The forgotten name *Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818 has priority over *Lanius bentet* Horsfield, 1821

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ABSTRACT: The ongoing effort to locate and document passerine type specimens in the Baillon Collection (Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, France) revealed that a Long-tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*) collected by/for Jacques-Julien Houtou de Labillardière during the d'Entrecasteaux expedition is the holotype of *Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818, from Java. Vieillot's name antedates *Lanius bentet* Horsfield, 1821, and under Article 23 of the ICZN Code takes precedence over the latter. Accordingly, populations from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bali, and the Lesser Sunda are reinstated as *Lanius schach quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818, with the Baillon specimen (MLC.2011.0.1464) identified as the holotype.

RÉSUMÉ: Le travail en cours visant à localiser et documenter les spécimens types de passereaux de la collection Baillon (Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, France) a révélé qu'une Pie-grièche schach (*Lanius schach*), collectée par/pour Jacques-Julien Houtou de Labillardière lors de l'expédition d'Entrecasteaux, est l'holotype de *Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818, provenant de Java. En vertu de l'Article 23 du Code (ICZN), le nom de Vieillot a priorité sur *Lanius bentet* Horsfield, 1821. En conséquence, les populations de la péninsule Malaise, de Sumatra, de Java, de Bornéo, de Bali et des Petites îles de la Sonde sont rétablies sous le nom *Lanius schach quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818, le spécimen Baillon (MLC.2011.0.1464) étant identifié comme holotype.

KEYWORDS: Baillon Collection, Java, *Lanius schach*, Nomenclature, Priority, Taxonomic revision, Type specimen.

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In the ongoing work of identifying passerine type specimens in the Baillon ornithological collection (Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, La Châtre, France),[1] a Long-tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*) specimen was discovered (voucher MLC.2011.0.1464, Figure 1A), brought back by Jacques-Julien Houtou de Labillardière (1755–1834), naturalist on the d'Entrecasteaux expedition in the search of Lapérouse.[2] The inscriptions on the base of this specimen (Figure 1B) do not specify a collection locality, but a study of its plumage during the collection inventory in 2011 led the author to conclude that this bird belonged to the subspecies *bentet*, which is found in the southern Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, southeastern Borneo, Bali, and the Lesser Sunda Islands (east to Timor and Sermata) (Yosef *et al*., 2020). Furthermore, of all the places where the d'Entrecasteaux expedition visited, Java is the only one where the Long-tailed Shrike occurs and could have been collected, which allows the collection locality of the Baillon specimen to be specified and confirms its subspecies.

[1] The catalogue of non-passerine type specimens was published ten years ago (Gouraud, 2015; see also Gouraud 2022).

[2] The expedition was led by Antoine Reymond Joseph de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux (1737–1793) aboard *La Recherche* and *L'Espérance* (Brosse, 1998: 101).

Figure 1A. The holotype of *Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818. Specimen collected between 20 October 1793 and 19 February 1794 in or near Surabaya, Java, Indonesia, by/for Labillardière, with registration number in the Baillon ornithological collection, Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire (La Châtre, France) of MLC.2011.0.1464. The tail is slightly damaged. [© Agathe Palezis-Moyet / Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, La Châtre].

Figure 1B. The original pedestal inscriptions read: 'Pie grièche / quadricolore. / *Lanius quadricolor* Vieill[ot]. / *Lanius Macrourus* Cuv[ier]. / Voyage de M. Labillardière'. The red label to indicate type status will be added as soon as possible. [© Christophe Gouraud / Musée George Sand et de la Vallée Noire, La Châtre].

Lanius bentet, whose specific name means "shrike" in Javanese (Frank Rheindt *in litt.*, 26/08/2025), was introduced by Horsfield (1821: 144).[3] However, in a detailed study of the birds collected by Labillardière during his voyage, Stresemann (1953: 97) stated that the name *Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818, should take precedence over Horsfield's name, and that Vieillot's type was a bird collected in Java and brought back by Labillardière. Java is where the d'Entrecasteaux expedition ended when the crew of *La Recherche* and *L'Espérance* was arrested by the Dutch upon their arrival in Surabaya (East Java, Indonesia) on 29 October 1793, and their collections were confiscated (de Labillardière, 1800: 308; Bonnet, 1892; Stresemann, 1953: 76).[4] Although the expedition members initially enjoyed some free roaming at the beginning of their detention in Java, they were imprisoned on 19 February 1794, moved to Semarang and then Batavia (now Jakarta), before leaving Java for Mauritius on 29 March 1795 (de Labillardière, 1800: 288–332). Following his arrest, Labillardière continued to record his observations, but it appears that he did not collect any further specimens. His collections left Batavia a few months after him, but the Dutch ship transporting them was captured by the British. It was only through the goodwill of Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820), advisor to King George III (1738–1820), that Labillardière recovered his entire collection in 1796 (Bonnet, 1892; Stresemann, 1953).

What exactly happened to Labillardière's collections, particularly the birds, after their return to France remains unclear. While 422 birds were donated to the Paris Museum in 1816, a number of birds, via a Parisian dealer (probably

[3] For the date of publication, see Raphael (1970).

[4] The crew members were unaware that, two years earlier, King Louis XVI (1754–1793) had been executed and that, since then, the French revolutionary army had been advancing on the Netherlands (Stresemann, 1953: 76).

Bécoeur), were dispersed between 1798 and 1806 and ended up in other hands: Mr. Thompson in London, Colonel Emperor Woodford in Vauxhall, Temminck in Amsterdam, and the British Museum in London (Stresemann, 1953: 80). However, the specimen used by Vieillot (which seems to be unique,[5] see Stresemann, 1953) must have been at the Paris Museum and hence was one of the 422 birds received by the Paris institution in 1816 (Vieillot, 1823: 736; Stresemann, 1953: 98–99). In his study of the types of birds at the Paris Museum, Pucheran (1855: 362, fn 4) noted that "despite [his] efforts, some of Vieillot's types could not be located [in Paris]". This included the type of *L. quadricolor*, as stated by Pucheran (see fn 4, continued p. 363). Pucheran's failure to locate the type likely reflects the fact that it had already left Paris, and was in Baillon's hands in Abbeville (Somme, Hauts-de-France, France).

Nearly 40 Labillardière specimens have been identified so far in the Baillon collection (Gouraud, 2014), including types (Gouraud, 2015).[6] Baillon's Long-tailed Shrike perfectly matches Vieillot's description (1818: 150), which also states that the specimen studied came from the "Terres Australes" and was brought back by Labillardière. Like the vast majority of the animals collected in the late 18th century, the specimens collected during the d'Entrecasteaux expedition and deposited at the Paris Museum were not labelled (Stresemann, 1953: 80). Neither Vieillot nor Baillon, therefore, had any idea of the collection locality, and Vieillot's mention of "Terres Australes" certainly stems from the lack of information at his disposal. We can now say that this bird was collected in or near Surabaya, between 20 October 1793 and 19 February 1794. One of the 422 specimens donated by Labillardière to the Paris Museum in 1816, it was subsequently studied by Vieillot (probably in 1817, see Stresemann, 1953: 83), and was then given or exchanged with Baillon in the following years, certainly no later than 1855, the year of Baillon's death,[7] which is also the year in which Pucheran stated that he could not find the type of *Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818, in Paris.

Is *Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818 a senior synonym of *Laniarius quadricolor* Cassin, 1851?

The name *Lanius quadricolor* found in some works (e.g., Richmond, 1927: 7) is a *lapsus* for *Laniarius quadricolor* Cassin, 1851 (see Rand, 1960: 334), the type species of *Calophoneus* Roberts, 1922, now *Telophorus viridis quadricolor* (Cassin, 1851; Malaconotidae). We are therefore dealing with a distinct situation that does not threaten the stability of the nomenclature of the taxon *Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818 as *Laniarius quadricolor* Cassin, 1851 is not a primary homonym of it, nor is it ever likely to be a secondary homonym, Article 53.3 (ICZN, 1999).

Does *Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818 have precedence over *Lanius bentet* Horsfield, 1821?

The Principle of Priority stands as a cornerstone of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (hereinafter the Code). It is regulated by Article 23 and aims "to promote stability and universality in the scientific names of animals and to ensure that the name of each taxon is unique and distinct" (ICZN, 1999). The reversal of precedence is governed by Article

[5] In his description, Vieillot (1818) referred to "… le plumage de cet oiseau [the plumage of this bird]", a phrasing that implies only a single specimen was examined.

[6] The presence of these Labillardière specimens in the Baillon collection can be jointly explained by the privileged relationship established between the Parisian institution and the Baillon family, and by the fact that, at the time, the MNHN was facing storage issues while exploration voyages were bringing back large collections – forcing the MNHN to part with its duplicates and less well-preserved specimens (see Gouraud, in press).

[7] Louis Antoine François Baillon died on 2 December 1855.

23.9 of the Code, and the prevailing usage (i.e., *Lanius bentet* Horsfield, 1821) must be maintained when both Articles 23.9.1.1 and 23.9.1.2 are met.

Whereas Article 23.9.1.2, i.e. "the junior synonym [*Lanius bentet* Horsfield, 1821] has been used for a particular taxon, as its presumed valid name, in at least 25 works, published by at least 10 authors in the immediately preceding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years" is certainly met (see Appendix), Article 23.9.1.1, i.e. "the senior synonym [*Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818] has not been used as a valid name after 1899" is not satisfied, since Stresemann (1953: 97, 102) explicitly referred to Vieillot's name and already stipulated that it should take precedence over *Lanius bentet* Horsfield, 1821.

It is my opinion that the conditions to maintain the prevailing name (i.e., *Lanius bentet* Horsfield, 1821) under Article 23.9.3 are also not met, because the reinstatement of *quadricolor* is not expected to lead to any instability. There is no risk of misinterpreting the name *Lanius quadricolor* or misidentifying it with something else. There is no danger of homonymy. This is a clean situation, and no harm is introduced by reinstating the rightful earlier name. Moreover, the average turn-around for a Case submission to the ICZN Commission is several years, and Case submissions involving avian name priority are notoriously problematic, as they introduce substantial instability. Indeed, Article 82 (i.e. the junior name is to be maintained while the case is under consideration) can easily be overlooked, and both names may be interpreted as correct in the intervening years between submission and arbitration.[8]

From the above, specimen MLC.2011.0.1464 is hereby identified as the holotype – fixed by monotypy (Article 73.1.2) – of *Lanius quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818, the senior synonym of *Lanius bentet* Horsfield, 1821, and, by virtue of Articles 23.2 and 23.9 of the Code, takes precedence over the latter. According to current taxonomy (AviList Core Team, 2025), the birds of the southern Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, southeastern Borneo, Bali, and the Lesser Sunda Islands (east to Timor and Sermata) therefore belong to the subspecies *Lanius schach quadricolor* Vieillot, 1818.

Finally, Lesson (1831: 372) listed the name *Lanius macrourus* Cuvier (see Figure 1B) as a synonym of *Lanius schach* and specified that Cuvier's bird came from Java and was brought back by Labillardière – hence this is the same bird as the one seen by Vieillot. Nevertheless, Pucheran (1855: 324) argued that Cuvier's name is ambiguous and should be suppressed, as it had already been applied to other taxa, notably *Urocolius macrourus* Linnaeus, 1766 (Coliidae). In any case, the name proposed by Cuvier was never published and thus does not satisfy Articles 8, 11, and 12 of the Code and is consequently a *nomen nudum*.

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[8] The author here simply aims to be factual and in no way intends to criticize the work of the Commissioners.

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APPENDIX

Sample of 25 works, published by at least ten authors in the 50 years immediately preceding publication of this article and encompassing a span of not less than ten years, where the junior synonym (i.e. *Lanius bentet* Horsfield, 1821) has been used for a particular taxon, as its presumed valid name, as required by Art. 23.9.1.2 and in compliance with Art. 23.9.6 of the Code. The references are listed in chronological order.

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