

## FERDINAND DEPPE'S TRAVELS IN MEXICO, 1824-1829

By ERWIN STRESEMANN

## NARRATIVE OF DEPPE'S JOURNEYS

The establishment of Mexican independence, which dates from 1821, made it possible for Europeans of any nationality to settle in México and to send home whatever they wanted. As early as 1823 William Bullock went to México with the aim of acquiring abandoned gold and silver mines. Bullock formerly was a London goldsmith and was well known for being the owner of the London Museum which was dissolved by auction in 1819. When he returned to London at the end of 1823 he brought back with him all sorts of Mexican curiosities which served for a public show, called "New Mexico," in his "Egyptian Hall." Included among these curiosities were a few birds mounted on artificial palms and cacti and picturesquely arranged around some Mexican mammals.

In Germany the news of mysterious México having become accessible even to the ordinary traveller excited the curiosity of a wealthy nobleman, the Count von Sack, "Zweiter Ober-Jägermeister" and chamberlain to the King of Prussia. He had recently returned from a voyage to Egypt and Cyprus where he made a small collection of birds (Stresemann, *Ibis*, 1953:549), and he at once felt inclined to visit México, provided that there was a collecting naturalist of good reputation to go with him. A gardener, appointed to the Royal Gardens, by the name of Ferdinand Deppe, was recommended for this task by Professor Hinrich Lichtenstein, Director of the Zoological Museum of Berlin University. Deppe was an intelligent and energetic young man born in 1794. For a long while his connection with the Zoological Museum had been intimate, the more so as his oldest brother Wilhelm was accountant of that institution. On Count von Sack's advice Deppe gave up his job in 1821 and prepared for the voyage to México. He trained himself in skinning birds and mammals, a technique which he soon mastered to great perfection. Besides, he studied books on the zoology, botany, and geography of South America, took lessons in drawing and painting, and acquired English and Spanish. However, the wayward Count remained undecided for three more years, and it was only due to the insistence of Deppe that the plan to go to México was at last carried out in 1824.

The party, increased by the Count's domestic, arrived in London on August 23, 1824, where Deppe visited, besides the British Museum (the zoological section of which he judged far inferior to the Berlin Museum), Mr. Bullock's Mexican Show and Mr. Leadbeater's shop where his eyes were caught by some fine Mexican birds like "*Ibis mexicana*" and hummingbirds.

On October 8 they sailed from Falmouth on board a British ship via Barbados to Jamaica. From there they took another vessel bound for Alvarado, Veracruz, arriving there in mid-December, 1824, soon after the Count's footman had succumbed on board to an infection with yellow fever.

Two years later, in January, 1827, Deppe again left México after having travelled via Mexico City to Oaxaca and Tehuantepec and back via Oaxaca to Alvarado. He and William Bullock's son, who joined him on the voyage from Mexico City to Tehuantepec, are the first naturalists who ever collected birds in México for scientific purposes. The results of their efforts, studied by Swainson, Wagler, and many subsequent systematists, have formed the foundation of Mexican ornithology.

The following itinerary has been compiled from Deppe's letters kept in the archives of the Zoological Museum in Berlin and from the entries in Lichtenstein's lists of acquisitions.

From December 25, 1824, to January, 1825, an excursion was made from Alvarado to the swamps and lagunas near Tlacotalpán in Veracruz. In January he went from Alvarado to Jalapa, Veracruz, and in February from Jalapa to México City.

In April an excursion was made from México City to Temascaltepec, state of México, where Deppe made the acquaintance of Mr. Bullock, Jr., who, like his father, took to the hobby of collecting birds and was an excellent shot. He came over with his father in 1823 and lived in Temascaltepec as agent of a British mining company. Deppe went back to México City on May 10. He stayed in and near México City from May 11 to the end of May.

In June and July a trip was made to Chico and Toluca in the state of México, including a stay at Tlalpaxahua where *Diglossa baritula* Wagler ("*Campylops humilis*" Lichtenstein MS) was collected, and another stay at Cimapán. On the slopes of Volcán Toluca, *Sitta carolinensis mexicana* Nelson and Palmer was taken "on *Pinus*."

On August 26, Deppe, joined by Bullock, Jr., started for a long voyage to Tehuantepec. Taking the route via Puebla and Tehuacán, Puebla, they reached the city of Oaxaca by September 6. Extensive field work was done in the vicinity; the collection includes a skin of *Eremophila alpestris oaxacae* Nelson "from the mountain range near Oaxaca," and one of *Parus sclateri* Kleinschmidt from Uchilacqua. On one of these trips they reached Villa Alta, "37 Leguas" from Oaxaca on September 22.

On October 22 Deppe and Bullock continued their journeys, and six days later they reached Tehuantepec via San Bartolo. Early in November they proceeded to the shore of the Pacific (San Matteo, Santa Maria al Mar) and they were back in the city of Oaxaca by the 22nd of that month.

On December 5, Bullock left for Mexico City to meet his father there. Deppe left Oaxaca the next day and chose a direct route to Alvarado which proved very difficult. On December 18, he crossed the Cordillera Costal at a place called Valle Real, Veracruz, clad with luxuriant forest in which, besides many fine new birds, a troupe of monkeys (*Ateles vellerosus* Gray) was found. He was back in Alvarado on December 22.

Early in January of 1826 Deppe paid another, and this time extensive, visit to Valle Real. From there he returned to Alvarado in March and proceeded via Santuario to the City of Vera Cruz which was reached by March 23. After a short stay there he left for México City at the end of March. The time from April 13 to July 16 was devoted to excursions to the surroundings of México City, including a ride to Chico and Ixmiquilpec.

On July 17 Deppe left the capital to visit his friend Bullock, Jr., at his place at Rincon de Temascaltepec. He crossed the range of Las Cruces and proceeded via Tenancingo and Sacualpán, México. His stay in Temascaltepec lasted from July 28 to late September, with excursions to Real (de) Arriba, México, and to Jantepeque and Cuernavaca in Morelos. Near Real Arriba, *Parus wollweberi* increased the collection in August.

In August in Temascaltepec Deppe met William Bullock, who had made a business voyage to México in company of his wife and daughter. After his return to London in 1823 the senior Bullock had founded a British mining company of which he was then the director. On going back to London in September of 1826, William Bullock took with him many bird skins collected at various places which at once were studied, and partly bought, by his friend William Swainson. The localities of some of the new species which Bullock, Jr., had collected when crossing the state of Oaxaca in 1825 were wrongly given as "*Temascaltepec*" in Swainson's descriptions of 1827. William Bullock remembered Lichtenstein very well, as he had been a prominent figure at the auction of his "London Museum," and Bullock wished to be remembered to him.

At the end of September, Deppe went back to the Capital Federal and prepared for a quick departure. He reached Jalapa by October 26 and embarked at Veracruz at the

end of January for Hamburg on the German vessel "Anna Maria." On April 9, 1827, after almost three years of absence, he was welcomed back in Berlin.

Since the landing at Alvarado in December, 1824, there has been no mention of the Count von Sack in this short review of the itinerary. The Count seems to have been a very queer and whimsical person. No longer disposed to support his employer's bad manners, Deppe parted with him in May of 1825 and carried out all the rest of the expedition on his own risk. The Count returned to the coast in the autumn of 1825, sailed back to Jamaica, and reappeared in the summer of 1826 in Berlin, where three years later he died.

In the years 1825 and 1826, Deppe had made, all by himself, 958 bird skins, representing about 315 species; besides, he had collected a number of mammals, a quantity of reptiles, amphibians, fishes, snails, and thousands of insects. Nor had botany been neglected by this indefatigable naturalist. All his zoological material was bought by the Zoological Museum of Berlin. But in vain had he hoped to be rewarded with a post at one of the scientific institutions of the Prussian capital. This induced him to return to his beloved México once more, this time in company of a dear friend, the botanist Dr. Wilhelm Schiede. They expected to make their living in México by selling zoological and botanical specimens to European museums and dealers. In July of 1828 they settled down in Jalapa, whence they made distant excursions to various places, all within or near to the boundary of the state of Veracruz; among others were the Pico de Orizaba, which they ascended almost to the summit, Misantla, Papantla, Veracruz, and the Laguna Huetulacán, west of the Cofre de Perote. But they were soon disappointed. Lichtenstein was no longer able to buy quantities of Mexican material at reasonable prices, and although part of the material which the two friends had collected up to May 7, 1829, had been acquired by the museums of Berlin and Vienna, the financial result of their efforts was far from what they had expected. In order to save his brother from distress, Wilhelm Deppe decided to distribute in print a "Preis-Verzeichniss der Säugethiere, Vögel, Amphibien, Fische und Krebse, welche von den Herren Deppe und Schiede in Mexico gesammelt worden, und bei dem unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten in Berlin gegen baare Zahlung in Preuss. Courant zu erhalten sind." This was signed "Berlin am 1ten September 1830. W. Deppe." [The reprint of this in the *Journal für Ornithologie*, 1863, pages 54-60, was headed by the misleading title "Lichtensteins's Preis-Verzeichniss mexicanischer Vögel," etc.]. The success of this price list must have been very discouraging. Ferdinand Deppe and Schiede were forced to give up this kind of business in 1830. The latter died soon afterward. Deppe became a commission agent of merchants that were located at Acapulco and Monterey, California, and travelled through the western and northern states of México without ever touching the collecting gun. In 1836 he was tricked out of all he had earned and decided to sail home to Germany once more. On his way back he collected a number of interesting birds near Monterey, California, and on the island of Oahu, Hawaii. These proofs of Deppe's renewed activity will be discussed in another article. Back to Berlin in 1838 the unfortunate Deppe was again denied an official appointment. He died in oblivion about 1860.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

Ferdinand Deppe was to share the fate of all the zealous men who, during the era of Lichtenstein, collected quantities of birds overseas for the benefit of the Berlin Museum. Like that of his contemporaries Hemprich, Ehrenberg, Friedrich Sellow, and Ludwig Krebs, Deppe's important material never was properly studied by Lichtenstein. Lichtenstein gave every species, or what he judged to be a species, a name, it is true, but this was done without consulting the recent English and French literature. His only aim

was to give the specimens in question a distinguishing mark for his personal needs. These names were used in Lichtenstein's registers and reappeared on the labels of the mounted specimens, but they only exceptionally were published by himself in connection with a scientific description. Of the many dozens of striking novelties contained in Deppe's Mexican collections, Lichtenstein described and figured just one, *Hylomanes momotula*, and this only 14 years afterward, in 1839. The critical examination of the material was left to learned visitors at the Berlin Museum, and finally to Cabanis. Johann Wagler (1828), John Gould (1833, 1843), C. L. Brehm (1851), C. L. Bonaparte (1850), Reichenbach, H. Schlegel, and P. L. Sclater (1868) studied some of Deppe's Mexican birds when visiting Berlin, and by publishing their descriptions of new species have saved the types for the Berlin Museum.

Some of these descriptions have not been provided with an exact locality. The recent discovery of Lichtenstein's detailed registers written immediately after the arrival of Deppe's collections and mostly supplemented by a copy of the original label's text, enables me to supply these locations in the following list. Only the valid names are given, not those which already have become synonyms. All specimens listed are types (holotypes or cotypes, respectively).

*Dendrortyx barbatus* Gould, 1846—"Jalapa" [Veracruz], 1828.

*Odontophorus lineolatus* Gould, 1850—Papantla [Veracruz], 1829.

This name has been applied wrongly by Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Birds Am. 1, 1, 1942:282) to the race (still anonymous) inhabiting Oaxaca. It therefore turns out to be a synonym of

*Dactylortyx thoracicus thoracicus* (Gambel, 1848) named from Jalapa.

*Ortalis vetula poliocephala* (Wagler, 1830)—Real Arriba [México], August, 1826.

*Burhinus bistriatus* (Wagler, 1829)—San Matteo [Oaxaca], November, 1825.

*Asturina nitida plagiata* Schlegel, 1862—Veracruz [Veracruz], 1829.

*Ciccaba virgata squamulata* (Bonaparte, 1850)—Los Cues [Puebla], September 1, 1825 (transferred to Leyden Museum).

*Trogon citreolus citreolus* Gould, 1835—Tehuantepec [Oaxaca], November, 1825.

*Trogon citreolus melanocephalus* Gould, 1838—types or cotypes: Alvarado [Veracruz], December, 1824, January, 1826; Valle Real [Veracruz], February, 1826.

*Trogon violaceus braccatus* (Cabanis and Heine, 1863)—Valle Real [Veracruz], December, 1825, February, 1826.

*Aulacorkhynchus prasinus* Gould, 1834—Valle Real [Veracruz], December, 1825; Pico de Orizaba (?), 1828.

*Veniliornis oleagineus* Reichenbach, 1854—Papantla [Veracruz], 1829.

*Dendrocopos scalaris* (Wagler, 1829)—Jalapa [Veracruz], January, 1825, lectotype; Tehuacán [Puebla], August 30, 1925.

*Phloeocastes guatemalensis regius* (Reichenbach, 1854)—Papantla [Veracruz], 1829.

*Centurus polygrammus* Cabanis, 1862—San Bartolo [Oaxaca], October, 1825.

*Centurus hypopolius* (Wagler, 1829)—Tehuacán [Puebla], August 30, 1825.

*Celeus castaneus* (Wagler, 1829)—Valle Real [Veracruz], December, 1825, and February, 1826.

*Myiochanes pertinax* (Cabanis and Heine, 1859)—Jalapa [Veracruz], 1828 (transferred to Museum Heineanum).

*Empidonax fulvifrons rubicundus* Cabanis and Heine, 1859—México City, March, 1825; Real Arriba [México], August, 1826; Jalapa [Veracruz], 1828, lectotype.

*Lanius ludovicianus mexicanus* Brehm, 1854—Jantepeque [Morelos], September, 1826.

*Corvus corax sinuatus* Wagler, 1828—No special locality mentioned.

*Psilorhinus morio* (Wagler, 1829)—Alvarado [Veracruz], December, 1824, and January, 1825; Jalapa [Veracruz], January, 1825, lectotype.

*Thryothorus pleurostictus nisorius* Sclater, 1869—Real Arriba [México], September, 1826.

*Tangavius aeneus* (Wagler, 1829)—\*Oaxaca [Oaxaca], October, 1825, lectotype; Laguna Huetulacan [Veracruz], 1828.

- Agelaius phoeniceus gubernator* (Wagler, 1832)—México City, March, 1825.  
*Icterus gularis* (Wagler, 1829)—Tehuantepec [,Oaxaca], November, 1825.  
*Icterus mesomelas* (Wagler, 1829)—Chacaltianges [,Veracruz], March, 1826.  
*Icterus pectoralis* (Wagler, 1829)—Totulapa [,Oaxaca], October, 1825.  
*Icterus pustulatus* (Wagler, 1829)—San Matteo [,Oaxaca], November, 1825, lectotype; Cuernavaca [,Morelos], September, 1826; Huantepec [,Oaxaca], September, 1825.  
*Euphagus cyanocephalus* (Wagler, 1829)—México City, March, 1825; \*Temascaltepec [,México], April, 1825, lectotype; Oaxaca [,Oaxaca], October, 1825.  
*Cyanocompsa parellina* (Bonaparte, 1850)—Alvarado [,Veracruz], January, 1826.  
*Sporophila torqueola* (Bonaparte, 1850)—Mexico City, March, 1825.  
*Melospiza kieneri rubricatum* (Cabanis, 1851)—Real Arriba [,México], August, 1826.  
*Aimophila humeralis* (Cabanis, 1851)—Tehotepec [,Puebla], September, 1825; Cuernavaca [,Morelos], September, 1826, lectotype (transferred to Museum Heineanum).  
*Euthlypis lachrymosa* (Bonaparte, 1850)—Laguna Huetulacan [,Veracruz], 1828.  
*Vermivora superciliosa mexicana* (Bonaparte, 1850)—Chico [,México], June, 1825; Real Arriba [,México], August, 1826, lectotype.  
*Icteria virens auricollis* Bonaparte, 1850—Cimapán [,Mexico], July, 1825; Mexico City, June, 1826, lectotype; Tehuantepec [,México], November, 1825.  
*Catharus melpomene* (Cabanis, 1851)—Temascaltepec [,México], April, 1825; Chico [,México], July, 1825; Real Arriba [,México], August-September, 1826; Jalapa [,Veracruz], 1828, lectotype.  
*Turdus assimilis* Cabanis, 1851—"Jalapa" [,Veracruz], 1828 (transferred to Museum Heineanum).  
*Polioptila caerulea mexicana* (Bonaparte, 1850)—Oaxaca [,Oaxaca], October, 1825.  
*Certhia americana alticola* G. S. Miller, 1895 (new name for *Certhia mexicana* Gloger, 1834, not Gmelin, 1788)—Mountains near Oaxaca [,Oaxaca], September, 1825.

An additional number of descriptions based on Deppe's collections has generally been ascribed to Lichtenstein, namely, those appearing in the "Preis-Verzeichniss" of 1830 (*vide supra*). This, however, means doing injustice to Lichtenstein. Those naive allusions to color and shape are not his work, but that of Wilhelm Deppe who himself signs responsibility for the list. He simply made use of the manuscript names given to the respective species by Lichtenstein in the Berlin Museum. Technically not the Museum's specimens, but those offered for sale in the "Preis-Verzeichniss" will have to be considered types of the new species. They all were collected in the state of Veracruz (or, as far as the Pico de Orizaba is concerned, in that of Puebla) which thus automatically becomes their type locality. The cotypes mentioned had been selected by Lichtenstein from the Deppe and Schiede collection before W. Deppe drew up his Preis-Verzeichniss.

In the following list the necessary nomenclatural changes are given. Numbers are those of W. Deppe's price list. The nomenclature is in accord with Hellmayr's and Peters' works.

17. "*Cuculus viaticus* Lichtenst. Bunt gesprenkelt wie der Tannenhäher, die Federn grün mit weissen Rändern, sehr langer Schwanz" is the earliest name of the Mexican Roadrunner, antedating *Geococcyx variegata* Wagler, 1831, and *Cuculus velox* Wagner, 1836. According to F. Deppe's letter dated Mexico, May 18, 1825, this species was first shown to him by Mr. Bullock, Jr. It was known in Temascaltepec by the name of Corre Camino, but in Mexico City not even Señores Cervantes and de la Llave, the only men interested in natural history, had even seen it. Deppe sent the Roadrunner's nest with two eggs to Berlin in 1825 and got additional specimens at Actopán in June, 1825, and at Tehuantepec in November, 1825. The name of *Geococcyx velox* (Wagner) has to be replaced by *Geococcyx viaticus* (W. Deppe), unless it will be considered a nomen conservandum by the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature.
26. *Amazilia beryllina* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Amazilia beryllina* (W. Deppe). Type sold. Cotype, from "Jalapa," 1828, in Zoological Museum, Berlin.

27. "*Trochilus verticalis* Lichtenst." becomes *Amazilia verticalis* (W. Deppe), replacing *Amazilia violiceps* Gould, 1859, unless the former will be considered a nomen conservandum. Type sold. Cotype, from "Jalapa," 1828, in Zoological Museum Berlin.
29. "*Trochilus cuculliger* Lichtenst." is a synonym of *Basilinna leucotis* (Vieillot, 1818).
32. *Campylopterus curvipennis* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Campylopterus curvipennis* (W. Deppe). Type sold. Cotype, from "Jalapa," 1828, in Zoological Museum Berlin. Deppe's field note, Jalapa, November, 1828, is as follows: "Zeichnet sich durch sein Geschrei aus, das sehr laut ist und ungefähr wie die Stimme von *Penelope superciliaris* klingt. Er lebt nur in ganz dichtem Gebüsch wo man immer mehrere beisammen findet. Sie sitzen viel häufiger auf Zweigen als andere Kolibris. In der Luftröhre befindet sich eine eigentümliche knorplige Bildung, die bei keiner der übrigen Kolibri Arten vorkommt. Zur näheren Untersuchung folgt ein Körper in Branntwein."
33. *Campylopterus hemileucurus* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Campylopterus hemileucurus* (W. Deppe). Type sold. Cotype, from "Jalapa," 1828, in Zoological Museum Berlin.
34. "*Trochilus coruscus* Lichtenst." is a synonym of *Calothorax lucifer* (Swainson, 1827).
38. *Amblycercus holosericeus* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Amblycercus holosericeus* (W. Deppe). Type sold. Cotype, from Alvarado [Veracruz], in Zoological Museum Berlin.
42. *Dives dives* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Dives dives* (W. Deppe). Type sold. Cotype, from Valle Real [Veracruz], in Zoological Museum Berlin.
59. "*Alauda glacialis* Mas (*alpestris* affinis)" is a synonym of *Eremophila alpestris chrysolaeama* (Wagler).
66. *Saltator caeruleus grandis* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Saltator caeruleus grandis* (W. Deppe). Type sold. Cotype, from Jalapa, 1828, in Zoological Museum Berlin.
70. *Thraupis abbas* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Thraupis abbas* (W. Deppe). Type sold. Cotype, from Jalapa, 1828, in Zoological Museum Berlin.
71. "*Tanagra rutila* Lichtenst. Mas. Oberhalb braungrau, unterhalb ebenso, heller." This meagre description was taken from a specimen in the Deppe and Schiede collection, which has been sold. Consequently, *Tanagra rutila* W. Deppe becomes a synonym of *Pipilo fuscus* Swainson, 1827, whereas *Pipilo abicollis* Sclater is the correct name of the species inhabiting the state of Oaxaca which has been called *Pipilo rutilus* (Lichtenstein) by Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Am., part 11, 1938: 468). The manuscript name of *Tanagra rutila* was first given by Lichtenstein to two specimens, collected, respectively, at Cimapan [México], in July, 1825, and at Oaxaca [Oaxaca], in September, 1825, and later on to three specimens from Temascaltepec, August and September, 1826, none of which can be considered the type of W. Deppe's description. It now proves to have been a technical mistake to select the Oaxaca specimen as the type of *Tanagra rutila*.
72. *Rhodothraupis celaeno* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Rhodothraupis celaeno* (W. Deppe). Type sold. Cotype, from Papantla, 1829, in Zoological Museum Berlin.
78. *Basileuterus culicivorus* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Basileuterus culicivorus* (W. Deppe). Type sold. Cotype, from Jalapa, 1828, in Zoological Museum Berlin.
81. "*Troglodytes mexicanus* Lichtenstein" becomes *Thryomanes bewickii mexicanus* (W. Deppe), antedating *Thryomanes bewickii murinus* (Hartlaub, 1852), see Meise (Jour. für Ornith. 93, 1952:178). Type, from the State of Veracruz, sold.
82. "*Troglodytes latifasciatus* Lichtenstein" becomes *Salpinctes obsoletus latifasciatus* (W. Deppe), antedating *Salpinctes obsoletus notius* Ridgway 1903, see Meise (*loc. cit.*). Type sold.
107. *Nuttallornis mesoleucus* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Nuttallornis mesoleucus* (W. Deppe).
113. *Buteogallus anthracinus* (Lichtenstein) becomes *Buteogallus anthracinus* (W. Deppe).

The "Preis-Verzeichniss" is apparently not the only publication specially devoted to specimens which were collected by Deppe and Schiede. I take it for certain that the Mexican species described by Wagler in Oken's "Isis" for 1830 and 1831 belong to the same group. In 1830 the Munich Museum was presented with a case containing Mexican mammals and birds. The donor was a Bavarian by the name of Reerl (or Keerl), who had lived in México for several years. The novelties and all the additional species listed by Wagler had been represented in Deppe's collection of 1825-1826, or in the Deppe and Schiede collections which were sent to Berlin in 1828 and 1829. Three of Wagler's

new species are birds of high altitude. According to the documents preserved in the archives of the Berlin Museum, Deppe and Schiede ascended the Pico de Orizaba in 1828. Soon afterward, in 1829, they were in great financial trouble. It seems therefore most likely that the two friends sold part of their collection to a German who was about to sail home again from Veracruz. If this theory is accepted, the types of the following species must have been obtained in the state of Veracruz, or on the Pico de Orizaba (Puebla).

From High Altitude

*Atlapetes pileatus* Wagner, 1831.

*Junco phaeonotus* Wagler, 1831.

*Eremophila alpestris chrysolaeama* (Wagler, 1831), [see Preis-Verzeichniss, 1830, Nr. 59].

From the Lowlands

*Geococcyx variegata* Wagler, 1831 = *Geococcyx viaticus* (W. Deppe, 1830), [see Preis-Verzeichniss, Nr. 17].

*Columba flavirostris* Wagler, 1831.

*Jacana spinosa gymnostoma* (Wagler, 1831).

*Larus pipixcan* Wagler, 1831.

*Penelope purpurascens* Wagler, 1830.

*Ortalis vetula* (Wagler, 1830), [see Preis-Verzeichniss, Nr. 122].

The five Mexican birds which were discovered by Wagler in the Würzburg Museum ["Dr. Petz leg.,"] and described by him in 1832—*Diglossa baritula*, *Glaucidium gnoma*, *Otus trichopsis*, "*Odontophorus meleagris*" = *Cyrtonyx montezumae* (Vigors) and "*Callipepla strenua*" = *Callipepla squamata* (Vigors)—certainly did not pass through the hands of Deppe and Schiede. They apparently were collected in the Valley of Mexico (by Dr. Petz himself?).

*Zoological Museum Berlin, May 12, 1953.*