Birds from extra-European expeditions in the collections of the National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic

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The National Museum in Prague, Czech Republic, houses ca. 17,000 skins and mounts of extra-European birds, including those from North America (300), Central America (500), South America (13,000), Africa (900), Asia (2000), and Australasia (300). A list of 42 specimen sets obtained during expeditions or from natural history dealers is presented. Earliest specimens originated from Johann Natterer's expedition to Brazil (1817-1832), Jan Vilém Helfer's expedition to Burma (1838-1839), August Corda's expedition to Texas (1848-1849), and perhaps Wilhelm Rüppell's expedition to Ethiopia (1831-1834).

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INTRODUCTION

The National Museum (NMP), Praha (Prague), Czech Republic, was founded in 1818 as a Bohemian museum (Nebeský 1868a,b, Černý 1884, Štěpánek 1975). The NMP was interested mainly in local nature, which corresponded to geopolitical interests of Bohemian (later Czechoslovak and Czech) governments, which never included 'exotic' countries. Museum ornithologists shaped the NMP bird collection in a similar way, although they attempted to obtain for exhibition purposes a wide array of interesting/spectacular birds. Antonín Frič (1832-1913; also Fryč or Fritsch), the first full-time curator of zoological collections, started his scientific career as an ornithologist interested mainly in the European avifauna (e.g. Frič 1854-1871) but later focused on other vertebrate groups. Bird curators working in the NMP during 1951-2003 (Jan Hanzák, Jan Hora, František Pojer and Pavel Janda) were interested mainly in the Czech/ European field of ornithology. I am thus the first NMP bird curator interested in worldwide 'museum ornithology'.

In spite of the general neglect of extra-European ornithology, the NMP assembled a significant number of bird specimens collected during various expeditions to different areas of the world. At present (2009), the NMP possesses an estimated 17,000 skins and mounts of extra-European birds.

In this paper I present data on sets of extra-European birds received from expeditions or obtained from local collectors or natural history dealers. All specimen numbers given below are estimates, because I reidentified and entered into a database only some 95 % of specimens to date, and the historical identity of some specimens requires further study. The paper is divided into a chapter on the sources of specimens, a geographic overview and a chronological list of specimen sets. In the list, sets are consecutively numbered (in brackets, e.g. [33]), and these numbers are used as reference numbers throughout this paper. Included are all sets with 20 or more specimens, and a few smaller sets if they are of particular interest. Main sources of information on expeditions and birds collected during them were label data, museum catalogues (Frič 1854a,b), and unpublished catalogues written in 1836 and from 1866 until today. Biographical data were taken from Martínek & Martínek (1998), Beolens & Watkins (2003), Gebhardt (2006), Jobling (2009), author archives, and sources cited below.

Spelling of toponyms generally follows NGA (2009) where possible, but toponyms and names of authors originally written in Cyrillic script were transliterated into the Latin ones according to currently valid rules (see Pedersen 2009, Mlíkovský 2010a). Geographic references follow the current administrative division of the world. All dates are given in the Gregorian calendar (Mlíkovský 2010b).

Museum acronyms are as follows:

KDMH = Muzeum Emila Holuba, Kulturní dům města Holice (Emil Holub Museum, Cultural Center of Holice), Holice, Czech Republic

MNHN = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France MZMB = Moravské zemské muzeum (Moravian Museum), Brno, Czechia

NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria

NMNHS = Natsionalen prirodonauchen muzey (National Museum of Natural History, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences), Sofia, Bulgaria

NMP = Národní muzeum (National Museum), Praha, Czechia

SMF = Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

VMP = Východočeské muzeum (East Bohemian Museum), Pardubice, Czechia

ZSM = Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany

SPECIMEN SOURCES

Specimens of extra-European birds were obtained piece by piece or in large sets from the public, from own expeditions, from other collectors or via natural history dealers. Only sources of whole specimen sets are listed below.

NMP EXPEDITIONS: Very few in number. Unsuccessful was Corda's expedition to Texas in 1848-1849 [4], and less efficient was also an expedition to Tunisia in 1930 [33]. Better ornithological results were achieved in the expedition to Iran in 1977 [41].

FIELD COLLECTORS: Several collectors (or their heirs) donated or sold to the NMP sets of specimens collected during their expeditions. They include Boháč [32], Daniel [40, 42], Helfer [2], Hoff [15], Holub [5], Machulka [36], Škulina [37], and Štorkán [34]. In addition, specimens collected during Musílek's journey (see [28], [29], [30] and [31]) were obtained from the VMP.

NATURAL HISTORY DEALERS: The NMP purchased many specimens from natural history dealers, mainly German ones, but only Lamberton [39] and Müller's LINNAEA [6] supplied sets listed below.

EARLY COLLECTIONS: The NMP obtained two 19th-century private collections, which included significant numbers of extra-European birds that probably originated from early expeditions. The historical identity of most specimens still awaits clarification. First was the collection of Christoph Fellner von Feldegg (1779-1845), a Czech-Austrian soldier and collector. NMP purchased parts of his large collection in auctions in 1852-1853 (Frič 1853, Štěpánek 1975). Ca. 260 of his extra-European birds survived. A catalogue of Feldegg Collection from 1842 is preserved. Second was the collection of Johann Wilhelm

von Woborzil (1784-1865), Czech landowner and ornithologist (Matějková 1953; see also Woborzil 1846, Mlíkovský 2005). NMP purchased his collection from Antonín Richter's (1810-1880) heirs in 1880 (Emler 1881, Matějková 1953, Štěpánek 1975). It contained 479 extra-European specimens (Emler 1881), most of which survived. In addition, Frič (1864: 89) reported on a collection of 60 specimens from Java obtained from the ZMNH, which may contain specimens from early Dutch expedition to that island (cf. Hoek Ostende *et al.* 1997).

SEILERN COLLECTION: Josef von Seilern (1883-1939), a Czech-Austrian landowner and banker, created a collection of ca. 25,000 birds. NMP obtained a large part of this collection (ca. 15,000 specimens, including over 14,000 extra-European ones) in 1949. Smaller parts are deposited in the MZMB (Sutorová & Hanák 1997, Hanák 2003) and NHMW (Bauernfeind 2003). This collection included specimen sets from Africa ([20], [38]), Asia ([9], [10], [12], [13], [14], [16], [18], [23], [27]), Central America ([11], [35]), North America ([7]), and South America ([8], [17], [19], [21], [22], [24], [25], [26]). In addition, the NMP houses over 10,000 hummingbirds (mostly 'Bogotá' and 'Bahía' skins) from the Seilern Collection. Most of Seilern's catalogues are preserved in the NMP.

GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The NMP houses ca. 17,000 specimens of extra-European birds, which originated from the following regions:

AFRICA: Ca. 900 specimens. Significant early collections include those made by Rüppell (?) in Ethiopia [3], and Holub in South Africa and Zimbabwe [5]. Most other collections were made in the first decades of the 20th century (1910-1934) by Grauer in Congo-Kinshasa [20], Baum in Tunisia [33], Machulka in East Africa, mainly Tanzania [36], Škulina in Cameroon [37], Zimmer in Tanzania [38], and Lamberton in Madagascar [39]. Subsequently, only a collection made by Daniel in Uganda in 1977 [42] deserves mention.

ASIA: Ca. 2000 specimens. Significant early collections include those made by Helfer in southern Burma (Tenasserim) in 1838-1839 [2], and Weber on the island of Phuket, Thailand, in the 1880s [6]. Most subsequent collections originated from the first two decades of the 20th century (1902-1920). They include those made by McGregor in the Philippines [9], by Owston's collectors on Hainan, China [10], and on the Ryukiu Islands, Japan [12], La Touche in Fujian, China [13], Lazarus in Srí Lanka [16], Datschenko & Laurenty and Kutzner in the Tian-Shan

mountains, Kyrgyzstan [14, 23], Bamberg in Kazakhstan [18], Schillinger in Buryatia [27], Musílek in Russian Central Siberia [28], Chinese Manchuria [29] and the Russian Far East [30], and Boháč in Borneo, Indonesia [32]. Further collections were made in the 1970s by Daniel in Nepal [40] and Pražan in Iran [41].

AUSTRALASIA (incl. Oceania): Ca. 300 specimens. The only notable collection was made by Hoff on the island of New Britain, Papua New Guinea, around 1908 [15].

CENTRAL AMERICA: Ca. 500 specimens. All significant collections were made in the early 20th century (1903-1930), including those made by Underwood [11] and Sassi [35] in Costa Rica, and Genin in Mexico [34]. In addition, the Collection of Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Österreich-Toskana (1847-1915), obtained in 1919, included ca. 60 specimens from 'Messico'. It is unknown when, where exactly and by whom these specimens were collected, but they may form a single set.

NORTH AMERICA: Ca. 300 specimens. Ornithological collections made by NMP curator Corda in Texas in 1848-1849 perished in the ocean [4]. Subsequently, the NMP received only small collections made by Fisher in the State of New York in 1879-1888 [7], and Musílek in Québec in 1920 [31].

SOUTH AMERICA: Ca. 13,000 specimens, incl. ca. 10,000 hummingbirds. The NMP is particularly rich in South American birds, owing to the scientific interests of Josef Seilern (1883-1939), a large part of whose private collection is now housed in the NMP. Historical collections include those made in Brazil by Natterer during 1817-1836 [1] and Müller in the 1890s [8]. All subsequent collections were made in the early 20th century (1909-1913) by Klages in Venezuela [17] and on the islands of Trinidad [25] and Tobago [26], Palmer in Ecuador [19], Weiske & Krüger in Argentina [21] and Paraguay [24], and Watkins & Watkins in Peru [22]. In addition, the NMP houses ca. 10,000 South American hummingbirds, of which ca. 8500 were obtained with the Seilern Collection and 1500 were purchased from the SCIAMA Company (Paris, France) in 1936. Unfortunately, most of these hummingbirds are 'Bogotá' or 'Bahía' skins.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

[1] 1817-1832: Natterer - Brazil

COLLECTOR: Johann Natterer (1787-1843), an Austrian collector and naturalist, collected in Brazil during 1817-1835 over 12,000 birds (Pelzeln 1868-1871, Schifter 1993, Vanzolini 1993, Riedl-Dorn 2000, Schmutzer 2007).

NMP: Ca. 150 specimens, donated in 1830 and 1832. (1) Kaiser Franz I von Österreich (1768-1835) donated to the NMP, in 1830, 30 specimens, including some of probable Brazilian origin (Anonymous 1830). (2) Count František Antonín Kolowrat-Libštejnský (1778-1861; also Franz Anton von Kolowrat-Liebsteinsky; Czech-Austrian politician) donated to the NMP 140 specimens of Brazilian birds in 1832 (Anonymous 1832). (3) Frič (1854a,b) reported that Austrian Kaiser (no name was given) donated to the NMP a number of Brazilian birds in 1837. However, I found no mention of such a donation in quarterly reports on the Museum (Anonymous 1837a,b,c, 1838) or in other documents. Frič (1854a,b) thus probably had in mind the 1832 donation and misprinted the year as '1837'. Most Brazilian specimens in the NMP originated from the Natterer expedition (Frič 1854a,b, H. Schifter, pers. comm.). The NMP specimens were considered by Pelzeln (1868-1871) and listed by Frič (1854a,b).

[2] 1838-39: Helfer - Burma

COLLECTOR: Jan Vilém Helfer (1810-1840), a Czech naturalist, explored in 1937-1839 the nature of Tenasserim on behalf of the East India Company, collecting most specimens in the wider vicinity of Mergui [= Myeik], Burma, where he settled. Helfer's collections are deposited mainly in the NMP (see below), but other specimens are widely scattered in other museums (J. Mlíkovský in prep.). For Helfer's expedition see Foetterle (1860a,b) and Nostitz (1873, 1878, 2004); for notes on the Tenasserim avifauna see Helfer (1838). NMP: Unknown number of specimens, of which ca. 65 survived, donated in 1840 by Pauline Helfer (1801-1881), Helfer's widow. Helfer's specimens were listed by Frič (1854a,b) without comments.

[3] < 1848: Rüppell (?) – Ethiopia

COLLECTOR: Uncertain. Franz de Paula Gundackar von Colloredo-Mannsfeld (1802-1852), who donated the collection in 1847 (see below), never visited Africa (P. Mašek, pers. comm.), so he must have obtained the specimens from another collector. Only two significant collecting expeditions visited 'Abyssinia' before 1848 (Steinheimer 2005): the German expedition of Wilhelm Peter Eduard Simon Rüppell (1794-1884) in 1831-1834, and the French expedition of Pierre Victor Adolphe Ferret (1814-1882; Anonymous 2009a) and Joseph Germain Galinier (1814-1888; Anonymous 2009a) in 1839-1843. The German collections were deposited in the SMF, Germany, while the French collections in the MNHN, France. Owing to the geopolitical situation in the 1840s, it is much more probable that NMP specimens originated from the Rüppell expedition. Nevertheless, this needs confirmation.

NMP: 115 specimens were donated by Franz de Paula Gundackar von Colloredo-Mannsfeld in 1847 (Anonymous 1847, 1848), but the figure might be incorrect, because Frič (1854a,b) listed only ca. 50 specimens, of which ca. 40 survived. Not published, only catalogued by Frič (1854a,b). However, if indeed from the Rüppell expedition, then these specimens might have been considered by Rüppell in his ornithological writings published in 1835-1842 (see Steinheimer 2005 for their list).

[4] 1848-1849: Corda – USA (Texas)

Collector: August Carl Joseph Corda (1809-1849), a Czech naturalist, primarily a botanist and paleobotanist, and curator at the NMP, collected natural history specimens, including birds, for the NMP in Texas in 1848-1849 (Weitenweber 1852). During his journey, Corda shipped from Texas to Europe a few samples, incl. eight birds. In September 1849 he boarded the German barquentine *Victoria* (or *Viktoria*) in New Orleans, Louisiana, with his rich collections, but neither the ship nor Corda reached Europe. The first exotic expedition of the NMP thus came to grief.

NMP: eight specimens, received from Corda. Not published.

[5] 1873-1887: Holub – South Africa and Zimbabwe

Collector: Emil Holub (1847-1902), a Czech physician, traveller and collector, collected and purchased specimens in what is now South Africa and Zimbabwe in 1872-1879 and again in 1883-1887. For Holub's expeditions see Holub (1881a,b, 1890a,b; for translations and reprints see Holub 1890-1891, 1936, 1948, 1952, 1967, 1973, 1975, 1976, 2007), Želízko (1902), Bauše (1907), and Votrubec (1955). Holub's collections were dispersed in many museums and school collections (Želízko 1931). Significant parts are deposited in the NMP (see below), the NHMW (see Holub & Pelzeln 1882), the NMNHS (ca. 300 specimens; Boev 2003), and perhaps the KDMH (Anonymous 2009c).

NMP: Unknown number of specimens, donated by Holub in 1881 (Emler 1881) and 1894 (Anonymous 1894), of which ca. 80 survived in the NMP and some were donated by the NMP to the KDMH in 2001. Most specimens lack exact dates and localities. Holub (1882a,b,c, 1895) published a few notes on his ornithological observations; his collections from the first journey were described by Pelzeln & Holub (1882).

[6] 1879-1880: Weber - Thailand (Phuket)

COLLECTOR: Capt. Johannes Weber (fl. 1880-1885), based in Phuket (then Tongkah) on the island of

Phuket (then Salanga), Thailand, sent collection of local birds to his brother, Wilhelm Weber (fl. 1880-1885) in Berlin, Germany.

NMP: Ca. 40 specimens, purchased from August Müller's (1853-1913) Linnaea Company prior to the First World War. Published by Müller (1882, 1885).

[7] 1879-1888: Fisher – USA (New York)

COLLECTOR: Albert Kenrick Fisher (1856-1948; Schmidly 2002), an American naturalist, collected NMP specimens at Sing Sing (Ossining), New York, USA, in 1879-1888.

NMP: Ca. 30 specimens (Parulidae only), obtained from Fisher via John Eliot Thayer (1862-1933; US ornithologist) with the Seilern Collections. Not published.

[8] 1894-1899: Müller – Brazil (Espirito Santo)

COLLECTOR: Ferdinand Bernhard Müller (fl. 1894-1899), a German settler, collected birds in the 1890s at 'Braço do Sul' in the Serra Mountains, west of Vitoria, Espirito Santo, Brazil. He specified that his collecting grounds were one day's travel west of Vitoria at an elevation of 500 m (Hellmayr 1915b). Paynter & Traylor (1991: 85) suggested that the site was 'presumably on Rio Jucu' ('20°23' S, 40°33'W'), while BirdLife International (1992) specified that it might have been ca. 8 km north of Viana ('20.38°S, 40.50°W') at Rio Jucú ('ca. 20°25'S, 40°30'W'). Some NMP specimens, collected at the same time as specimens from Braço do Sul, are labelled 'S. Isabel'. This locality seems to be identical with the town of Isabel (20.38°S, 40.63°W), whose location matches the data by Müller (in Hellmayr 1915b). Thus, I suggest that Müller's collecting grounds were at Isabel, Espirito Santo, Brazil. The NMP specimens were collected in 1894-1899. For Müller specimens in the ZSM see Hellmayr (1915b).

NMP: Ca. 40 specimens, obtained from Müller with the Seilern Collection. Not published.

[9] 1902-1905: McGregor - Philippines

COLLECTOR: Richard Crittenden McGregor (1871-1936), an Australian-Philippine ornithologist, collected birds on various Philippine Islands over many years. The NMP specimens were collected in 1902-1905 on the islands of Calayan, Lubang, Luzon, Masbate, Mindoro, Sibuyan and Ticao.

NMP: Ca. 50 specimens, obtained from McGregor via the Philippine Museum (Manila, Luzon) and Alan Owston (dealer; see [10]) with the Seilern Collection. Published by McGregor (1903, 1909).

[10] 1902-1906: Owston - China (Hainan)

COLLECTOR: Alan Owston (1853-1915) was an English-Japanese collector and natural history dealer, based in Yokohama, Japan. The NMP specimens originated from various localities on the island of Hainan, China, where they were collected for Owston by native hunters in 1902-1905 (cf. Allen 1906, 1909).

NMP: Ca. 55 specimens, obtained from Alan Owston (dealer) with the Seilern Collection. Not published.

[11] 1903-1908: Underwood - Costa Rica

COLLECTOR: Cecil F. Underwood (1867-1943), English-American collector, worked in Costa Rica for many years. He collected NMP specimens during 1903-1908.

NMP: Ca. 20 specimens, most obtained from Underwood via Outram Bangs (1862-1932; American zoologist) with the Seilern Collection. Underwood's collections from the 1900s were used by Carriker (1910; see also Slud 1964), but it remains unknown whether the NMP specimens were considered.

[12] 1904-1910: Owston – Japan (Ryukiu Islands)

COLLECTOR: Alan Owston (see [10]) organized collecting natural history specimens in Ryukiu Islands (cf. Ogawa 1905). The NMP specimens were collected in 1904-1910 on central Ryukiu Islands (mainly Amami-shima and Okinawa).

NMP: Ca. 30 specimens, obtained from Alan Owston (dealer) with the Seilern Collection. Not published.

[13] 1907-1909: La Touche – China (Fujian)

COLLECTOR: John Davis Diguqes La Touche (1861-1935; Fan 2004), a French-English-Chinese ornithologist, collected birds in the Fujian Province of China for many years. All NMP specimens were collected in 1907-1909.

NMP: Ca. 20 specimens, obtained from La Touche via the Shanghai Museum (of Natural History) (cf. La Touche 1909) with the Seilern Collection. The specimens were probably considered by La Touche (1909, 1925-1930, 1931-1934).

[14] 1907-1910: Datschenko & Laurenty – Kyrgyzstan

COLLECTOR: Datschenko & Laurenty (fl. 1909-1910) collected the NMP specimens in 1909-1910 at Naryn in Tian-Shan Mountains.

NMP: Ca. 85 specimens, obtained from Datschenko & Laurenty with the Seilern Collection. Not published.

[15] 1908: Hoff – Papua New Guinea (New Britain)

COLLECTOR: Elsa Hoff (*fl.*1908-1926) collected birds on the island of New Britain (then Neupommern). Most specimens are undated and lack exact localities,

but a few bear the year 1908 and give Matanatar Plantation (04.38°S, 52.25°E) as a locality, which is close to Herbertshöhe (Kokopo), capital of the German colony Deutsch-Neuguinea in 1899-1910 (Gründer 2004). These sites lay in the Gazelle Peninsula, which was the only part of New Britain permanently settled by Germans in the early 20th century (until 1914). Hoff specimens were thus probably collected in the Gazelle Peninsula.

NMP: Ca. 30 specimens, donated by Hoff in 1926. Not published.

[16] 1909: Lazarus - Srí Lanka

COLLECTOR: S. R. Lazarus (fl. 1899-1909) was a natural history dealer based in Colombo, Srí Lanka ('S. R. Lazarus, taxidermist, No. 44, Union Place, Slave Island, Colombo', according to his advertisement in Burrows 1899). All NMP specimens seem to have been collected at Colombo in 1909, but date and locality are absent from some labels.

NMP: Ca. 40 specimens, obtained from Lazarus with the Seilern Collection. Not published.

[17] 1909-1914: Klages - Venezuela

COLLECTOR: Samuel M. Klages (1875-1957), an American collector, collected NMP specimens in north-western Venezuela from May 1909 to February 1911, October to December 1912, and January to February 1914. Specimens from this expedition were deposited in the ZSM and the Seilern Collection, respectively (Hellmayr 1928).

NMP: Ca. 410 specimens, obtained from Klages with the Seilern Collection. Published by Hellmayr & Seilern (1912a,b, 1914, 1915a,b), and Hellmayr (1924).

[18] 1910: Bamberg - Kazakhstan

COLLECTOR: Otto Bamberg (1871-1942), a German ornithologist and natural history dealer, collected birds mainly in Russia and adjacent countries. All NMP specimens were collected during January-May 1910 at Syr-Darya, Kazakhstan.

NMP: Ca. 25 specimens, obtained from Bamberg with the Seilern Collection. Not published.

[19] 1910: Palmer - Ecuador

COLLECTOR: Mervyn George Palmer (1882-1954), an English collector, collected the NMP specimens at Río Pastaza in northern Ecuador in January through December 1910. Specimens from this expedition were deposited in the ZSM and in the Seilern Collection, respectively (Hellmayr 1928).

NMP: Ca. 100 specimens, obtained from Palmer via W. H. F. Rosenberg (dealer; based in London-Hampstead from 1897) with the Seilern Collection. Not published.

[20] 1910-1911: Grauer - Congo-Kinshasa

COLLECTOR: Rudolf Grauer (1870-1927), an Austrian climber and collector, made several expeditions to the mountains of East Africa and adjacent parts of Congo-Kinshasa. The NMP specimens were collected from February 1910 to February 1911 in north-eastern Congo-Kinshasa.

NMP: Ca. 50 specimens (Picidae only), obtained from Grauer via NHMW with the Seilern Collection. Published by Sassi (1912).

[21] 1910-1911: Weiske & Krüger – Argentina COLLECTOR: Emil Weiske (1867-1950) and Krüger (fl. 1910-1911), German collectors (presumably so in Krüger's case), collected NMP specimens in November-December 1910 in Neuquén Province. NMP: Ca. 50 specimens, obtained from Weiske & Krüger with the Seilern Collection. Not published.

[22] 1910-1913: Watkins & Watkins – Peru

COLLECTOR: Henry George Watkins (fl. 1910-1913) and Charles Watkins (fl. 1910-1913), American collectors, collected NMP specimens in southern Peru during 1910-1913.

NMP: Ca. 180 specimens, obtained from the Watkins brothers via Rosenberg (see [19]) with the Seilern Collection. Published by Seilern (1913, 1934), Hellmayr & Seilern (1914), and Hellmayr (1915a, 1919).

[23] 1911: Kutzner - Kyrgyzstan

COLLECTOR: Kutzner (fl. 1911) collected the NMP specimens during May-June 1911 at Naryn in Tian-Shan Mountains, north-eastern Kyrgyzstan. NMP: Ca. 65 specimens, obtained from Kutzner with the Seilern Collection. Not published.

[24] 1911: Weiske & Krüger – Paraguay

COLLECTOR: Emil Weiske (see [21]) and Krüger (see [21]) collected NMP specimens during February to June 1911 at Concepción, Paraguay. NMP: Ca. 85 specimens, obtained from Weiske & Krüger with the Seilern Collection. Not published.

[25] 1912-1913: Klages – Trinidad and Tobago (Trinidad)

COLLECTOR: Samuel M. Klages (see [17]) collected the NMP specimens in February-September 1912 and in January 1913. Specimens collected during this expedition were given to the ZSM and the Seilern Collection

NMP: Ca. 300 specimens, obtained from Klages with the Seilern Collection. Published by Hellmayr & Seilern (1913a,b).

[26] 1912-1913: Klages – Trinidad and Tobago (Tobago)

COLLECTOR: Samuel M. Klages (see [17]) collected the NMP specimens on Tobago from December 1912 to January 1913. Specimens collected by Klages during this expedition were deposited in the ZSM and the Seilern Collection.

NMP: Ca. 70 specimens, obtained from Klages with the Seilern Collection. Published by Hellmayr & Seilern (1914, 1915b).

[27] 1912-1913: Schillinger – Buryatia

COLLECTOR: Franz Schillinger (1874-1943; Kovšar' 2003, Anonymous 2009b), an Austrian-Russian zoologist, explored mountains at southern Baikal in the early 1910s. All NMP birds were collected in 1912-1913, most in Tunkinskie Gol'cy (mountains), southwestern Buryatia (a few lack data).

NMP: Ca. 15 specimens, obtained from Schillinger via NHMW with the Seilern Collection. Not published (for specimens retained in the NHMW see Keve 1948).

[28] 1919-1920: Musílek – Russia (Central Siberia)

COLLECTOR: Josef Musílek (1885-1941), a Czech teacher and ornithologist, crossed as a legionary Siberia in 1918-1920, proceeding through Chinese Manchuria to the Russian Far East and then across Canada back to Europe (Šteidler 1937, Musílek 2006a, Lemberk & Mlíkovský 2006, Mlíkovský & Lemberk 2006). Where possible he collected birds. In Central Siberia, Musílek amassed an interesting collection of birds at Kansk and Krasnoarsk, where he was garrisoned from April 1919 to January 1920 (Mlíkovský & Lemberk 2006). For Musílek's other collections from this journey see [29], [30], and [31]. NMP: 81 specimens from Central Siberia, obtained from Musílek's estate via Musílek's daughters (Helena Bendová and Ilona Michálková) and VMP in 1961. Published by Musílek (1927, 1940, 1941, 2006b), and Mlíkovský & Stýblo (2006). See also Mlíkovský (2004) for Musílek's collection of eggs from Central Siberia.

[29] 1920: Musílek - China (Manchuria)

COLLECTOR: Josef Musílek (see [28]) collected birds in Chinese Manchuria in April 1920 (Mlíkovský & Lemberk 2006; see [28]).

NMP: 15 specimens, obtained from Musílek's estate via Musílek's daughters (see [28]) and VMP in 1961. Published by Meise (1934), Musílek (1928, 2006b), and Mlíkovský & Stýblo (2006).

[30] 1920: Musílek – Russia (Far East)

COLLECTOR: Josef Musílek (see [28]) collected birds in the Vladivostok area in April-June 1920 (Mlíkovský & Lemberk 2006; see [28]).

NMP: 15 specimens from the Vladivostok area, obtained from Musílek's estate via Musílek's daughters (see [28]) and VMP in 1961. Published by Musílek (1936, 1937, 2006b) and Mlíkovský & Stýblo (2006).

[31] 1920: Musílek – Canada (Québec)

COLLECTOR: Josef Musílek (see [28]) collected birds at Valcartier, Québec, where he was garrisoned in June-July 1920 (Mlíkovský 2006b, Mlíkovský & Lemberk 2006a; see [28]).

NMP: 20 specimens, obtained from Musílek's estate via Musílek's daughters (see [28]) and VMP in 1961. Published by Musílek (1924) and Mlíkovský (2006b,c). See also Mlíkovský (2004) for Musílek's oological collection from Québec.

[32] 1920: Boháč – Indonesia (Borneo)

COLLECTOR: Jaroslav Boháč (1884-1944), a Czech school teacher, amateur botanist and later archivist in Praha, Czechia, visited Borneo in 1920, arriving at Pontianak in March, crossing Pegunungan Muller (Müller Mountains), and leaving it from Banjarmasin in July (Boháč 1922).

NMP: Ca. 100 specimens, obtained from Boháč in 1921. Not published. Boháč's (1922) travel report includes a few ornithological observations, and a few photographs of mounted specimens from this expedition.

[33] 1930: Baum – Tunisia

COLLECTOR: Jiří Baum (1900-1944), a Czech zoologist, collected birds during a primarily entomological NMP expedition to north-eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia in 1930. All birds seem to have been collected in Algeria according to labels.

NMP: Ca. 35 specimens, lacking exact dates and localities, received from Baum in 1930. Not published.

[34] 1930: Štorkán – Mexico

COLLECTOR: Jaroslav Štorkán (1890-1942), a Czech zoologist, organized a zoological expedition to Mexico in 1930, during which he purchased birds from Auguste Genin (1862-1931), a Mexican scholar and collector. Most NMP specimens were collected by Genin in Veracruz.

NMP: Ca. 85 specimens, lacking exact dates and localities; obtained from Genin via Štorkán in 1930. Not published.

[35] 1930: Sassi – Costa Rica

COLLECTOR: Moriz Sassi (1880-1967), an Austrian ornithologist, collected birds during the 'Österreichische Costa Rica-Expedition' (Austrian Costa Rica Expedition) in March-September 1930 (Keve & Rokitansky 1969, Bauernfeind 1996).

NMP: Ca. 20 specimens, obtained from Sassi via NHMW with the Seilern Collection. Published by Sassi (1938, 1939).

[36] 1931-1934: Machulka - East Africa

COLLECTOR: Bedřich Machulka, (1875-1954), a Czech natural history dealer based in Tababulus, Libya (from 1898), and later a leader of hunting expeditions ('white hunter') to East Africa. During 1931-1934, Machulka collected birds on behalf of Duke Adolf Schwarzenberg 1890-1950) (Votrubec 1990, Todorovová 2009). For Machulka's expeditions see Machulka (1955, 1957).

NMP: Ca. 180 specimens from Kenya (ca. 90 specimens), Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, and north-eastern Congo-Kinshasa, obtained from Machulka in 1932-1935. Not published.

[37] 1933: Škulina – Cameroon

COLLECTOR: Stanislav Škulina (1908-1961), a Czech traveller, collected birds at Ebolowa, Cameroon, in 1933. At least some of these birds were obtained from local collector Oskar Oyono according to labels. NMP: Ca. 25 specimens, all collected at Ebolowa, Cameroon; obtained from Škulina in 1934. Not published.

[38] 1933: Zimmer – Tanzania

COLLECTOR: Franz Zimmer (fl. 1931-1941), an Austrian farmer in Tanzania (then Deutsch Südwest-Afrika), collected for the NHMW in the 1930s. All NMP specimens were collected in the Songea Province, south-eastern Tanzania, in 1934.

NMP: Ca. 20 specimens, obtained from the NHMW in 1934. Published by Sassi & Zimmer (1941).

[39] 1934: Lamberton - Madagascar

COLLECTOR: Charles Lamberton (fl. 1910-1947) was a naturalist and natural history dealer based in Antananarivo, Madagascar. The NMP specimens were collected in 'forêts du Centre-Est', some in 1934, but many are undated.

NMP: Ca. 65 specimens from north-eastern Madagascar, purchased from Lamberton in 1935. Not published.

[40] 1973: Daniel – Nepal

COLLECTOR: Milan Daniel (*1931), collected birds in the Barun Valley, Nepal, in April-May 1973. For the expedition see Wolf (1975), Daniel (1977), and Daniel & Kalvoda (1978).

NMP: Ca. 90 specimens, purchased from Daniel in 1973. Published by Daniel & Hanzák (1992).

[41] 1977: Pražan – Iran

COLLECTOR: Bohumil Pražan (fl. 1977-2010), a former NMP taxidermist, collected birds during the

Czechoslovak-Iranian Entomological Expedition in Iran in April-July 1977 (Hoberlandt 1983).

NMP: 76 specimens, received from Pražan in 1977. Published by Mlíkovský (2007).

[42] 1978: Daniel - Uganda

COLLECTOR: Milan Daniel (see [40]), a Czech parasitologist, collected birds in the Toro Game Reserve, north-western Uganda, in January-February 1978. NMP: Ca. 45 specimens, purchased from Daniel in 1978. Not published.

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