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The Baudin Expedition to Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Puerto Rico in 1796–1798

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Photo: Justin J.F.J. Jansen

The Baudin Expedition to Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Puerto Rico in 1796–1798

Justin J.F.J. Jansen¹ and Jérôme Fuchs²

Abstract The results of archival and collection research into the expedition led by Nicolas-Thomas Baudin in 1796–1798 to Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Puerto Rico are herein presented. The expedition brought home at least 296 specimens and was the first to collect in St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Puerto Rico. Of these, at least 140 specimens still survive, the largest single-voyage collection from pre-1800 still available. Accounts of these specimens and those known to have vanished are presented here for the first time, adding to our knowledge of early Caribbean ornithology. The arguments of David K. Wetherbee (1985, 1986) that thefts by the Baudin expedition took place during a foray into Hispaniola are all shown to be suspect. Molecular and morphological work identified a Barn Owl (*Tyto alba* ssp) supposedly collected in Puerto Rico, thus providing the first possible documentation of the Barn Owl in Puerto Rico, but its exact taxonomic status remains unresolved. Our data thus cannot exclude the genuine Puerto Rican origin for this specimen.

Keywords Barn Owl, Baudin, expedition, Puerto Rico, Tenerife, *Tyto alba*, Virgin Islands

Resumen La expedición de Baudin a Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix y Puerto Rico en 1796–1798—Se presentan aquí los resultados de la investigación de los archivos y colecciones de la expedición dirigida por Nicolas-Thomas Baudin entre 1796–1798 a Tenerife, St. Thomas, St. Croix y Puerto Rico. La expedición trajo a casa al menos 296 especímenes y fue la primera en recolectar en St. Thomas, St. Croix y Puerto Rico. De estos, al menos 140 especímenes aún sobreviven y es la colección más grande de un único viaje anterior a 1800 que aún está disponible. Se presentan aquí por primera vez el recuento de estos especímenes y los que se saben que han desaparecido; esto se suma a nuestro conocimiento de las primeras etapas de la ornitología en el Caribe. Los argumentos de David K. Wetherbee (1985, 1986) de que los robos de la expedición de Baudin tuvieron lugar durante una incursión en La Española se muestran como conjeturas. El trabajo morfológico y molecular identificó un individuo de *Tyto alba* ssp recolectado supuestamente en Puerto Rico. Esto proporciona la primera documentación posible de esta especie en el país aunque su estado taxonómico exacto sigue sin resolverse. Por lo tanto, nuestros datos no pueden excluir el origen genuino de Puerto Rico para este espécimen.

Palabras clave Baudin, expedición, Islas Vírgenes, lechuza común, Puerto Rico, Tenerife, *Tyto alba*

Résumé L'expédition Baudin à Tenerife, St Thomas, St Croix, et Porto Rico en 1796-1798—Nous présentons ici les résultats des recherches sur les archives et les collections de l'expédition menée par Nicolas-Thomas Baudin en 1796–1798 à Ténériffe, Saint-Thomas, Sainte-Croix et Porto Rico. L'expédition a permis la collecte d'au moins 296 spécimens pour Saint-Thomas, Sainte-Croix et Porto Rico, constituant la première collection pour ces îles. 140 spécimens ont pu être localisés dans les collections, représentant ainsi la plus grande collection provenant d'une expédition pré-1800 encore disponible. Les détails de ces spécimens sont présentés ici, complétant notre connaissance sur les prémices de la recherche ornithologique dans les Caraïbes. Les hypothèses de David K. Wetherbee (1985, 1986), selon lesquelles les vols de l'expédition Baudin ont eu lieu lors d'une incursion dans Hispaniola, sont toutes considérés comme incorrectes. Les analyses phylogénétiques ont identifié une Effraie des clochers (*Tyto alba* ssp), censée avoir été collectée à Porto Rico où l'espèce n'est pas considérée comme résidente, comme appartenant au clade des Effraie des clochers du Nouveau Monde sans pour autant pouvoir déterminer plus précisément sa sous-espèce. Nos données ne permettent donc pas d'exclure une origine portoricaine pour ce spécimen.

Mots clés Baudin, Effraie des clochers, expédition, Îles vierges, Porto Rico, Ténériffe, *Tyto alba*

One of the first scientific expeditions to the Caribbean was

captained in 1796–1798 by Nicolas-Thomas Baudin (1754–1803). During this endeavour, the Danish West Indies (now U.S. Virgin Islands) and Puerto Rico were explored (Baudin 2009). Expeditions made before 1800 which brought home large numbers of specimens were not rare (Jansen 2016, 2018), but from only a few do fair numbers of specimens survive. To date, only 1500–

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3000 specimens collected before 1800 are still known to exist (Steinheimer 2005).

The purpose of this research is to present the reader with data gathered from the Baudin expedition and to discuss the publications by Wetherbee (1985, 1986). In these papers, Wetherbee raised a number of issues concerning, for example, the supposed collectors on the Baudin expedition (e.g. René Maugé, Alejandro Advenier, Antoine Gonzâles, and J. Louis Hogard); political espionage; the character of Baudin; Baudin selling all the specimens gathered on the voyage for a huge profit; Baudin stealing specimens from Jamaica, Haiti, and Trinidad (from the expedition led by Franz Joseph Mårter [1784–1788]); and the existence of papers made by Maugé and subsequent destruction of these papers as cover-up for the theft.

The Baudin expedition is especially known for its collection of the type specimen of the Puerto Rican Parakeet (*Psittacara chloroptera maugeli*) on Puerto Rico, a sub-species that is now extinct from the island (Olson 2015). Olson (2015) states clearly that two Puerto Rican Parakeet specimens were collected on Puerto Rico (contra Wetherbee 1992), and not Mona Island (but note that on the pedestal underside “Antilles” is recorded for the bird in the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle’s collection as the collecting location; Voisin and Voisin 2008).

In addition, some of the collected birds on the expedition were the basis for several other type descriptions (e.g., Voisin and Voisin 2010, 2011, 2016).

Itinerary of the Baudin Expedition

On 30 September 1796, Baudin left La Havre, France, on the 350-ton corvette *Belle Angélique* with four naturalists on board: René Maugé (1757–1802), Anselme Riedlé (1775–1801), André-Pierre Ledru (1761–1825) and Stanislaus Levillain (Unknown–1801). Baudin’s goal was to recover natural history specimens (chiefly living plants and trees, but also birds) collected in China, Malaysia, South Africa, and the West Indies (particularly Trinidad) that he had left behind on a previous voyage on the *Jardinière* in 1795. The ship *Belle Angélique* headed for the Canary Islands, where she docked on 6 November at Puerto de la Cruz on Tenerife and was condemned there as unseaworthy. On 15 March 1797, after a prolonged stay of four months, Baudin left Tenerife for Trinidad with a reduced crew on the American brig *The Fanny*, arriving on Trinidad on 10 April. He only remained there until 21 April, however, as Trinidad had fallen into the hands of the English and Baudin was not allowed to stay any longer, nor were his specimens from *Jardinière* given back. Determined to make the expedition a success, Baudin decided to collect on other Caribbean islands, heading first to St. Thomas and St. Croix, where he remained from 30 April to 17 July 1797. Due to a lack of space for his growing collections, Baudin replaced *The Fanny* at St. Croix with a different ship, *The Triumph*, renaming it *La Belle Angélique*. He continued to Puerto Rico, where specimens were collected on the north and east of the island from 16 July 1797 to 13 April 1798. Subsequently, Baudin returned to France, docking at Fécamp, Normandy, on 7 June 1798 (Jangoux 2009).

After collection, the birds were preserved as skins and transported back to France. On arrival in France, the primary bird collector, René Maugé, worked on the collections. In collaboration with Louis Dufresne, senior taxidermist at Muséum na-

tional d’Histoire naturelle (MNHN), in Paris, France, birds were mounted, as shown by Dufresne’s handwriting on the pedestal undersides.

A Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) was collected on the Baudin expedition and a specimen remains at the MNHN to the present day. However, Barn Owl was not observed on Puerto Rico until 1947 and has only been observed rarely since (Raffaele 1989). Either the Baudin expedition’s Barn Owl represents the sole earliest record for Puerto Rico, or it was collected elsewhere. We decided to sample DNA from the museum specimen to attempt to clarify this record and exclude Puerto Rican Barn Owl (*Tyto cavatica*), which is known only from fossil records (Wetmore 1920).

Methods

To establish the number of bird specimens collected during the 1796–1798 Baudin expedition that still survive, JJFJJ explored the various sections in which birds are stored in MNHN during seven visits between 2011 and 2017. Additional research was carried out in other collections where specimens exist following exchanges or donations from MNHN, including Naturalis Biodiversity Center (Naturalis), in Leiden, The Netherlands; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NMW), in Vienna, Austria; and National Museums Scotland (NMS), in Edinburgh. We received additional information from Musée George-Sand et de la Vallée Noire (MLC), in La Châtre, France; Muséum-Aquarium de Nancy, in Nancy, France; and Musée Vert–Muséum d’Histoire naturelle (MHNLM), in Le Mans, France. Relevant literature was also researched. For the specimens that are now lost, it has been presumed that the identification was correct in the acquisition books (MNHN laboratory, Ms ZMO-GalOis 1-5), which were started in roughly 1854.

For DNA sampling, a tissue sample from one of the toe pads was collected from the Barn Owl specimen. We extracted DNA using the Qiagen® kit (www.qiagen.com), following the manufacturer’s protocol but doubled the quantities and added DTT to facilitate the digestion of the tissue. A short fragment of the cytochrome b was amplified and sequenced using primers Tyto-cytb470L: 5’TCCCATTYCACCCATACTTCTC3’ and Tyto-cytb580H: 5’GGTGAGTGGGTTTGCTGGTG3’ and compared to existing cytochrome b sequences from *Tyto* species and subspecies (Wink *et al.* 2009, Aliabadian *et al.* 2016). The fragment retained for the analyses was 620 base pairs (bp) long and corresponded to the positions 13830 to 14449 of the nearly complete *Tyto alba* mitochondrial genome (EU410491 <https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/B7SLX1>; Pratt *et al.* 2009). Gene tree reconstruction of the unique haplotypes was performed using Bayesian inference (BI), as implemented in MrBayes 3.2 (Ronquist *et al.* 2012). We used the *nst=mixed* and *rates=invgamma* options so that model uncertainty could be considered during the phylogenetic reconstruction. Four Metropolis-coupled Markov chain Monte Carlo chains (one cold and three heated) were run for 10×10^6 iterations with trees sampled every 10^3 iterations.

Results

Number of Collected Specimens

François-Marie Daudin, who put Baudin’s birds on display in the MNHN soon after the expedition’s return in 1798, saw 700 specimens and listed 94 species (Wetherbee 1985, 1986). How-

ever, Daudin also quoted a notice of receipt of specimens from the expedition, signed by Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck, of 450 specimens of birds (Wetherbee 1986). According to another source, 296 birds from the expedition arrived at MNHN on 2 March 1800 (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1809, Jansen 2015). The actual number is therefore unknown due to these discrepancies. By 1809, only 210 specimens were present (Jansen 2015). No original inventory could be found in the laboratory or library of MNHN or in the Archives Nationales, in Pierrefit-sur-Seine, France.

When Baudin subsequently visited Tenerife in 1800, he accessed a crate with birds he had left behind in 1797. Jangoux (2009) states that the crate contained “One hundred and twenty stuffed birds forming thirty-three species from Tenerife.”

We documented written records of 188 specimens from the Baudin expedition in the various books in MNHN and in museums abroad (Appendix 1). Maugé, the expedition’s primary bird collector, was a skilled taxidermist and was primarily responsible for skinning and preparation of the entire bird collection, hence the large number that survive today. Of these 188 records, we documented 96 species from 140 specimens that we were able to physically locate. An additional 35 specimens were not found (but could still be present) and 9 were known to have exited the collection to unknown destinations.

Origin of the Specimens

None of the surviving specimens carry original labels, nor is there any diary or original list from the voyage that contains information on the specific specimens. Information for these specimens is available on the pedestal label, pedestal underside, and in the acquisition books. In the latter, information can also be found for the “not found” and exited specimens. It is interesting to note that the information on the pedestal undersides was a co-production by Maugé and Louis Dufresne (Dufresne’s handwriting was recognisable), whereas information in the acquisition books and on the labels, is from an unknown secondary source (perhaps another source of information present at the time), and sometimes differs from the pedestal undersides.

A few of the birds found originate from locations not visited by the Baudin expedition. Examples include: Ring-tailed Pigeon (*Patagioenas caribaea*, MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-534) from Jamaica (Wetherbee 1986, Voisin *et al.* 2005); Violaceous Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon violacea*, MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-2670) from mainland South America (Voisin *et al.* 2005); Tropical Screech-Owl (*Megascops choliba crucigerus*, MNHN-ZO-MO-2010-287) probably from Trinidad (Voisin and Voisin 2011); Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*, according to the pedestal underside from Haiti); and Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*, MNHN-ZO-2014-457). Among specimens not found in collections (but that still may exist) are Giant Snipe (*Gallinago undulata*, MNHN A.C. 13223) which occurs on mainland South America, and Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus ssp.*, MNHN A.C. 9999) which occurs on mainland North America. In MLC, there is a Rufescent Tiger Heron (*Tigrisoma lineatum*) from mainland South America from the Baudin expedition, donated by Maugé (Gouraud 2014). In NMS, there is a Spotted Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum maculatum*) from mainland South America, originating from the Baudin expedition. At Naturalis there is a Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga hepatica*, RMNH. AVES.164.225) from the mainland of South and North America,

also from the Baudin expedition.

At least four watercolors (Antonio Gonzàlès) were made on the voyage, as shown in Jangoux (2009) and contained in MNHN, Bibliothèque centrale, Ms 49.

Spread of the Specimens

In 1818, at least 35 expedition birds were in the private collection of Louis Dufresne (Dufresne 1818), the museum’s senior taxidermist who regularly exchanged birds with MNHN (Jansen 2016). Dufresne’s specimens up to 1819 ended up in NMS (Sweet 1970). Most specimens now in the NMW went there as French reparations following the Vienna Treaty at the end of the Napoleonic Wars (Bauer and Wagner 2012), although some may have arrived earlier in unregistered exchanges with MNHN. Coenraad Jacob Temminck, first director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (today Naturalis), often visited MNHN for study purposes, which enabled him to acquire many birds in exchanges (van Lynden-de Bruine 2001). Also, birds ended up with private collectors such as the Baillon family (Gouraud 2014).

The *Journal commence le premier Janvier 1759* includes notes on specimens, now lost, that were sent to François Marie Daudin on 22 March 1803 (four specimens), Gustaf von Paykull in 1805 (one specimen), Jean-Jules Duchesne de Lamotte in 1810 (two specimens), and to an unspecified Italian museum on 12 October 1812 (three specimens; two Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoos [*Coccyzus vieilloti*] and a unidentified heron), eventually ending in Padua, Pavia, or Bologna (Jansen 2014). For other collections with Baudin specimens, see Appendix 1.

Barn Owl

Puerto Rico is given as the origin of the Barn Owl specimen in MNHN, as documented on the pedestal and in the acquisition books. Barn Owl is very rare in Puerto Rico, with only six records from 1947 onwards (Raffaele 1989), with the first recorded nest in 2015 (Thorstrom and Gallardo 2017). It is not recorded on the Virgin Islands (Raffaele *et al.* 2003). Therefore, the Baudin specimen was subject to additional morphological and molecular analyses, comparing it to the New World subspecies *bargei* and *hellmayri* (Netherlands Antilles), *tuidara* (Brazil and southern South America), and *pratincola* (North America). Its tail and bill measurements fall within the range of *pratincola*, but its wing-length falls below the range for this subspecies (Prins *et al.* 2003; Table 1). The other taxa also appear to be excluded on morphological grounds: *bargei* (wing and tail measurements are too long), *hellmayri* (tail too long), and *tuidara* (tail too long). Therefore, to try to establish the taxonomic identity of the Baudin specimen, we sequenced a short fragment of its mitochondrial cytochrome b (101 bp, Genbank accession number MG668890). Unfortunately, the short 101 bp fragment of DNA obtained from MNHN-ZO-2014-457 did not allow us to distinguish it from among the other New World subspecies (Fig. 1). The subspecific affinities of this specimen appear to be difficult to ascertain based on our short mitochondrial data (Aliabadian *et al.* 2016).

Assertions of David K. Wetherbee

Wetherbee (1986) assumed that specimens from the Baudin expedition originating from locations not visited during the voyage had been stolen from the Franz Bredemeyer-Joseph

Table 1. Morphometric measurements of the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba* ssp) specimen from the Baudin expedition (MNHN-ZO-2014-457) and of Barn Owls of the New World (Prins *et al.* 2003). Data of both sexes combined are summarized in the following order: mean (standard deviation, sample size) range. Measurements were taken according to Svensson (1992).

	<i>Tyto alba</i> ssp.	<i>Tyto alba bargei</i>	<i>Tyto alba hellmayri</i>	<i>Tyto alba pratincola</i>	<i>Tyto alba tuidara</i>
wing	320	253.9 (3.9, 15) 245-260	327.8 (7.6, 25) 312-342	342.4 (7.5, 13) 331-354	303.8 (11.0, 6) 292-321
tail	141	99.2 (2.5, 14) 96-108	126.6 (5.4, 24) 118-136	134.0 (4.9, 13) 127-141	118.2 (5.4, 6) 110-124
tarsus	82.3 (r), 79.8 (l)	55.8 (1.9, 14) 51.5-59.5	72.0 (2.1, 27) 69.5-78.0	73.6 (2.7, 13) 69.5-78.0	66.2 (2.9, 6) 62.4-69.3
bill to skull	37.2	34.1 (1.3, 15) 32.2-36.5	39.1 (2.0, 16) 36.6-42.8	39.1 (2.4, 13) 35.5-42.6	35.3 (0.9, 6) 34.3-36.4

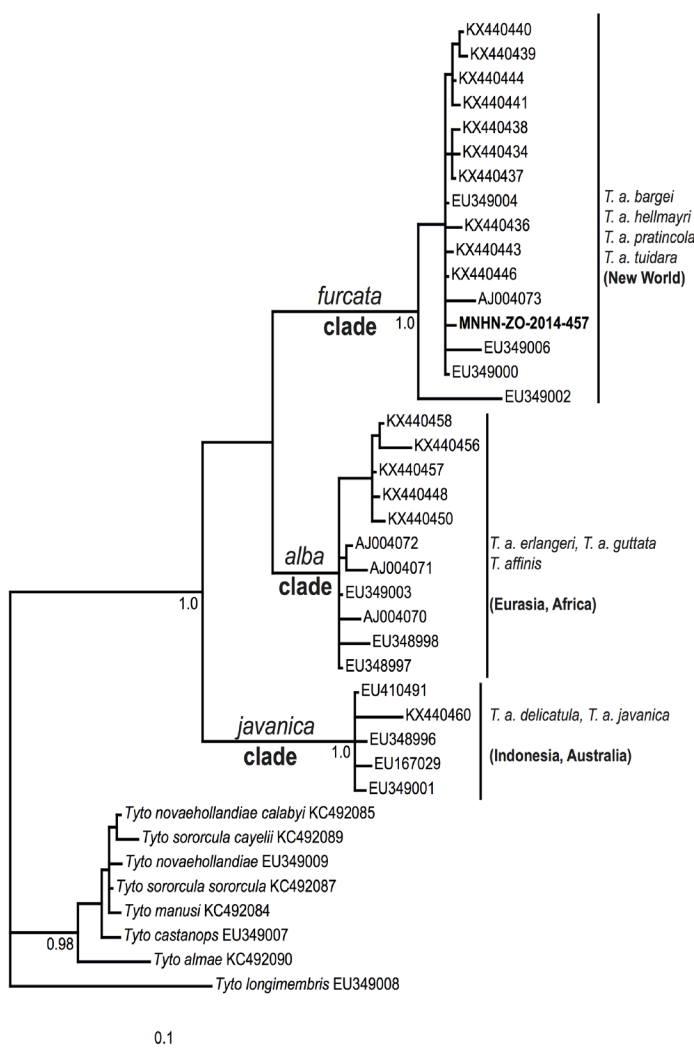


Fig. 1. The majority rule (50%) consensus trees resulting from the Bayesian analyses of the partial Cytochrome b sequences (620 bp) from *Tyto* species. Numbers next to leaves represent Genbank accession numbers. Numbers close to nodes refer to posterior probabilities greater than 0.95.

Märter expedition (1783–85), which visited Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. However, most material from the Bredemeyer-Märter expedition was brought back to Austria (Böhm 2010), except for some Caribbean material that was stolen in Málaga in 1791 (Madriñán 2013). The Baudin expedition took place between 30 September 1796 and 7 June 1798 and the specimens arrived in MNHN in 1800, so the chronology of Wetherbee's source is unclear.

Wetherbee also believed that Baudin sent three of his naturalists (Alejandro Advenier, Antonio Gonzàles, and Louis Hogard) on a secret mission to Hispaniola to covertly collect material, returning in 1799 to France with Michel-Étienne Descourtilz. However, it should be noted that Descourtilz did not mention encountering the three men (Descourtilz 1809, contra Wetherbee 1985:171).

Wetherbee (1985) also states that the Green Mango (*Anthraxothorax viridis*) and two Puerto Rican Emeralds (*Chlorostilbon maugaeus*) had disappeared from MNHN galleries, although all three type specimens are still present (Jouanin 1950; accessed by JJFJJ on 20 September 2016).

Ledru (1810) lists 94 species, including several birds with “Saint Domingue” (Hispaniola) listed as their origin (reprinted in Wetherbee 1985); however, “Saint Domingue” is not written on the pedestals or labels of any Baudin specimen nor in the acquisition books, nor are any of the Baudin expedition specimens Hispaniolan endemics. Furthermore, M. Luthier and M. La Reveillere sent at least 114 birds from “San Dominique” and “Amerique” to MNHN around September 1799 (Jansen 2015). Moreover, Ledru’s (1810) list is suspect, as it includes birds such as “Le pic vert du Bengale” (“Green Bengal Woodpecker”), a location surely not visited by the expedition.

Discussion

Wetherbee’s ideas in general have already been questioned as fanciful by several authors (for example, Walters 1995, Wiley and Kirwan 2013, Olson 2015), and our investigations amply confirm the previous doubts expressed. What was missed by Wetherbee, but shown in the next voyage captained by Baudin, to Australia and Timor from 1800 to 1804, is the fact that many specimens were purchased at markets or received as donations (Jansen 2014, 2018). Baudin and his crew purchased or received

donations in Australia, Mauritius, and South Africa, including specimens from locations not visited on the voyage (for example Sierra Leone, Madagascar, New Zealand, Tonga, Java; Jansen 2014, 2017). During the Caribbean voyage, large villages like Port of Spain, Trinidad, and San Juan, Puerto Rico were visited, and live birds from other countries could easily be purchased there.

According to Steinheimer (2005), a total of 1500–3000 bird specimens collected prior to 1800 survive today. Among these, the 140 surviving specimens from the Baudin's Caribbean voyage comprise the largest collection still surviving from a single voyage that occurred before 1800.

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Appendix 1. Specimens from the 1796-1798 Baudin expedition. The taxonomy followed del Hoyo & Collar (2014, 2016). Collection site acronyms are explained in the Methods. Identification of specimens no longer present (including exchanged/given away) is based on the species name given for the specimen in MNHN (based on acquisition books) and other collections where specimens were located. The interpretation of collection locality is based on information in acquisition books or the pedestal underside. Subspecies are based on geographical occurrence. (NMS specimens still present at the museum and not destroyed are indicated as NMS_Z).

Species	Latin Name	Col. Loc.	Reg. No. Individual	Present	Exit / not found
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11907	1	
West Indian Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Antilles	MNHN A.C. 15199	1	
West Indian Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Antilles	NMS, Dufrense 1818: 33 (not found)		1
West Indian Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna arborea</i>	Antilles	NMS, Dufrense 1818: 33 (destroyed in 1892)		1
Masked Duck	<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 15492	1	
American Wigeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 15317	1	
American Wigeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 15318 (exit in 1930)		1
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 11336	1	
White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11375	1	
White-crowned Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11376	1	
Scaly-naped Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-540	1	
Scaly-naped Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-541	1	
Scaly-naped Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1819.20.1.72	1	
Scaly-naped Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas squamosa</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 44588	1	
Bare-eyed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas corensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11381	1	
Ring-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas caribaea</i>		MNHN-ZO-MO-2002-534	1	
Ruddy Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>		NMS_Z 1929.186.61	1	
Violaceous Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon violacea</i>		MNHN-ZO-MO-2003-2670	1	
Key West Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11525	1	
Key West Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11527	1	
Key West Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon chrysis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 1815.XXXVII.220 (not found)		1
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 11642	1	
Common Ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>		NMS_Z 1929.186.108	1	
Puerto Rican Mango	<i>Anthracothorax aurulentus</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 4536	1	
Puerto Rican Mango	<i>Anthracothorax aurulentus</i>	St Thomas	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-975	1	
Puerto Rican Mango	<i>Anthracothorax aurulentus</i>	St Thomas	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-976	1	
Puerto Rican Mango	<i>Anthracothorax aurulentus</i>	St Thomas	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 7 (destroyed in 1892)		1
Green Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-978	1	
Green Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 1807.V.87 (not found)		1
Green Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1815: 30 (destroyed in 1890)		1
Green Mango	<i>Anthracothorax viridis</i>	Puerto Rico	Naturalis, Temminck 1807: 71 (not found)		1
Green-throated Carib	<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 4532	1	
Green-throated Carib	<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1815: 7 (destroyed in 1906)		1
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-952	1	
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2001-953	1	
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 7 (destroyed 1892)		2
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 8 (not found)		3
Puerto Rican Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i>	Puerto Rico	Naturalis, Temminck 1807: 84-85 (not found)		1
Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-MO-ZO-1997-1209	1	
Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 44.637	1	
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 1839	1	

Appendix 1. Cont.

Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 1840	1	
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 44.637	1	
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rico	RMNH.AVES.216.005	1	
Puerto Rican Lizard-cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus vieilloti</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1929.186.95	1	
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13672 (not found)		1
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13699 (not found)		1
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13528	1	
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Puerto Rico	MLC.2011.0.103	1	
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	Tenerife	MNHN-ZO-2011-588	1	
Rufescent Tiger-heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>		MLC.2010.0.120	1	
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>		NMW 39.623	1	
Yellow-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 14037	1	
Yellow-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Puerto Rico	MLC.2010.0.114	1	
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13951	1	
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13954	1	
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13952 (exit in 1879)		1
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13918	1	
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Puerto Rico	MLC.2010.0.92	1	
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Puerto Rico	Nancy 2013.0.183	1	
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 14181 (exit in 1930)		1
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>		MNHN A.C. 12890	1	
Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>		MNHN A.C. 12937a	1	
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Antilles	MNHN A.C. 13420 (exit in 1879)		1
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		MNHN A.C. 13272 (not found)		1
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>		MNHN A.C. 13315 (not found)		1
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>		MNHN A.C. 13316 (not found)		1
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13207	1	
Giant Snipe	<i>Gallinago undulata</i>		MNHN A.C. 13223 (not found)		1
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13408	1	
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 13409	1	
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>		MNHN A.C. 13402	1	
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>		MNHN A.C. 13382	1	
Brown Noddy	<i>Anous s stolidus</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 14758	1	
Bonaparte's Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	U.S.A.	MNHN A.C. 14611 (not found)		1
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 14558	1	
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 14566	1	
Common Barn-owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-2014-457	1	
Tropical Screech-owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2010-287	1	
Puerto Rican Screech-owl	<i>Megascops nudipes</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2010-272	1	
Puerto Rican Screech-owl	<i>Megascops nudipes</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-2010-273	1	
Puerto Rican Screech-owl	<i>Megascops nudipes</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 40.527	1	
Puerto Rican Screech-owl	<i>Megascops nudipes</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 3 (destroyed in 1894)		1
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 44.077	1	
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818:4 (destroyed in 1894)		1
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Antilles	MNHN A.C. 245 (not found)		1
Puerto Rican Tody	<i>Todus mexicanus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-MO-1996-487	1	
Puerto Rican Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-MO-ZO-2009-929	1	
Puerto Rican Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-MO-ZO-2009-930	1	
Puerto Rican Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1929.186.19	1	
Puerto Rican Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 23 (exit)		1
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 431	1	
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 432 (exit)		1
Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 435 (exit)		1
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 468	1	

Appendix 1. Cont.

Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 404	1	
Puerto Rican Amazon	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 1206	1	
Puerto Rican Amazon	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rico	RMNH.AVES.209.332	1	
Puerto Rican Amazon	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Puerto Rico	MHNLM 2003.9.910	1	
Hispaniolan Parakeet	<i>Psittacara chloropterus</i>	Antilles	MNHN-MO-ZO-2004-132	1	
Hispaniolan Parakeet	<i>Psittacara chloropterus</i>	Antilles	RMNH.AVES.110.079	1	
Spotted Tody Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>	Antilles	NMS, Dufresne 1815: 30 (not found)		1
Caribbean Elaenia	<i>Elaenia martinica</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 3733	1	
Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 3786	1	
Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 3787	1	
Grey Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 3793	1	
Puerto Rican Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus antillarum</i>	Amerique meridionale	MNHN A.C. 3809	1	
Puerto Rican Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus antillarum</i>	Amerique meridionale	MNHN A.C. 3810	1	
Puerto Rican Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus antillarum</i>	Amerique meridionale	MNHN A.C. 3621 (not found)		1
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9529	1	
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1929.186.17a	1	
Black-whiskered Vireo	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1929.186.17b	1	
Puerto Rican Vireo	<i>Vireo latimeri</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-2013-1309	1	
Puerto Rican Vireo	<i>Vireo latimeri</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-2013-1310	1	
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>		MNHN A.C. 9999 (not found)		1
White-necked Crow	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	Antilles	MNHN-ZO-2011-579	1	
White-necked Crow	<i>Corvus leucognaphalus</i>	Antilles	NMW 31.954	1	
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 5391	1	
African Blue Tit	<i>Parus teneriffae</i>	Tenerife	MNHN-ZO-2012-671	1	
African Blue Tit	<i>Parus teneriffae</i>	Tenerife	NMS_Z 1929.186.60	1	
African Blue Tit	<i>Parus teneriffae</i>	Tenerife	NMW 33.878	1	
Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8083 (not found)		1
Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8084 (not found)		1
Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>		MNHN A.C. 11084	1	
Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon fulva</i>		MNHN A.C. 11093	1	
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Antilles	NMW 1815.XXXVI.58 (not found)		1
Caribbean Martin	<i>Progne dominicensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 10918	1	
Caribbean Martin	<i>Progne dominicensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 10924	1	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8778 (not found)		1
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8823 (exit in 1977)		1
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8838 (not found)		1
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	<i>Margarops fuscatus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 8567	1	
Pearly-eyed Thrasher	<i>Margarops fuscatus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 65 (destroyed in 1892)		1
Red-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus plumbeus</i>		MNHN A.C. 8550 (not found)		1
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8219	1	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 8220	1	
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Tenerife	MNHN-ZO-2013-1290	1	
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Tenerife	MNHN-ZO-2013-1293	1	
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Tenerife	NMS_Z 1819.20.1.31	1	
Lesser Antillean Euphonia	<i>Euphonia flavifrons</i>		MNHN A.C. 7970	1	
Lesser Antillean Euphonia	<i>Euphonia flavifrons</i>		MNHN A.C. 7972	1	
Lesser Antillean Euphonia	<i>Euphonia flavifrons</i>		NMS, Dufresne 1818: 64 (not found)		2
Island Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 7499	1	
Island Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Tenerife	MNHN A.C. 7500	1	
Island Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Tenerife	NMS, Dufresne 1815: 59 (not found)		1
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6948 (not found)		1
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Haiti?	MNHN A.C. 6103 (not found)		1

Appendix 1. Cont.

Puerto Rican Oriole	<i>Icterus portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6104	1	
Puerto Rican Oriole	<i>Icterus portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6106	1	
Puerto Rican Oriole	<i>Icterus portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6107	1	
Puerto Rican Oriole	<i>Icterus portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6109	1	
Yellow-shouldered Blackbird	<i>Agelaius xanthomus</i>	St Thomas	MNHN A.C. 6165a	1	
Greater Antillean Grackle	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 5899bis	1	
Greater Antillean Grackle	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 5894 (exit in 1885)		1
Greater Antillean Grackle	<i>Quiscalus niger</i>	Puerto Rico	RMNH.AVES.168.821	1	
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9277	1	
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9278	1	
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>		NMW 65.510	1	
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>		MNHN A.C. 9211	1	
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>		MNHN A.C. 9216	1	
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9264	1	
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9265	1	
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9266	1	
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 72 (destroyed in 1892)		2
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9202	1	
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9204	1	
Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9160	1	
Myrtle Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9152	1	
Myrtle Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9153	1	
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9184	1	
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 9187	1	
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1929.186.15	1	
Prairie Warbler	<i>Setophaga discolor</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS, Dufresne 1818: 76 (not found)		2
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga hepatica</i>		RMNH.AVES.164.225	1	
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga hepatica</i>		Naturalis, Temminck 1807: 78 (not found)		1
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga hepatica</i>		NMS, Dufresne 1818: 10 (not found)		1
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 10410a	1	
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 7128	1	
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 7129	1	
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 6852	1	
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1819.20.1.27	1	
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 66.404	1	
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN A.C. 7110	1	
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-2013-1304	1	
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	MNHN-ZO-2013-1212	1	
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMW 65.986	1	
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	NMS_Z 1819.20.1.33	1	
Puerto Rican Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhulagra portoricensis</i>	Puerto Rico	RMNH.AVES.110.037	1	

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