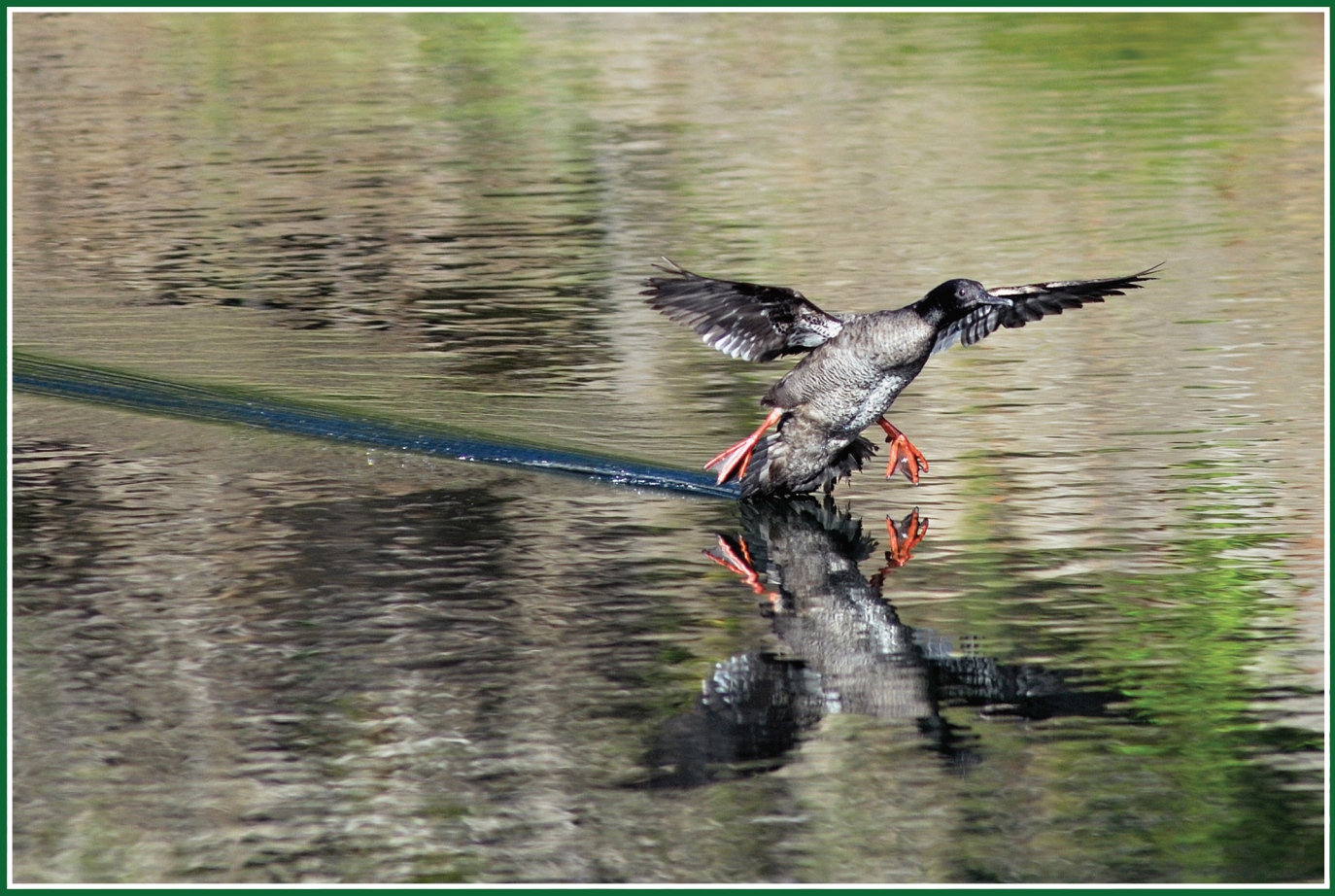
ISSN (impresso) 0103-5657
ISSN (on-line) 2178-7875

Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia

Volume 19
Número 3
Setembro 2011

www.ararajuba.org.br/sbo/ararajuba/revbrasorn



Publicada pela
Sociedade Brasileira de Ornitologia
São Paulo - SP

Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia, 19(3), 409-416
Setembro de 2011

NOTA

The nomenclature and taxonomy of Sharp-billed Treehunter *Heliobletus contaminatus*

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Recebido em 12/01/2010. Aceito em 04/04/2011.

RESUMO: Nomenclatura e taxonomia do trepadorzinho, *Heliobletus contaminatus.* O trepadorzinho, do SE do Brasil, L do Paraguai e NE da Argentina, tem sido tratado desde pelo menos Hellmayr (1925) como *Heliobletus contaminatus* Berlepsch, 1885. Hellmayr tratou um nome mais antigo, *Anabates contaminatus* Pelzeln, 1859, como um *nomen nudum.* Entretanto, o texto de Pelzeln contém uma descrição extensa e faz referência a síntipos depositados no Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, provenientes de localidades dentro da distribuição da subespécie do sul, a qual é atualmente chamada *H. contaminatus camargoi* da Silva e Stotz, 1992. De acordo com o Princípio da Prioridade, o nome *contaminatus* deve set atribuído a Pelzeln, 1859, não a Berlepsch, 1885. Isto torna a subespécie do sul a nominal, com *H. c. camargoi* como sinônimo júnior. Não há nome disponível para a subespécie do norte, e *Heliobletus contaminatus elizabethae* é proposto como *nomen novum* para *Heliobletus superciliosus* Burmeister, 1856. A posibilidade de que *Dendrocolaptes superciliosus* Lichtenstein, 1820 possa ser um nome disponível é investigada, e rejeitada.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Heliobletus contaminatus,* disponibilidade de nomes, lectótipo.

KEY-WORDS: *Heliobletus contaminatus,* availability of names, lectótipo.

This taxon has a very complicated nomenclatural history, which has been much affected by issues of availability and validity of names. During the nineteenth century, and in the twentieth century up to the publication of Hellmayr (1925), there was confusion between *Heliobletus contaminatus* and Stripe-crowned Spinetail *Cranioleuca pyrrhophia* (Vieillot, 1818). For example, P. L. Sclater (1890:104) believed that Lichtenstein's 1820 name, *Dendrocolaptes superciliosus* applied to the Sharp-billed Treehunter; and based the name *Heliobletus superciliosus* on "*Dendrocolaptes superciliosus, Licht. Abh. Akad. Berl.* 1818, p. 204", including in the synonymy: "*Dendrocopus pyrrhophius, Vieill. Enc. Méth.,* p. 626". The name *superciliosus* continued to be used for *Heliobletus contaminatus* into the 20th century. The latest citation I can find is: *Heliobletus superciliosus* Dabbene, 1919, *Hornero,* 1, p. 265. (Puerto Segundo, Misiones).

Dendrocolaptes superciliosus M. C. H. Lichtenstein, 1820

Since at least Hellmayr (1925:128), Lichtenstein's 1820 name has been treated as a junior objective synonym of *Dendrocopus pyrrhophius* Vieillot, 1818. Thus it may be asked why this name is discussed here. Yet a reviewer of an earlier version of this paper told me that he considered the correct name of the bird to be *Heliobletus superciliosus,* based on *Dendrocolaptes superciliosus* Lichtenstein, 1820, stating that "it is a valid description which very well fits with today's *Heliobletus contaminatus*". Lichtenstein (1820) provides short descriptions in both Latin and German:

13) D. superciliosus Ill[iger]
D. rostro recto compresso nigrescente, gnathidiis albis, capite rufescente, superciliis albis.
Le Pic-Grimpereau roux et brun, Azara 245.
Lang 5½ Zoll, Schnabel ½ Zoll.
Kehl und Vorderhals weiß, Unterlieb lichtbraun, auf den Ohren ein schwarzer Fleck, Rückenseite zimmtfarbig bis auf die äußern Deckfedern der Flügel, welche schwärzlich sind.

I translate the Latin as follows: Upper mandible compressed and blackish, lower mandible whitish, head rufous, superciliary stripe whitish. Anita Gamauf has kindly translated the German text: Throat and foreneck white, below pale brown, at the ear a black spot, the back up to the outermost wing coverts cinnamon, primaries blackish. Lichtenstein (1822:265) contains the same Latin description except that he adds after capite rufescente, "fronte nigro punctata" *i.e.,* forehead with black spots. The German description is omitted.

One cannot agree that Lichtenstein's description fits "very well" with today's *Heliobletus contaminatus.* There

are no features which correspond better with *Heliobletus contaminatus* than with *Cranioleuca pyrrhophia.* With four features: size, superciliary stripe, throat and below (ventral colour), *C. pyrrhophia* matches Lichtenstein's features more closely than *H. contaminatus.* In two features, upper mandible and primaries, the two species seem to fit equally well. In five features: lower mandible, head, forehead, black spot on ear and back, neither species matches. So based on the description, the least plausible path is to take Lichtenstein's name as the basis for *Heliobletus contaminatus.* The most plausible path is to treat his name as a *nomen dubium,* but if it applies to any taxon, it must be to *C. pyrrhophia.*

A recent paper by Piacenti *et al.* (2010) pointed out that for names published before 1931 neither Art. 12.1 (ICZN 1999:16) nor the Glossary for *nomen nudum* stipulates that that the description/definition must allow unequivocal identification of the taxon denoted. All that is necessary is that some description be present, if an "indication" (Art. 12.1) can be found. The reference to Illiger does not qualify as such, and appears to be merely a matter of a personal communication. No publication of Illiger's is mentioned, and a search of Illiger (1811) found no reference to the name *superciliosus.* Where the 1820 name is cited in later publications, reference is sometimes made to "Illig. Licht.", or sometimes to "Licht." Alone, but never to "Illig." alone, except in the title to Burmeister's 1856 name. But in the citation, Burmeister again attributes the name to "Illig. Licht.". Sylke Frahnert, of the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, where Lichtenstein's types are generally found (such as his 1854 type) informed me (*pers. comm.,* E-Mail of 24th August, 2010) that she could find no entry containing *superciliosus* in the museum's historical catalogue.

The only species assigned to the genus *Dendrocolaptes* in Illiger (1811:145) is "Gracula Cayennensis, Oriolus Picus LinGmel". The reference here is to *Gracula cayennensis* [as [Gracula]] J. F. Gmelin, 1788, Systema Naturae… editio decima tertia, tom. 1, pars 1, p. 399; based on "Le Picicule, de Cayenne" of Daubenton, 1770-83. ("Habitat in Cayenna";ex Daubenton), a junior synonym of *Picus certhia* Boddaert, 1783, which is the basis of Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes certhia.*

Reichenbach (1853:201) stated: "The Trepador acanelado y pardo or Le Pic-Grimperau roux et brun Azara No. 245 was seen again by Illiger and named…" (in German, translation by author). The sole explicit indication in the passage by Lichtenstein (1820) is the reference to "Le Pic-Grimpereau roux et brun, Azara 245" = "Trepadore acanelado y pardo" of Azara, 1802, no. 245. Since this is also the basis of Vieillot's 1818 name, one must conclude that Lichtenstein's 1820 name is a junior objective synonym of *Dendrocopus pyrrhophius* Vieillot, 1818, and can not be applied to *Heliobletus contaminatus,* exactly the same conclusion reached by Hellmayr (1925:128).

Heliobletus superciliosus Reichenbach, 1853 and *Heliobletus superciliosus* Burmeister 1856

Two later names applied to *Heliobletus contaminatus* are unavailable. The name *Heliobletus superciliosus* Reichenbach, 1853 is accompanied by a detailed description of the taxon; he also assigns it to the new genus *Heliobletus.* But at the beginning of the description, we read: "490. Ph[ilydor] superciliosus (Dendrocolaptes ILLIG. LICHTST, p. 250". In other words, Reichenbach believed (incorrectly) that the name *Dendrocolaptes superciliosus* M. C. H. Lichtenstein, 1820 also applied to *Heliobletus contaminatus.* As we have seen above, Lichtenstein's 1820 name is a junior synonym of *Dendrocopus pyrrhophius* Vieillot, 1818 (based on "Trepadore acanelado y pardo" of Azara, 1802, no. 245), which is the basis of Stripe-crowned Spinetail *Cranioleuca pyrrhophia.*

Reichenbach's name is unavailable. Art. 49 of the Code (1999:51) states that a previously established specific or subspecific name wrongly applied to denote a species group taxon because of misidentification cannot be used as an available name for that taxon (even if the taxon and the taxon to which the specific or subspecies name correctly applies are in, or are later assigned to, different genera). *Heliobletus superciliosus* Burmeister (1856) is also unavailable in terms of Art. 49. He cited the name as *Heliobletus superciliosus* Illig., and followed this with three citations: "*Dendrocolaptes superciliosus* Illig. Lichtenst. Monogr. 1818. 204, 1820. 265. 13. *Dendrocopus pyrrhophius* Vieill. N. Dict. Vol. 26. 121. und *Philydor superciliosus* Reichenb. Handb. 1. 200" Clearly, like Reichenbach (1853), Burmeister believed that Lichtenstein's and Vieillot's names applied to the same taxon. Burmeister stated: "I obtained this rare bird once during my stay in Neu-Freiburg [= Nova Friburgo], in the very place where it was killed in the neighbouring forest".

Heliobletus contaminatus Berlepsch, 1885

Most recent authors, including Hellmayr (1925); Peters (1951), Dickinson (2003) and Remsen (2003), have cited this species as *Heliobletus contaminatus* Berlepsch, 1885. Peters (1951:141) described this as "first validation of *nomen nudum* – Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro, ex Burmeister, Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3,1856, p. 32". Hellmayr (1925:227) went further, stating "new name for *Heliobletus superciliosus* burmeister (not of lichtenstein), Syst. Übers. Th. Bras., 3, p. 32, 1856 – Novo Friburgo, Prov. Rio de Janiero". Hellmayr added, in fn. c: "Berlepsch's name *contaminatus,* though not accompanied by any description, becomes valid by his reference to Burmeister, where an excellent account of this species is given".

An reviewer of an earlier version of this paper stated that the work of Berlepsch (1885) is not a valid

nomenclatural act. That reviewer also stated that Berlepsch's name does not have a type specimen, characterising Berlepsch's name as "a mere citation of a name already made available (by Pelzeln)".

If we examine Berlepsch's actual account (1885), several facts emerge. First, he listed three citations: "[1] *Anabates contaminatus,* Licht. Nomencl. av. Mus. Berol. (1854), p. 64. descr[iptio] nulla. [2] Pelzeln Sitzungsb. Wien. Akad. XXXIV, (1859) p. 129. Id. Orn. Bras. p. 40. [3] *Heliobletus superciliosus* (Licht). Burm. S. U. III., p. 32". It is not correct to say, as Hellmayr (1925) did, that he provided no description, as Berlepsch stated: "Iris braun, graubraun. Long. tot.<<130, 135>>, al.[= wing] 66-71, caud.[= tail] 52-59 mm". This is so brief as to be useless in itself for identifying the species, let alone subspecies. But, as mentioned above, the recent paper by Piacenti *et al.* (2010) pointed out that for names published before 1931 neither Art. 12.1 (ICZN 1999:16) nor the Glossary for *nomen nudum* stipulates that that the description/definition must allow unequivocal identification of the taxon denoted. All that is necessary is that some description be present.

Hellmayr (1925:227 fn. c) was correct in saying that Berlepsch's reference to Burmeister (1856) constitutes a

FIGURE 1: Ventral and dorsal views of ZMB 9171, *Anabates contaminatus,* the lectotype of *Heliobletus contaminatus* Berlepsch, 1885 in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin. (Photo: Antje Dittman, Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin).

"indication", in the sense of Art. 12.1 and 12.2.1 (ICZN 1999:16). Burmeister's account (1856:32) is as follows:

Ground color olive brown, back and wing more purely brown, tail rusty red; top of head blackbrown, with fine, pale yellow 'shaft streaks' [see above]; throat, eye stripe, nape ring and lower 'shaft streaks' pale yellow.
The size of a Garden Warbler *(Sylvia hortensis),* only the beak slightly longer but hardly thicker. Upper jaw blackish-brown, lower jaw pale yellow at base, brown at tip. Top of head black-brown, each feather with pale yellow, outwards washed out 'shaft streak'. Pure pale yellow, behind eye up to ear an "isabell"-yellow, very clear stripe. Ear covert with brown-yellow lines. Throat and front of neck gradually more grey; remainder of ventral side greyish olive brown, with pale yellow, washed out 'shaft streaks' that disappear towards the belly; lower tail cover rust-red. Back and wing brown, primaries black-brown, brown on the outside, with pale yellow seam on the inside. Tail vividly rust-red, the four central feathers with fine free tips of the shafts. Legs grey-brown, claws very pale grey-yellow. Total length 5 3/4 ", beak ridges 5"', wing 3", tail 2", tarsus [?] 8"', rear toe without claw 5"', fore middle toe without claw 7"'. (Text in German, translated by Martin Spies of the Zoologische Staatssammlung München.)

One must conclude that the anonymous reviewer's characterisation of Berlepsch's account as a mere citation of Pelzeln's (1859) name is incorrect. In terms of the Code, Berlepsch's name is available.

There are further complexities when it comes to asking what Berlepsch's type(s) is (or are). Berlepsch cited the type locality as Taquara, which is a town in Rio Grande do Sul, and which falls within the range of the southern subspecies. He stated: "A [male] of the 20th August and an older bird without specification of sex from the 15th August as well as a young male found to be strongly in moult of the 14 January, 1983 (shot in the forest)". (Original in German, translated by the author). Gerald Mayr, of the ornithological section of the Senckenberg Museum, informed me (*pers. comm.,* E-Mail of 25 June, 2009) that two of Berlepsch's three specimens are contained that museum's collection: SMF 38 387, 15.8 1883, Taquara; and SMF 71917, 14. 1885, male Taquara.

Berlepsch then discussed "Trepadore acanelado y pardo" of Azara, 1802, no. 245. (Paraguay; Corrientes, Argentina suggested by Hellmayr, 1925, *Field Museum of Natural History Publications* 234, *Zoological Series,* vol. 13, pt. IV:128.), which is the ultimate basis of Stripe-crowned Spinetail *Cranioleuca pyrrhophia* (Vieillot, 1818). Berlepsch states that Azara's description is so unclear, that it appears impossible to take it as applying to the current species. He continued: "I therefore prefer the name *contaminatus* Licht., which, although published without description, can certainly be attached to the above species, as I have convinced myself through examination of Lichtenstein's type specimen in the Berlin Museum". (Original in German, translated by Sylke Frahnert, curator of birds, Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz Institute for Research on Evolution and Biodiversity at the Humboldt University Berlin.)

Since Lichtenstein's 1854 name is a *nomen nudum,* it appears that it can not be associated with a type. But there is a specimen in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, ZMB 9171, with the type locality marked as "Brasilien" and the collector identified as "Beske" [= J. M. G. Beseke]. It bears another label marked "Typus". Figure 1 shows ventral and dorsal views of this specimen. Frahne Silkert has informed me (*pers. comm.,* E-Mail of Feb. 14, 2008), that "this is the type which belongs to the descriptions of Lichtenstein and Berlepsch". This specimen is clearly a member of the northern subspecies. This conflicts with the stated type locality of Taquara, within the range of the southern subspecies.

It appears, then, that in the case of Berlepsch's name, we are dealing with mixed types: two or three from Taquara, in Paraná, which would represent the southern subspecies; the other, the type specimen in the Berlin Museum, which is clearly a specimen of the northern subspecies. Berlepsch's brief description, cited above, is of no assistance whatsoever in choosing between the two subspecies. Declaration 44 (Recommendation 74G) of the ICZN stated that a lectotype should only be selected if there is a taxonomic need to enhance the stability of nomenclature, not as an end in itself.

But as we shall see below, there is no valid name is for the northern subspecies, and a new name is justified. And if Berlepsch's name is the earliest available name for that subspecies, it is the obvious candidate to be replaced by a new name; hence the type locality needs to be clarified. Possibly, one might say that the type locality was restricted to Novo Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro by Hellmayr, (1925:227), although Art. 76 appears to be silent on this basis. And Stephen Thorpe, Honorary Research Associate at the School of Biological Sciences, Auckland University, has informed me (*pers. comm.,* E-Mail of 20 August, 2010) that if a type series consists of syntypes from different localities, then the type locality is the conjunction of those localities, until such time as a lectotype or neotype is designated. This appears to be a case where lectotypification (Art. 74 ICZN 1999:82-84) is necessary. And since throughout the period since 1925 the type locality has been assumed to be Nova Friburgo, it seems sensible to choose the lectotype corresponding to this type locality. Accordingly, I designate the syntype specimen: ZMB 9171 in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, with the type locality marked as "Brasilien" and the collector identified as "Bes[e]ke" as the lectotype of *Heliobletus contaminatus* Berlepsch, 1885. Figure 1 shows dorsal and ventral views of this specimen.

Anabates contaminatus Pelzeln, 1859

If we examine the synonymy of *Heliobletus contaminatus,* Berlepsch's 1885 name is not, in fact, the first validation of the name. An earlier name is: *Anabates contaminatus* Pelzeln, 1859, which was actually cited by Berlepsch (1885). As noted above, this was interpreted by Hellmayr (1925:228) to be a *nomen nudum.* But it contains a description, and gives references to type localities and types. The entry has been kindly translated from the German by Dr. Anita Gamauf of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, as follows:

Anabates contaminatus Lichtenstein. (Nr. 399)

Female (not in moult): bill straight, Parus-like, upper mandible dark blackish-brown, lower mandible greyish flesh coloured, tip blackish. Nostrils deep, very oval, covered almost completely by small feathers. Iris dark brown. Feet olive green, claws greyish yellow. Tail has 10 a little bit stiff feathers. Quill is longer than the vanes. Length 6 inches, breadth 7.9 inches. The tail projects 0.15 inches beyond the wings. A second female measures: Length 6 inches, breadth 8.2 inches. The tail projects 0.14 inches beyond the wing. Ypanema, June, August;

FIGURE 2: Ventral and dorsal views of NMW 19336, *Anabates contaminatus,* in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien. (Photos: Hans-Martin Berg, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien).

Ytararé, September; Curityba, October. Common at that locality (?) together with 2-3 other birds, climbing on high trees.

Thus Hellmayr was incorrect in calling this a *nomen nudum.* It is clearly an available name. Note that the only reference to earlier accounts is to Lichtenstein's name, which as we have seen is a *nomen nudum.* There is no reference to any other type specimens.

The syntypes to which Pelzeln's name applies, as indicated by the notation "Nr. 399", are held in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien. There are five specimens carrying an old label marked with the Natterer species number "399" and indicating that they were collected by Natterer. The type localities of specimens 19338 and 19339 are marked as "Ypanema"; those of 19337 and 19336, as "Curytiba"; that of 19340 is marked "Ytararé". Note that the type localities of 19338, 19339 Ypanema, and of 19340, Ytarare, are in central São Paulo; while the type locality of 19336, Curitiba, is in Paraná. All of these localities fall clearly within the range of the southern subspecies. The old, oval labels in the case of specimens 19336 to 19339 were all originally marked *Anabates xenops,* but in all cases, *xenops* has had a black line drawn through it, and *contaminatus* written above it. In the case of 19340, there is a rectangular label bearing the legend "399 Anabates xenops"; and a smaller, square label, "No. 399/Ytarare". Figure 2 shows ventral and dorsal views of specimen 19336. All of the specimens marked as "399" do not show the yellowish-buff throat characteristic of the northern subspecies, and do show the more extensive streaks on lower breast and belly, and also the broad pale golden-buff shaft streaks on the back, characteristic of the southern subspecies. In accordance with the principle of priority, Art. 23 of the Code (ICZN 1999:24-30), the name *culminatus* must be attributed to Pelzeln, 1859, rather than to Berlepsch, 1885.

Heliobletus Reichenbach 1853

There remains to discuss Reichenbach's 1853 generic name. This first appears on page 148, where we find three columns:

Nomina veteranorum	Nomina recentiorum	Tabula et icon,
Dendrocolaptes superciliosus	*Heliobletus superciliosus*	DXLVI 3220-21

The genus is further discussed on pages 200-201, under the heading *Philydor superciliosus.* There, we continue to find the confusion with *Dendrocolaptes superciliosus* Lichtenstein, 1820 = *Dendrocopus pyrrhophius* Vieillot, 1818, since the name is again cited as *Heliobletus superciliosus.* But as Hellmayr (1925:227, fn.b) pointed out, the generic characters clearly relate to *Heliobletus contaminatus:*

*490. **Ph. superciliosus** (Dendrocolaptes – Illig. Lichtst. p. 204 and contin. p. 259). Rchb. vol. DXLVI. 3720-21. – Top of head to nape and a stripe from the eye along side of neck black-brown, with rusty shaft spots; mantle olive brown; wing reddish olive brown; tail cinnamon-coloured; broad eyebrow stripe; side of face and throat running into a nape band, whitish yellow; throat region, breast and belly pale olive brownish, almost greenish, the former with large, whitish yellow blurry spots; underwing and inner seam of primaries except for first ones shimmering ochre yellow; beak and legs horn-brown, lower beak and claws whitish yellow.
I measure 5" 3 "', beak ridges 6½ "', beak gap 8"', beak height 2½ "', mouth width 4½"', pinion] 2" 6"', tail 2" 3"', tarsus [?] 8"', middle toe 6¾"', claw 2¾"', outer toe 5 4/5"', claw 2¼"', inner toe 3½"', claw 1¾"', rear toe 4½"', claw 4½ "'.
The Trepadore acanelado y pardo or Pic-Grimpereau roux et brun Azara n. 245 was seen again and named by Illiger, then it became *Dendrocol. pyrrhophaeus* [sic!] Vieill. Enc. 626. The very rare little bird remained entirely unknown to most writers and, thus, became by way of supposition, but entirely wrongly, *Picolaptes superciliosus* gray and bp. consp. 208. 6. Even B. De Lafr. Rev. 370 admits on p. 370 to not knowing the bird, of which I am comparing three specimens. This species deviates from the type [this term possibly used morphologically rather than nomenclaturally (*i.e.,* type species)] of the genus Philydor 1) by smallness, 2) by shorter, more stocky habit, 3) by relatively longer rear toe and longer rear claw. The delicate build of the foot likely indicates that the small bird lives among twigs only, and that what Spix presents as a character of its genus, "strolls solitarily on shores of waterbodies", may not fit it. Consequently, if still more corresponding species and more differentiating features might be found, then the present species could be separated from *Philydor* and called *Heliobletus superciliosus*). – Paraguay. (Text in German, translated by Martin Spies of the Zoologische Staatssammlung München).

The article of the Code relevant here is 67. 13. 2, which states that for the subsequent designation of a type species of a previously established genus-group taxon of a species originally included as an expressly stated misidentification, see Article 69. 2. 4. Article 69. 2. 4 states that if an author subsequently designates as type species a species originally included [Art. 67. 2. 1] as an expressly stated misidentification or misapplication of a previously established nominal species, the species so designated is the nominal species denoted by the name of the taxonomic species actually involved (and not the nominal

species cited). Since Hellmayr (1925:227) corrected the type species to *Heliobletus contaminatus* Berlepsch [= (Pelzeln)], the generic name may be cited as:

— *Heliobletus* Reichenbach, 1853, *Handbuch der speciellen Ornithologie,* Scansoriae A:Sittinae (Aug.), p. 148, 201. Type, by monotypy, *Dendrocolaptes superciliosus* "Illig. Lichst.", corrected by Hellmayr (1925:227) (Art. 69. 2. 4) to *Heliobletus contaminatus* Berlepsch, 1885 = *Anabates contaminatus* Pelzeln, 1859.

CONCLUSION

The type localities of the syntypes of *Anabates contaminatus* Pelzeln, 1859: Ipanema, Itararé (both in central São Paulo), and Curitiba (Paraná) mean that the southern subspecies becomes the nominate subspecies. *Heliobletus contaminatus camargoi* da Silva and Stotz, 1992, with the type locality of Porto Cabral, Rio Paraná, São Paulo, Brazil, becomes a junior synonym. In turn, all of the names with type localities in the range of the northern (what used to be the nominate) subspecies are unavailable or invalid, either because they are pre-occupied by names applying to the southern (now the nominate) subspecies, or for other reasons:

— *Heliobletus superciliosus* Burmeister, 1856 (Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro) Not *Heliobletus superciliosus* Reichenbach, 1853, and like it, unavailable in terms of Art. 49 of the Code.
— *Heliobletus contaminatus* Berlepsch, 1885 is Not *Anabates contaminatus* Pelzeln, 1859, and is thus invalid.

Since Dabbene (1919), referred to above, and up to da Silva and Stotz's (1992) paper, all authors referred to the species as *contaminatus.*

There appears to be no name that is valid for the northern subspecies. A reviewer has suggested that in this case, it is necessary to provide a new description of that taxon, and a new type species. This seems unnecessary, since both taxa have been described fully many times, and an appropriate type is available. I propose: *Heliobletus contaminatus elizabethae nomen novum* (Code Art. 16A; 1999:20) for *Heliobletus contaminatus* Berlepsch, 1885. Hence the type locality, via the act of lectotypification above, is Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro.

Distribution: S Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, N São Paulo.
Etymology: to honour my wife, Elizabeth Penhallurick, for her patience, forbearance and support for my obsession with birds.

The characteristics of *Heliobletus contaminatus camargoi,* namely that it has "broad pale golden-buff shaft-streaks on back that fade posteriorly, broader and more extensive streaks on lower breast and belly, also significantly shorter wing and tail" (Remsen 2003) become those of the nominate.

In conclusion, the species should be cited as *Heliobletus contaminatus* (Pelzeln, 1859) based on *Anabates contaminatus* Pelzeln, 1859, *Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse.* Wien, 34, no. 1:129. (Curitiba, Paraná, and Ytararé and Ypanema, São Paulo, Brazil). The southern subspecies becomes the nominate: *Heliobletus contaminatus contaminatus.*

The correct citation for the northern subspecies should be:

Heliobletus contaminatus elizabethae Penhallurick, this paper. New name for *Heliobletus contaminatus* Berlepsch, 1885. Not *Anabates contaminatus* Pelzeln, 1859. Hence the type locality is Novo Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro, and the type specimen is ZMB 9171 in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to Anita Gamauf of the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien for supplying the text of Pelzeln, 1859, and translating that text; to Hans-Martin Berg, of the same museum for supplying digital photos, and to Ernst Bauernfeind for comment on the specimens. Thanks also to Alison Harding, Assistant Librarian, Ornithology and Rothschild Libraries, Natural History Museum at Tring; Francisco Welter-Schultes of University of Göttingen, Germany; and Izya Kerzhner for assistance with references; and Stefanie Rick of the Ornithologie section of the Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn. Thanks also to Sylke Frahnert of the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin for assistance with information about and photographs of specimen ZMB 9171, and to Gerald Mayr of the Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut for his information on Berlepsch's Taquara specimens held at that institute. Thanks to Martin Spies of the Zoologische Staatssammlung München, and also to Peter Petermann for help with translations of German texts. Thanks also to Dr Richard Schodde for confirming my view that the Code provides no support for the view that priority can be established in terms of mention of the type. Finally, thanks to Stephen Thorpe for his advice on type localities.

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