

Previously unrecognized types from the BAUDIN Expedition (1800-1804) in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien

Bisher unbekanntes Typenmaterial der BAUDIN Expedition (1800-1804)
im Naturhistorischen Museum Wien

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KURZFASSUNG

Die herpetologische Sammlung und das Archiv des Naturhistorischen Museums Wien wurden durchsucht um Exemplare zu identifizieren, die aus einer Lieferung von 82 Amphibien und Reptilien stammen, die das Museum 1815 aus Paris erhalten hat. Die Sammlungsdaten spezifischer Exemplare wurden mit Informationen aus der Empfangsliste abgeglichen, die aus den Archivbeständen des Museums stammt. So konnten neun Exemplare der Lieferung sicher identifiziert werden. Einige dieser Belege sind von historischem Interesse, da sie von der BAUDIN-Expedition (1800 - 1804) gesammelt wurden. Unter anderem enthält die Lieferung zwei bereits bekannte Typusexemplare zweier Skinkarten. Darüberhinaus gibt es deutliche Hinweise, daß zwei weitere Belege der Lieferung, die ebenfalls von der BAUDIN-Expedition gesammelt wurden, bisher übersehene Typusexemplare von *Agama jacksoniensis* CLOQUET, 1816 [= *Amphibolurus muricatus*] und *Draco timoriensis* KUHLE, 1820 sind. Zusätzlich wurden mehrere Belege aus der "Alten Sammlung" identifiziert, die aus Regionen stammen, die von der BAUDIN-Expedition aufgesucht worden sind. Es besteht daher eine hohe Wahrscheinlichkeit, daß auch diese Belege aus der Lieferung aus dem Jahre 1815 stammen. Dies konnte aber nicht zweifelsfrei bestätigt werden.

ABSTRACT

The herpetological collections and records of the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien were searched in order to identify specimens surviving from a shipment of 82 amphibians and reptiles, received from Paris in 1815. Using data linking animals to specific numbered specimens on an archival list of the material received, it was possible to confirm the existence of nine such specimens. Some of these are of historical interest, having been collected on the BAUDIN Expedition (1800 - 1804), including two previously identified syntypes of skink species. Evidence is presented that two specimens of agamid lizards from the 1815 Paris shipment: *Agama jacksoniensis* CLOQUET, 1816 [= *Amphibolurus muricatus*] and *Draco timoriensis* KUHLE, 1820 are previously unrecognized types collected on the BAUDIN Expedition. Several additional specimens from the "Alte Sammlung", originating from areas visited by the BAUDIN Expedition, were identified as possible matches to the material received in 1815, but these cannot be confirmed.

KEY WORDS

Reptilia: Squamata: Sauria: Agamidae: *Agama jacksoniensis*, *Draco timoriensis*, Scincidae: *Tetradactylus decresiensis*, *Tridactylus decresiensis*, BAUDIN Expedition, François PÉRON, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Australia, Timor, collection history, type specimens

INTRODUCTION

DAZSKIEWICZ & BAUER (2003) presented data on a collection of amphibians and reptiles donated to Vienna in 1815 by the Paris Natural History Museum. This collection was part of reparations for the Napoleonic Wars based on the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna. From the 1790s onward, a large number of private and royal collections of natural history were confis-

cated in whole or in part by representatives of the French government as part of the spoils of conquests of the Republican and later, Imperial Army. The most well-known confiscations involving herpetological material are those of the STADHOUDER collection of WILLEM V, PRINCE OF ORANGE, which included material from the great second collection of Albertus SEBA (BOYER

1971; BAUCHOT & DAGET 1996; THIREAU et al. 1998; BAUER 2002), the fossil marine reptile *Mosasaurus hoffmanni* MANTELL, 1829, confiscated from Maastricht (BARDET & JAGT 1996), and the royal Portuguese collections from Ajuda Palace, Lisbon (GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE, E. 1808; GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE, I. 1847; HAMY 1908; ALMAÇA 1996; BAUCHOT & DAGET 1996; DASZKIEWICZ 1999).

Following the Battle of Wagram in July 1809, a variety of items were transferred to Paris from Austria, including chiefly cultural treasures, but also natural history specimens, both living and preserved (see DASZKIEWICZ & BAUER 2003). Following the Congress of Vienna, a replacement collection, including 82 reptile specimens (FITZINGER 1862), was sent to Vienna from Paris. The contents of this collection were listed in a document preserved in the Archives Nationales, Paris (Série AJ15-840) — “Objets remis à l’Autriche août à octobre 1815, Donnés à S.M. l’Empereur d’Autriche en personne et à ses commissaires MM SCHREIBERS et BREMSER, naturalistes conservateurs du Muséum Imperiale d’Histoire Naturelle à Vienne” [Objects remitted to Austria, August to October 1815, given to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria in person, and to his representatives Mr. SCHREIBERS and Mr. BREMSER, curators of the Imperial Museum of

Natural History in Vienna]. A corresponding document from the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Reptilien-Sammlung 1815. VIII) lists the same 82 specimens as “aus dem königl.-naturhistorischen Museum zu Paris gegen Tausch erhalten” [received in exchange from the Royal Natural History Museum in Paris] (Fig. 1).

The probable specific identity of these specimens, based on names in use at the time and bibliographic sources, was determined by DASZKIEWICZ & BAUER (2003). They noted that the most historically interesting material in the collection comprised Australian and other reptiles, particularly lizards, collected by François PÉRON (1775-1810) and Charles Alexandre LESUEUR (1778-1846) on the voyage of the vessels *Géographe* and *Naturaliste* (1800–1804) under the command of Nicolas BAUDIN (1754-1803). Some of PÉRON’s herpetological material was described by LACÉPÈDE, and PÉRON (1807) himself published some information about the reptiles he encountered. PÉRON prepared descriptions of much of the rest of the material, but died before these could be published. Many of his names were subsequently first published by later workers, including CUVIER, FITZINGER, KÜHL, and DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, who had access to his manuscript names and descriptions, as well as to the specimens upon which they were based.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In March 2010, one of us (AMB) examined the relevant material in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien in order to identify specimens surviving from the Paris shipment of 1815. Specimens could be unambiguously identified as originating from this source if they were associated with a “VIII” referencing the 1815 document. This could be checked in the electronic collection database, but jar labels were physically examined in order to confirm specimen identity. In each instance, jar labels marked with a “VIII” also included the receipt number of the species matching that of the specimen in the list of material received. Thus, barring previous movement of the specimen

to an incorrect jar, such specimens are unambiguously among those received in 1815. Several additional specimens were identified as possible matches to the material received in 1815. These specimens represented taxa received from Paris in 1815, but lacked confirmational markings on their jars. However, they were clearly very old based on their state of preservation and/or were indicated in the collection catalogue as being from the “Alte Sammlung” [old collection].

MNHN - Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Paris), NMW – Naturhistorisches Museum (Wien), RMNH - Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie = Naturalis (Leiden).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Confirmed specimens from the Paris donation/exchange of 1815

We were able to confirm the presence of nine specimens of the 1815 shipment and identify four additional specimens as possible matches (Table 1). Among the 69 remaining specimens on the list of material received in 1815, 11 (*Nictropus* n. sp. [= *Lerista bougainvillea*], *Scincus ocellatus* [= *Egernia whitti*], *Hyla bufonoides* [= *Pseudophryne australis*], *Vipera lactea* [= *Homoroselaps lacteus*], *Coluber crucifer* [= *Psammophis crucifer*], *Coluber rhombeatus* [= *Psammophylax rhombeatus*], *Typhlops lumbricalis*, *Coluber fulvius* [= *Micrurus fulvius*], *Vipera Latonia* [= *Aspidelaps lubricus*], *Platurus à bandes* [= *Laticauda laticaudata*], *Chalcides pentadactylus* [= *Lygosoma quadrupes*], and *Gecko platurus/Uroplatus* [= *Uroplatus fimbriatus*]; see DASZKEWICZ & BAUER [2003] for justification of modern equivalents of the names used in the 1815 list) were physically checked against all specimens in the collection, as well as those of all likely synonyms, congeners, or potentially confusing taxa, and we could confirm that there are no surviving specimens in the Vienna collection that could have been part of the 1815 shipment. Some of these correspond to the 17 specimens on the list for which the column “für die Sammlung” [for the collection] has not been checked, suggesting that they were never accessioned into the collection. Unfortunately, the fate of these specimens is unknown as the “anderweitige” [alternative] column under “Verwendung” [use] is not filled in.

Two of the confirmed taxa from the Paris donation, the skinks *Tetradactylus* n. sp. De l'Île Decrès [= *Hemiergus peronii*] and *Tridactylus* n. sp. De l'Île Decrès [= *Hemiergus decresiensis*] were previously identified as types collected on the BAUDIN Expedition. TIEDEMANN & HÄUPL (1980) and TIEDEMANN et al. (1994) listed NMW 9961 as the type of *Seps Peronii* FITZINGER, 1826. COGGER et al. (1983) regarded this as a *nomen nudum* as no description was provided and FITZINGER clearly indicated that his name was a synonym of “*Tetradactylus*

decresiensis, Mus. Paris.” *Tetradactylus decresiensis* was first formally described by CUVIER (1829) on the basis of a PÉRON manuscript. Its syntypes include MNHN 3040, 7135 7136 and 7136A, all collected on Kangaroo Island (Île Decrès) by PÉRON and LESUEUR (ROUX-ESTÈVE 1979; BRYGOO 1985). COGGER et al. (1983) also listed NMW 9961 as a probable syntype. We also consider NMW 9961 (VIII.34) as one of PÉRON's original specimens and, therefore, part of the type series of *T. decresiensis*. Another specimen in the 1815 shipment, VIII.34a – a juvenile of the same species, should also be considered as a syntype. This specimen was one of those indicated as not “for the collection” and its whereabouts are unknown. The first valid use of the name *Seps peronii* is attributed to GRAY (1831), as CUVIER's (1829) usage is a secondary homonym of *Tridactylus decresiensis* when both are placed in *Hemiergus*.

TIEDEMANN & HÄUPL (1980) and TIEDEMANN et al. (1994) listed NMW 16629 as the type of *Zygnis decresiensis* FITZINGER, 1826. FITZINGER, however, provided no description and clearly indicated that his name was a synonym of “*Tridactylus decresiensis*, Mus. Paris.” The name as used by FITZINGER is, thus, a *nomen nudum*. CUVIER's (1829) description of *Tridactylus decresiensis* was based on PÉRON's manuscript and its syntypes include MNHN 1601 and 3041, collected on Kangaroo Island (Île Decrès) by PÉRON and LESUEUR (ROUX-ESTÈVE 1979; BRYGOO 1985). COGGER et al. (1983) also listed NMW 16629 as a probable syntype. We regard this specimen, VIII.35 on the 1815 specimen list, as one of PÉRON's original specimens and, therefore, part of the type series of *Tridactylus decresiensis*.

Two additional specimens among those confirmed as present in the MNW collections in 2010 are also probable types obtained on the same voyage. These are *Agama jacksoniensis* [= *Amphibolurus muricatus*] and *Draco timoriensis* var. *cyanea* [= *Draco timoriensis*] (Figs. 1A, 2, 3), both of which were signaled by DAZSKIEWICZ & BAUER (2003) as possible types. In the case of the former a jar is present bearing both the 1815 shipment/acces-

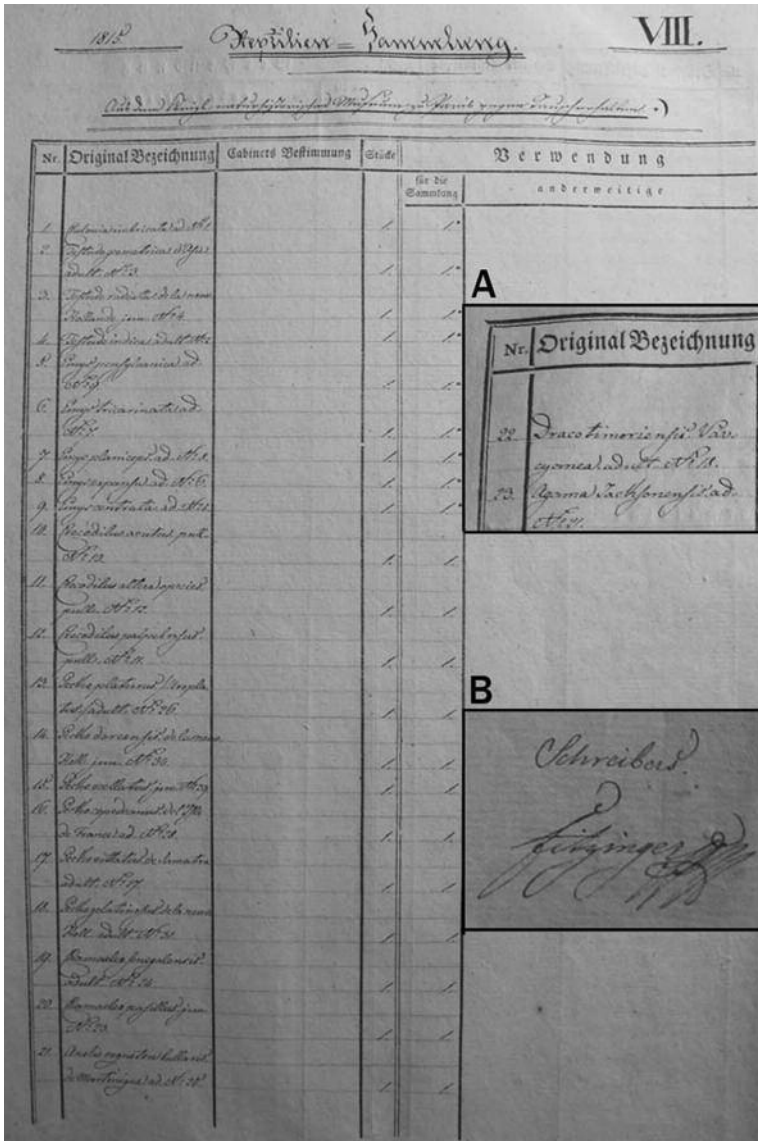


Fig. 1: First page of a three page document (Reptilien-Sammlung 1815. VIII) from the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien listing 82 specimens of amphibians and reptiles received from the Paris Natural History Museum, including several collected on the BAUDIN Expedition. Inset A. Part of second page of document showing the entries for *Agama jacksoniensis* and *Draco timoriensis* var. *cyanea*. Inset B. Bottom right corner of final page of documents showing the signatures of Karl Franz Anton von SCHREIBERS, director of the Museum at the time, and of Leopold FITZINGER (added at a later date).

Abb. 1: Erste Seite eines dreiseitigen Dokuments (Reptilien-Sammlung 1815. VIII) aus dem Naturhistorischen Museum Wien, das 82 Belege von Amphibien und Reptilien auflistet, die das Museum aus dem Naturhistorischen Museum in Paris erhalten hat und einige Belegstücke der BAUDIN Expedition umfasst. Einfügung A. Teil der zweiten Seite des Dokuments, das die Einträge von *Agama jacksoniensis* und *Draco timoriensis* var. *cyanea* zeigt. Einfügung B. Rechte untere Ecke der letzten Seite, die die Unterschriften von Karl Franz Anton von SCHREIBERS, dem damaligen Direktor des Museums, und von Leopold FITZINGER (später hinzugefügt) zeigt.

Tab. 1: Confirmed and possible specimens in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NMW) originating from the 1815 donation/exchange from the Paris Natural History Museum. Specimen status indicates whether the specimens are confirmed as part of the 1815 shipment, or are only possibly derived from it. A bold “**B**” indicates specimens collected on the BAUDIN Expedition (1800-1804) or in the case of unconfirmed specimens, those which, if from 1815, are probably from the expedition. NMW Inv. Nr. - NMW Specimen Number. See text for details.

Tab. 1: Sichere (Status: Confirmed) und mögliche (Status: Possible) Belege einer Lieferung, die das Naturhistorische Museum in Wien (NMW) als Schenkung oder im Tausch im Jahre 1815 aus Paris bekommen hat. Der Status der Belege ergibt sich aus der zweifelsfreien Zuordnung auf der Schenkungsliste oder aus der Tatsache, daß die Belege nur aus der Lieferung stammen können. Ein fettgedrucktes “**B**” kennzeichnet einen Beleg, der von der BAUDIN Expedition (1800-1804) gesammelt wurde, oder im Falle von möglichen Belegen aus dem Jahre 1815, die von der Expedition stammen können. NMW Inv. Nr. - NMW Inventarnummer. Siehe Text für weitere Einzelheiten.

NMW Inv. Nr.	Number and Name on the list (document 1815. VIII) Nummer und Name auf dem Übernahmeprotokoll	Current Name Derzeit gültiger Name	Status
20867:2	<i>Draco timoriensis</i> Var. <i>cyanea</i> adult	<i>Draco timoriensis</i> KUHL, 1820	B Confirmed syntype of <i>Draco timoriensis</i>
14784:1 or 2	<i>Agama Jacksontiensis</i> ad. [Nouvelle Hollande]	<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i> (SHAW in WHITE, 1790)	B Confirmed paralectotype of <i>Agama jacksoniensis</i>
17439:1-4	<i>Stellio platurus</i> de la nouv. Holl. jun.	<i>Phyllurus platurus</i> (SHAW in WHITE, 1790)	B Possible
7848:3-4 or 7839:1-2	<i>Camaleo pusillus</i> jun. [Cap Bonne Espérance]	<i>Bradypodion pumilum</i> (GMELIN, 1789)	B Possible
7505	<i>Camaleo senegalensis</i> adult	<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i> (DAUDIN, 1802)	Confirmed
36427	<i>Gecko cepedeanus</i> de l'île de France ad.	<i>Pheksuma cepediana</i> (MILBERT, 1812)	B Possible paralectotype of <i>Gecko cepedianus</i>
36426	<i>Gecko ocellatus</i> jun.	<i>Pachydactylus geijje</i> (SPARRMAN, 1778)	B Possible (syntype) of <i>Gecko ocellatus</i>
9961	<i>Tetradactylus</i> n. sp. De l'île Decrès ad.	<i>Hemiergis peronii</i> (GRAY, 1831)	B Confirmed syntype of <i>Tetradactylus decrensiensis</i> and <i>Seps peronii</i>
16629	<i>Tridactylus</i> n. sp. De l'île Decrès adult	<i>Hemiergis decrensiensis</i> (CUVIER, 1829)	B Confirmed syntype of <i>Tridactylus decrensiensis</i> and <i>Zygnis decrensiensis</i>
25844	<i>Coluber plicatilis</i> ad.	<i>Pseudoeryx plicatilis</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	Confirmed
18772:2	<i>Vipera atrox</i> ad.	<i>Bothrops atrox</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	Confirmed
6586:1-2	<i>Rana punctata</i> ad.	<i>Pelodytes punctatus</i> (DAUDIN, 1802)	Confirmed
6586:1-2	<i>Rana plicata</i> ad.	<i>Pelodytes punctatus</i> (DAUDIN, 1802)	Confirmed

sion code (VIII) and the number “23” corresponding to the specimen number of *Agama Jacksonensis* [sic] on the list of material received (Fig. 2C-D). However, although only a single such specimen was received, there are currently two specimens in the same jar (NMW 14784:1 and 14784:2; Fig. 2). Both specimens are indeed attributable to *A. muricatus* and both appear to be old. That a minimum of two such ancient specimens should be present in the collection is consistent with FITZINGER’s (1826) mention of material of both *Agama jacksoniensis* and *Stellio muricatus* in the Vienna collection only a decade later. Unfortunately, there appears to be no means to determine which of these is the specimen sent in 1815.

KUHL (1820) attributed the name *Agama jacksoniensis* to PÉRON, providing only a short Latin description, in contrast to the names he claimed authorship for himself (*mihi*), which were accompanied by much longer German descriptions. FITZINGER (1843) also listed PÉRON as the original author. COGGER et al. (1983) attributed authorship of *Agama jacksoniensis* to CLOQUET (1816b), but most other authors, both before and since, have regarded this usage as a *nomen nudum*, attributing the first valid use of the name to KUHL (1820) (e.g., GRAY 1831, 1845; DUMÉRIL & BIBRON 1837; BOULENGER 1887; WERMUTH 1967; BRYGOO 1988; BARTS 1997).

However, COGGER et al. (1983) were correct in attributing the name to CLOQUET. The species is illustrated (Reptile planche 14) by CLOQUET (1816b), which itself could constitute a valid description in a work of this age, but there is also a rather complete description in the accompanying text volume (CLOQUET 1816a): “L’Agame du Port-Jackson, *Agama Jacksonensis*.”

Caract. Queue deux fois plus longue que le corps; écailles du dos et de la face supérieure des membres, saillantes, carénées; dos d’un brun noirâtre, avec des taches plus claires; ventre d’un gris jaunâtre; aucune apparence de crête sur le dos ou sur la queue.

Cette espèce, non encore décrite. Et que nous avons fait figurer dans notre atlas, a été rapportée de la Nouvelle-Hollande par MM. Péron et Lesueur. Elle a environ un pied de longueur; la queue offrant à elle

seule huit pouces d’étendue; elle est conique et très-affilée.”

This description in words was not cited by COGGER et al. (1983) and may have escaped the notice of most workers as it appeared not in the main, alphabetical text of CLOQUET’S (1816a) ‘Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles’, but in a separately paginated supplement in the same volume.

The shipment of the Vienna specimen predates both CLOQUET (1816a, 1816b) and KUHL (1820), nonetheless a case can be made for it being part of the type series of *Agama jacksoniensis*. The specimen was certainly not seen by KUHL, who visited Paris only from November 1819 through February 1820 (KLAVER 2007), but may have been seen by CLOQUET, whose herpetological contributions in the four volumes of the ‘Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles’ that appeared in 1816 certainly would have entailed prior work in the Paris collection. DUMÉRIL & BIBRON (1837), who synonymized *A. jacksoniensis* with *A. muricatus*, noted specimens in the Paris collection from PÉRON and LESUEUR, GARNOT and LESSON, QUOY and GAIMARD, and BUSSEUIL and EYDOUX. Of these naturalists, only PÉRON and LESUEUR collected prior to 1815, and thus, there can be little doubt that the specimen sent to Vienna came from their material. The descriptions of both CLOQUET and KUHL drew on PÉRON’S unpublished manuscripts and to this extent would have been based on all the specimens available to PÉRON, including the specimen later sent to Vienna.

COGGER et al. (1983) designated a lectotype in Leiden (RMNH 3117, larger of two specimens), and identified a paralectotype as assignable to *Agama diemensis* [= *Rankinia diemensis*]. Based on the oldest legible jar label, RMNH 3117 was indeed collected by PÉRON and obtained from the Paris Museum in 1824 (J. ARNTZEN, pers. com. 17.VI.2011), confirming that it was among the material available to CLOQUET.

COGGER et al. (1983) did not mention any type material in the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, nor did GUIBÉ (1954) or ROUX-ESTÈVE (1979), although the latter author did note two specimens of *Amphibolurus muricatus* collected by LESUEUR (MNHN 6918). BRYGOO (1988) considered

these specimens, as well as MNHN 6917 (3 specimens) as syntypes. As the former specimens were collected by PÉRON and LESUEUR they are certainly members of the original syntype series. However, the specimens under MNHN 6917 were collected by QUOY and GAIMARD, who collected as naturalists on the voyages of the research vessels *La Coquille* under Louis Isidore DUPERREY and *L'Astrolabe* under the command of Jules DUMONT D'URVILLE between 1826 and 1829. These specimens were, therefore, collected after the description of *Agama jacksoniensis* and cannot be considered as types.

KUHL (1820) mentioned of *Agama jacksoniensis* "in Museo Parisiensi multi". As his visit predated the collecting activity of all other collectors listed by DUMÉRIL & BIBRON (1837), it may be assumed that all of the specimens at his disposal were derived from the BAUDIN Expedition. Presumably these would have included the specimens now catalogued as MNHN 6918 and RMNH 3117, and perhaps others now lost or since exchanged. All of these, as well as one of the specimens catalogued as NMW 14784, should be considered as part of the syntype series (now lectotype and paralectotypes following COGGER et al. [1983]). As KUHL (1820) mentioned no other Australian "*Agama*" from the Paris collection, it is also possible that he included other species then present under his concept of *A. jacksoniensis*. Specimens of *Pogona barbata*, *Ctenophorus decresii* and *Tympanocryptis diemensis*, from BAUDIN's voyage, are all present in the MNHN collections today (ROUX-ESTÈVE 1979; BRYGOO 1988) and could have been amongst KUHL's "multi". This is especially likely in the case of *Tympanocryptis diemensis*, given that one of the paralectotypes of *A. jacksoniensis* is referable to this species (COGGER et al. 1983). KUHL (1820) also refers SEBA's (1734) Plate 93, Fig. 1 to this species, however, the specimen figured in this illustration has no status as a type given that KUHL's account is not the original description.

"*Draco timoriensis* Var. *cyanea*" adult was listed as specimen 22 in the list of material received from Paris (Figs. 1A, 3B). This corresponds to the specimen now catalogued as NMW 20867:2 (Fig. 3A). The

name *cyanea* appears never to have been used in a published description in combination with *Draco*, and appears to have been intended as a color descriptor rather than as a formal name. *Draco timoriensis* was not formally described until five years after the 1815 exchange list was created. KUHL (1820) indicated that there were two specimens present in the Paris Museum, and as in the case of *Agama jacksoniensis*, attributed the name to PÉRON, whose manuscript name was in use in the Paris Museum at the time (BRYGOO 1988).

No collectors or specific material was cited by DUMÉRIL & BIBRON (1837; although measurements for a specimen were provided) and no specimens collected prior to 1820 were noted by DUMÉRIL & DUMÉRIL (1851), nor were types of this taxon reported in the type catalogues of GUIBÉ (1954) or BRYGOO (1988), or in the list of LESUEUR's material by ROUX-ESTÈVE (1979), suggesting that whatever material from the BAUDIN Expedition had been present was lost or exchanged between 1820 and 1851 (or perhaps 1837).

The BAUDIN Expedition visited Timor from 22 August to 13 November 1801 and 6 May to 3 June 1803 (FREYCINET 1815; RIGONDET 2002; WALLACH & PAUWELS 2008). A variety of reptiles, presumably including several specimens of *Draco*, were collected during both periods on the island (PÉRON 1807; PÉRON & FREYCINET 1816; JANGOUX 2005). The specimen sent to Vienna was almost certainly one of those collected by PÉRON, and to the extent that KUHL's use of the name was based on PÉRON's manuscript, as well as the two specimens then in Paris, the animal sent to Vienna (Fig. 3) should be a type of this taxon. Although many authors have attributed the name *Draco timoriensis* to KUHL (FITZINGER 1826; GRAY 1831; BOULENGER 1885; HENNIG 1936; WERMUTH 1967; BARTS 1997); others, including SCHINZ (1833–1835), FITZINGER (1843), DUMÉRIL & BIBRON (1837), GRAY (1845), and DUMÉRIL & DUMÉRIL (1851) credited the name to PÉRON, whose manuscripts were available to KUHL during his stay in Paris. MCGUIRE & HEANG (2001) recognized *Draco timoriensis* as a full species and it is apparently the only member of the genus occurring on Timor (KAISER et al. 2011).



Fig. 2: Two specimens (A-B) of *Amphibolurus muricatus* (NMW 14784:1-2) currently housed in the same jar, one of which corresponds to the syntype of *Agama jacksoniensis* CLOQUET, 1816 listed as specimen “23” in the list of material received from Paris (Reptilien-Sammlung 1815. VIII).

Both labels (C-D) on the jar indicate “VIII.23” and it is not possible to determine which specimen is that collected by PÉRON and LESUEUR on the BAUDIN Expedition.

Abb. 2: Zwei Exemplare (A-B) von *Amphibolurus muricatus* (NMW 14784:1-2), die gemeinsam in einem Sammlungsglas aufbewahrt werden. Eines der Exemplare ist der Syntypus von *Agama jacksoniensis* CLOQUET, 1816, der als Exemplar “23” in der Liste (Reptilien-Sammlung 1815. VIII) der aus Paris empfangenen Lieferung geführt wird. Da beide Etiketten (C-D) die Beschriftung “VIII.23” tragen, ist es nicht möglich, den Syntypus, der von PÉRON und LESUEUR während der BAUDIN Expedition gesammelt wurde, einem der beiden Exemplare sicher zuzuordnen.



Fig. 3: (A) *Draco timoriensis* (NMW 20867:2) corresponding to specimen “22” *Draco timoriensis* var. *cyanea* in the list of material received from Paris (Reptilien-Sammlung 1815. VIII).

(B) Close-up of jar label. NMW 20867:2 may be the only surviving type of this taxon.

Abb. 3: (A) *Draco timoriensis* (NMW 20867:2) der dem Exemplar “22” *Draco timoriensis* var. *cyanea* auf der Liste (Reptilien-Sammlung 1815. VIII) der aus Paris empfangenen Lieferung entspricht.

(B) Nahaufnahme des Sammlungsetiketts. Bei NMW 20867:2 handelt es sich wahrscheinlich um das einzige noch existierende Typusexemplar dieses Taxons.

The remaining confirmed specimens are not historically important, but their inclusion in this early shipment confirms them as among the oldest specimens in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien. These are *Vipera atrox* [= *Bothrops atrox*], *Camaleo senegalensis* [= *Chamaeleo senegalensis*], *Coluber plicatilis* [= *Pseudoeryx plicatilis*], and *Rana punctata* and *Rana plicata* [both = *Pelodytes punctatus*]. Interestingly, the specimens of *Pseudoeryx* and *Pelodytes*, are associated with the jar label localities “Brasilien” and “Nantes”, respectively. None of the specimens is associated with any locality data on either the Paris or Vienna 1815 specimen lists.

Specimens possibly derived from the Paris donation/exchange of 1815

Four additional reptile specimens could not be confirmed as having been a part of the 1815 shipment, but meet the criteria of coming from the old collection and lacking any data that would conflict with such an origin. Further, all four of these are taxa that are endemic to one of the five countries visited by the BAUDIN Expedition. These are: *Stellio platurus* [= *Phyllurus platurus*] from Australia, *Gecko cepedeanus* [= *Phelsuma cepediana*] from Mauritius, and *Camaleo pusillus* [= *Bradypodion pumilum*] and *Gecko ocellatus* [= *Pachydactylus geitje*], both from South Africa.

Stellio platurus, as *Geckoides platurus*, was cited by PÉRON (1807) in his only published use of Australian lizard names. ROUX-ESTÈVE (1979) did not cite any extant material of this species collected by PÉRON or LESUEUR in the MNHN collection, but DUMÉRIL & BIBRON (1836) indicated that the collection had material from these naturalists. As no other pre-1815 material was present at that time it seems likely that this would have been the source of any material sent to Vienna.

A series of *Gecko cepedeanus* [= *Phelsuma cepedianana*] were collected by PÉRON and LESUEUR on Mauritius (l'Île de France) and noted by DUMÉRIL & BIBRON (1836), as *Platydictylus cepedianus*. However, DUMÉRIL & DUMÉRIL (1851) indicated that only a single specimen from Mauritius collected by PÉRON was present by mid-century. ROUX-ESTÈVE (1979) indicated that two specimens from PÉRON were extant in Paris under the catalogue number MNHN 6664 but PASTEUR & BOUR (1992) clarified that one of these, now MNHN 1991.3006, is a *Phelsuma borbonica*, collected on La Réunion at a much later date and that only a single specimen remains. Although long attributed to MÉRREM (1820), the species was first described by MILBERT in 1812 (PASTEUR & BOUR 1994). MILBERT, who was a painter aboard *le Géographe*, stated after the brief description of this and other geckos that "Les détails de la plupart des animaux observés à l'Île-de-France, seront publiés dans l'Histoire Naturelle de MM. PÉRON et LESUEUR, qui m'ont communiqué ces notes." PÉRON's manuscript description and name was also the source upon which CUVIER (1816) based his use of the vernacular "Gecko cépédien". PÉRON's manuscript text, as well as a color illustration by LESUEUR, were reproduced by PASTEUR & BOUR (1992) and CHEKE (2010). If the identity of NMW 36427 as part of the 1815 shipment could be more definitely established, it could be argued that this specimen, as part of the series upon which PÉRON's manuscript, and thus both MILBERT's (1812) and CUVIER's (1816) descriptions were based, should be considered a type of *Phelsuma cepedianana* (MILBERT, 1812). Because of the taxonomic value of life coloration in *Phelsuma*, PASTEUR & BOUR (1992) designated the specimen illustrated in color by LESUEUR as the lectotype and regarded MNHN 6664 as a paralectotype. However, this action is invalid as BRYGOO (1990) had earlier explicitly referred to MNHN 6664 as the lectotype, on the basis of DUMÉRIL & DUMÉRIL's (1851) reference to this being the single surviving PÉRON specimen. If it is indeed one of PÉRON's original specimens, NMW 36427, which has greatly enlarged endolymphatic sacs, is clearly not the paralectotype (lectotype of PASTEUR & BOUR 1992) illustrated

by LESUEUR, as these structures are much less prominent in the latter.

DUMÉRIL & BIBRON (1836) incorrectly stated that the Paris collection included a juvenile specimen of *Chamaeleo pumilus* [= *Bradypodion pumilum*] from the Seychelles, an island group neither inhabited by this species nor visited by the BAUDIN Expedition. This same specimen is probably the extant specimen MNHN 6644, collected at the Cape [South Africa] by PÉRON and LESUEUR (ROUX-ESTÈVE 1979). This is the only specimen in the collection predating the donation/exchange list of 1815, so it is likely that the specimen sent to Vienna would have also been from these collectors. There are several candidate specimens in the NMW collection: NMW 7848:3–4 or 7839:1–2, but none can be confirmed as part of the 1815 shipment.

The name *Gecko ocellatus* was first published by CUVIER (1816), but according to him was derived from an unpublished OPPEL manuscript. The specimens regarded by BRYGOO (1990) as the types of this taxon, in fact, cannot be those upon which the name was based, as all were collected by Pierre-Antoine DELALANDE (1787–1823), who collected in the Cape from 1818 to 1821, after the publication of CUVIER's work. Only DELALANDE's specimens were mentioned by DUMÉRIL & BIBRON (1836) as well. Although the source of NMW 32426 cannot be verified, it may well have been collected during the Expedition's (by then under the command of Pierre Bernard MILIUS following the death of BAUDIN in Mauritius in September 1803) brief stay at the Cape (3–24 January 1804) on the return voyage to France (FREYCINET 1815). Although members of the expedition did not travel far from Cape Town, *Pachydactylus geitje*, the name now applied to this species, occurs in the immediate vicinity of Cape Town (ROSE 1926) and could have easily been found within the area visited by PÉRON and LESUEUR. If so, then the specimen would have been available to OPPEL who studied in Paris from 1807 to 1810 (ADLER 2007; SCHMIDTLER 2009) and it could have been the specimen, or among the specimens, upon which OPPEL's, and thus CUVIER's (1816) descriptions of *G. ocellatus* were based.

CONCLUSIONS

The first decades of the 19th century saw the foundation and early growth of a number of major European herpetological collections (TIEDEMANN & GRILLITSCH 1997; RIECK et al. 2001). In large part, museum holdings were enlarged through the activities of major governmentally-sponsored expeditions whose mandates included the collection of natural history specimens. The BAUDIN Expedition was one of the most important such voyages and the documentation of the trip and its specimens by PÉRON and LESUEUR was meticulous, although PÉRON's premature death in 1810 postponed the formal description of many of the new taxa, including reptiles, discovered in the southern lands explored. The delay occasioned by PÉRON's death corresponded to the turbulent period of the Napoleonic Wars and the confiscation, donation, and exchange of natural history specimens between museums that accompanied the wars and their aftermath. Thus, some of the specimens upon which PÉRON based his manuscript descriptions were dispersed before their type status was formalized through the

publication of these descriptions by later authors (e.g., CLOQUET 1816a; KUHL 1820). For some species, such as *Draco timoriensis*, such actions, perhaps exacerbated by loss or specimen degradation over time, resulted in the total absence of PÉRON and LESUEUR's material from Paris. The discovery of at least a fraction of the 82 amphibians and reptiles sent from Paris to Vienna in 1815 has resulted in the identification of both confirmed and possible material from the BAUDIN Expedition and has revealed the existence of probable type material of at least two species, *Agama jacksoniensis* and *Draco timoriensis*, collected on the voyage, as well as less-well documented specimens that might also be of historical significance. Although the catalogues of most important older collections in Europe have now been digitized and collections themselves have undergone other extensive modernizations, problems of "historico-systematic" interest still remain to be discovered and investigated through the combination of archival sources and specimen data.

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