that two specimens were available at the time. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 55) referred to NRM 569715 [6606] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male (but noted as “?” in Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue, collected 25 June 1841 (according to the acquisition catalogue, but erroneously given as 2 June 1841 according to Gyldenstolpe 1926: 55) at Umhlanga. The single paralectotype, NRM 534155 [6607], is a mounted female collected 30 June 1841 at Mgeni (Umgeni) River, near Durban.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Umhlanga, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: On 20 May 1841 Wahlberg was at Congella, Durban. There are no entries in his diary from this date until 3 June, when he went to Zeekoe Vley (Seekoeivlei, now known as Sea Cow Lake, about 1 km due north of the Mgeni River and immediately west of Durban North suburb) near Durban. He collected at the Mgeni River until 23 June, when he departed for Umhlanga.

***Muscicapa fuscula* Sundevall, 1850: 105.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*in Caffraria*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Muscicapa adusta fuscula* Sundevall 1850; Muscicapidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 588).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 105) did not indicate how many specimens he had available, but it appears that apart from material collected by Wahlberg, the two specimens (male and female) illustrated by Levaillant under the name “*Le Gobe Mouches Ondulé*” (1805, vol. 4: plate 156) are part of the type series. According to Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue two specimens were at hand in 1850 (marked “*Musc. fuscula* n sp.” but also “*l’Ondulé 156*” + illegible). Gyldenstolpe (1926: 60) referred to NRM 568764 [6799] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype des-

ignation of this adult male collected 12 May 1840 in Durban. The paralectotype is NRM 568765 [6798], an adult male collected 29 April 1840 in Durban. However, the illustrations in Levaillant (1805, vol. 4: plate 156) are the type specimens for *Butalis adusta* Boie, 1828 (*Muscicapa adusta*). The specimens illustrated by Levaillant have no explicit origin, but he stated that he had seen this species in “le pays d’Auteniquoi” where it is very common as well as along the coast of Natal. The specimens on Levaillant’s plate are paralectotypes of *Muscicapa fuscula*, but they are no longer primary types, and they are name-bearing for *Butalis adusta* only. No lectotype or neotype for *Butalis adusta* seems to have been designated. Traylor (1986a: 329) referred to the TL as “Auteniquoi ex Levaillant = Knysna district, Cape Province”, which does not agree with Levaillant. The locality “Knysna” was corrected by Rookmaaker (1986); the “Pays d’Auteniquois” *sensu* Levaillant is in the immediate vicinity of George. According to Levaillant’s map of his travels, however, he clearly never visited the coastal area near Durban, and so the type localities of *Butalis adusta* Boie, 1828 and *Muscicapa fuscula* Sundevall, 1850 do not overlap.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There are no journal entries for this date. Wahlberg was in Durban from March to early October 1840.

***Bradyornis ater* Sundevall, 1850: 105.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*E Caffraria inferiori et superiori*”

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Melaenornis pammelaina pammelaina* (Stanley, 1814); Muscicapidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 590).

TYPE MATERIAL: In his type description, Sundevall (1850: 105) mentioned both males and females. According to his acquisition catalogue he actually had four specimens at hand. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 62) refers to NRM 568759 [6848] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 19 April 1840 in Durban. The three paralectotypes are: NRM 568758 [6850], a male collected 16 October 1843 in Saulspoort (Mohapoani); NRM 568757 [6851], a female collected 12 December 1841 in Magalisberg; and a male [6849] collected 13 October 1843 in Saulspoort sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB database).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There are no journal entries for this date. Wahlberg was in Durban from March to early October 1840.

***Bradyornis leucomelas* Sundevall, 1850: 106.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*in Caffraria superiori, campestri*”

CURRENT STATUS: Synonym of *Sigelus silens silens* (Shaw, 1809); Muscicapidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 590).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall in his original description stated that he had only a single male (“*Unicus mas in Caffraria superiori, ...*”), and we could only find one specimen in his acquisition catalogue. The holotype, NRM 568761 [6852] is a male collected 6 August 1843 near Potchefstroom.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Potchefstroom, North West Province.

COMMENTS: See species account for *Alauda fasciolata* for the suggested TL correction.

***Bradyornis vittatus* Sundevall, 1850: 106.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Ex Caffr. proprie s. d. multa specimina allata*”.

CURRENT STATUS: *Sigelus silens silens* (Shaw 1809); Muscicapidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 590). Implicitly includes *vittatus* (Sundevall).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall, in his original description (1850: 106), gave measurements for both male and female and stated that he had several specimens at hand (“*multa specimina allata*”). According to his acquisition catalogue

he had five specimens, identified as “*Bradyornis* sp. *vittatus*” (but later amended to “*taeniopter*” in his handwriting). Gyldenstolpe (1926: 63) referred to NRM 568760 [6854] as a “type” and later in the text also “ought to be regarded as the type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this juvenile male collected 4 July 1840 in Durban. The four paralectotypes are: NRM 554256 [6856], an adult female collected 18 April 1840 in Durban; NRM 537793 [6855], a mounted juvenile male collected 19 April 1840 in Durban; RMNH.AVES.139782 [6853] a male (female according to RMNH database) collected 12 May 1840 in Port Natal, sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and a skin of uncertain sex (according to Wahlberg via Sundevall’s catalogue) [6857], collected 24 May 1840 in Durban and sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (still present in the ZMB database, but without a date and with the collector given as Sundevall).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: There are no journal entries for this date. Wahlberg was in Durban from March to early October 1840.

***Pogonocichla margaritata* Sundevall, 1850: 104.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Habitat in Caffraria inferiore s. propria.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Pogonocichla stellata stellata* (Vieillot, 1818); Muscicapidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 596); includes *friedmanni* Clancey, 1972.

STATUS REFERENCE: Sclater 1930: 486 [implicitly including *margaritata* Sundevall (see Oatley in Hockey et al. 2005)]. White 1962: 137, recognised *transvaalensis* (Roberts, 1912) (which includes *lebombo* Roberts, 1935). Clancey et al 1980: 186, recognised *margaritata* Sundevall, *transvaalensis* (Roberts, 1912) (which includes *lebombo* Roberts, 1935, and *lebomboensis* Roberts, 1940), *chirindensis* (Roberts, 1914), and *hygrica* Clancey, 1969).

TYPE MATERIAL: Sundevall (1850: 104) mentioned both male and female in his type description. According to his acquisition catalogue, nine specimens were available at the time for the description. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 54–55) referred to NRM 569711 [6825] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 11 August 1841 in Pietermaritzburg. The eight paralectotypes are: NRM 90189888 [6826], an adult male collected 11 August 1841 in Pietermaritzburg; NRM 90189889 [6827], a “female” collected 27 June 1840 in Durban; NRM 90189890 [6828], a juvenile female collected before 1845 in Durban according to the acquisition catalogue, but “Caffraria” according to the label; NRM 90189891 [6824], an adult male collected 28 June 1842 in Pietermaritzburg; NRM 553737 [6830], a juvenile collected 12 June 1841 in Umgeni, Durban; a male [6823], collected 22 June 1843 in Pietermaritzburg, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1853 (but not found in the ZMB collection); RMNH.AVES.128953 [6829], a juvenile female collected 15 August 1840 in Durban and sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850; and RMNH.AVES.128952 [4735], a male collected 4 July 1839 in Durban, also sent on exchange to Leiden in 1850.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal.

COMMENTS: Date and place confirmed by journal entry and Sundevall’s acquisition catalogue (Figure 1C).

***Luscinia sinuata* Sundevall, 1857 (1858): 44.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*circa urbem capensem invenitur*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Emarginata sinuata sinuata* (Sundevall, 1858); Muscicapidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 609).

TYPE MATERIAL: There is no indication in Sundevall’s (1857: 44 footnote) brief description that more than one specimen was available. Following his acquisition catalogue, four specimens [6680–6683] were initially identified as *Sylvia/Luscinia sperata*, the last one, a “pull.”, with a question mark (which disqualifies it as a type; Art. 72.4.1 of the Code). Gyldenstolpe (1926: 55) referred to NRM 569712 [6682] as a “type”; which we treat as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 25 January 1845 near Saldanha Bay. The two paralectotypes are: NRM 555379 [6683], a male (or juvenile) [6681] collected 1 February 1840 (or possibly 25 January 1845) near Camperdown; and a study skin of a male [6680] collected 9 January 1840 also near Camperdown. Both paralectotypes seem to have been present in the collection at least until the 1910s, but study skin 6680 could not be found in the NRM collection in 2021.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Saldanha Bay, Western Cape Province.

COMMENTS: Date and place match journal entries. Wahlberg collected a number of specimens in January and February 1845 at Saldanha Bay.

***Erithacus schlegelii* Wahlberg, 1855: 13.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*Hab. Damara-Land.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Emarginata schlegelii schlegelii* (Wahlberg, 1855); Muscicapidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 609)

TYPE MATERIAL: Wahlberg’s (1855: 213) description gives no information on how many specimens he had at hand. From Sundevall’s manuscript catalogues it is apparent that the description was probably based on a single specimen—at least, only one specimen seems to have been sent to Sweden. The holotype, NRM 558942 [11695], is a study skin of an adult male collected 14 August 1854 at the Onanis River.

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Onanis River, Namibia.

COMMENTS: There is no entry in the journal for this date and place. Wahlberg collected a number of specimens in August 1854. The localities on labels are interspersed with Onanis and Swakop rivers. Specimens collected from 14–19 August are labelled Onanis River, so the TL can be confirmed as correct.

***Saxicola albicans* Wahlberg, 1855: 213.**

VERBATIM TYPE LOCALITY: “*In locis arenosis terrae Damararum, plerumque in fruticibus parvis insidens, vel in terra, fere semper per paria, vivit.*”

CURRENT STATUS: *Emarginata tractrac albicans* (Wahlberg, 1855); Muscicapidae (Dickinson & Christidis 2014: 609–610).

TYPE MATERIAL: It is evident from the type description that Wahlberg (1855: 213) had access to both males and females. According to Sundevall’s manuscript catalogues at least seven syntypes were received from South Africa after Wahlberg’s death. Gyldenstolpe (1926: 56) referred to NRM 90189969 [11698] as a “type”; we treat this as a lectotype designation of this adult male collected 20 November 1854 in Walvis Bay. The six known paralectotypes are: NRM 90189970 [11700], an adult female collected 4 July 1854 at Kuiseb River; NRM 90189972 [11699], an adult male collected 26 June 1854 at Kuiseb River; NRM 538726 [11701], a mounted female collected 9 November 1854 near Rooibank; NRM 90189971 [11702], an adult female collected 25 June 1854 at Kuiseb River; UMB 4481 [11696], a male, collecting data unknown, sent on exchange to Bremen in 1858; and a male [11697], collected 20 November 1854 near Rooibank, sent on exchange to Berlin in 1870 (but not found in the ZMB database).

VERIFIED TYPE LOCALITY: Walvis Bay, Namibia, but uncertain.

COMMENTS: Wahlberg collected a number of specimens in October and November 1854. The localities are interspersed, with some specimens labelled Scheppmansdorf (= Rooibank), Kuiseb River and Walvis Bay. Rooibank is upstream from the mouth of the Kuiseb River. It is not clear why Wahlberg distinguished Rooibank from Kuiseb River as a collecting locality, and it is likely that he used the names for places close to each other. He indicated, in a letter to Retzius dated 18 June 1854 (Craig & Hummel 1992), that he intended to collect on the coast, but he could have meant that this was the coast all the way from Swakop River mouth to Rooibank. Specimens collected from 9–30 November are mostly labelled Scheppmansdorf, so it can be accepted that Wahlberg spent this period there. The confused localities on specimen labels, however, bring a measure of uncertainty such that a more exact TL for this species cannot be verified.

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Appendix 1: Gazetteer of localities

Andara, Namibia	18° 40'S, 21° 27'E
Apies River	25° 28'S, 28° 15'E
Apies /Pienaar's River confluence	25° 10' S, 28° 06'E
Bezuidenhout's Pass	28° 32'S, 29° 12'E
Bierspruit	24° 53'S, 27° 09'E
Black Nossob River, Namibia	23° 08'S, 18° 42'E
Bosjesmans Rand (= Bushman's Ridge)	
Bushman's Ridge, Pietermaritzburg	29° 35'S, 30° 20'E
Camperdown (= Upper Umlaas)	29° 44'S, 30° 31'E
Cape Town	33° 55'S, 18° 25'E
Congella	29° 53'S, 31° 00'E
Crocodile River (= Hartebeespoort)	25° 45'S, 27° 51'E
De Oog (= Eye of the Mooi River)	
Die Spitzkoppe [= Inkolube, Varkens River, Spitskop (2)]	
Doughe River (= Thaoge River, Botswana)	
Durban North	29° 48'S, 31° 02'E
Durban	29° 51'S, 31° 01'E
Dwars Berge (= Dwarsberge)	
Dwarsberge	24° 52'S, 26° 25'E
Elands River (1)	28° 07'S, 28° 54'E
Elands River (2)	25° 18'S, 27° 29'E
Eye of the Mooi River	26° 12'S, 27° 10'E
Halifax Island	26° 39'S, 15° 50'E
Hammanskraal	25° 24'S, 28° 17'E
Hartebeestpoort	25° 45'S, 27° 51'E
Heilbron	27° 16'S, 27° 59'E
Hennops River/Crocodile River junction	25° 51'S, 27° 56'E
Herman Potgieter's farm (= Olifant's Nek)	
Holfontein	24° 48'S, 26° 54'E
Ichaboe Island, Namibia	26° 17'S, 14° 57'E
Inkolube (= Varkens River)	
Jao River, Botswana	
Klerkspruit	28° 14'S, 28° 51'E
Kloppers Lager, Pietermaritzburg	
Kuiseb River (mouth), Namibia	22° 56'S, 14° 31'E
Lake Ngami, Botswana	20° 30'S, 22° 40'E
Leeuspruit	27° 14'S, 28° 25'E
Leeuuspruit	27° 18'S, 28° 23'E
Leroma (Skead 1973)	25° 20'S, 27° 10'E
Leroma (Rookmaaker 2007)	25° 12'S, 27° 07'E

Letsholathebe's Town (= Toteng), Botswana	20° 23'S, 22° 57'E
Libebe (= Andara, Namibia)	
Mababe Depression, Botswana	18° 45'S, 24° 15'E
Magalies Berg, Magaliesberg, Makhaliesberg	ca 25° 45'S, 27° 51'E
Matlapengberg	25° 18'S, 26° 45'E
Maun, Botswana	19° 59'S, 23° 25'E
Mercury Island, Namibia	25° 43'S, 14° 50'E
Mgeni (Umgeni) River, Durban	30° 48'S, 30° 15'E
mHlatuzana River	28° 49'S, 31° 49'E
Mohoapoani Berg (= Saulspoort)	
Mooi River (= Potchefstroom)	
Mooi River Dorp (= Potchefstroom)	
Mooi River Flats (= Potchefstroom)	
Mooi Riviers Oog (= Eye of the Mooi River)	
Moretele River (Rookmaaker 2007)	25° 06'S, 27° 46'E
Moretele (= Apies River, Skead 1973)	
Moritemi (= Apies River, Skead 1973)	
mVoti Heights	29° 09'S, 30° 23'E
mVoti Poort (pass)	29° 09'S, 30° 45'E
mVoti River	29° 23'S, 31° 20'E
Nuwejaarspruit (= Wilgespruit)	
Nxai Pan, Botswana	19° 54'S, 24° 46'E
Olifants Nek	25° 47'S, 27° 14'E
Onanis River, near Swakopmund, Namibia	22° 49'S, 15° 39'E
Otjimbingwe, Namibia	22° 22'S, 16° 08'E
Penguin Island, Namibia	26° 37'S, 15° 09'E
Pienaars River	25° 06'S, 27° 34'E
Pietermaritzburg	29° 37'S, 30° 23'E
Pilanesberg	25° 10'S, 27° 03'E
Pomona Island, Namibia	27° 12'S, 15° 15'E
Port Natal (= Durban)	
Possession Island, Namibia	27° 01'S, 15° 12'E
Potchefstroom	26° 40'S, 27° 05'E
Rehoboth, Namibia	23° 18'S, 17° 12'E
Renoster River	26° 58'S, 26° 55'E
Rinoster River (= Renoster River)	
Rhinoster River (=Renoster River)	
Rondebosch	33° 58'S, 18° 28'E
Rooibank, near Walvis Bay, Namibia	23° 11'S, 14° 39'E
Rustenburg	25° 38'S, 27° 16'E
Saldanha Bay	33° 05'S, 18° 01'E
Saltpannan (= Soutpan, Tswaing)	
Sandspruit (= Klerkspruit)	
Saulspoort (= Mohoapoani Berg, Witfontein Berg)	25° 10'S, 27° 10'E
Scheppmansdorp (= Rooibank)	
Sea Cow Lake (Seekoeivlei, Zeekoe Vley)	29° 48'S, 31° 02'E
Seekoeivlei (= Sea Cow Lake)	
Skandanawiedrif, Potchefstroom	26° 56'S, 27° 03'E
Sloane River (= Soane?, Rookmaaker 2007)	25° 30'S 27° 22'E
Soane River (= Apies River?, Skead 1973)	
South Long Island, Namibia	26° 50'S, 15° 08'E
Soutpan (= Tswaing)	25° 24'S, 28° 06'E

Spitskop (1)	24° 52'S, 26° 40'E
Spitskop (2)	24° 58'S, 27° 05'E
Swakop River, Namibia	22° 40'S, 14° 34'E
Thaoge River, Botswana	18° 45'S, 22° 15'E
Thukela (Tugela) River	29° 13'S, 31° 30'E
Tolwane River	25° 09'S, 27° 37'E
Toteng, Botswana	20° 23'S, 22° 57'E
Town Hill (Bushman's Ridge), Pietermaritzburg	29° 35'S, 30° 20'E
Tsaobis (Tjobis), Namibia	22° 32'S, 15° 41'E
Tswaing (Saltpannen, Soutpan)	25° 24'S, 28° 05'E
Tugela River mouth (= Thukela River)	
uMatikulu River	29° 05'S, 31° 38'E
Umgeni River (Mgeni), Durban	30° 48'S, 30° 15'E
Umhlanga	29° 42'S, 31° 06'E
Umhlatuzi river	28° 52'S, 31° 53'E
Umkomaas	29° 32'S, 29° 27'E
uMlalazi River (Umlalazi River)	28° 57'S, 31° 45'E
uMlazi River (Umlaas River), Durban	29° 48'S, 30° 31'E
Umvoti Heights (= mVoti Heights)	
Umvoti Pass (= mVoti Poort)	
Umvoti River (= mVoti River)	
Upper Umlaas (= Camperdown)	
Vals River (Valsch River)	27° 23'S, 26° 31'E
Varkens River (= Inkolube River)	24° 56'S, 27° 05'E
Vegkop (Vechtkop)	27° 28'S, 27° 53'E
Walvis Bay (Walfisch Bay), Namibia	22° 55'S, 14° 28'E
Wilgerevier	28° 21'S, 29° 09'E
Wilgespruit	27° 24'S, 26° 40'E
Witfontein Berge (= Saulspoort)	24° 47'S, 27° 07'E
Wonderfontein	25° 51'S, 26° 10'E