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Correct name for the Asian Brown Flycatcher (Aves: Muscicapidae, Muscicapa)

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Broad-billed flycatchers of East Siberia, which migrate to winter in south-east Asia south to the Greater Sunda Islands, were first described as new for science by Raffles (1822: 312) from Sumatra under the name *Muscicapa latirostris*. The species was known as *Muscicapa latirostris* Raffles (or *latirostris* in combination with other generic names) for over a century (e.g. Dresser 1902: 252, Hartert 1907: 477, Vaurie 1959: 331), but since the 1930s it has been called either *Muscicapa latirostris* Raffles or *Muscicapa daurica* Pallas (see below for the history). This dichotomy continues; some authors prefer *latirostris* (e.g. Peklo 1987; Stepanân 1990, 2003; Nakano & Murakami 2001; Popov 2004; Kwon *et al.* 2006; Takeuchi 2007; Kolbin 2008; Gavrilov 2011; Sonina & Durnev 2011), while others prefer *daurica* (e.g. Banks & Browning 1995; Clarke *et al.* 2009; Tojo 2009; Mohan & Kumar 2010; David 2011).

Because this situation is untenable, I restudied the nomenclatural status of these names with the following results. Nomenclatural issues follow the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999; hereafter the Code) throughout this paper.

Before Raffles, Pallas (1811: 461) recognized this flycatcher as a taxon in East Siberia and described it in the account of his *Muscicapa grisola* as a " β *Varietas* Dauurica" (his italics), which means nothing more than "a Dauurian variety" (of *Muscicapa grisola*) in his Latin-language book. Pallas (1811a,b) used to list varieties in this way, which, unfortunately, misled various subsequent authors to understand these technical terms as scientific names (see, e.g., Hartert 1921a: 1935; 1921b: 2065; and Mlíkovský & Frahnert 2009 for examples).

Brandt (1843: col. 207, 1847: xliii) seems to have been the first who used "Muscicapa grisola var. daurica" as a valid name for a taxon, but he did not refer to any work by Pallas and provided no description for daurica. Subsequently, Salvadori (1874: 129) and his followers (e.g. Sharpe 1879: 127; Oustalet 1903: 51; Bianki 1907: 23) listed "Muscicapa grisola, var. daurica Pall. Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. I. p. 461" [= Pallas 1811a: 461] in the synonymy of Alseonax latirostris (Raffles), without citing the exact publication date of Pallas's work. This is not surprising, because estimated dates of publication of Pallas's Zoographia ranged from 1811 to 1831 at that time (see Sherborn 1934; ICZN 1954; Dickinson 2011) and Salvadori (1874) and others thus reasonably preferred Raffles's latirostris.

In 1934, Sherborn published an analysis of the dating problem, concluding that both volumes of Pallas's *Zoographia* with ornithological contents were published in 1811 and ICZN (1954) adopted this date as the official publication date of vols. 1–2 of Pallas's *Zoographia* (Pallas 1811a,b), although Stresemann (1951) argued that the work actually appeared in 1827.

Hartert & Steinbacher (1934: 230) recognized that dating Pallas's *Zoographia* to 1811 could lead some authors to suggest that *dauurica* has precedence over *latirostris* and cautioned that Pallas (1811: 461) did not use *dauurica* in a nomenclatural sense and that Raffles's (1822) *latirostris* is thus the oldest name available for the taxon (see also Witherby 1938: 303).

Despite this warning, Dement'ev (1935: 103) used *Alseonax daurica* "Pallas" as a valid name for this flycatcher, without even mentioning the *Muscicapa latirostris* of Raffles (see also Dement'ev 1937: 202 and 1941: 151, where the species was listed as *Muscicapa davurica* [sic] in both cases). A few Russian authors followed him (e.g. Suškin 1938: 150; Blagosklonov 1954: 86; Flint *et al.* 1968: 511), but others refused to do so (e.g. Portenko 1950: 322, 1960: 114; Škatulova 1965: 51; Nečaev 1969: 147). In the meantime, the species continued to be generally known as *Muscicapa latirostris* to non-Russian authors. The situation changed in 1986 when Watson (in Watson *et al.* 1986: 318) applied the name *Muscicapa dauurica* [sic] to the species in the influential *Peters's Check-list of Birds of the World* and his decision was accepted without re-examination in other official lists (e.g. American Ornithologists' Union 1998: 495; Dickinson 2003: 691; Dudley *et al.* 2006: 563; Koblik *et al.* 2006: 31, 169; Crochet *et al.* 2010: 14).

Watson (in Watson *et al* 1986: 318) argued (1) that the fact that the name [= *dauurica*] was created for a variety does not prevent its use, and (2) that "Pallas' name has been in wide use in Russian literature". Watson erred in both points. First, Pallas never created the name *Muscicapa dauurica* (see above). Second, only some Russian authors adopted this name, while others continued to use *latirostris* (see above for selected references).