INTRODUCTION

Ornithology in the early nineteenth century flourished worldwide, but up to 1861 relatively few expeditions with natural history objectives collected birds in the Falkland Islands (Jansen & van der Mije 2015). The Falklands rose to fame when Charles Darwin published accounts of the birds and mammals encountered (Darwin 1839, 1859) when HMS Beagle visited in 1833 and 1834. We find published accounts of other expeditions up to 1861 (Lesson & Garnot 1826–30, Darwin 1839, Freycinet et al. 1837, MacGillivray 1852), when Captain Charles Compton Abbott left the Falklands (Abbott 1860, 1861).

To get a better understanding of the birds collected in the Falkland Islands, all specimens in the Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, Netherlands (hereafter Naturalis) or noted in the literature that were collected in the Falkland Islands or arrived at Naturalis prior to 1 January 1862, were analysed. In total, 89 specimens, represented by mounts or skins, were examined. A number of these specimens have been previously cited by earlier authors (Schlegel 1862a, b, c, d, 1863a, b, c, d, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, van Grouw & Steinheimer 2008).

The labelling of bird specimens in Naturalis has been the subject of research by a few previous authors, with a special focus on the removal of original labels (Mees 1953, Mees & Fisher 1986, Rasmussen & Prýs-Jones 2003). However, their focus was on a single labelled bird of Edgar Leopold Layard’s (Mees & Fisher 1986) and Karl B.H. von Rosenberg’s birds from Indonesia (Mees 1953, Rasmussen & Prýs-Jones 2003). No extensive research has yet been carried out on a large series of birds with regard to their label substitution and transcription errors. The research conducted for this paper was carried out in order to establish how much such ‘vandalism’ of Falkland Islands birds has occurred in Naturalis.

Jansen & van der Mije (2015) noted that various sources in addition to the known expeditions collected birds and mammals in the Falkland Islands. The original sources are therefore often hard, or in most cases even impossible, to trace.

Major expeditions and collectors that collected birds in the Falklands include:
- L’Uranie, 15 February–27 April 1820. ‘65+’ birds (appendix 1) that arrived at the Museum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris (hereafter MNHN) have annotations that they were collected in the Falklands (MNHN archives).
- La Coquille, 18 November–18 December 1825. 42 birds (appendix 2) that arrived at the MNHN have annotations that they were collected in the Falklands (MNHN archives).
- HMS Beagle, 1 March–5 April 1833 and 11 March–7 April 1834. 33 birds were collected by Charles Darwin and Syms Covington on the Falklands (Steinheimer 2004). And 24 specimens from the Falklands were collected by Captain Robert Fitzroy on the HMS Beagle expedition and donated in by Sir William Burnett in 1838 (Natural History Museum Tring, UK (herafter NHMUK)).
• **HMS Erebus and Terror**, 6 April–8 September 1842. 142 birds and eggs donated to the NHMUK by Robert McCormick in 1890 and 1891 (Sharpe 1906).

• **HMS Rattlesnake**, 5–25 July 1850. Specimens were presented to the NHMUK by Owen Stanley in 1850, 1854 and 1855, totalling 219 specimens, and 16 birds by William McGillivray in 1851 (Sharpe 1906).

• Charles Compton Abbott (1821–1887), August 1857–December 1860. The Hobart (Tasmania) born officer entered the army at 22 July 1844, and served in the 13th, 20th, 75th, and 47th Regiments. He commanded the detachment at the Falkland Islands for four or five years (became captain in March 1858). He returned to Australia, and after serving in the North Gloucester Militia in 1862–69, he was transferred to the Queen’s Country Royal Rifles, he retired from service in 1876. Abbott was in command of the British forces stationed at Stanley on East Falkland. Abbott made various excursions into the interior, both in the north and in the south of East Falkland and lost no opportunity to collect eggs and skins (Darwin 1871, Jansen & van der Mije 2015). Specimens collected by Abbott ended up in a number of collections. No less then 46 specimens (possibly as many as 76) in Naturalis were received directly from Abbott, as indicated by Abbott being mentioned on the label and/or pedestal.

27 birds in Naturalis acquired from Gustav Adolph Frank Sr., for which there are no specific collectors mentioned on their labels, most likely originate with Abbott also, although this remains speculative. While Abbott may have sold his birds to Frank and John Gould, he probably did so only to Gould, who in turn sold them to Frank, and Frank in turn to others such as the merchant Charles Jamrach and the Zoological Society of London (ZSL). Of four Falkland birds examined in the NHMUK from the ZLS, only one mentions Abbott as its source on its label (though this is not the original label). Specimens from Abbott arrived in the NHMUK via John Henry Gurney (in particular raptors), an 1859 shipment from Gould (comprising 132 birds and eggs) and from the ZLS (Sharpe 1906). The Abbott labels are easy recognizable as they are printed labels, with Abbott’s own handwriting on them (Figs. 2, 3).

This paper is not intended to re-label the specimens from archival research and no such research was executed, although known information is given.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The 89 birds discussed in this article were found by researching the relevant literature (Schlegel 1862a, b, c, d, 1863a, b, c, d, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867) and by visits to Naturalis on 18 December 2012, 11 February 2013 and 3 December 2015. Additional visits were made to Museum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris (hereafter MNHN) on 2–12 April 2013 and to the Natural History Museum, Tring (hereafter NHMUK) on 12–13 November 2013, 18 June 2015 and 23 March 2016. These visits were made to establish if original labels on Falkland Islands specimens were present. 25 Falkland specimens in MNHN were examined and 103 Falkland specimens in NHMUK. Literature was also consulted to find additional information on dates when and where specific specimens were collected, and by whom.

Aware that specimens are assigned to “Falklands” or to “East Falkland” on the basis of label data, could well be the location from where it is mailed/shipped to Europe. However, besides some penguin species no odd records were found. Research revealed that the main collector Abbott is known to travelled extensively on East Falkland and collected all kinds of natural history material (Lanjouw & Staffleu 1954), and the known expeditions did not ship specimens from the Falklands to Europe.

The two research questions are:

• What were the transcription errors made on the available sources?
• Did the specimens at Naturalis once had these original labels?

**RESULTS**

**The specimens**

No synonyms are given, only the actual English and Latin name. The framework as set by Steinheimer 2010 is followed with some slight modifications.

**Abbreviations**

Loc = locality,  
Col = collected by,  
Acq = Acquisition history,  
Tax = taxidermy,  
Pub = Publications mention the specimen or collecting trip.  

**ANATIDAE**

1826–1830; Schlegel 1866.

Specimen labelling errors: birds collected on the Falkland Islands prior to 1861
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Remarks: The collection site on the label (“Falkland eilanden”) differs from that on the underside and Schlegel 1866 (“Malouines”). Several Latin names are cited; those on the label and underside differ; the primary name on the latter however agrees with Schlegel 1866. The notation of “adulte” is present only in Schlegel 1866, and is lacking on the label and underside. Gmelin is noted as the name source on the label, Buffon and La Coquille as part of an exchange; this could be one of those birds.

In June 1835 two specimens were sent from the Paris Museum as part of an exchange; this could be one of those birds. Most likely collected by Lesson / Garnot in Nov–Dec 1822. One specimen of Chloephaga picta is missing from HMS Beagle (Steinheimer 2004).


Remarks: The collection site on the label (“Falkland eilanden”) differs from that on the underside and Schlegel 1866 (“Malouines”). Several Latin names are cited; those on the label and underside differ; the primary name on the latter however agrees with Schlegel 1866. The notation of “adulte” is present only in Schlegel 1866, and is lacking on the label and underside. Gmelin is noted as the name source on the label, Buffon and La Coquille as part of an exchange; this could be one of those birds.

Most likely collected by Lesson / Garnot in Nov–Dec 1822. One specimen of Chloephaga picta is missing from HMS Beagle (Steinheimer 2004).

**Remark:** The collection site on the label ("Falkland eilanden") differs from that on the underside and Schlegel 1866 ("Malouines"). Several Latin names are cited; those on the label and underside differ; the name on the latter however agrees with Schlegel 1866. The notation of "adulte" is present only in Schlegel 1866, and is lacking on the label and underside. Phillips is noted as the name source on the label, Vieillot, Sparmann’s Museum, and Lesson as the sources on the underside. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

Mentioned in the June 1835 exchange list between Paris and Leiden as ‘*Oie des torres Magellanicus*’.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] Cat n°2 / *Chloephaga poliocephala* / G.R. Gray / ♂ / Falkland eilanden.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Anser poliocephala* / *Bernica inornatus* ♂ / Cat n°2 / *Bernica inornatus* Gray / Gen of Birds (unreadable) / (unreadable line) / Malouines.


**Remarks:** The collection site on the label differs from that on the underside and Schlegel 1866. Three generic and two specific names are cited; those on the label and underside differ; the primary binomial on the latter however agrees with Schlegel 1866. The identification as ♂ is absent from Schlegel 1866 and as an adult from the label and underside. The only name source mentioned is Gray on the underside. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] Cat n°1. / *Chloëphaga rubidiceps* / Sclater / ♂ / Falkland eilanden.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Bernica / Anser rubidiceps*. / tres 1860 / / Catal No 1 / Malouines.

Schlegel 1866 (Tome VI, 31: 102): *Chloephaga rubiceps*, Cat 1, ♂ adulte, Malouines.

**Remarks:** The collection site on the label differs from that on the underside and Schlegel 1866. Two generic names are cited; those on the label and underside differ; the binomial on the label however agrees with Schlegel 1866. The identification as ♂ is absent from Schlegel 1866 and as an adult from the label and underside. The only name source mentioned is Gray on the underside. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

This specimen was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH. AVES.230433 above) and arrived on 30 April 1860, as indicated on the underside.


**Label:** [one hand] Cat n°3 / *Chloëphaga rubidiceps* / Sclater / ♂ / Falkland eilanden.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Chloëphaga rubidiceps* / Falkland.

Schlegel 1866 (Tome VI, 31: 102): not mentioned.

**Remark:** Notably missed by Schlegel 1866, yet only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal. The only name source mentioned is Sclater on the label. The collection site on the label ("Falkland eilanden") differs from that on the underside ("Falkland").

**Falkland Steamer Duck** *Tachyeres brachypterus* Latham, 1790 [RMNH.AVES.230636]. Loc: Falklands...

Pedestal label: absent.

Pedestal underside: [one hand] unreadable / Fuligula cinerea / Cat N°1 / N°3 / Loggerhead Duck / ♂ / Tachyeres brachyptera (Lath) / Reis van Capitain Abbott / (Frank) 1860 / Falkland.

Schlegel 1866 (Tome VI, 31: 13): Fuligula cinerea, Cat 1, ♂ adults, Malouines, voyage de Mr. Abbot, acquis en 1860.

Remarks: The collection site on the underside differs from that in Schlegel 1866. Two generic and two specific names are cited, with the primary binomial on the underside agreeing with Schlegel 1866. Both the underside and Schlegel 1866 identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. The only name source mentioned is Latham on the underside. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

This specimen was acquired in 1860 from the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 above).

Falkland Steamer Duck Tachyeres brachypterus


Pedestal label: absent.

Pedestal underside: [one hand] unreadable / Fuligula cinerea / Cat N°2 / Loggerhead Duck / ♂ / Tachyeres brachyptera (Lath) / Van Cap Abbott / Falkland Island Detachment / Frank / Falkland.

Schlegel 1866 (Tome VI, 31: 13): Fuligula cinerea, Cat 2, ♂ adults, Malouines, voyage de Mr. Abbot, acquis en 1860.

Remarks: The collection site on the underside differs from that in Schlegel 1866. Two generic and two specific names are cited, with the primary binomial on the underside agreeing with Schlegel 1866. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. Two name sources are mentioned, King on the label and Gmelin on the underside. The catalogue number on the label doesn’t correspond with the catalogue number on the underside and in Schlegel 1866. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott).

Crested Duck Lophonetta specularioides specularioides


Pedestal label: [two hands] Cat n°2 / specularioides King / Anas cristata Gmelin / ♂ / Abbott coll / Frank 1860 / Falkland.


Schlegel 1866 (Tome VI, 31: 39): Anas cristata, Cat 3, ♂ adults, iles Malouines, voyage du Capitaine Abbot, acquis en 1860, Iris rouge, pieds et bec couleur de plomb.

Remarks: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1866 differ. Two specific names are cited, with the primary binomial on the underside agreeing with Schlegel 1866. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. Two name sources are mentioned, King on the label and Gmelin on the underside. The catalogue number on the label doesn’t correspond with the catalogue number on the underside and in Schlegel 1866. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott).

Crested Duck Lophonetta specularioides specularioides


Pedestal label: [one hand] Cat n°3 / specularioides King / Anas cristata Gmelin / ♂ / Abbott coll / Frank 1860 / Falkland eilanden.

Pedestal underside: [one hand] Anas cristata Gmelin / Cat N°4 / ♂ / Reis van / Capt Abbot / Frank 1860 / 1866 / Oost Falkland.

Schlegel 1866 (Tome VI, 31: 39): Anas cristata, Cat 4, ♂ adults, iles Malouines, voyage du Capitaine Abbot, acquis en 1860, Iris rouge, pieds et bec couleur de plomb.

Remarks: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1866 differ. Two specific names are cited, with the primary binomial on the underside agreeing with Schlegel 1866. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. Two name sources are mentioned, King on the label

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and Gmelin on the underside. The catalogue number on the label doesn’t correspond with the catalogue number on the underside and in Schlegel 1866. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.
The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott).


**Pedestal label**: [two hands] *Anas* Cat n°6 / *Querquedula versicolor* / ♂ / Abbott coll. / Frank 1861 O. Falkland eiland.

**Pedestal underside**: [one hand] *Anas versicolor*; Vieillot / *Cat n°6* (major) / ♂ / van Cap. Abbott / Frank 1860 Oost Falkland.


**Remarks**: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1866 differ. Two generic names (one crossed out) are cited, with the primary binomial on the underside agreeing with Schlegel 1866. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as female, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. No name sources are mentioned. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.
The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott).


**Pedestal label**: [two hands] *Anas cyanoptera* / *Querquedula cyanoptera* (Vieillot) / ♂ / Abbott coll. / Frank, 1861 / Falkland eiland.


**Schlegel 1866** (Tome VI, 31: 51–52): *Anas cyanoptera*, Cat 6, ♂ adulte, ile Falkland, voyage du Capitaine Abbot, acquis en 1861.

**Remarks**: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1866 differ. Two generic names are cited (one crossed out), with the primary binomial on the underside agreeing with Schlegel 1866. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. Only one name source is mentioned, Vieillot on the label. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.
The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott).
Specimen labelling errors: birds collected on the Falkland Islands prior to 1861

The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott).


**Pedestal label**: [one hand] Cat n3 / *Mareca sibilatrix* / (Pöppig) / ♂ / Abbott coll. / Frank, 1860 / Falkland eiiland.

**Pedestal underside**: [one hand] *Anas chiloensis* / Cat N5 / ♂ / Capt Abbott / (Frank 1860) / Oost Falkland.


**Remark**: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1866 differ. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. Only one name source is mentioned, Poeppig on the label. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label**: [two hands] *Anas Cat n4 / Poecile spinicauda / Vieillot* / ♀ / Abbott coll: / Frank, 1860 / Falkland eiiland.


**Remark**: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1866 differ. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as female, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label**: [two hands] *Anas Cat n3 / Nettion / Anas flavirostris / Vieillot* / ♂ / Abbott coll: / Frank, 1860 / Falkland eiland.


**Schlegel 1866** (Tome VI, 31: 59): *Anas flavirostris*, Cat 1, ♂ adultes, iles Falkland, voyage de Mr. Abbot, acquis en 1860.

**Remark**: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1866 differ. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. Only one name source is mentioned, Philippi & Landbeck on the underside. Its catalogue number is 3, and wrongly labelled at the label and in Schlegel 1866. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label**: [two hands] *Anas Cat n2 / Nettion / Anas flavirostris / Vieillot* / ♀ / Abbott coll: / Frank, 1860 / Falkland eiiland.


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**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1866 differ. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as female, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. At the underside cat 4 is mentioned, this is incorrect, it’s 2. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label:** [two hands] *Anas* Cat n°3 / *Nettion* / *flavirostris* / Vieillot / ad. / Frank 1861 / Falkland eiland en.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Anas flavirostris* / Vieillot / Cat N°5 / Frank / 1861 / Falkland.


**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1866 differ. The label only notices the ageing. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

Podicipedidae


**Pedestal label 1:** [one hand] Cat n°2 / Podiceps rollandii / Gould / ♀ / Frank / Falkland eiland en.

**Pedestal label 2:** [one hand] Podiceps Rollandii / ♀ ad: Cat 2 / Malouines.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] Podiceps rollandii ♀ / Less Uran pl 36 / Cat N° 1 / Grébe rolland / Malouines.

Schlegel 1867 (Tome VI, 33: 42): *Podiceps rollandii*, Cat 1, Mâles adultes, Malouines.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1866 differ. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult, but also at the underside it is identified as adult ♀. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). One specimen is missing from HMS Beagle (Steinheimer 2004). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

Specimen labelling errors: birds collected on the Falkland Islands prior to 1861

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Fig. 2. White-tufted Grebe Rollandia rolland rolland (RMNH.AVES.107453), Pedestal underside (photograph by Justin Jansen, 18 December 2012; © Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden).

Pedestal label 2: [one hand] Podiceps Rollandii / ♀ ad: Cat: 3.

Schlegel 1867 (Tome VI, 33: 42): Podiceps rollandii, Cat 3, Femelle adulte, absolument semblable au ♂ adulte; île orientale des Malouines. Voyage de Mr. Abbot Standley, acquise en 1859.

Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. The labels, tag, underside, and Schlegel 1867 all identify the specimen as female, but only the latter and one of the labels identifies it as an adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


Pedestal label 1: [two hands] P. o. occipitalis Garnot. Cat n°1 / Podiceps calipareus / Less. / ♂ / Frank / Falkland eiland.
Pedestal label 2: [one hand] Podiceps occipitalis / ♂ Cat: 1 / Malouines.

Schlegel 1867 (Tome VI, 33: 41): Podiceps occipitalis, Cat 1, ♂ au plumage parfait, Malouines.

Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. The labels, tag, underside, and Schlegel 1867 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433). One specimen is missing from HMS Beagle (Steinheimer 2004). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label 1:** [two hands] *Podiceps occipitalis* Garnot Cat: no2 / *Podiceps caliparueus* / *Less.* April 1825 Falkland eiland.

**Tag:** [one hand] *P. occipitalis* / Cat No2 / April 1825 / Malouines.

**Pedestal underside:** [two hands] *Podiceps occipitalis* / *P. caliparueus* / *Less.* April 1825 / Malouines.

**Schlegel 1867** (Tome VI, 33: 41): *Podiceps occipitalis*, Cat 2, Femelle au plumage parfait, absolument semblable aux males en parure, tuee en Avril 1825, Malouines.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. The labels, tag, underside, and Schlegel 1867 all identify the specimen as female, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. Its origin could be traced from one of the acquisition books in MNHN, that clearly shows the exchange of this bird to Temminck in April 1825.

**Southern Silvery Grebe** *Podiceps occipitalis occipitalis* Garnot, 1826 [RMNH.AVES.107610]. Loc: East Falkland (ca. 51° 41′ 40″ S, 57° 51′ 10″ W). Date: in 1858.


**Pedestal label 2:** [one hand] *Podiceps occipitalis* / 1859 ♂. Cat: 3. Ile oriente des. / Voy. Abbot Stanly / Malouines.

**Tag:** [one hand] *Podiceps occipitalis* / ♂ Cat 3 / Capt Abbot Stanley / 1859 / Oost-Falkland.

**Pedestal underside:** [two hands] *Podiceps occipitalis* / ♂ Cat 3 / Capt. Abbot Stanley / 1859 / Oost-Falkland.

**Schlegel 1867** (Tome VI, 33: 41): *Podiceps occipitalis*, Cat 3, à l’image parfait, ile orientale des Malouines, voyage de Mr. Abbot Stanley, acquis en 1859.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. The labels, tag, underside, and Schlegel 1867 all identify the specimen as adult, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott).

### Spheniscidae


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] Cat no2 / *Aptenodytes patagonicus* / Forster / 1835 / Falkland eiland.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Aptenodytes patagonicus* / Cat No1 / Paris 1835 / Malouines.

**Schlegel 1867** (Tome VI, 33: 5–6): Adulte, Malouines, voyage de *l’Astrolabe* et de *la Zélee*.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. The ageing is only present in Schlegel 1867. Either the date 1835 is incorrect or the expedition where it is collected. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Schlegel 1867** (Tome VI, 33: 3): *Spheniscus pennantii*, Cat 2, Adulte, Malouines, acquis en 1835.

**Remark:** Little information is available.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] Cat no1 / *Pygoscelis papua* / (Forster) / Falkland eiland.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Spheniscus papua* / *Aptenodytes papaenensis* / Cat 1 / Manchot (unreadable) Sonner. Pl 115 / (unreadable) parfait / Par Frank / Iles Falkland / Malouines.

**Schlegel 1867** (Tome VI, 33: 5): *Spheniscus papua*, Cat 1, Adulte, Malouines.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. The ageing is only present in Schlegel
1867. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] Cat n°2 / *Pygoscelis papua* / (Forster) / ♂ / Falkland ilanden.

**Pedestal underside:** [two hands] *Spheniscus papua* / Aptenodytes papuensis / ♂ / Sonnerat / Cat 2 / Voyage Astrolabe / Voy Astrolabe a Zeele / Malouines / Malouines.

**Schlegel 1867** (Tome VI, 33: 5): *Spheniscus papua*, Cat 2, Femelle adulte, Malouines, voyage de l’Astrolabe et de la Zélée.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. The sexing of the specimen is noted in all sources, the ageing however is only present in Schlegel 1867. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1867 all identify the specimen as female, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. Two name sources are mentioned, Forster on the label and Sonnerat on the underside. Arrived in 1842 from the Paris Museum (part on exchange between Temminck and Paris).


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] Cat n°1 / *Pygoscelis antarctica* / (Forster) / Falkland ilanden.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Spheniscus antarctica* / Mill er pl 44 (unreadable crossed) / Cat 1 / (unreadable crossed) / M Paris Astrolabe et de Zeele / (unreadable) / Regions Antarciques / Malouines.

**Schlegel 1867** (Tome VI, 33: 5–6): Adulte, Malouines, voyage de l’Astrolabe et de la Zélée.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. Only in Schlegel 1867 the specimen is aged. Arrived in 1842 from the Paris Museum (part on exchange between Temminck and Paris Museum). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label:** [two hands] *Eudyptes chrysolophus* (Brandt) / Cat. n°1 / *Catarrhactes chrysolophus* / Brandt / ♂ / Falkland ilanden.

**Pedestal underside:** [three hands] *Spheniscus diamentus* / *chrysolophus* / ♂ adult / Gould Proc an 1837 p 3 / *Aptenodytes cirhata* Miller pl (unreadable) / Cat 1 / pr Frank / (line unreadable) / Bec rouge (two unreadable words) / îles Falkland.

**Schlegel 1867** (Tome VI, 33: 8): Adulte, Malouines.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1867 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433).


**Pedestal label:** [two hands] *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* Cat n°2 / G.R. Gray / *Catarrhactes pachyrhynchus* / (G.R. Gray) / Falkland ilanden.


**Pedestal underside sticker:** Un très vieil et bel individu de la Nouv. Zél., et appartenant à M. Frank est d’une taille un peu plus forte, le bec est plus grand et les teintes foncées sont d’un noir plus intense, Schlegel.

**Schlegel 1867** (Tome VI, 33: 6–7): Adulte, Malouines.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. Ageing only present in Schlegel 1865, note the different Latin names. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433).


**Pedestal label:** [two hands] *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* Cat n°3 / G.R. Gray / *Catarrhactes pachyrhynchus* / (G.R. Gray) / Beauchene / Frank, 1861 / Falkland ilanden.

**Pedestal underside:** [three hands] *Spheniscus chrysocome* / (unreadable) in Gould / Cat n°2 / île Beauchesne / Frank 1861 / Malouines.

**Pedestal underside sticker:** Bought from Beauchene / island by the sealers / Frank 1861 [two hands].


**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. The origin is only documented at the label (Frank). The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433).
Pedestal label: [one hand] Cat n°2 / Spheniscus demersus / magellanicus / (Forster) / Frank / Falkland eilandenn.
Schlegel 1867 (Tome VI, 33: 10–12): Spheniscus demersus, Cat 4, Individu au passage à la livrée parfaite, Malouines.
Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. Frank is missing from Schlegel. Finsch thought it was a new species for science. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

Pedestal label: [one hand] Cat n°3 / Spheniscus demersus / magellanicus / (Forster) / Frank / Falkland eilandenn.
Pedestal underside: [one hand] sp nov. (unreadable) Finsch / Black-footed Penguin (unreadable) / Spheniscus demersus / Cat N°5 / Via Frank / Malouines.
Schlegel 1867 (Tome VI, 33: 10–12): Spheniscus demersus, Cat 5, Individu au plumage imparfait, mais offrant la taille des adultes, Malouines.
Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ. Notable if difference in Latin names at the label and underside, the latter is in line with Schlegel 1867. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433).

Procellariidae

Pedestal label: [one hand] Cat n°2 / Prion ariel / Gould / February 1860 / Falkland eilandenn.
Pedestal underside: [one hand] Procellaria ariel Gould / Fr. turrit Kuhl, Dser, p 143, pl8 / Cat N°2 / February 1860 / Falkland Island / Frank / 1863.

Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1867 differ, and two birds are involved (Schlegel 1863b: 22). Notable is the lack of catalogue number in Schlegel 1863b. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433). A specimen is missing from HMS Beagle (Steinhheimer 2004). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.
Specimen labelling errors: birds collected on the Falkland Islands prior to 1861


**Tag**: [one hand] *Graculus magellanicus / ♂ Cat.3 / Abbot / Frank 1861 / Oost-Falkland.*


**Remark**: The name giving of the location of collecting is different. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1866 all identify the specimen as male, but is not present at the label. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 21 April 1861 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

Chionidae


**Pedestal underside**: removed.

**Remark**: Due to two different locations mentioned on the tag, it is uncertain if the specimen was collected at either “New Zealand”, “Chatham Islands” or the “Falklands”. The bird was skinned after it had been mounted, the information on the pedestal underside and the label is not contained. Possibly this was transcribed on the tag by Otto Finsch.

Haematopodidae


**Pedestal label**: [one hand] *Haematopus leucopodus* / unreadable and crossed / / *luctuosus* Cuv / / Frank / Cat. N°1 / Malouines.

**Schlegel 1865** (Tome IV, 29:74): *Haematopus luctuosus*, Cat 1, Adulte, iles Malouines.

**Remark**: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1865 differs. Both the underside and Schlegel 1866 identify the specimen as female, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433), note the source is only present at the underside. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label**: [one hand] *Haematopus leucopodus* / ad. Cat: 2. Ile Orient des / Malouines / Mr Abbot Stanley / 1860.

**Pedestal underside**: [one hand] *Haematopus luctuosus* / Cat. N°2 / Capt / Abbot Stanley / 1860 / Oost-Falkland.


**Remark**: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1865 differs. Both the label and Schlegel 1866 identify the specimen as adult, it lacks at the underside. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

Charadriidae


**Pedestal label**: [one hand] *Charadrius falklandicus* / Ad Cat 1 / / iles Malouines.

**Pedestal underside**: [one hand] *Charadrius falklandicus* / Lath / / unreadable words / / p Frank Cat N1 / Malouines.

**Schlegel 1865** (Tome IV, 29:36): *Charadrius falklandicus*, Cat 1, Adulte, Malouines.

**Remark**: The ageing however is absent on the underside. Handwriting from Temminck indicates an old specimen, possible secured due to one of the exchanges with the Parisian Museum. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433), note the source is only present at the base of the pedestal.
underside. Only Schlegel's handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Charadrius falklandicus* / ♂ ad. Cat: 2 / Abbott Stanley / 1860 / île orient des / Malouines.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Charadrius / falklandicus* / ♂ / Cat N°2 / Capt / Abbott Stanley / 1860 / Oost Falkland.


**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1865 differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1865 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel's handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Charadrius falklandicus* / ♀ ad. Cat: 2 / Abbott Stanley / 1860 / île orient des / Malouines.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Charadrius / falklandicus* / ♀ / Cat N°2 / eye black / Capt / Abbott Stanley / 1860 / Oost Falkland.


**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1865 differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1865 all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel's handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label:** [two hands] occidentalis Cat 7 / *Vanellus occidentalis* / ad. cat. 9 / île orientale des / Mr. Abbot Stanley / 1860 / Malouines.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Vanellus cayennensis* / Capt. / Cat. N°9 / Abbott Stanley / 1860 / Oost Falkland.

**Schlegel 1865** (Tome IV, 29: 57–58): *Vanellus cayennensis*, Cat 9, Adulte a tarses seulement longs de 2 pouces, ile orientale des Malouines, voyage de Mr Abbot Stanley, acquis en 1860.
Specimen labelling errors: birds collected on the Falkland Islands prior to 1861

Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1864 differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel's handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

**Thinocoridae**

**Least Seedsnipe Thinocorus rumicivorus rumicivorus**


**Pedestal label**: not present.

**Pedestal underside**: [one hand] Cat 5 / ♂ / 1860 / Capt / Abbott Stanley / Oost Falkland.

**Remark**: The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

**Scolopacidae**


**Pedestal label**: [one hand] Limosa Hudsonica / 1860 ♂ Cat: 1 / Capt.” Abbott. Ile Or des Malouines.

**Pedestal underside**: [one hand] Limosa Hudsonica / Cat 1 / ♂ / Capt / Abbott Stanley / Oost Falkland.


**Remark**: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1864 differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott).


**Pedestal Label**: [two hands] Tringa Bonapartei / Cat. 11 / Abbott / 1860 / Iles Falkland.


**Remark**: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1864 differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott).


**Pedestal Label**: [two hands] Tringa Bonapartei / Cat. 8 / Abbott / 1860 / Malouines.


**Remark**: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1864 differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Gallinago paraguaiae* / ad: Cat. 6 / Ile orientale des / Capt: Abbots Stanley / Malouines / 1860.  
**Pedestal underside:** [two hands] *Gallinago paraguaiae* / Scolopax magellanica / King / Cat. 6.  
**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1864 differ. Only Schlegel 1864 identifies the specimen as adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott).

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**Pedestal label:** [one hand] Cat n° 9 / *Larus glaucodes* / Meyen / Frank / Falkland eiland en.  
**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] Cat n° 2 / *Larus glaucis* / Cat N° 2 / Par / Frank / Falkland.  
**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1863c identify the specimen as adult ♀. Erroneously at the label is mentioned Catalogue number 9 (=2). The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

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**Pedestal label:** [one hand] Cat n° 10 / *Larus glaucodes* / Meyen / ♀ / / Falkland eiland en.  
**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] Cat n° 3, ♀ au plumage de noces, îles Falkland.  
**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1863c identify the specimen as male. Only Schlegel’s handwriting under the base of the pedestal. Erroneously at the label is mentioned Catalogue number 11 (=4). Only Schlegel’s handwriting at the base of the pedestal.

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**Laridae**

Specimen labelling errors: birds collected on the Falkland Islands prior to 1861

Pedestal label: [one hand] Cat n° 11 / Larus glauces / Meyen / Falkland ciländen.

Pedestal underside: [two hands] glauco / Larus / glauco / Cat No 4 / Meyen / (unreadable) / Frank / Manlius / Ma / Louines.

Schlegel 1863c (Tome I, 32: 42): Larus glauco, Cat 4, Female adult, isles Falkland.

Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1863c differ. Only Schlegel 1863c identifies the specimen as adult. Eroneously at the label is mentioned Catalogue number 11 (=4). Temminck and Schlegel handwriting at the base of the pedestal.


Pedestal underside: [two hands] scoresbii Traill. / Larus hae / matorhynchus / Cat N°1 / feet a beak coral red / pupil white / Cat Abbob / 1860 / Oost-Falkland.


Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1863c differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH. AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1863c differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. The label, underside, and Schlegel 1863c all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. Disagreement at the label and stand on the date of acquisition. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

Pedestal label: [one hand] Cat n° 1. / Sterna hirundinacea / Lesson / Falkland eiland.

Pedestal underside: [two hands] Sterna meridionalis / Sterna / Peale / Cat n° 1 / Malouines / Malouines.

Schlegel 1863c (Tome VI, 24: 15): Sterna meridionalis, Cat 1, Individu au plumage de noces, iles Malouines.

Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1863c differ. Two name sources are mentioned, Lesson on the label and Peale on the underside.

Cathartidae


Pedestal label: [one hand] Cat: n°1 / Rhinogryphus aura / ♀ falklandicus / (Sharpe) / Abbot colle.1861 / Falkland-eiland.

Pedestal underside: [one hand] 19 Cathartes aura / Length from tail (unreadable) / tip of tail: 2 feet 3 inches / Broadth from tip to tip of wing, 5’2 / head & legs: pinkish flesh color / eye: dark brown / Capt. Abbot / Cat N°1 / reis van / Capt Abbot / Frank 1861 / Oost Falkland.

Schlegel 1862c (Tome VI, 10: 3-4): Cathartes aura, Cat 1, Fe-melle adulte, ile orientale des Malouines, voyage du Capitaine Abbot, 1861.

Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1862c differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. Only Schlegel 1862c identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

Accipitridae


Pedestal label: [one hand] Circus cinereus / f. Cat N°2 / pr Mr. Abbot / 1860 / Malouines.

Pedestal underside: [one hand] 11 Circus cinereus / N° 2 / ♀ in kleur = (Abbot) / reis van / Abbot / Frank 1860 / Oost Falkland.


Remark: The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1862d differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. Both the underside and Schlegel 1862d identify the specimen as female, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


Pedestal underside: [one hand] 3 / Circus cinereus / Falco histrionius / ♀ / Malouines.


Remark: The underside, and Schlegel 1862d all identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. Only one name source is mentioned, Quoy & Gaimard on the label and Schlegel 1862d. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

Cinereous Harrier Circus cinereus Vieillot, 1816 [RMNH.AVES.191473]. Loc: Falkland (ca. 51° 41’ 0” S, 59° 10’ 0” W). Date: March 1833 or March 1834. Col: C. Darwin. Age/sex: young ♀. Acq: via Gustav Adolph

**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Circus cinereus* / m. Cat N°7. / voy: Darwin. / 4 Janvier 1837 / Malouines.


**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1862d differ. The undersides and Schlegel 1862d identify the specimen as young male but lacks the at the label. Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

This bird is discussed by van Grouw & Steinheimer (2008), as the missing bird from 4 January 1837, however, all notes have been subsequently added and no original data is available on or from the specimen. Possibly at one stage the original label was present. Darwin donated at 4 January 1837 mammals and 450 birds of HMS Beagle expedition to the Zoological Society of London (e.g. to John Gould to described them), 34–39 specimens that are still in existence from the Society arrived in 1839, 1841 and 1856 at the British Museum. The Society’s labels recorded donor’s name, the acquisition date and Darwin’s specimen’s numbers (e.g. C. Darwin Esq, Jan 4 1837) (Steinheimer 2004).

Another notable remark we find on the underside as the specimen was reportedly purchased from Frank in 1860. The other 5 from 7 birds from HMS Beagle expedition in Naturals arrived in 1863 (Steinheimer 2004, van Grouw & Steinheimer 2008). The largest numbers of birds from The Falklands were those that arrived in 1859–1863 collected by C.C. Abbott (see this paper). At 30 April 1860, a large load arrived from Abbott via Frank at Naturalis, and amongst the specimens were 3 *Circus*.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Circus cinereus* / Cat N°8 / pr. Mr. le Capitaine / Abbot / 1860 / Malouines.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] 22 *Circus cinereus* / No.8 / ♂ jeugdige kleed / Abbot / Frank 1860 / Oost Falkland.

**Schlegel 1862d** (13: 5–6): *Circus cinereus*, Cat 7, Male, Malouines, recueilli par le Capitaine Abbot, abtenu en 1860.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1862d differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. The underside, and Schlegel 1862d identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. For information on the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and C.C. Abbott see: Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Buteo polyosoma* / m. Cat N°1 / voy. Cap. Abbot / Falkland.

**Pedestal underside:** [two hands] 30 *polyosoma* / ♂ erythronotus / eye Yellow, feet Yellow / Cat N°1 / reis van / Capt Abbot / Frank 1860 / Falklands.

**Schlegel 1862a** (Tome II, 6: 12–13): *Buteo polyosoma*, Cat 1, ♂ au plumage parfait, mais le gris du dos montrant encore des traces tres sensibles de la teinte rousse de l’habit de passage; ile orientale de Falkland, voyage du Capitaine Abbot, obtenu en 1860: iris de l’oeil et pieds jaunes (Abott).

**Remark:** One generic and two specific names are cited, with the primary binomial on the label agreeing with Schlegel 1862d. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, and Schlegel 1862d identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. For information on the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank see: Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Buteo polyosoma* / f. Cat N°2 / pr Mr. Frank / Falkland.

**Pedestal underside:** [two hands] 46 *polyosoma* / B. erythrornotus / Falco tricolor / d’Orbigny / voy.p13.fig2 / Cat N°2 / pr Mr Frank / Malouines et Chili.

**Schlegel 1862a** (Tome II, 6: 12–13): *Buteo polyosoma*, Cat 2, Femelle, habit de passage, a manteaux et scapulaires d’un roux rouyeatre uniforme; iles Falkland, pa Mr. Frank.

**Remark:** The collection site on the underside differs from that in Schlegel 1862d. Only one name source is mentioned, d’Orbigny on the underside. Three generic and three specific names are cited, with the primary binomial on the label agreeing with Schlegel 1866. For information on the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank see: Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Buteo polyosoma* / m. Cat N°3 / pr Mr. Frank / Falkland.

**Pedestal underside:** [two hands] 34 *polyosoma* / B. erythronotus / ♀ / Quoy / Cat N°3 / Frank / Falkland.

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Fig. 3. Charles Compton Abbott label, front (Variable Hawk Geranoaetus polyosoma, NHMUK 1955.6-20.2413; photograph by Justin Jansen, 18 June 2015; © Natural History Museum, Tring, UK).

Fig. 4. Charles Compton Abbott label, back (Variable Hawk Geranoaetus polyosoma, NHMUK 1955.6-20.2413; photograph by Justin Jansen, 18 June 2015; © Natural History Museum, Tring, UK)

**Schlegel 1862a** (Tome II, 6: 12–13): *Buteo polyosoma*, Cat 3, male, habit de passage moins avance que celui du NO 2; roux rougeatre uniforme; iles Falkland, par Mr Frank.

**Remark:** Sexing is absent at the label, underside identifies ♂ as female, and Schlegel 1862d identifies the bird as ♂. For information on the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank see: Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1862d differ. Both the underside and label identify do not sex the bird, but Schlegel 1862d identifies it as an adult ♂. Only one name source is mentioned, King on the underside. For information on the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank see: Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433. Note the difference in Latin names on label and underside.


**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1862b differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. Both label as underside lack ageing, in Schlegel 1862b the bird is aged. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1862d differ. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label, underside and in Schlegel. Both the underside and label identify the specimen as male, but only the latter identifies it as an adult. For information on the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank see: Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433. Note the difference in Latin names on label and underside.


**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1862d differ. Both label as underside lack ageing, in Schlegel 1862b the bird is aged.

**Furnariidae**


**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1862b differ. Both label as underside lack ageing, in Schlegel 1862b the bird is aged. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

**Furnariidae**


**Remark:** The collection site on the label, underside and in Schlegel 1862b differ. Both label as underside lack ageing, in Schlegel 1862b the bird is aged. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 as for C.C. Abbott). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] Capt. / Abbot Stanley / 1860 / Oost Falkland.

**Remark:** The name giving of the location of collecting is different in underside and label. Only Schlegel’s handwriting under the base of the pedestal. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at the underside and label. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 above).

**TROGLODYTIDAES**


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Cistothorus platensis* (Lath.) / Frank, 1860 / East Falkland.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] Frank / 1860 / Oost-Falkland.

**Remark:** The collection site on the label and underside differ. Sexing lacks at the label. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at the underside and label. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 above). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.

**TURDIDAE**


**Pedestal label 1:** [one hand] *Turdus falcklandicus* Quoy & Gaimard / Avant 1850 / Falkland Isl.

**Pedestal label 2:** [two hands] *Turdus falcklandicus* / Q et G. / Patria? / Falkland Isl.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] *Turdus falcklandicus* / Quoy et Gaimard.

**Remark:** Handwriting is Temminck’s and therefore an old specimen, most likely received in exchanges with the Pari sian Museum. One specimen is missing from HMS Beagle (Steinheimer 2004).

**ICTERIDAE**


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Tropicalis militaris* (L.) / Cat. / (Sclat. Ib. 1864: p. 23) / Acquis du Capt / Abbot Stanley 1860 / Falkland occ.

**Pedestal underside:** [two hands] *Tropicalis militaris* (L.) / 3 / ♂ / Capt. / Abbot Stanley / 1860 / Oost Falkland.

**Remark:** Only Schlegel’s handwriting under the base of the pedestal. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at label and in underside. The collection site on the label and underside differ. Sexing lacks at the label. The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at the underside and label. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 above).

**EMBERIZIDAE**


**Pedestal label:** absent.

**Pedestal underside:** [one hand] ♀ / Capt / Abbot Stanley / 1860 / Oost Falkland.

**Remark:** The name Abbott was transcribed incorrectly at the underside. The bird was acquired through the Amsterdam-based dealer Gustav Adolph Frank and arrived on 30 April 1860 (see Kelp Goose RMNH.AVES.230433 above). Only Schlegel’s handwriting appears under the base of the pedestal.


**Pedestal label:** [one hand] *Chlorospiza Gray / Emberiza melanodera / Beagle pl 32. Uranie alt pl. / ♂ / Malouines.*

**Pedestal underside:** no text.

**Remark:** Handwriting is Temminck’s and therefore an old specimen, most likely received in exchanges with the Pari sian Museum.
DISCUSSION

Original labels

I found no original labels on Falkland specimens from the French expeditions (both in Naturalis as in MNHN). However, the information (albeit only for some) is recorded in a number of books and papers in the MNHN archives; most of this information is also found on the pedestal underside, with a summary of the information from the pedestal underside being transcribed on the labels (where the information was first recorded – in the books and papers or under the pedestals – is uncertain). The Falkland specimens in the MNHN were apparently treated in the same manner as were earlier specimens from the Baudin expedition (389 specimens examined) (Jansen 2018), which also arrived in France as skins. Usually only single specimens, representing the male, female, and young (if present and recognisable) of each species collected on the Baudin expedition were kept, with duplicates used for exchanges and donations (Jansen 2016, 2018). When mounted, the known information was transcribed on the pedestal underside by the museum’s taxidermists, as it was for the 25 Falkland specimens examined in the MNHN. The information found on the pedestal underside does not have either the original collector, the date of collection, or the specific collecting locality within the Falklands.

For the Falkland birds collected by the British expeditions, I found a number of specimens with original labels. Of 69 birds examined collected by McCormick on the Erebus and Terror expedition, 38 had an original label (some of McCormick’s birds however are attributed to the Admiralty). Of 3 birds examined from the Rattlesnake expedition, only one had an original label; one of those without an original label was collected by MacGillivray. Of 15 birds examined from HMS Beagle (collected by Covington/Darwin and Fitzroy and donated by Burnett), none had original labels. However, most of Abbott’s Falkland birds in the NHMUK still have their original labels attached: of 16 examined, only one did not have an original label or annotations from Abbott.

Original collector

We find on the labels attached to the Naturalis specimens the following data regarding sources, including collectors and expeditions: C.C. Abbott (46), Frank Merchants from Amsterdam (21), no data (11), La Coquille (5), L’Astrolabe (2), HMS Beagle (1), L’Uranie (1) and MNHN (1). Of these, 3 birds (two from La Coquille and one with no data) are not indisputably from the Falklands.

For 54 Naturalis birds (60%) – 46 birds collected by Abbott and 7 birds from the French expeditions and HMS Beagle – we can more or less determine the original collector and date of collection. Similar data for the remaining 35 Naturalis birds (40%), however, is not possible to reconstruct. Based on information from Abbott (Gould 1859, Abbott 1860, 1861) and data found in the journals of the French expeditions and HMS Beagle, we know the approximate period when collecting occurred (odd is that the HMS Beagle bird is the sole bird with a full date collecting date on it, and one of the very few birds in Naturalis collected prior to 1850 with such a dataset). However, precise data, including exact location, date of collection, and specific collector, is beyond the scope of this paper.

For the birds purchased from the Frank Merchants in Amsterdam, we find 21 birds in Naturalis that have Frank recorded as their source. Obviously, they were not the collectors of these specimens, as no bird was collected at all by the Frank family in the Falklands (there is no documented Falkland Islands visit from these Amsterdam based merchants).

Did the Naturalis archives provide any additional help? We only find notes in the Naturalis archives referring to Falkland birds received from Frank to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (forerunner of Naturalis) from 3 May 1854 (Procellaria), 16 June 1856 and 30 April 1860.

These notes typically describe the acquired specimens only vaguely.

Transcription errors and omissions

All birds in NHMUK from Abbott have recorded on their original labels the month and year when collected. Other details – in particular notations on bare parts – are also present on some of the Abbott labels in the NHMUK. However, older specimens (distinguished by having smaller labels attached, while specimens collected later have larger labels, with “Captain Abbott, Falkland Islands Detachments” printed on the reverse) note only the species, sex, and month of collecting (a portion of Abbott birds have the printed labels attached to them).

The 46 Abbott birds in Naturalis (51.6% of all (89) Falkland birds in Naturalis) once had original labels attached like those attached to the Abbott birds in the NHMUK. However, of these 46 Naturalis specimens, only 14 (29.8%) include some details on bare parts (all noted on the pedestal underside); the remainder (70.2%) lack such details. Of these 14 specimens, 8 have such notes transcribed in English, while in the remaining 6, the notes are translated into Dutch; the original contexts of the latter are therefore missing, and no notes in the original English can be traced. These notes are found only on the pedestal underside and not in any other of the available sources, such as Schlegel’s publications, new tags, or pedestal labels. If we compare labels, pedestal undersides and Schlegel’s various publications to each other, we find no consistency in either the way Abbott was addressed (e.g. either as “Mr.” or “Captain”, “Cat.”, “Cap.”, “Capt.” and variations) or how his name was
spelled (e.g. “Abbot”, “Abbott”, and “Abott”); moreover, “voyage” or “Voy.” (e.g. “voyage du Capitaine Abbot” and “Voy. Cap. Abbot”), “Stanley” (e.g. “Abbot Stanley”, “Cat. Abbot Stanley”, “Voy: Abbot Stanley” and “Voy. Abbot Stanley”), and “col” (e.g. “Abbot col”) were also recorded. Neither the month or year when each specimen was collected / arrived is recorded on any of the 46 Abbott birds in Naturalis, as they are on all of the NHMUK specimens.

CONCLUSIONS

Coenraad Jacob Temminck and Hermann Schlegel, both collection managers of birds at the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (now Naturalis), discarded all the original labels at the time when original information and precise data was not appreciated or as valued as it is today (Steinheimer 2010); moreover, the data that was available was imprecise and treated poorly, with the information not being transcribed precisely and suffering alteration over time. However, as shown in results, the damage can be controlled for a large number of specimens by analysis of the available original material and interpretation of the information supplied by various sources.

Further research into diaries, letters and acquisition books and the actual specimens should be considered in the future to establish the correct labelling of the specimens (for example to sort out the possible mix-up from L’Uranie and La Coquille specimens). Also, the condition (looks fair to good in most specimens) of the mounts / skins can be examined as they could be subject to x-radiation (Jansen & Steinheimer 2017).

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Specimen labelling errors: birds collected on the Falkland Islands prior to 1861

APPENDIX I

Birds as noted as collected on the Falklands on *L’Uranie* from the lists of specimens that arrived in the MNHN (archives Laboratory MNHN, October 1820, unknown amount arrived in 1821, Freycinet (also indicated as Quoy & Gaimard))


Obviously the ‘pigeons’ are a mistake, as they don’t occur on the Falklands (therefore the number is corrected from 69 to 65).

Still present in MNHN (verified through a quick check)

- Upland Goose 2, Mallard 1, Crested Duck 1, Yellow-billed Teal 2, White-tufted Grebe 3, Common Diving-petrel *Pelecanoides urinatrix* 1, Rock Shag 3, South American Snipe 2, Brown Skua *Stercorarius antarcticus* 2, Black-crowned Night-heron 2, Sterna *ssp* 1, Turkey Vulture, Cinereous Harrier 2, Variable Hawk 1, Striated Caracara 4, Austral Thrush 1, White-bridled Finch 2.

APPENDIX II

Birds as noted as collected on the Falkland on *La Coquille* from the lists of specimens that arrived in the MNHN (archives Laboratory MNHN, April 1825, Garnot & Lesson)

- Variable Hawk 5, Austral Thrush 1, Cinclodes 2, Plover 3, Oystercatcher 2, Grebe 2, Petrel 1, Skua 2, Cormorant 1, Goose 1, Duck 4.

Still present in MNHN (verified through a quick check)

- Kelp Goose 2, Falkland Steamer Duck 1, Southern SIlvery Grebe 1, Rock Shag 2, Snowy Sheatbill 1, Magellanic Oystercatcher 1, Southern Lapwing 2, Striated Caracara 1, Austral Thrush 1.


Schlegel H (1862a) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1862b) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1862c) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1862d) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1863a) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1863b) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1863c) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1863d) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1864) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1865) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1866) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden

Schlegel H (1867) Muséum d’histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas.
  E.J. Brill, Leiden


