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Extinct and nearly extinct birds in the collections of the National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic[1]

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Abstract. The National Museum in Prague possesses 34 specimens of 14 extinct and nearly extinct species of birds from the families Anatidae (*Camptorhynchus labradorius*), Rallidae (*Nesoclopeus* cf. *poecilopterus*), Scolopacidae (*Numenius tenuirostris*), Alcidae (*Pinguinus impennis*), Raphidae (*Raphus cucullatus*), Columbidae (*Ectopistes migratorius*), Psittacidae (*Conuropsis carolinensis*, *Cyanopsitta spixii*, *Nestor productus*), Picidae (*Campephilus imperialis*), Turdidae (*Zoothera terrestris*), Acantisittidae (*Xenicus longipes*), and Callaeidae (*Callaeas cinereus*, *Heteralocha acutirostris*). Specimens NMP P6V-004389 and NMP P6V-104312 are syntypes of *Raphus cucullatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Zoothera terrestris* (Kittlitz, 1831), respectively.
Key words. Aves, collections, museum specimens, extinction, historical ornithology.

INTRODUCTION

Many species of birds are known to have become extinct after 1500 and many others are classified as endangered (Greenway 1967, Luther 1986, Vinokurov 1992, Fuller 2001, 2002, Hume & Walters 2011, Szabo et al. 2012). Specimens of these birds deposited in museums are of special scientific and historical value and it is recommendable to publish their list with detailed data on their origin (Adams et al. 2003). Previously, lists of extinct bird species were published for various museums in Austria (Sassi 1939), Bulgaria (Boev 2003), Chile (Torres-Mura 1991), Czech Republic (Janda 2001, Mlíkovský & Sutorová 2010), France (Berlioz 1935, Jouanin 1962), Germany (Stresemann 1954, Mertens & Steinbacher 1955, Steinbacher 1959, Peters et al. 2004), Italy (Violani et al. 1994), Russia (Nejfel'dt 1978), United Kingdom (Howes 1969, Benson 1972, Fisher 1981, Knox & Walters 1994), USA (Meyer de Schauensee 1941). Janda (2001) provided a highly incomplete list of extinct and endangered birds in the NMP.

Here I present a list of extinct and endangered birds deposited in the collections of the National Museum, Praha (Prague), Czech Republic. Included are extinct and nearly (probably or possibly) extinct species, as well as those extinct in the wild. For difficulties

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in defining extinct species see e.g. Butchard et al. (2006), Mace et al. (2008), Scott et al. (2008), Collen et al. (2010) and Scheffers et al. (2011). I list here genuine specimens only, not casts and models.

The specimens were registered in the NMP in several catalogues, including (1) Frič's (1866) hand-written catalogue of birds in the NMP (numbers prefixed with "b"); (2) old Exhibition Catalogue of Exotic Birds (numbers prefixed with "B"); (3) currently valid accession catalogues of the Department of Zoology (prefixed with "Acc."); and (4) currently valid catalogues of bird (numbers prefixed with "P6V"). Numbers prefixed with "Woborzil" refer to the Woborzil Collection.

Museum acronyms are as follows:

BMNH: Natural History Museum at Tring, Tring, United Kingdom.

LivCM: Liverpool Museum, National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, Liverpool, United Kingdom.

MZMB: Moravské zemské muzeum [Moravian Museum], Brno, Czech Republic.

NMP: Národní muzeum [National Museum], Praha, Czech Republic.

NHMW: Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

RMNH: Naturalis, Leiden, Holland.

SMF: Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

ZIN: Zoologičeskij institut, Rossijskaâ akademiâ nauk [Institute of Zoology, Russian Academy of Sciences], Sankt-Peterburg, Russia.

ZMB: Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institute for Research on Evolution and Biodiversity at the Humboldt University Berlin, Germany.

ZMH: Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany.

Current nomenclature and taxonomy follows Dickinson (2003), but see belo for comments. The Gregorian calendar is used throughout this paper (Mlíkovský 2010d). For the spelling of authors' names see Mlíkovský (2010a).

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Anatidae

Camptorhynchus labradorius (J.F. Gmelin)

Anas labradoria J.F. Gmelin, 1789: 537.

P6V-004052 (b-1514, B-1326a), mount, ad. ♂, purchased from the Feldegg Collection.
P6V-004053 (b-1515, B-1326b), mount, juv. ♂, purchased from the Feldegg Collection.

Remarks: The NMP obtained both these specimens from the Feldegg Collection, auctioned in the early 1850s. Both were listed in the catalogue of Feldegg's collection, written in 1842 (Feldegg 1842) and were thus collected before 1843. Other data are unknown. Specimen P6V-004053 was long thought to be a female (e.g. Stresemann 1957, Štěpánek 1975: 65), but Glen Chilton examined the specimen in 2004 and re-identified it as a juvenile male (G. Chilton, pers. comm. 2004; see also Chilton 2009).

Fig. 1. ***Camprorhynchus labradorius*****. Specimens P6V-004052 (left) and P6V-004053 (right). Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

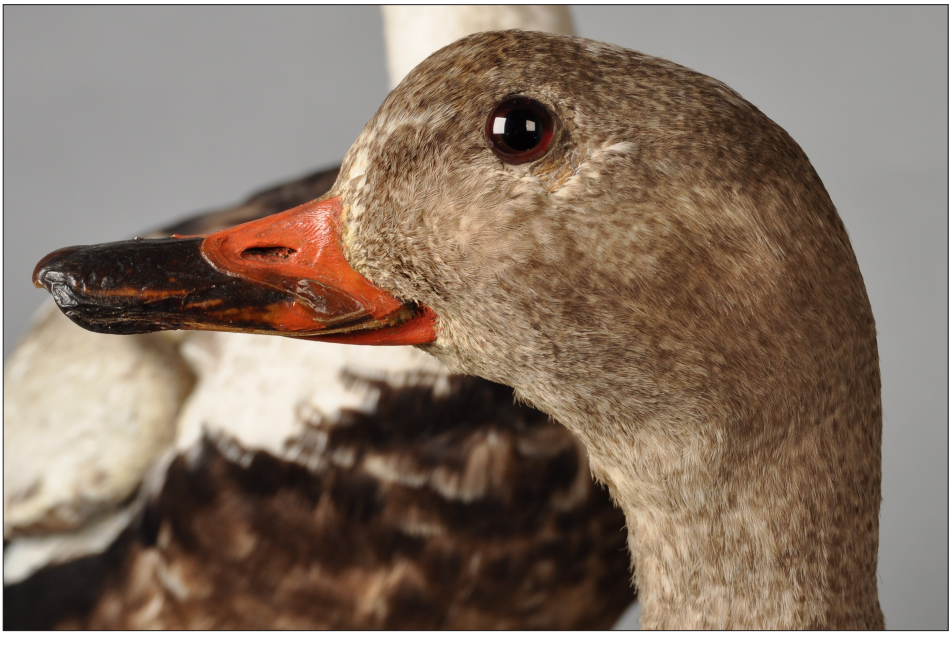

Fig. 2. ***Camprorhynchus labradorius*****. Specimens P6V-004053. Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Fig. 3. ***Camprorhynchus labradorius*. Specimens P6V-004052. Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Christoph Fellner von Feldegg (1779-1845) was an officer of the Austrian army and collector of birds (Gebhardt 1964, Hudec 1999). Exact origin of Feldegg's specimens of *Camptorhynchus labradorius* is unknown, but he presumably obtained them after 1831 (see under *Pinguinus impennis*, below). Specimens of *Camptorhynchus labradorius* were obtained around 1840 from G. A. Salmin, a natural history dealer based at Hamburg, Germany, by the ZMB (Stresemann 1954) and ZIN (Nejfel'dt 1978). It is thus possible, though not proven, that Feldegg obtained his specimens from the same source.

Specimens: 55 specimens (Hahn 1963, G. Chilton in Chilton & Sorenson 2007), including the two in the NMP.

Extinction: *Camptorhynchus labradorius* was a sea duck, which inhabited Atlantic coasts of northern North America (Chilton 1997). Its former breeding grounds remain unknown, however, because all eggs supposedly from this species were found to be misclassified (Chilton & Sorenson 2007). The last confirmed records of *Camptorhynchus labradorius* are from the 1870s (Greenway 1967, BirdLife International 2012, Hume & Walters 2012).

Rallidae

Nesoclopeus cf. *poecilopterus* (Hartlaub)

Rallina poeciloptera Hartlaub, 1866: 171.

P6V-109064, skin, ad. ♀, collected in "Viti"; purchased from the "Linnaea" company.

Remarks: The NMP purchased this specimen from the "Linnaea" company, owned by August Müller (1853-1913), German ornithologist and natural history dealer (Gebhardt 1964), presumably in the 1890s, but I was not able to find exact date in our files. The NMP specimen differs from all other specimens of *Nesoclopeus poecilopterus* known to me in having legs blackish, not yellow. The other specimens include the holotype in the ZMH (Hartlaub 1866, Finsch & Hartlaub 1867), six skins in the BMNH (pers. obs., October 2012), a spirit specimen in BMNH (Pons 2012) and three specimens in the RMNH (RMNH 2005). Interestingly enough, Reichenow (1891) noted that a specimen of *Nesoclopeus poecilopterus* received by the "Linnaea" company shortly before January 1891, when Reichenow's paper was published, thus presumably in 1890 (Reichenow 1891), had legs "düster mennigroth" (dark red lead colored) when alive (collector's note). Postmortem changes would result in a blackish color, as seen in the NMP specimen. Reichenow (1891) has apparently identified the specimens for the "Linnaea" company; he did not mention that they would be deposited in the ZMB and the *Nesoclopeus* specimen under discussion is not present in the ZMB collections (Stresemann 1954, Luther 1986). Thus, considering the coincidence in the leg color (blackish, not yellow), the natural history dealer ("Linnaea"), the date (ca. 1890/1890s) and the locality ("Viti" on label and "Viti Levu" in Reichenow 1891) I consider it probable that the NMP specimen is identical with that described by Reichenow (1891). If so, it was collected by Storck on the island of Viti Levu (ca. 17.80°S, 178.00°E) sometime, probably not long before 1891.

Some authors (e.g. Dickinson 2003: 149) consider *poecilopterus* conspecific with *Nesoclopeus poecilopterus tertius* Mayr (1949: 15) and *Nesoclopeus poecilopterus woodfordi* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1889: 320), but others (e.g. Olson 1973, Taylor 1998) treated it as a monotypic species, which is supported by my observations on the external morphology of these rails. Kirchman (2012) suggested to lump *Nesoclopeus* J.L. Peters (1932: 348) with *Gallirallus* Lafresnaye (1841: 243).

The taxonomic status of the NMP specimen is pending further study, because it markedly differs from the proper *Nesoclopeus poecilopterus* in leg color. Worthy (2004) noted that the Fiji Archipelago was inhabited by at least seven rail species in historical times, most of which became extinct (see also Steadman 2006).

Specimens: 12 skins (Taylor 1998, BirdLife International 2012).

Extinction: *Nesoclopeus poecilopterus* was endemic to the islands of Viti Levu and Ovalau, Fiji Archipelago (Taylor 1998, BirdLife International 2012). First known specimen reached Europe in 1866 (Hartlaub 1866, Finsch & Hartlaub 1867), the last probably in 1890 (Reichenow 1891). Hume & Walters (2012: 89) said that the last known specimen (i.e. that reported by Reichenow 1891) was collected in 1890, which is unsubstantiated (see above).

Figs. 4-5. ***Nesoclopeus poecilopterus*. Specimen P6V-109064. Photos: Pavel Kameník.**

Fig. 6. ***Numenius tenuirostris*. Specimen P6V-001799. Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Scolopacidae

Numenius tenuirostris Vieillot

Numenius tenuirostris Vieillot, 1817: 302.

P6V-001799 (Acc. 6531/1949), mount, ad. ♂, collected by Plachetka in September 1915 at "San, Olchowec" = San River at Olchowec, Poland; 49.57°N, 22.23°E.

Fig. 7. ***Pinguinus impennis*****. Specimens P6V-003268 (right) and P6V-003269 (left). Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Remarks: Karel Plachetka (1877-1961) was a Czech soldier and ornithologist (Hudec 1999). He collected this specimen when he was garrisoned at Olchowce, now south-eastern Poland, in 1915 (Mlíkovský 2004b, 2007).

Antonín Frič (1832-1913), Czech zoologist and director of the NMP, bought on 7-10 April 1856 on the market of Kotor, Montenegro, three curlews, which he identified as *Numenius tenuirostris* (Frič 1857, 1858). One of these specimens, still preserved in the NMP (P6V-003417, b-1920), is a *Numenius phaeopus* (Mlíkovský 2004b); the other two are lost. Hudeček et al. (2002) reported on a specimen allegedly collected by Antonín Frič in 1852 and presumably deposited in the NMP, but such a specimen never did exist (Mlíkovský 2004b).

A specimen (P6V-100162), collected by Jan Vilém Helfer (1810-1840) in the late 1830s in Tenasserim, now Burma, was labeled as *Numenius tenuirostris*, but I reidentified it as a *Numenius arquata* (Mlíkovský 2004b).

Specimens: Over 150 specimens (RSPB 2009).

Extinction: The breeding grounds of *Numenius tenuirostris* were presumably in western Siberia, Russia (Gretton et al. 2004). The species visited for winter the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and rarely the adjacent coasts of the Atlantic Ocean (Gretton 2003). *Numenius tenuirostris* is currently at the verge of extinction; its last accepted record dates from 2001 (BirdLife International 2012).

Alcidae

***Pinguinus impennis* (Linnaeus)**

Alca impennis Linnaeus, 1758: 130.

P6V-003268 (Acc.6527/1949, Woborzil-983), unsexed, juv. (?), mount, collected on "ostr. Geirfugelaster Ellidei"; obtained with the Woborzil Collection.

P6V-003269 (b-1626, B-1429b), unsexed, ad., mount, collected on "ostr. Geirfugelaster Ellidei"; obtained from the Feldegg Collection.

Remarks: Johann Wilhelm von Woborzil (1784-1865) was a Czech ornithologist and landowner at Klecany near Praha, Bohemia (Matějková 1943). The NMP purchased his bird collection in 1880 from the heirs of Antonín Richter (†1880), a sugar factory owner in Zbraslav, Bohemia, who obtained the collection after Woborzil's death (Anonymous 1881, Matějková 1943). For Feldegg see under *Camptorhynchus labradorius* (above).

Both Feldegg's and Woborzil's specimens were said to have been collected on "ostr[ov]" (= island in Czech) of "Geirfugelaster Ellidei". The first word apparently means Geirfuglasker, a volcanic island off the southwestern coast of Iceland, which hosted the last large breeding colony of Great Auks until 1830 when a volcanic eruption submerged it (Fuller 1999). The second word undoubtedly should read Eldey; this was an islet near Geirfugasker, where about 50 surviving Great Auks bred after the submersion of Geirfuglasker (Fuller 1999). The Eldey population of Great Auks was intensively exploited for museum specimens until 1844, when the last two birds were killed (Fuller 1999, Hume & Walters 2012). It is unknown at which date Woborzil obtained his specimen, but Feldegg had it before 31 October 1842, when the Catalogue of his collection was signed (Feldegg 1842) and he probably obtained it after 1831, when he still was garrisoned in Dalmatia. Feldegg collected local birds in Dalmatia, but there is no evidence that he purchased exotic birds for his collection at that time. Thus, both NMP specimens of the Great Auk were probably collected at the island of Eldey during 1831-1842 and obtained by Feldegg (and presumably also by Woborzil) during 1832-1842. A remarks in Feldegg's (1842) catalogue tells that Feldegg obtained his specimen of the Great Auk from the King of Denmark, which means that he obtained the specimen from the Royal Museum in København, Denmark (J. Fjeldså, in litt. 2007). The same is presumably true for the Woborzil's specimen.

Fig. 8. ***Pinguinus impennis*****. Specimen P6V-003268. Photos: Pavel Kameník.**

Fig. 9. ***Pinguinus impennis*****. Specimen P6V-003269. Photos: Pavel Kameník.**

Specimen P6V-003268 was traditionally considered as a juvenile bird (e.g. Frič 1863; see also Blasius 1884: 106, who, however, stressed differences from previously illustrated juveniles), but Stresemann (1957) suggested that it is a bird in winter plumage. Age determination of the specimen requires further study.

Specimens: 81 mounts plus eggs and skeletons (Fuller 1999, Hume & Walters 2012).

Extinction: *Pinguinus impennis* was once widespread in the northern Atlantic (Blasius 1903, Montevecchi & Kirk 1996, Fuller 1999, Tyrberg 1999), but its range diminished over centuries (Mlíkovský 2002). Last birds were killed in 1844 on the island of Eldey near Iceland (see above), a very last probable observation of a single bird dates from 1852 (BirdLife International 2012).

Raphidae

Raphus cucullatus (Linnaeus)

Struthio cucullatus Linnaeus, 1758: 155.

P6V-004389, upper jaw; apparently from a bird that belonged to Emperor Rudolf II (see beow).
P6V-004388, femur; obtained from Alfred Newton in 1868.
P6V-109145, tibiotarsus; obtained from Alfred Newton in 1868
P6V-109146, tarsometatarsus; obtained from Alfred Newton in 1868.

Remarks: The upper jaw is apparently the only surviving part of an individual with all probability kept by Emperor Rudolf II Habsburg (1552-1612) on his Prague court sometimes between 1605-1609; it was recorded as a stuffed specimen in 1609 (Mlíkovský 2010b,c). The bill presumably reached the NMP with an early donation, because they were not listed piece by piece. It was discovered by August Carl Joseph Corda (1809-1849), Czech naturalist and curator at the NMP (Weitenweber 1852, Mlíkovský 2011), in 1847 among uncatalogued specimens (Strickland 1850, Reuss 1855) and described in detail by Reuss (1855). A card file of the NMP bird collection contains an inscription that Corda discovered the jaw on 18 November 1847, but I was not able to verify this date. Frič (1861: 131) mentioned that he ordered some plaster casts of the NMP

Fig. 10. ***Raphus cucullatus*. Specimen P6V-004389. Photo: Jiří Moravec.**

jaw and that he exchanged them in other museums against various specimens. One of these casts survived in the NMP, others may be found in various European museums. The NMP jaw (P6V-004389) is a syntype of *Struthio cucullatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Mlíkovský et al. 2011).

The three leg bones (P6V-004388, 109145, 109146) were obtained from Alfred Newton (1829-1907), British ornithologist, in 1868 (Anonymous 1868). Deposits with dodo bones were discovered in Mauritius in 1865 (Hume et al. 2009). The date of acquisition thus indicates that NMP bones originated from one the first shipments obtained by Newton (cf. Newton et al. 1866, Hume et al. 2009). Hence, the NMP bones originated from the deposits in the Mare-aux-Songes marsh, southeastern Mauritius; ca. 20.44°S, 57.70°E (Cheke & Hume 2008, Hume et al. 2009).

Van Wissen (1995: 80) said that the NMP possesses also a "lower beak" some subsequent authors (Valledor 2003, Cheke & Hume 2008: 305) published that it is now missing from the NMP collections. However, the NMP never possessed a mandible of *Raphus cucullatus*.

Specimens: Up to five specimens from the dodos imported in the early 17th century; many bones from the Mare-aux-Songes deposits (Cheke & Hume 2008, Hume et al. 2009) and many mid-Holocene bones from recently excavated deposits (e.g. Rijsdijk et al. 2009, Meijer et al. 2012).

Extinction: *Raphus cucullatus* was endemic to the island of Mauritius (Cheke & Hume 2008). It probably became extinct in the 1630 (Mlíkovský 2004a), although some authors suggested that it survived until the 1660s (Cheke 2006, Cheke & Hume 2008) or even until the 1690s (Roberts & Sollow 2004, Hume et al. 2004).

Columbidae

Ectopistes migratorius (Linnaeus)

Columba migratoria Linnaeus, 1766: 285.

P6V-002908 (Acc. 7014/1953), mount, ♀, no date and locality; obtained in 1953 from "Gymnázium Prachatice" [= a secondary school in Prachatice Czech Republic].

P6V-002909 (Acc. 6520/1949), mount, ♂, no date and locality; obtained in 1949 from "Jiráskovo gymnázium, Praha II" [= a secondary school in Prague, Czech Republic].

P6V-002910, mount, no date and locality, obtained on an unknown date from "Reálka na Smíchově" [= a secondary school in Prague-Smíchov, Czech Republic]. This specimen plus three next-listed specimens (002911, 002912 and 002913) are all mounted on a single "tree" and it is no more clear which specimen is which; three are adult ♂♂, one is a ♀.

P6V-002911, mount, no date and locality; obtained in 1919 with the Salvator Collection.

P6V-002912 (b-1979), mount, no date and locality; of unknown origin.

P6V-002913, mount, no date and locality; obtained in 1880 with the Woborzil Collection.

P6V-043016 (Acc. 15/1960), skin, ♂, no date and locality; obtained in 1960 with the Václav Frič Collection.

P6V-043017 (Acc. 15/1960), skin, ♀, no date and locality; obtained in 1960 with the Václav Frič Collection.

P6V-101921, skin, ♀, no date and locality; of unknown origin.

P6V-101922, skin, juv.; obtained in 1960 with the Václav Frič Collection.

Remarks: Three NMP specimens originated from the collections of secondary schools; five from private collections obtained by the NMP in 1880 (Woborzil Collection), 1919 (Salvator Collection) and 1960 (Václav Frič Collection). For Woborzil see under

Fig. 11. ***Ectopistes migratorius*. Specimen P6V-002908. Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Pinguinus impennis (above). Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria (1847-1915) was a zoologist and landowner at Brandýs nad Labem, Bohemia (Schwendinger 1991). His collection was seized by the Czechoslovak government in 1919. Václav Frič (1839-1916) was a natural history dealer based in Praha, Bohemia (Reiling & Spunarová 2005); his collection was obtained by the NMP from his heirs in 1960. See also Hanák et al. (2001).

Specimens: Over 1500; exact number unknown (Hahn 1963, Greenway 1967).

Extinction: *Ectopistes migratorius* was once widespread and abundant in North America, but the populations sharply declined during the second half of the 19th century and the species became extinct in the wild probably in the 1900s (Schorger 1955, Greenway 1967, Bucher 1992, BirdLife International 2012). The last bird died in captivity in 1914 (Schorger 1955, Greenway 1967, Blockstein 2002).

Psittacidae

Conuropsis carolinensis (Linnaeus)

Psittacus carolinensis Linnaeus, 1758: 97.

P6V-004387 (Acc. 3457/1920, B-1713), mount, unsexed, no date and locality. purchased from an unspecified commercial source.

Fig. 12. ***Conuropsis carolinensis*. Specimen P6V-004387. Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Remarks: The NMP purchased this specimen in 1920 together with several other parrots and hummingbirds; the source was not listed in the Accessory Catalogue.

Specimens: At least 720 skins (Luther 1986, Hume & Walters 2012).

Extinction: The former range of *Conuropsis carolinensis* was limited to southeastern North America; last records of this species are from the 1930s (Saikku 1991, BirdLife International 2012, Snyder & Russell 2002).

Figs. 13-15. ***Cyanopsitta spixii*. Specimen P6V-028593. Photos: Pavel Kameník.**

***Cyanopsitta spixii* (Wagler)**

Sittace Spixii Wagler, 1832: 675.

P6V-028593 (Acc. 6750/1951), skin, unsexed, died on 7 December 1933 in captivity in the "Tiergarten Schoenbrunn"; obtained with the Seilern Collection.

Remarks: The Schönbrunn Zoo, Wien, Austria, is a major European zoo with a long tradition (Pechlaner et al. 2005), which is known to have supplied museums with specimens (e.g. Riedl-Dorn 2005). Josef von Seilern (1883-1939) was an Austrian-Czech landowner, banker and ornithologist (Hudec 1999). A large part of his bird collection was seized by the Czechoslovak government after the World War II and was incorporated in the collections of the NMP. Other parts of the Seilern Collection are in the MZMB and NHMW.

Specimens: Unknown number.

Extinction: *Cyanopsitta spixii* was endemic to eastern Brazil. It was last recorded in the wild in 2000, but it survives in small numbers in captivity (BirdLife International 2012).

***Nestor productus* (Gould)**

Plyctolophus productus Gould, 1836: 19.

P6V-004385 (b-244/1866, B-180), mount, unsexed, no date and locality; purchased from the Feldegg Collection.

Remarks: The NMP obtained this specimen from the Feldegg Collection, auctioned in the early 1850s. It was listed in the catalogue of Feldegg's collection, written in 1842 (Feldegg 1842) and was thus collected before 1843. Other data are unknown.

Specimens: Probably less than 20 skins; Hume & Walters (2012: 166) listed only nine museums possessing skins of *Nestor productus*. They did not mention the NMP, although Rothschild (1907: 46) knew the NMP specimen.

Extinction: *Nestor productus* was probably endemic to the islands of Norfolk and Philip; last captive bird was alive in 1851 (BirdLife International 2012).

Picidae

***Campephilus imperialis* (Gould)**

Picus imperialis Gould, 1832: 140.

P6V-041194 (Acc. 2743/1910, B-1643), mount, ♂, collected by Oberländer on 17 February 1910 in "Chihuahua, Mexico".

P6V-041195 (Acc. 2743/1910, B-1643), mount, ♀, collected by Oberländer on 17 February 1910 in "Chihuahua, Mexico".

Remarks: Filip Oberländer (1875-1911) was a Czech businessman and an avid hunter. He collected these birds during his hunting trip to Mexico in early 1910 and subsequently donated them to the NMP. One year later, on 3 March 1911, Oberländer was killed by a shot and wounded buffalo at Lado, South Sudan (Anonymous 1911).

Specimens: Some 120 specimens (Greenway 1967).

Fig. 16. ***Nestor productus*. Specimen P6V-004385. Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Extinction: *Campephilus imperialis* was nearly endemic to the mountain forests of Sierra Madre Occidentale, Mexico. Its last confirmed record is from 1956 (BirdLife International 2012).

Turdidae

Zoothera terrestris (Kittlitz)

Turdus terrestris Kittlitz, 1831: 244, pl. 17.

P6V-104312 (Acc. 679/1866, B-338), mount, unsexed, no date and locality; purchased from the Feldegg Collection.

Remarks: The NMP purchased this specimen from the Feldegg Collection in the early 1850s. It is undoubtedly one of the six specimens brought back by Friedrich Wilhelm

Fig. 17. ***Campephilus imperialis*****. Specimens P6V-041194 (lower) and P6V-041195 (upper). Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Fig. 18. ***Zoothera terrestris*. Specimen P6V-104312. Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Heinrich von Kittlitz (1799-1874), a German naturalist, from the Seniavin circumnavigation. The NMP specimen is a syntype of *Turdus terrestris* Kittlitz, 1831, as are all the six specimens from which this species is known. It is a welcome addition to the list of the type specimens of birds deposited in the NMP (Mlíkovský 2005, Mlíkovský et al. 2011).

Specimens: *Zoothera terrestris* is known only from six specimens (V.M. Loskot, in litt. 2006), which are deposited in the ZIN (2 specimens; Nejfel'dt 1978), NHMW (Sassi 1939), RMNH (Dekker 2003), SMF (Steinbacher 1954, Peters et al. 2004), and NMP (this paper). BirdLife International (2012) knew only four specimens.

Extinction: *Zoothera terrestris* was recorded only during 1-15 May 1828 on "Boninsima" = Chichi-jima , Ogasawara Archipelago, Japan (Kittlitz 1831: 244-246, 1836: 310, 1858: 170).

Acanthisittidae

***Xenicus longipes* (J.F. Gmelin)**

Motacilla longipes J.F. Gmelin, 1789: 979.

P6V-103306 (Acc. 3776/1928), skin, unsexed, no date and locality, except "New Zealand".

Remarks: This specimen was purchased in 1928 from Rosenberg, a natural history dealer based in London, U.K. Other data on the origin of the specimen are unknown.

Figs. 19-20. ***Xenicus longipes*. Specimen P6V-103306. Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Specimens: Unknown number. Hume & Walters (2012: 220) knew specimens only from LivCM and BMNH, but Higgins et al. (2001) reported also on specimens from CM and NMNZ.

Extinction: *Xenicus longipes* was formerly widespread in the South Island, New Zealand. Its last record dates from 1972 (Higgins et al. 2001, BirdLife International 2012).

Callaeidae

Callaeas cinereus (J.F. Gmelin)

Glaucopis cinerea J.F. Gmelin, 1788: 363.

NMP P6V-106683 (Acc. 2399/1908, B-1619), mount, ♂, collected by an unknown person on an unknown date at "Milford Sound, New Zealand" (label) = Milford Sound, South Island, New Zealand; 44.67°S, 50.49°E; purchased from Rosenberg, London, in 1908.

Remarks: William Frederick Henry Rosenberg (1868-1957) was a zoologist and natural history dealer, based in London.

Specimens: Unknown number.

Fig. 21. ***Callaeas cinereus*****. Specimen P6V-106683. Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Extinction: *Callaeas cinereus* inhabited forests of the South Island, New Zealand. It was last recorded in 1967 (Clout & Hay 1981, Higgins et al. 2006, Hume & Walters 2012). Note that this form was often treated as conspecific with the extant *Callaeas wilsoni* Bonaparte (1850: 368) of the North Island, New Zealand, until Murphy et al. (2006) showed that the South Island and North Island forms are sufficiently distinct to warrant full species status.

Fig. 22. ***Heteralocha acutirostris*. Specimens P6V-003855 (above) and P6V-003856 (below). Photo: Pavel Kameník.**

Heteralocha acutirostris (Gould)

Neomorpha acutirostris Gould, 1837: pl. 11.

P6V-003855 (Acc. 1719/1901, B-1489), mount, ♂, no date and locality; purchased from Rosenberg in 1901.
P6V-003856 (Acc. 2408/1908, B-1633), mount, ♀, no date and locality; purchased from Rosenberg in 1908.
P6V-003863 (Acc. 3439/1919), mount, ♂, no date and locality; donated by Hons in 1919.
P6V-003864 (Acc. 3439/1919), mount, ♂, no date and locality; donated by Hons in 1919.
P6V-108006, imperfect skull lacking lower jaw, ♀, found by Karel Kadeřábek, a NMP preparator, in 2011 in the NMP among uncatalogued skeletal specimens; no date and locality.
P6V-109144, spirit specimen, ♀, no date and locality; obtained from Václav Frič on an unknown date.

Remarks: For Rosenberg see under *Callaeas cinerea* (above) and for Václav Frič see under *Ectopistes migratorius* (above). Vilém Hons (1890-1969) was a Czech physiologist, professor at the Charles University in Prague. It remains unknown who, when and where collected the NMP specimens of *Heteralocha acutirostris*.

Specimens: Probably over 200 skins; exact number unknown (Hume & Walters 2012).

Extinction: *Heteralocha acutirostris* was an endemic of the North Island, New Zealand. It was last recorded in 1961 (Higgins et al. 2006).

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