

**Listing of Names Given to the Dodo (*Raphus cucullatus*), Solitaire *Pezophaps solitaria*)  
and Réunion Solitaire (*Threskiornis solitarius*)**

See also Parish (2013), pp.134-141, 336-338. The following lists aim to provide the earliest recorded instances of the names applied to the dodo, solitaire and Réunion solitaire.

The references given refer to the first mention of a name. It should be noted that this is not a taxonomic listing and the names listed are not necessarily accompanied by a description or illustration.

VV is here treated as W.

ICZN = International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. ICZN 1999 International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. 4<sup>th</sup> edition, *International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London*.

*partim* refers to a situation where the sources the author has used to base the name upon only partly refer to the taxon in question. Thus, the name “*Didus apterornis*” was based on sources comprising material relating to both the dodo (*Raphus cucullatus*) and the Réunion solitaire (*Threskiornis solitarius*). Included under the names of the dodo (*Raphus cucullatus*) are those names previously used for the White or Réunion Dodo which are partly or completely based on the illustrations by Holsteyn, Withoos and Salomon Savery, here considered to represent *Raphus cucullatus*. Hachisuka (1953) also included L’Estrange’s dodo (*Raphus cucullatus*) in his *Ornithoptera solitaria*.

† = not examined by the present author.

- Auis de Nazareth (l’oiseau de Nazareth) (Anon. 1772, p.518)  
 Austruche encapuchonné (hooded ostrich) (Ley 1957a, p.75)  
 Autruche a capuchon (Valmont-Bomare 1791, tome 1, p.612); Autruche a capuchon, or encapuchonnée (Sonnini 1803, tome 2, p.438)  
 Autruche à capuchon (Mauduyt 1782, p.671)  
 Autruche encapuchonné (Buffon 1772, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.30). Autruche encapuchonné (Saint Elme le Duc 1925, p.25)  
 Autruche encapuchonnée (Buffon 1770, p.484)  
 Avestruz encapuzado (Cuvier 1833, p.27)  
 Bastardstrauß (Krünitz 1776, p.641) [Straußbastard is the touyou or rhea (Buffon 1775)]  
 Basterdstruis (Van de Velde & Sleetcks 1861, p.549) [Dutch]  
 Birds of Nazareth (Cauche 1710, p.54); bird of Nazareth (Ward 1775, p.59)  
 Black Dodo (Wood 1927, p.726)  
 Bourbon Solitaire (Hamel 1848a, col.73)  
 Burgemeesters (pl.) (Anon. 1631; Servaas van Rooijen 1887, p.6)  
 Capuchined Swan (Buffon 1793, p.391)  
 Capuzschwan (Sauri 1782, p.101)  
 Cermes gaensen (pl.) (*Gelderland* MS. journal 1601, fol.65r)  
 Cermisganzen (pl.) (Van Wissen 1995, p.19)  
 Cerne (named by the Portuguese, according to Lesson 1828c, p.459: the “dodo, that the Portuguese named *cerne*”)  
 Cignus cucullatus (Nierembergicus, according to Brisson 1760, tome 5, p.15)  
 Cisne con capilla (Cuvier 1833, p.27)  
 Cisne encapuzado (Cuvier 1833, p.24)  
 Common Dodo – see Grey or Common Dodo  
 Coq Étranger (De la Chênaye des Bois 1759, tome 1, p.814); “fremden Hahn” (Buffon 1776, p.178); “fremden Hahnes” (Buffon 1775, p.237)  
 Cynco cucullato (Ambrosini 1642, p.18)  
 Cynus cucullatus (Buffon 1776, p.184)  
 Cygne ou Coq Étranger (Salerne 1767, p.80)  
 Cygne à capuchon (Buffon 1770, p.484) “Schwan mit der Kappe” (Buffon 1776, p.178); “Schwanes [...] mit der Kopfkappe” (Buffon 1775, p.236)  
 Cygne á Capuchon (Buffon 1787, p.332)  
 Cygne capuchon (Grihault 2005, p.111)  
 Cygne capuchonné (Morel 1778, p.154)  
 Cygne capuchonné (De la Chênaye des Bois 1759, tome 1, p.814)  
 Cygne encapuchonné (Mauduyt 1782, p.671)

Cygne encapuchonné (Buffon 1770, p.481)  
 Cygne étranger (Salerne 1767, p.80, according to Strickland & Melville 1848, p.129) – see Cygne ou Coq Étranger  
 Cygne Sapuchonné (Morel 1778, p.154)  
 Cygno cuculato (Nieremberg 1635, p.232) [“De cygno cuculato”]  
 Cygno Cucullato Clusii (Jonstonus 1650, p.176) [“De Cygno Cucullato”]  
 Cygnvs Cvcvlatvs (Nieremberg 1635, p.231) Cygnus cuculatus (Jonstonus 1650, Index)  
 Cygnum cuculatnm: Nieremberg [*sic*] (Olearius 1666, p.23)  
 Cygnus Cucullatum (Jonstonus 1650, p.176)  
 Cygnus cucullatus Nieremberg (Willughby 1676, p.107); Cygnus Cucullatus (Charleton 1668, p.113)  
 Cyncnus cucullatus (Schaltenbrand 1838, p.228)  
 Dadeersen (pl.) (Bontekoe, according to Pinto-Correia 2003, p.102)  
 Dad-eersen (s.) (Bontekoe, according to Ley 1957b, p.44)  
 Didas ineptus (*The Fortnightly Review*, 1893, p.687)  
 Didine Bird of the Island of Bourbon (A. Newton 1868a, according to Hachisuka 1953, p.90) *partim* “Didine Bird” is used as a descriptive term by Newton (1868a) for the dodo of Réunion  
 Didius (Zittel 1890, p.900) [printing error]  
 Didlus ineptus (Zittel 1890, p.541)  
 Dido (Ranzani 1826, p.303; Goodsir 1857, p.156)  
 Dido ineptus (Strickland 1844d, col.225)  
 Didu (Gravenhorst 1843, p.438)  
 Didus (Linnaeus 1766, p.267)<sup>1</sup>  
 Didus apterornis (Noll 1889, p.122) *partim*  
 ?Didus borbonica (Schlegel 1873, according to Rothschild 1907, p.175)  
 Didus cucullatus (Rothschild 1907, p.xxviii)  
 Didus Ineptus (Reznicek 1961, p.207)  
 Didus Ineptis (Lauts 1852, p.37)  
 Didus ineptus (Linnaeus 1766, p.267);<sup>2</sup> D. inéptus (Thompson 1829, p.448); Didus inéptus (Leunis 1851, p.81)  
 Didus inepus (Bronn 1849, p.1081)  
 Didus Jneptus (Borowski 1781, pl.xxv)  
 [Didus] nazareus (Gmelin 1788, p.729); D. nazarēnus (Thompson 1829, p.448); Didus Nazarēnus (Leunis 1860, p.261)  
 Didus nazareus (Bory de St. Vincent 1805a, p.155); Didus (Nazareus) (Bory de Saint-Vincent 1804, p.306)  
 Didus solitarius (Rothschild 1907, p.172) *partim*, for the Réunion Dodo  
 Didvs Ineptvs (Blumenbach 1799, tab. 35 text)  
 Dinde sauvage de Madagascar (Bomaré 1768, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.30); Dinde sauvage *de Madagascar* (Morel 1778, p.154) [a descriptive term rather than a name]  
 Dipus ineptus (Maund & Holl 1837, p.94)  
 Disgusting Bird (Sterland 1867, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.31)  
 Ditus ineps (Napier 1870, p.239)  
 Do Do (Rowley 1877, p.123) (George Edwards? 1759: Savery-BM)  
 Doadoes (pl.) (c.1675: MS. Rawl. D. 912)  
 Doco (Torbar 1870, p.108) (misspelling in title of Strickland & Melville 1848)  
 Dod. aars (Buffon 1775, p.230)  
 Dodaar (Soeteboom 1648 [Van West-Zanen], according to Janoo 1997, p.57)  
 Dod aars (Lamotius, 29<sup>th</sup> March 1685); (Moehring 1758, p.44)  
 Dod-aars (Buys 1771, p.310); Dod-aarsen (pl.) (Buys 1771, p.310)  
 Do-daars (Van Wissen 1995, p.20)  
 Dodaars (Wiegmann 1836, p.271); Dodaars (*pl. -zen*) (Kramers 1862, p.297); DodAars (Müller 1773, p.455)<sup>3</sup>  
 Dod-aarse (Van West-Zanen 1648, fol.21r); Dod-aarsen (pl.) (Van West-Zanen 1648, fol.19v)

<sup>1</sup> See Parish (2013, p.140) for the possible etymology of *Didus*. Le Maout (1853) considered *Didus* to be the Latin translation of the Dutch word ‘Dod-aers’, which he translated as “somnolent bird” (p.418). Dallas (1855) gave the etymology of *Didus ineptus* as “*Didus ineptus* (Lat. ‘unfit to fly’)” (p.516).

<sup>2</sup> Oudemans (1917b, p.101) gives: “*R. cucullatus* L. (*ineptus* L.) (*neptus* GMEL.)” – the misspelling of *ineptus* was probably due to a misprint in the copy of Gmelin’s work examined by Oudemans.

<sup>3</sup> Müller (1773): “The Dutch call it DodAars, which means as much as arse-bush (*Arschbusch*), because it does not have a tail, but at the rump only a clump of feathers like the ostrich” (p.455).

Dodaarse (Burmeister 1849, p.265)  
 Dodaarsen (pl.) (Lamotius 31<sup>st</sup> August 1685); Dodaarsen (pl.) (Anon. 1771, p.61)  
 Dod-aarssen (pl.) (Anon. 1773b, p.118)  
 Dod-aërs (Milbert 1812, tome premier, p.165); Dod-Aersen (pl.) (Herbert, according to Buffon 1793, p.390)  
 Dodaaisen (pl.) (Matelief, according to ‘Mus. 1854, p.31 [in French translation])  
 Dod’aer / Dod-aer (Prévost 1761a, p.220; 1761b, p.51)  
 Dod aers (17<sup>th</sup> century hand on Holsteyn-Teylers)  
 Dod-aers (Plinius Secundus 1650, p.678); Dod-aersen (pl.) (Van Spilbergen 1648, p.22; Plinius Secundus 1650, p.678); Dod-ærsen (Gervais 1867, p.258)  
 Dodaer ([Prévost] 1761 [Table Alphabetique], p.220)  
 Dodaers (Van der Venne c.1630; Nieuhof 1682, p.283); Dodaersen (pl.) (Van der Hagen *in* Commelin 1646, p.88); Dodaerses (pl.) (Van der Hagen, according to De Renneville 1725, p.184); Dodaers (Nieuhof 1703, p.354)  
 Dodaerse (Hamel 1848a, col.70)  
 Dodaersh (handwritten on Holsteyn-Teylers, according to Den Hengst 2003, p.99)  
 Dodaerson (Grihault 2005)  
 Dod-aerssen (pl.) (Van Quellenburgh 1684, p.116)  
 Dod-aerts (Buffon 1770, p.480)  
 Dodaerts (Sonnini 1817, p.589) (Rees [1805-1825], ‘Didus’)  
 Dodaise (Matelief, according to ‘Mus.’ 1854, p.31 [in French translation])  
 Dodar (Crosfield 15<sup>th</sup> July 1634; Tradescant 1656, p.3)  
 Dodar-Birds (pl.) (Pointer 1749, p.157)  
 Dodaers (pl.) (Coquerel 1863, p.6)  
 Dod-arsen (pl.) (Oustalet 1874, p.11)  
 Dod’ars (Pfennig 1781, p.497)  
 Dodars (Froriep 1830, col.50)  
 Dod-arse (Buffon 1775, p.236)  
 Dodarse (Matelief, according to De Renneville 1705, p.214); Dodarses (pl.) (Van der Hagen, according to De Renneville 1705, p.195); Dodarsen (pl.) (Burmeister 1849, p.265)  
 Dod-Cers (De la Chênaye des Bois 1759, tome 2, p.58)  
 Doddaeressen (pl.) (Pickering 2010, p.28)  
 Doddaers vogel (Van Lijn to Versteegen, 25<sup>th</sup> July 1647); Doddaers (Van Wissen 1995, p.38); Doddaersen (pl.) (Evertsz, according to Baumgartner 1885, p.216)  
 Doddaerssen (pl.) (Evertsz *in* Olearius 1670, p.103)  
 Doddars (Anon. 1841b, p.36)  
 Dod-darsen (pl.) (Charnock 1889, p.63)  
 Doddeers (Ziswiler 1996, p.9)  
 Dodders (Barrow 1766, p.170); (Evertsz *in* Olearius 1669†, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.30)  
 Dodderse (Evertsz *in* Olearius 1669, p.195†)  
 Doddors (*Lippincott’s Magazine*, 1883, vol.31, p.616)  
 Dode (Anon. 1744, p.312)  
 Dod-eers (Furetiere 1690, article “Dronte”)  
 Dodeers (Newton 1868a, p.374)  
 Dod Eersen (called by the Dutch: Herbert 1677, p.382)  
 Dod-eersen (Bontekoe 1646, p.6); Dod-Eersen (called by the Dutch: Herbert 1664, p.402)  
 Dodeersen (pl.) (Van Wassenaer 1626, fol.121v)  
 Dod.Eersen (Mourer-Chauviré *et al.*, p.14)  
 Doder (Pitot 1914, p.83)  
 Dod Ersen (pl.) (Herbert 1677, according to Campkin 1867, p.53)  
 Dodersen (pl.) (Bouwer 1604†, according to Cheke & Hume 2008, p.23)  
 Do-do (Milbert 1812, tome deuxième, p.256)  
 DoDo (Altham, 18<sup>th</sup> June 1628)  
 Dodo (Herbert 1634, p.211); Dodos (pl.) (Herbert 1634, p.207)  
 Dodo [Genus *Dodo*] (Rees 1820, Plates. Vol. V. Natural History. Ornithology Plate ii of Order G<sup>se</sup>)<sup>4</sup>  
 Dodo Ineptus (Mantell 1833, p.358)  
 Dodo of Réunion, or the White Dodo, *Victoriornis imperialis* (Hachisuka 1953, p.viii) *partim*  
 Dodo von Bourbon (Noll 1889, p.122) *Didus apterornis* Schlegel *partim*  
 Dodo-aarsen (pl.) (Pinto-Correia 2003, p.99)

<sup>4</sup> This was corrected in the errata: “71. Genus Dodo (*Latin name*), r. G. Didus” (Plates. Vol. I).

Dodoarsen (pl.) (West 2001, p.33)  
 Dodoaers (Levering 2008, p.7)  
 Dodoars (named by Dutch according to Schaltenbrand 1838, p.223)  
 Dodoes (pl.) (Mundy March 1633/34, August 1639); (*The New Moral World*, 1838, vol.5, p.292 [“buzzards and dodoes”])  
 Dodone (De la Chênaye des Bois 1759, tome 1, p.814: by the Portuguese, Herbert)  
 Dodoor (Blake 1878, p.102)  
 Dodor (Pitot 1914, p.84)  
 Dodors (Holder 1885, p.157)  
 Dodu (Münter 1827, p.117)<sup>5</sup>  
 Dodus ineptus (Linnaeus 1776, p.13)  
 Doedaars (Gill & West 2001, p.138)  
 Doedaers (Droste 1873, p.218)  
 Doedersen (pl.) (Grimmaert 1598 MS. journal†, according to Den Hengst 2003a)  
 Doederssen (pl.) (Grimmaert 1598 MS. journal†, according to Keuning 1940, p.77)  
 Doedoe (Kramers 1850, p.596)  
 Dogdo (Münter 1827, p.117)  
 Dogdu (Millin 1802, p.62)  
 Doido (Pinto-Correia 2003, according to Grihault 2005, p.111)  
 Dölpel (Müller 1773, p.455, according to Buffon 1775, p.230) Müller (1773) stated that: “In some text passages the name Tölpel or Dölpel is given to a kind of Bassan geese of the Pelican-type” (p.455)  
 Donaarsen (pl.) (Plinius Secundus 1733, p.480)  
 Dondo (Bomare, according to Morel 1779, p.397)  
 Dondon (Blumenbach 1803, p.256)<sup>6</sup>  
 Dondou (1803, according to Luna de Carvalho 1989, p.8)  
 Donte (Cuvier 1830, p.123)  
 Dood-aars (Buys 1771, p.390); Dood-Aars (Nemnich 1793, vol.3, col.1673) [Dutch]  
 Doodaars (Van Swinderen 1822, p.19)  
 Dood-eers (Bontekoe 1810, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.30); dood-eersen (pl.) (Bontekoe 1780, p.7)  
 Doodor (Pitot 1914, p.85)  
 Dordase (Buffon 1786, p.247); Dordases (pl.) (De Renneville 1725, tome v, p.241)  
 Dotaarsen (pl.) (Lüttschwager 1961, p.12)  
 Dot-aers (Lesson 1831, p.10)  
 Dotaers (Lesson 1843, p.235)  
 Dottaerssen (pl.) (Anon. 1631; Servaas van Rooijen 1887, p.7)  
 Doudo (Nemnich 1793, vol.1, col.1412) [Portuguese]  
 Drante (Schaltenbrand 1838, pl.21) [Der Drante]  
 Dront (Nemnich 1793, vol.3, col.1807) [Swedish]  
 Dronte (Piso 1658, p.70); Drontes (pl.) (Piso 1658, p.70); Drontes (pl.) (Prévost 1753, p.465)  
 Dronte ineptus (Von Márton 1810, col.246)  
 Dronten (pl.) (MS. *Gelderland* journal 1601, fol.92r) (Matelief *in* Commelin 1646, p.5; Van West-Zanen 1648, fol.19v)  
 Dronthe (Buys 1771, p.310)  
 Dronti (Bomare according to Morel 1779, p.397)  
 Dronto (Ranzani 1826, p.305)  
 Drontvogel (Von Meidinger 1787, p.61: Didus)  
 Droute (Berkenmeyer 1729, p.874)  
 Dudo (Nemnich 1793, vol.1, col.1412) [German]  
 Dudu (Borowski 1781, p.160)  
 Dudus (Blumenbach 1806, p.25)  
 Dydus ineptus (Breislak 1812, p.356)  
 Ebelvogel (Gatterer 1782, p.236) (Nemnich 1793, vol.1, col.1412) [German]  
 Eckelvogel. (Oiseau de Nausée) (Buffon 1787, p.342)  
 Ekelvogel (Buffon 1775, p.248)  
 Feistvogel (Germ.: Illiger 1811, p.245)  
 Foreign Cock (Buffon 1793, p.393)

<sup>5</sup> *oddu*, French: ‘plump’, ‘thick’ (Philippa *et al.* (2003-2009).

<sup>6</sup> *dondon*, French: “chubby wife” (Philippa *et al.* (2003-2009).

Fremder Hahn (Schaltenbrand 1838, p.223)  
 Gallina Dido (Münter 1827, p.117)  
 Gallinaceum gallum peregrinum (Clusius, according to Ambrosini 1642, p.18)  
 Gallinaceus Gallus peregrinus (Clusius 1605, p.99) (“foreign/strange<sup>7</sup> gallinaceous cock”)  
 Gallinacevs Gallvs Peregrinvs: Clusius (Nieremberg 1635, p.231)  
 Gallo estranjero (Cuvier 1833, p.27)  
 Gallum peregrinum: Clusius (Olearius 1666, p.23)  
 Gallus gallinaceus peregrinus: Clusius (Willughby 1676, p.107)  
 Gallus peregrinus (Clusius 1605, index)  
 Gekaperde kalkhoen (Vrolik 1853, p.180)  
 Gekaperde Zwaan (Houttuyn 1763, p.320)  
 Gekapte Dod-Aars (Blumenbach 1802b, p.287)  
 Gekapte kalkhoen (Vrolik 1853, p.180)  
 Gekapte of gekaperde kalkoen (Nemnich 1793, vol.1, col.1412) [Dutch]  
 Gekapte of gekaperde Zwaan (Houttuyn 1763, p.323)  
 Gekapte Swan (Jonstonus 1660, p.142)  
 Gekapte Zwaan (Ley 1957a, p.69)  
 Gekapten of Gekaperden Zwaan (Anon. 1773b, p.117)  
 Gekovelde Zwaan van Nieremb. (Moehring 1758, p.44)  
 Gemeine Dudu (Latham 1795†)  
 Giant (Leguat, according to Latham 1823, p.374)  
 Grey or Common Dodo (Hachisuka 1953, p.vii)  
 Griff-eendt (Cheke & Hume 2008, p.23)  
 Griff-eendt (MS. *Gelderland* journal 1601, fol.65r)  
 Griffins (pl.) (Pitot 1914, p.85: translation of MS. *Gelderland* journal text)  
 Griffons (pl.) (Pitot 1914, p.85: translation of MS. *Gelderland* journal text)  
 Hooded D[odo] (Latham 1785, p.1); Hooded Dodo (Gmelin 1788, p.728)  
 Hooded Swan (Ray, according to Pulteney 1781, p.80)  
 [Hooded Swan (Holme 1688, p.289 – “a Hooded Swan” – a translation of *Sygnus cucullatus* rather than a separate name] [listed by Oudemans (1917b, p.30)]  
 Inden Struys (Lüttschwager 1959b, p.133)  
 Kaputzschwan (*Cynus cucullatus*) (Schaltenbrand 1838, p.222)  
 Kaputzter Strauß (Schaltenbrand 1838, p.223)  
 Kapuzenschwan (Lüttschwager 1961, p.30)  
 Kermesse Geese (pl.) (Pitot 1914, p.85: translation of MS. *Gelderland* journal text)  
 Kermis gans (MS. *Gelderland* journal 1601, fol.92r)  
 Kermisgans (Ziswiler 1996, p.9)  
 Kermis-goose (Gill & West 2001, p.145); Kermis Goose (Van Wissen 1995, p.20)  
 Malgh-Hogel (De la Chênaye des Bois 1759, tome 1, p.814: Dutch)  
 Mönchschwan (Gatterer 1790, p.236†)  
 Mönchs-Schwan (Pfennig 1781, p.498)  
 Mönchsschwan (Gatterer 1782, p.236) (Nemnich 1793, vol.2, col.123) [German]  
 Mönchschan (Gatterer 1790†)  
 Monk’s Swan (Crabb 1823, ‘Dodo’)  
 Monk-swan (Charleton 1668, p.114); Monk Swan (Charleton 1668, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.32)  
 Monkswan of St. Maurice’s Island (Buffon 1775, p.231)  
 Monnik Zwaan (Buys 1771, pl.lxiii, fig.4)  
 Monnik-Swaan (Edwards & Catesby 1776, p.37)  
 Monnik-Zwaan (Houttuyn 1763, p.320)  
 Monniks-zwaan (Chomel & Chalmot 1778, p.516)  
 Monnikzwaan (Buys 1771, p.312)  
 Nazarene, or bird of Nazareth (Smith 1806, p.87)  
 Nazarene D[odo] (Latham 1785, p.1); Nazarene Dodo (Gmelin 1788, p.729)  
 Nazarene Dudu (Latham 1795†)  
 Nazar-vogel (Gatterer 1782, p.236)  
 Nazarovogel (Buffon 1775, p.247)  
 Nazarethvogel (Sauri 1782, p.104)  
 Nazaretvogel (Killermann 1915, p.355, after Cauche)

<sup>7</sup> peregrinus = an alien, stranger, foreigner (Morell 1773).

Nidus ineptus (Cuvier 1836, p.406)  
 Oies de Kermesse (pl.) (Pitot 1914, p.85: translation of MS. *Gelderland* journal text)  
 Oiseau de degout (Sonnini 1818, tome 23, p.423)  
 Oiseau de dégout (Buffon 1772, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.30)  
 Oiseau de dégoût (Buffon 1770, p.482) – a translation of “walg-vogel” rather than a separate name] (Sonnini 1818, tome 23, p.432); oiseau de dégoût (Lesson 1831, p.10); Oiseaux de dégoût (pl.) (De Renneville 1710, p.454)  
 Oiseau dégoutant (Magon de Saint-Elier 1839, p.185)  
 Oiseau de la nausée (Pinto-Correia 2003, p.99)  
 Oiseau de nausée (Anon. 1601 French, fol.3v); Oiseaux de nausée (pl.) (Anon. 1601 French, fol.2v)  
 Oiseau de nausé (Leunis 1860, p.261)  
 Oiseau de Nazaire (Gérard 1844, tome 5, p.135)  
 Oiseau de Nazar (Borowski 1781, p.162)  
 Oiseau de Nazare (Buffon 1770, contents page)  
 Oiseau de Nazaret (Bronn 1849, p.1082)  
 Oiseau de Nazareth (Buffon 1770, p.485)  
 Oiseau de Nazarette (Strickland 1844, p.326)  
 Oiseau du dégoût (Sonnini 1803, tome 16, p.181)  
 Oiseaux de naussée (pl.) (Anon. 1601 French, according to Napier 1868, p.287)  
 Oiseaux de Nazaret (pl.) (Cauche 1651, p.131)  
 Ornithaptera (Bonaparte 1854c, p.139†) [*Ornithaptera*: after 15<sup>th</sup> April 1855: Hachisuka (1953, p.47)]  
 Ornithaptera borbonica (Bonaparte 1854a, p.2†) [*Ornithaptera borbonica*: after 15<sup>th</sup> April 1854: Hachisuka (1953, p.47)]  
 Ornithaptera solitaria (Kinnear 1937b, p.141) *partim*  
 Ornithaptera solitarius (Day 1981, p.30) [no references given]; Ornithaptera solitarius (Grihault 2005, p.119) *partim*  
 Ornithoptera borbonica (Noll 1889, p.122)  
 Pezophaps apterornis (Zittel 1890, p.849) *partim*? [Bourbon solitaire]; Pezophaps apterornis (-solitarius) (Hachisuka 1953, p.41) *partim*  
 Pezophaps borbonica (Bonaparte 1854, p.2†) (Bonaparte ex Strickland MS. (Hachisuka 1953)) [*Pezophaps borbonica*: after 15<sup>th</sup> April 1854: Hachisuka (1953, p.47)]  
 ΡΑΦΟΣ (Buffon 1783, p.224)<sup>8</sup>  
 Raphus (Möehring 1752, p.88)<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> “ΡΑΦΟΣ, nom Grec, appliqué aussi mal-à-propos à l’*Outarde* qu’au *Dronte*”.

<sup>9</sup> See Parish (2013, pp.140-141) for the possible etymology of *Raphus*. Hesychius wrote: “ῥάφοι ὄρνεις τινές” (Schmidt 1861, p.423 (140. 45)). Gesner (1555):

p.468: “[Gelenius] eam esse conijcit quæ in Lexicis Græcorum ῥάφοι appellatur”. [[Gelenius] infers to be that called *rhâphos* in the Lexica of the Greeks]

pp.468-469: “ῥάφοι, aves quædam, Hesychius & Varinus. sed cum nulla præterea raphi avis mentio aut descriptio extet, nos ex sola nominum vicinitate, eandem esse avem non asseremus”. [*Rhâphoi*, certain birds, Hesychius & Varinus. But because no further mention or description of a raphus bird is present, we will not affirm that it is the same bird according only to the similarity of the words]

p.469: “Kiranidi pelecanus alio nomine etiam ramphos appellatur, à rostro videlicet quod insigne & omnium latissimum habet”. [By the Kiranides the pelican is also called with another name as *ramphos*, evidently from the beak which it has a notable and the largest one]

p.697: “RHAPHI, ῥάφοι, aves quædam sunt, Hesychius & Varin. Kiranides pellicanum ramphon vocat, nimirum propter rostri (quod Græci ramphos appellant) magnitudinem”. [RHAPHI, *Rhâphoi*, are some birds, Hesychius & Varinus. The Kiranides calls the pelican *ramphos*, evidently on account of the size of the beak (which the Greeks call *ramphos*)]. Translations courtesy of Elio Corti.

• Sigismund Gelenius (Sigmund Hrubý, c.1497-1554): Czech humanist. • Hesychius of Alexandria (fl. 5<sup>th</sup> century CE): compiled a lexicon of little-known Greek words. • Guarinus Camers from Favera in Camerino (Guarino da Favera, 1445/1450-1537; also known as Varinus, Favorinus, Phavorinus and Guarino).

In the Kiranides (Anon. 1687) it states: “P<sup>ῥάμφοι</sup>, avis est secus flumen Nili, qvi dicitur Pelecanus, & in paludibus Ægypti moratur” [*Rhâmphios*, is a bird by the river Nile, which is called *Pelecanus*, & lingers in the marshes of Egypt] (p.132). In the additions to the entry for ‘*Rhâmphios*’ is the following: “P. 132. ῥάμφοι ) Aldrov.1.13.f. 40. legit ῥάμφοι. Pelecanus quidem, inquit, Kiranidi alio nomine etiam Ramphos dicitur, à rostro videlicet, quod insigne & omnium latissimum habet” [P. 132. *Rhamphios*) Aldrov.1.13.f. 40. read *Rhâmphos*. Indeed, *Pelecanus*, it is said, the Kiranides, in addition, called it another name, *Ramphos*, evidently from the beak which it has a notable and the largest one].

Raphvs (Mœhring 1752, p.25)  
 Raphus cucullatus (*Calcutta Review* 1844, p.69)  
 Raphus cucullatus (Tirvengadam 1980, p.iv)  
 Raphus cucuilatus (colour postcard: Dodo (*Raphus cucuilatus*). Published by Leicester City Museums 1999)  
 Raphus cucullatus (Poche 1904, p.500)<sup>10</sup> R. cucullatus (Oudemans 1917b, p.101)  
 Raphus imperialis (Hachisuka 1953, p.41) *partim*  
 Raphus ineptus (*Natur und Museum*, 1930, vol.60, p.176)  
 Raphus solitarius (Oudemans 1917b, p.31); Raphus (Didus) solitarius (Kinnear 1937a, p.74)  
 Réunion solitaire *Raphus solitarius* (Perrins & Cameron 1976, p.267)  
 Réunion White Dodo (Hume & Walters 2012, p.377)  
 Rhaphus (Agassiz 1846, p.323: “*V. Raphus Möhr.*”)  
 Rhaphus cucullatus (Gilliard & Steinbacher 1959, p.200)  
 Rhaphus solitarius (Grihault 2005, p.119) *partim*  
 Rhaphys cucullatus (postcard: Jürg Kreienbühl 1987. Espace-Impression - Corneilles-en-Parisis - 39 78 08 70. 1992)  
 Ruphus (Buffon 1770, p.484). According to Beckmann (1775): “Ruphus ([Buffon 1770] p. 484) is a misprint, and is to be called Raphus” (p.61)  
 Scopus Ineptus (postcard: “ILE D’AIX (Ch.-Inf.) – Muséum Africain. (Fondé par le Baron Gourgaud)” Dates from the period 1918-1939)  
 Schwanes mit der Kopfkappe (Cygne encapuchonné) (Buffon 1775, p.232)  
 Solitaire of Réunion, *Ornithoptera solitaria* (Hachisuka 1953, p.ix) *partim*  
 Solitaire von Bourbon (Noll 1889, p.122) *partim*  
 Solitario (Portuguese name: Knight 1843-1845, p.14)  
 Straus mit der Kappe (Eberhard 1768, p.94)  
 Straus-Casuar (Schwan 1789, p.236)  
 Strauscasuar (Gmelin 1786, p.222)  
 Strauss Casuar (Anon. 1785, p.16)  
 Straußcasuar (Müller 1773, p.455)<sup>11</sup>  
 Straussen mit der Kopfkappe (Buffon 1775, p.236)  
 Straußen mit der Kopfkappe (Buffon 1787, pp.332-333)  
 Straußkasuar (Müller 1773, p.455, according to Buffon 1775, p.230)<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Raphidae Poche 1904 was based on *Raphus* Poche 1904 = *Raphus* Brisson 1760 (Mlíkovský 2000). “In place of *Didus* Linné (t. c., p. 267) the name *Raphus* Moehr. (t. c. p. 4 and 44) is to be set. Accordingly, the name of the family in Raphidae is also to be changed. – The typical species of the retained genus was up till now quite generally called *Didus ineptus* Linné (l. c.). It was formerly described, however, by this [author] already as *Struthio cucullatus* (op. c., 10 edition, 1758, p. 155) and there Linné naturally had no right to change names arbitrarily that were once introduced by him in a permissible way, so the species must be called *Raphus cucullatus* (L.) from now on” (Poche 1904, p.500). Likewise, Allen (1910) stated that “*Raphus* [Brisson 1760] should be adopted in place of *Didus* [Linnaeus 1766]” (p.329), as the Brissonian generic name had priority.

At the ninth meeting of the International Zoological Congress, held in Monaco in 1913, C. Wardell Stiles, secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, was requested to resubmit to special committees the proposed official Lists of Generic Names. The name *Raphus* Brisson 1760 was listed in the “Sixth List of Generic names (Birds) under Consideration in Connection with the Official List of Zoological Names” (Stiles 1913): “*Raphus* Brisson, Orn., I, 1760, 46 (Cf. V, 14). Type “*Raphus*“ = *Struthio cucullatus* Linn. (Monotypy.)” (p.526). The list of names had been unanimously agreed upon by a committee of ornithologists, consisting of J. A. Allen, E. Hartert, C. E. Hellmayr, H. C. Oberholser, C. W. Richmond, R. Ridgeway, L. Stejneger and W. Stone.

However, even as late as 1939 Neave (1939) listed: “*Raphus* Moehring 1758, Geslach. Vogel. (Nozem. & Vosm. ed.), 4, 44; Brisson 1760, Ornith., 5, 15.” (vol.4, p.14). Ultimately the ICZN voted to suppress Moehring (1758) (Hemming 1944, 1954).

Strickland had previously remarked that: “Moehring’s Genera are *not* to be adopted, being six years prior to 1758, the date of Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, in which the *binomial system* was first introduced. H. E. Strickland” (handwritten note in a copy of Moehring (1752) in the University of Cambridge, quoted in Coues 1884, p.400). Alfred Newton (1905b) also took 1758 (the date of Linnaeus’ twelfth edition of his *Systema Naturae*) for the commencement of binomial nomenclature, but mentioned that others took 1752 (the year of Linnaeus’ tenth edition) as a starting date, thus creating a problem as the names given in Moehring (1758) would then be valid. As such, he noted that *Didus* Linnaeus would have to be replaced with *Raphus* Moehring. See Parish (2013, p.336) for an explanation of the validity of *Raphus* Brisson 1760 over *Didus* Linnaeus 1766 and *Raphus* Moehring 1752.

<sup>11</sup> Müller (1773): “We have chosen, however, the designation Straußcasuar, since most characteristics of both birds, as it were, are combined in this, and it actually has something of each” (p.455).

<sup>12</sup> Gatterer (1782) listed Straußkasuar as a name of *Struthio rhea*, the rhea.

Struiskasuaris (Kramers 1862, p.297)  
 Struiskazuaris (Van Dale's *Dutch Dictionary*, 1884†)  
 Struthio cucullatus (Linnaeus 1758, p.155)  
 Struys (Oudemans 1917b, p.29) [from the gablestone of Vere, 1561]  
 Sygnus Cucullatus (Holme 1688, p.289)  
 Todarsch (List 1905, p.154)  
 Tölpel (Müller 1773, p.455) [also applied to "Pelecanus sula" (Nemnich 1793, vol.2)]<sup>13</sup>  
 Tölpeldrontvogel (Von Meidinger 1787, p.61: D. ineptus)  
 Tölpel (Borowski 1781, pl.xxv)  
 Tooterste (Lüttschwager 1961, p.18)  
 Totarsen (pl.) (Pinto-Correia 2003, p.99)  
 Totdersen (pl.) (Hamel 1849, p.105)  
 Toters (Strickland 1850, p.411)  
 Totersa (De Bry & De Bry 1613, according to Barnwell 1948, p.20); Totersas (De Bry & De Bry 1613, p.22)  
 Totersen (pl.) (Verken, according to Hamel 1848a, col.88)  
 Toterst (Verhuffen, according to Behn 1868, p.3)  
 Totersten (pl.) (Verken 1613, p.51)  
 Totest (1613, according to Luna de Carvalho 1989, p.8)  
 Tottarsen (pl.) (Burmeister 1849, p.265)  
 Totters (De Bry & De Bry 1613, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.29); Tottersen (pl.) (Verhoeven according to Hamel 1848a, col.87)  
 Tottersten (Verken 1611, according to Gill & West 2001, p.147)  
 Uitheemsche Kalkoen (Houttuyn 1763, p.320)  
 Uitlandsche haan (Jonstonus 1660, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.30)  
 Uitlandse haan (Jonstonus 1660, p.142)  
 Valch-vogel (Latham 1790, erroneously ascribed to Herbert 1634)  
 Valckvogel (Lacordaire 1860, p.372)  
 Valgh vogel (Gérard 1844, tome 5, p.135)  
 Valgh-vogel (Latham 1780†) (Latham 1785, p.1, erroneously ascribed to Herbert 1677, p.382)  
 Valghvogel (Gmelin 1789, p.4113); Valghvogels (pl.) (Pickering 2010, p.3)  
 Victoriornis imperialis (Hachisuka 1937a, p.71)<sup>14</sup> *partim*  
 Vogel von Nazar (Buffon 1776, p.179)  
 Vogel van Nazare (Anon. 1773b, p.117)  
 Vogel von Nazaret (Borowski 1781, p.162)  
 Vogel von Nazareth (Anon. 1773b, p.123)  
 Vualgh. Vogel (Ambrosini 1642, p.18)  
 VValchstocken (pl.) (De Bry & De Bry 1600, p.114); Walchstocken (pl.) (De Bry & De Bry 1601 IV, p.105)  
 Walchstöck (Friedlieb 1599, p.68)  
 Vvalchstroken (pl.) (D'Avity 1643, p.612)  
 Walchvögel (Friedlieb 1599, p.68)  
 Walch Vogel (Brent 1866, p.13)  
 Walch-Vogels (pl.) (Commelin 1646, Register)  
 Walchvogels (pl.) (Cornelisz' MS. fol.38v; Burmeister 1849, p.265); Walchvogel (Froriep 1830, col.55)  
 Walch voghel (Het Tweede Boeck, fol.7r); Walchvoghel (Van Neck 1601 *Amsterdam*, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.29); Walch-Voghels (pl.) (Matelief 1646, according to Janoo 1997, p.29)  
 Walchvoghels (pl.) (Het tweede Boeck 1601, fol.6r)  
 Walch-Voogels (pl.) (Commelin 1646, Register)  
 Walckuëgels (pl.) (De Bry & De Bry 1601 IV, p.105)  
 Walckuögels (pl.) (De Bry & De Bry 1601 IV, p.105); VValckuögel (De Bry & De Bry 1601 IV, pl.iii)

<sup>13</sup> Müller (1773): "It is true in some text passages the name Tölpel or Dölpel is given to a kind of Bassan geese of the Pelican-type [*i.e.* a gannet or booby]; we believe, however, to attach the same [name] to the current bird [is] with more rights, because the same [bird] not only does not fly, but also goes awkwardly, and very stupidly, so that it can become imprisoned with the least trouble, and to this also aims the linnean designation ineptus." (p.455).

<sup>14</sup> "I have dedicated this bird to His Late Majesty King Vittorio Emmanuel of Italy, by his gracious permission, since an Italian picture furnished the clue towards the discovery of the Réunion Solitaire" (Hachisuka 1953, p.46). Mourer-Chauviré *et al.* (1999) noted that since *Victoriornis imperialis* Hachisuka 1937 is based partly on the descriptions of Tatton and Bontekoe and partly on Holsteyn's and Withoos' illustrations "the disposition of the name must depend on future lectotypification" (p.8).



Walck-Voegel (Broderip 1837, p.51)  
 Walck-Vögel (De Bry, according to Knight 1843-1845, p.14)  
 Walckvögel (De Bry & De Bry 1600, pl.iii; Verken 1613, p.51); VValckvögel (De Bry & De Bry 1601 Latin, p.7)  
 Vvalckuegels (pl.) (D'Avity 1643, p.612)  
 VValckvögel (De Bry & De Bry 1601 Latin, p.7)  
 VValckvogels (pl.) (De Bry & De Bry 1600, p.114); Walckvogel (De Bry & De Bry 1601 Latin, plate ii); Walck-vogel (Anon. 1601c [French], according to 'Mus.' 1854, p.31); Walck vogel (Blake 1878, p.102)  
 Walckvögel (De Bry & De Bry 1601 Latin, p.7) Walckvögel (Oustalet 1884, p.585)  
 Walck-wogel (Codine 1868, p.222)  
 Walevogel (Pitot 1905, p.361)  
 Walevogelas (De Bry & De Bry 1613, p.22); Walevogela (De Bry & De Bry 1613 according to Barnwell 1948, p.20)  
 Waldtvögel (De Bry & De Bry 1613, according to Hamel 1848a, col.88)  
 Waldvogel (Walther 1657 *vide* Tietze *et al.* 1933, p.86); Wald-vogel (Owen 1879, p.24)<sup>15</sup>  
 Walfvogels (pl.) (De Bry & De Bry 1601, according to Staub 1993, p.12)  
 Walgfugl (Krause 1901, p.186)  
 Walg Vögel (De Bry & De Bry 1601 German, p.8); Walg-vögel (Grandidier *et al.* 1903-14, vol.1, p.244)<sup>16</sup>  
 Walg Vogel (De Bry & De Bry 1601 German, pl.ii)  
 Walg-vogel (Hulsius 1615†, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.30; Jonstonus 1660, p.142); Walg-vogels (pl.) (Pontanus 1614, p.237)  
 Walgh birds (Verhoeven 1611, according to Grihault 2005, p.111)  
 Walgh-Vögel (Clusius, according to Knight 1843-1845, p.14)  
 Walgh-vogel (Clusius 1605, p.100)  
 Walgh vogels (pl.) (Holder 1885, p.157)  
 Walgh-vogels (pl.) (Pontanus 1611, p.192)  
 Walgh-voghel (Het Tweede Boeck, fol.7v); Walgh-voghels (pl.) (Matelief *in* Commelin 1646, p.5)  
 Walghfowle (Anon. 1601, fol.6v)  
 Walghstocks (pl.) (Anon. 1599, p.16)  
 Walghstörche (translation of Anon. 1599 *in* Ziswiler 1996, p.6)  
 Walghvögel (pl.) (Sauri 1782, p.101)  
 Walghvogel (Clusius: called by the Dutch: Fröschl 1607-1611) (called by the Dutch: Olearius 1666, p.23)  
 Walghvoghel (Parker 2007, p.66)  
 Walgh Volgel (Saint Elme le Duc 1925, p.25)  
 Walgstocks (pl.) (Anon. 1599, according to Janoo 1997, p.57)  
 Walgstöck (Van Meteren 1614, p.44)  
 Walgstokken (pl.) (Hamel 1849, p.87)  
 Walgsvogel (Staub 2000, p.67)  
 Walgvögel (Van Meteren 1614, p.44)  
 Walgvögels (pl.) (Newton & Gadow 1910, p.370)  
 Walgvogel (Morel 1779, p.397), Walgvogels (pl.) (*ibid.*, p.398)  
 Wallickvogel (Pinto-Correia 2003, p.99)  
 Wallech-Vogels (pl.) (Van West-Zanen 1848, according to Knight 1870, col.374)  
 Wallich-Vogels (pl.) (Van West-Zanen 1648, fol.21r); wallich-vogel (Hamel 1849, p.101)  
 Wallichvogels (pl.) (Cornelisz 1646, p.30); Wallichvogel (Van Heemskerk, according to Behn 1868, p.3)  
 Wallick-Vögel (Oustalet 1874, p.11)  
 Wallighvogel (Journal of Van Heemskerk's voyage 1646, according to Oudemans 1917b, p.29)  
 Walligh-Vogelen (Van West-Zanen 1648, fol.21r)  
 Walligvögel (Van Heemskerk, according to Lüttschwager 1961, p.12)  
 Wallowbirdes (pl.) (Anon. 1599, p.16)<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Ley (1957a) gave an explanation: "it was asserted in German books that there had been Forest Birds, so named, on Mauritius. There probably were, and still are, forest birds on Mauritius, but the Forest Bird was only a sloppy translation, appearing in its German form of *Waldvogel*. Spelling in those days was helter-skelter in any language, so somebody probably thought that "walgh" was just a poor rendering of "Waldt," a then frequent spelling of the German word *Wald*, which means forest" (p.70).

<sup>16</sup> Vercoullie (1925) gave: "walgvogel m. from Hgd. *walch* = Vla. *walk* = lump, Mnl. *walc* = hair or wool tuft, near *walken*; cf. synonym. *dodaars*" (p.382).

<sup>17</sup> Bailey (1675): "Wal'lowish [of *walghe*, Belg. a nauseating, of *walghe*, to loathe] unsavoury, tasteless".

Wallowbirds (pl.) (Anon. 1599, p.17)  
 Wallowsbirds (pl.) (Keuning 1940, p.39)  
 Waltvögel (De Bry & De Bry 1613, according to Hamel 1848a, col.87); walt-vögel (Hamel 1849, p.105)  
 Walvögels (pl.) (Anon. 2001, p.31-E)  
 Waly-vogel (Gervais 1844, p.486); Waly-vogels (pl.) (Dumont 1819, p.519)  
 Walyvogels (pl.) (Griffith 1829, p.444); Walyvogel (Brown 1834, p.419)  
 Waly-voges (pl.) (Gervais 1854, p.68)  
 Walz-vogel (Flemyng 1862, p.39)  
 White Dodo of Reunion (Hutchinson 1954, p.301) *partim?*; White Dodo (Day 1981, p.6)  
 White or Réunion Dodo (Rothschild 1919, p.78) *partim*  
 Witte Dodo (Oudemans 1917b, p.vi) *partim*

Dave (1985) even suggested that the the Dutch name *Dodaarsen* was derived from Sanskrit:

It is probable, therefore, that, looked at from a distance, the bird appeared as a large egg-shaped object (भार [bhāra] + अण्ड [aṇḍa]) or having two heads, as it were, one at either end of its body, and from this last feature the Indian sea-men probably called it द्विदर्शन [dvidarśana] (cf. द्विमुख [dvimukha] in No.6 and द्विमूर्धा शकुनि [dvimūrdhā śakuni] in No.10 above). This द्विदर्शन [dvidarśana] was probably taken up by the Dutch and others as ‘Dodaarsen’ which later got corrupted to Dodaars, Dodaers, and finally to Duodo (See ‘Dodo’ in *Enc. Brit.* 11th ed.). That one of the भारण्ड [bhāraṇḍa] birds had its origin across the seas is amply proved by the story of the adventures भीम [bhīma] related in Book X of the Jain work शत्रुञ्जय महात्म्य [śatruñjaya mähātmya] of धनेश्वर [dhaneśvara], a poet at the court of शिलादित्य [śilāditya], king of सुराष्ट्र [surāṣṭra] (the Kathiawar peninsula on the west coast of India) who ruled over the country about 1100 A. C. भीम [bhīma] sailing overseas in a merchant vessel runs aground in mid-ocean on a coral reef. The name भारण्ड [bhāraṇḍa] may thus refer either to the large egg-shaped body of the bird or the large egg laid by it (p.398).

We, therefore, have [...] the वेलाघर [velādhara] or द्विमुख भारण्ड [dvimukha bhāraṇḍa], the Dodo (p.399).

This is highly unlikely, and indeed although the dodo may be described as having an egg-shaped body, it certainly does not give the appearance of having two heads. Furthermore, the Dutch derivation of *Dodaarsen* is well established. However, the possibility that Indian seafarers might have encountered the dodo is intriguing.

### Names of the Solitaire (*Pezophaps solitaria*)

Apterornis (De Selys-Longchamps 1848, p.293) *partim*  
 Apterornis solitarius (De Selys-Longchamps 1848a, p.293) *partim*  
 Dido Solitarious (Barkly 1865, p.5)  
 Dido solitarius (Gmelin, according to Strickland 1844d, col.225)  
 Didus gracilis (Buffon 1776, p.186 – see Parish 2013, p.141)  
 Didus ineptus (Bartlett *vide* Anon. 1851c, p.923 – for bones of *Pezophaps solitaria*)  
 Didus nazarenus (Bartlett *vide* Anon. 1851c, p.923)<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Schodde & Bock (1997) applied to the ICZN to “suppress for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Harmony” the name *Didus nazarenus* Bartlett 1851 and all uses of the name prior to the publication of *Didus nazarenus* Bartlett 1854 (p.176). They stated that the latter was not currently in use as the original source of the name and its use would require changes to the date and place of publication for *Didus nazarenus*, introducing instability. Olson (1998) replied: “I cannot see that the use of *Didus nazarenus* by Bartlett, either in *The Literary Gazette* (1851) or *PZS* (1854), is anything more than the identification of some bones supposedly from the island of Rodriguez with the name *Didus nazarenus* Gmelin, 1788, based on descriptions from an early Mascarene voyage. I certainly oppose placing the nonexistent name *Didus nazarenus* Bartlett, 1854 on an Official List over *Didus nazarenus* Gmelin, 1788” (p.179). Schodde & Bock (1998) replied that they accepted that Olson’s opinion that *Didus nazarenus* Bartlett is an application of *Didus nazarenus* Gmelin, “however oblique the reference” and added that *The Literary Gazette* (Bartlett 1851 makes this clear. Following this, they decided to delete the entries for *Didus nazarenus* Bartlett in their application.

- [Didus] solitarius (Gmelin 1788, p.728); *D. solitarius* (Thompson 1829, p.448); *D. solitarius* (Leunis 1860, p.261)  
 [Dodo (Cuvier 1831b, p.30) [Hachisuka 1953]; Dronte (Cuvier *vide* Audouin *et al.* 1830, p.103) (Cuvier 1830, p.122) – refers to dodo. Cuvier believed the bones to belong to the dodo, although they were actually from the solitaire]  
 Dodo (Herbert 1634, p.211)  
 Dodoerssen (pl.) (Bouwer 1604 *ex* Moree 2001, p.158)  
 Dronte solitaire (Daudin 1800, p.162)  
 Eenzaame Vogel (Houttuyn 1763, p.298)  
 Eenzaamen Vogel (Anon. 1773b, p.117)  
 Einsidlervogel (Batsch 1796, p.169)  
 Einsiedler (Leguat 1709, p.112), Einsiedlern (pl.) (Leguat 1709, p.96)  
 Einsiedler-Vögel (Leguat 1709, p.184)  
 Einsiedlervogel (Buffon 1775, p.238)  
 Hermit / hermit-bird (Blanchard 1874, pp.343, 344) [The hermit (*Pezophaps solitarius*)]  
 Ornithopteris solitarius (Staub 1993, p.17) [could also refer to the Réunion solitaire]  
 Pazophaps (Luna de Carvalho 1989, p.25)  
 Pegohaps (Eimer 1901, p.239)  
 Perophiaps (Országh *et al.* 1963, p.353)  
 Perzophaps (Ottow 1949, p.22)  
 Pesophaps (Newton & Gadow 1894, p.241); Pésophaps (De Sélvs-Longchamps 1848, p.308)  
 Pezohaps solitaria (Giebel 1875, p.46)  
 Pezohaps solitarius (Hitchcock 1855, p.166)  
 Pezophaps (Anon. 1849b, col.580)  
 Pezophaps (Strickland 1848, p.46)  
*P[ezophaps] apterornis* [Solitär, auf Rodriguez] (*Monatshefte für den naturwissenschaftlichen unterricht aller schulgattungen*, 1908, vol.1, p.370)  
 Pezophaps folitarius (Oudemans 1917b, p.vi)  
 Pezophaps minor (Strickland 1852, p.19)  
 Pezophaps solitaria (Strickland 1848, p.46)  
 Pezophaps solitarius (Sundevall 1853, p.252)  
 Pézophaps (Gervais 1867-69, p.189)  
 Pezophas (Počta 1905, p.165)  
 Pezophos Solitaria Gmel. (Bouton 1876, p.ix)  
 Salitaire (Anon. 1849c, p.li)  
 Solitär (Schmidt 1854, p.430)  
 Solitär von Rodriguez (Creizenach 1913, p.10)  
 Solitair (Anon. 1908a, p.220)  
 Solitaire (Valleau, 20<sup>th</sup> May 1692; Leguat 1708a, plate opposite p.98); Solitaires (pl.) (Leguat 1708a, p.84)  
 Solitaires (pl.) (Leguat 1708b, p.61)  
 Solitario ('M.' 1850, p.67)  
 Solitary (Leguat 1708b, p.71)  
 Solitary-Bird (Leguat 1708b, plate opposite p.71)  
 Solitary D[odo] (Latham 1785, p.1); Solitary Dodo (Gmelin 1788, p.728)

Von Leonhard & Bronn (1860, p.380) gave the following comparison of two parallel series of recently extinct (†) and still living (!) bird tribes (*Vögel-Sippen*) from the Mascarenes and New Zealand:

<i>Maskarenen.</i>	<i>Neuseeland.</i>
Didus ineptus L. †	} Dinornis spp. † Apterornis spp. †
— Nazarenus †	
— (Pezophaps) solitarius †	} Apteryx spp. 3!
— } Apterornis SELYS { Heberti SCHLG. †	
— } Ornithoptera BONP. { apterornis SCHLG. †	
— } Apterornis SELYS {	} Notornis Mantelli GOULD !
— } Cyanornis BONP. { coerulescens SCHLEG. †	
— } Notornis SCHLEG. {	
Gallinula (Leguatia) gigantea SCHLG. †	Neomorpha !
	Nestor !

**Non-dodo references to species of *Didus* and *Pezophaps***

The following are synonyms of the red rail *Aphanapteryx bonasia*:

*Didus Broeckei* (Schlegel 1854a, p.256)

*Didus Broeckii* (Von Frauenfeld 1869, p.762)

*Didus Broekei* (Schlegel 1854, according to Giebel 1875, p.46)

*Didus Brouckeii* (Schlegel 1854b, p.345)

*Didus Herberti* (Schlegel 1868, p.163; Von Frauenfeld 1868b, p.16)

*Didus herberti* (Schlegel 1854, according to Hachisuka 1953, p.148)

*Didus Herbertii* (Schlegel 1854a, p.256)

*Pezophaps Broeckei* (Schlegel 1873, p.4)

*Pezophaps broeckii* (Schlegel 1873, according to Hachisuka 1953, p.138)

*Pezophaps herberti* (Schlegel 1873, according to Giebel 1877, p.75)

*Pezophaps Herbertii* (Schlegel 1873, p.4)

***Porphyrio madagascariensis***

Synonym of cf. *Porphyrio madagascariensis* (*Cyanornis coerulescens*; *Porphyrio caerulescens*):

*Apterornis caerulescens* (De Selys-Longchamps 1848, p.3 *potius* p.294)

***Aphanapteryx***

Dodos (pl.) (Marshall 1668 *vide* Khan 1927, p.47)

Toddärsche (Hoffman 1680, p.52)

Toddaerschen (Cheke 2013, p.2)

Toddarsche (Grandidier & Grandidier 1905, p.375)

Todaersen (pl.) (Hoffmann for *Aphanapteryx*, according to Milne-Edwards 1869, p.258)

Todaerses (pl.) (Hoffmann for *Aphanapteryx*, according to Milne-Edwards 1868, p.337)

**Taxa Named After the Dodo and Solitaire*****Didosaurus***

*Didosaurus* Günther [1877] 1878 [“dodo lizard”] (now placed under *Leiolopisma*)

***Dinornis didiformis***

*Dinornis didiformis* Owen 1844<sup>19</sup>

***Nephilengys dodo***

A nephilid spider, endemic to Mauritius, was named *Nephilengys dodo* by Kuntner & Agnarsson (2011): “*Etymology*: Named after the vernacular of the extinct flightless bird from Mauritius, the dodo (*Raphus cucullatus*). These two species once shared their habitat, the increasingly rare native forests in Mauritius. The specific name, a noun in apposition, is meant to increase awareness of the need for urgent conservation of the Mauritius biota” (p.486).

***Alvinocaris solitaire***

The hydrothermal vent fields Dodo and Solitaire on the Central Indian Ocean Ridge were named after the dodo and solitaire respectively (Nakamura *et al.* 2012). An alvinocaridid shrimp, *Alvinocaris solitaire* was named after its type locality, the Solitaire hydrothermal vent field (Yahagi *et al.* 2014).

**Suprageneric Taxa**

Didi (Bonaparte 1857, p.15) [*tribus*, *i.e.* suborder (Brodkorb 1971)]

Didiadae (Swainson 1835, p.239)<sup>20</sup> [family]

<sup>19</sup> “I infer, therefore, from the smallest metatarsals, *m* 4 and *m* 5, which have the same characters and nearly the same size, the former existence of a distinct species of three-toed Struthious bird, differing from the larger species of *Dinornis* in its relatively shorter and broader metatarsus. In this character the present species of *Dinornis* closely resembled the extinct Dodo (*Didus ineptus*, Linn.) of the Isles of France and Rodriguez; and as it could not have been greatly superior in size, I propose therefore to designate it *Dinornis didiformis*” (Owen 1844, p.242).

<sup>20</sup> Didiadae Swainson 1835 is an incorrect original spelling (ICZN 1999, Art. 32.5.3.1). It was corrected to Dididae by Swainson (1836) (Mlíkovský 2000).

- Dididæ (Swainson 1836, p.286) [family]; Dididæ (Hachisuka 1953, p.43) [superfamily]; Dididae (Bonaparte 1842, p.14) [family]  
 Dididées (De Selys-Longchamps 1848, p.293) [family]  
 Dididés (Le Maout 1853, p.418) [family]  
 Didiidæ (Elliot 1885, p.238) [family]  
 Didinæ (Gray 1840, p.64) [subfamily] Didinæ (De la Fresnaye 1839 *vide* 1841, p.193)  
 Didinées (Gérard 1844, tome 5, p.8) [“Mr. G.-R. Gray (*List. of Gen.*) gave this name to a division of his family of Struthionidées”]  
 Didoidea (Shufeldt 1901, p.488) [superfamily]  
 Didusidae (Lesson 1842†) [family]  
 Drontevögel (Krumbiegel 1956, p.9)  
 Drontevogels (Baumgartner 1881); Drontevogel (Von Spielberg 1910, p.155)  
 Inepta (Vogt 1851, p.329)  
 Ineptes (Desmarest 1817, tome xvi, p.172) [the Inepti of Illiger]  
 Inepti (Plumpe Vögel) (Illiger 1811, p.245)<sup>21</sup> [family] (Inepti, Plompevogels: Van Swinderen 1822, p.19)  
 Inertes (Temminck 1820, p.cxiii) [order]  
 Pezophabidae (Martin 1904, p.348) [family]  
 Pezophabinae (Wolters 1982, p.43) [subfamily]  
 Pezophabini (Verheyen 1957, p.36) [subfamily]  
 Pezophapidae (Hachisuka 1937, p.71) [family]; Pezophapidae (Arlt 1907, p.672)  
 Pezophapinae (Hachisuka 1953, p.41) [subfamily]  
 Raphi (Ridgeway 1916, p.275) [suborder]  
 Raphidae (Poche 1904, p.500)<sup>22</sup> [family]; Raphidæ (Hachisuka 1937, p.71) [family]; (Hachisuka 1953, p.40) [superfamily]  
 Rafideos (Luna de Carvalho 1989, p.7)  
 Raphidés (Berlioz 1946, p.7)  
 Raphinæ (Hachisuka 1953, p.41) [subfamily]  
 Raphinés (Delapchier 1959, p.52)  
 Raphini (Verheyen 1957, p.36) [tribe]  
 Rhaphidae (Gilliard & Steinbacher 1959, p.199) [family]  
 Rhaphinae (Cheke & Hume 2008, p.70)  
 Didiform (adj.) (Strickland 1844, p.79)

Note: in Latin the correct spellings should be Pezophabidae and Pezophabinae, not Pezophapidae and Pezophapidae. Verheyen (1957, p.36) corrected Pezophapidae to Pezophabidae (ICZN 1999, Art. 29.3.1. and 29.5) (Mlíkovský 2000).

### Names of the Réunion Solitaire<sup>23</sup> (*Threskiornis solitarius*)

Apterornis (De Selys-Longchamps 1848, p.293)

<sup>21</sup> “This family-group name was not based on a genus-group name and, hence, is not available for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.7.1.1), although it is clear that it was given to a taxon, which included only *Didus*” (Mlíkovský 2000, p.79).

<sup>22</sup> According to Mlíkovský (2000): “The family-group name Raphidae is generally attributed to Wetmore (1930: 5), who based it on *Raphus* BRISSON, 1760. Bock (1994: 182) observed, that the name was used already by Poche (1904b: 500), Bock (1994) believed, that Poche (1904b) based it on *Raphus* MOEHRING, 1758, which is not available for nomenclatural purposes (Hemming 1954, China 1967; *contra* Poche 1904a,b). Nevertheless, Poche (1904b) used *Raphus* as a valid name of a genus, and properly referred to its description in Moehring (1758: 44). Herewith, Poche (1904b) made this name available for nomenclatural purposes, although he (Poche 1904a,b) believed, that he had just discovered a forgotten work, and did not intend to describe this (and other) name(s) as new (ICZN 1999, Art. 11.5.2). Type species of *Raphus* POCHE, 1904b is *Didus ineptus* LINNAEUS, 1766 (by original designation and by monotypy). Consequently, the family-group name Raphidae POCHE, 1904b, as based on *Raphus* POCHE, 1904b, is available for nomenclatural purposes.

*Raphus* POCHE, 1904b is both a junior homonym and a junior objective synonym of *Raphus* BRISSON, 1760. Being based on a junior homonym, the family-group name Raphidae POCHE, 1904b cannot be used as valid, and precedence must be given to Raphidae, WETMORE, 1930 (ICZN 1999, Art. 39)” (p.81).

<sup>23</sup> Cheke (2013b) preferred the common name Réunion Solitaire over Réunion Ibis (used by Hume & Walters 2012).

*Apterornis solitaria* (Hartlaub 1849, p.50)  
*Apterornis solitarius* (De Selys-Longchamps 1848a, p.293)<sup>24</sup>  
*Borbonibis* (Mourer-Chauviré & Moutou 1987, p.419)  
*Borbonibis latipes* (Mourer-Chauviré & Moutou 1987, p.419)  
 Bourbon Solitaire (Pitot 1914, p.92) (Sclater & Saunders 1896, p.169)  
 Didine Bird of the Island of Bourbon (A. Newton 1868a, according to Hachisuka 1953, p.90) *partim* “Didine Bird” is used as a descriptive term by Newton (1868a)  
*Didus apterornis* (Schlegel 1854a, p.244)<sup>25</sup>  
 ?*Didus borbonica* (Schlegel 1873, according to Rothschild 1907, p.175)  
 [Didus] *borbonicus* (Schlegel & Pollen 1868, p.163)  
*Didus bourbonicus* (Luna de Carvalho 1989, p.20)  
*Didus solitarius* (Rothschild 1907, p.172) *partim*, for the Réunion Dodo  
 Dodo of Réunion, or the White Dodo, *Victoriornis imperialis* (Hachisuka 1953, p.viii) *partim*  
 Dodo von Bourbon (Noll 1889, p.122) *Didus apterornis* Schlegel *partim*  
 Great Fowl (Gervais 1867, p.263)  
 Great Fowl (Tatton 1625, according to Salvadori 1893, p.635)  
 [Great fowle (Purchas 1625, p.331) – “a great fowle” – a description, not a name]  
 Le geant (Rousselot de Surgy 1746, p.120); le géant (Prévost 1747, p.332)  
 Lourdes (Ruelle MS. 1667)  
 Oiseau solitaire (Carré 1699, p.12)  
 Oiseaux solitaires (pl.) (German translation of Carré, in Droste 1873, p.220)  
*Ornithaptera* (Bonaparte 1854c, p.139†)  
*Ornithaptera borbonica* (Bonaparte 1854a, p.2†)  
*Ornithaptera solitaria* (Kinnear 1937b, p.141) *partim*  
*Ornithaptera solitarius* (Day 1981, p.30) [no references given]; *Ornithaptera solitarius* (Grihault 2005, p.119) *partim*  
*Ornithoptera solitaria* Selys-Longchamps [*sic*] (Luna de Carvalho 1989, p.8)  
*Ornithopteris solitarius* (Staub 1993, p.17) [could also refer to the Rodrigues solitaire]  
*Ornithoptera solitaria* (Selys-Longchamps) (Luna de Carvalho 1989, p.14)  
*Pezophaps apterornis* (Anon. 1907a, p.147)  
*Pezophaps apterornis* (Zittel 1890, p.849) *partim?* [Bourbon solitaire]; *Pezophaps apterornis* (-solitarius) (Hachisuka 1953, p.41) *partim*  
*Pezophaps borbonica* (Bonaparte 1854a, p.2†) (Bonaparte ex Strickland MS. (Hachisuka 1953))  
*Raphus borbonica* (Janoo 1997, p.197)  
*Raphus borbonicus* (Heim 1956, p.213)  
*Raphus imperialis* (Hachisuka 1953, p.41) *partim*  
*Raphus solitarius* (Lowther 2002, p.269)  
*Raphus solitaria* (Unwin 1993, p.727)  
*Raphus solitarius* (Oudemans 1917b, p.31)  
*Rhaphus solitarius* (Grihault 2005, p.119) *partim*  
 Salitaire van Bourbon (Anon. 1907a, p.147)  
 Solitair (Droste 1873, p.220)  
 Solitaire (Bellanger de Lespinay April 1671); Solitaires (pl.) (log of *Le Breton*, September-October 1671; Dubois 1674, p.170)  
 Solitaire of Réunion, *Ornithaptera solitaria* (Hachisuka 1953, p.ix) *partim*  
 Solitaire von Bourbon (Noll 1889, p.122) *partim*  
 Sollitaires (pl.) (Dubois 1674, p.176)  
*Threskiornis solitaria* (Cheke 2013b, p.11)  
*Threskiornis solitaries* (Hume 2013, p.211)  
 T[hreskiornis] *solitarius* (Mourer-Chauviré *et al.* 1995a, p.568)  
*Victoriornis imperator* Hachissuka [*sic*] (Luna de Carvalho 1989, p.13)  
*Victoriornis imperialis* (Hachisuka 1937a, p.71) *partim*  
 [White Dodo (Sterland 1867, according to Hachisuka 1953, p.90) merely a descriptive, not a name]

<sup>24</sup> Olson (1977) stated: “*Apterornis solitarius* was said by Milne-Edwards (1868, 1869) to have been designated as the type of *Apterornis* by Selys-Longchamps (1848) but I can find no internal evidence to this effect in the latter’s paper. In any event, *Apterornis* Selys-Longchamps 19 November 1848 is preoccupied by *Apterornis* Owen 13 April 1848 (a), a name used for an altogether different bird from New Zealand known now as *Aptornis*” (p.358).

<sup>25</sup> The name *Didus apterornis* first appears on p.49 of the volume, in the report of the meeting of the Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen held on 25<sup>th</sup> February 1854.

White Dodo of Reunion (Hutchinson 1954, p.301) *partim*?

White or Réunion Dodo (Rothschild 1919, p.78) *partim*

Witte Dodo (Oudemans 1917b, p.vi) *partim*

Noll (1889, p.122):

Der Dodo von Bourbon, *Didus apterornis* Schlegel. = der Solitaire von Bourbon (Carré & Castleton),  
Ornithoptera borbonica Bon., Pezophaps borbonica Strickl., Apterornis solitarius De Sel. Longch.

Mourer-Chauviré *et al.* (1995b):

“*Apterornis solitarius* Sélys-Longchamps, 1848, by the present designation [the remark of Milne-Edwards (1868: 77) does not constitute a designation and the designation by Hachisuka (1953: 47) is not valid because the designated type species is not included in the original description of the genus]” (p.1130).

*Apterornis solitarius* Sélys-Longchamps 1848 (syntypes: birds described by Tatton 1613, Dubois 1671-72, Carré 1667).

*Didus apterornis* Schlegel 1854 (syntypes: birds described by Tatton 1613, Carré 1667).

*Ornithoptera borbonica* Bonaparte 1854 (syntypes: birds described by Tatton 1613, Carré 1667).

*Victoriornis imperialis* (syntypes: birds described by Tatton 1613, Bontekoe 1619; figured by Holsteyn *c.*1638, Withoos *c.*1684).

Mourer-Chauviré *et al.* (1999):

“Genus *Threskiornis* Gray

*Apterornis* Sélys-Longchamps, 1848:293 [not *Apterornis* Owen, 1848:1, a senior homonym; type by subsequent designation of Gray, 1855:154, *Apterornis solitarius* Sélys-Longchamps, 1848]. [New synonymy.]

*Ornithoptera* Bonaparte, 1854:139 [new name for *Apterornis* Sélys-Longchamps, 1848, not *Apterornis* Owen, 1848:1]. [New synonymy.]

*Borbonibis* Mourer-Chauviré and Moutou, 1987:419 [type by original designation, *Borbonibis latipes* Mourer-Chauviré and Moutou, 1987]. [New synonymy.]

*Threskiornis solitarius* (Sélys-Longchamps, 1848), new combination

Réunion Ibis [...]

*Apterornis solitarius* Sélys-Longchamps, 1848:293 [based on birds described by Tatton in S. Castleton, 1613 (1625), D.B. (=Dubois), 1671-1672 (1674), and Abbé Carré, 1667 (1699), from Bourbon (=Réunion Island)].

*Didus apterornis* Schlegel, 1854:244 [based on birds described by Tatton in S. Castleton, [*sic*] 1613 (1625) and in Abbé Carré, 1667 (1699), from Bourbon (=Réunion Island)].

*Ornithoptera borbonica* Bonaparte, 1854:2 [based on birds described by Tatton in S. Castleton, 1613 (1625) and in Abbé Carré, 1667 (1699), from Bourbon (=Réunion Island)].

*Victoriornis imperialis* Hachisuka, 1937a:71 [based in part on descriptions of the Reunion Ibis by Tatton in S. Castleton, 1613 (1625) and in W.Y. Bontekoe, 1646, but mainly on illustrations by Holsteyn and Withoos that likely pertain to the dodo (*Raphus*) of Mauritius, so that the disposition of the name must depend on future lectotypification].

*Borbonibis latipes* Mourer-Chauviré and Moutou, 1987:419 [holotype, right juvenile tarsometatarsus, FSI, 330512 (UCB), Grotte de l’Autel, Saint-Gilles, commune of Saint-Paul, Réunion Island]” (p.8).

*Apterornis solitaria* = *Pezophaps solitaria* (Giebel 1872, p.391).

*Didus apterornis* = *Pezophaps* [*sic*] *solitaria* (Giebel 1875, p.46).

*Pezophaps* Synon.: *Aphenapteryx* [*sic*] Frauenfeld (Giebel 1877, p.75).

### **Dodology, Dodologist**

Oudemans (1917b, p.24): dodologen [dodologists]

Stresemann (1958, p.441): “Dodologie” [Dodology]

*History Today* (1973, vol.23): Dodologists

Staudinger (1990, p.349): Drontologique [dodological]

Staub (1996, p.89): dodology

Anon. (2006 *Week-End-Scope*): dodologues [dodologists]

### **Names given to the Cape Penguins of Angra de San Blaz, mistakenly considered to be dodos or solitaires**

After Hamel (1845) and other sources:

Castanheda (1552): *Sotilicayros, Sotilicairos* (Portuguese, for Hottentott?)  
 Nicolas de Grouchy (1554): *Sotilicaires* (after Castanheda)  
 Osorio (1571): *Sotilicarios* (Latin, for Hottentott)  
 Mesquita Perestrello (1576): *Sotilicarios* (Portuguese, for Hottentott?)  
 Goulart (1581): *Sotilicares* (after Osorio)  
 Nicholas Lichefield (1582): *Stares* (after Castanheda)  
 Faria (1666): *Soliticairos*  
 Stevens (1695): *Soliticairi*  
 Anon. (1745): *Solitarios* and *Stares*  
 D'Après de Manneville (1745-76): *Sotilicarios* (after Mesquita Perestrello)  
 Anon. (1747): *Solitario*  
 Walckenaer (1826): *Solitarios*<sup>26</sup>  
 De Blainville (1835, p.3): *solitaires*  
 Broderip (1837, p.47): *solitaires*  
 Bronn (1849, p.1083); Hamel (1849, p.67): *Sotilicairi*  
 Hamel (1849, p.77): *Solitarii*  
 Hamel (1849, p.67): *Solitarius*  
 Singer (1850, p.486): *Sotlicarios*  
 Oudemans (1917b, p.9): *Solitaros*  
 Adams (1927, p.255): *the Solitary*  
 Brial (2006, p.23): *Sotelycairos*

*Sotilicarii* (Wolley, letter of 6<sup>th</sup> December 1847, Balfour and Newton Library, University of Cambridge, Indian Ocean Volumes, Mascarene Islands, vol.2, no.6)

Scouler wrote to Strickland (27<sup>th</sup> September 1847; D-143) concerning an extract from Osorio (1571), mentioning "Solitarius". Scouler later informed Strickland (letter of 31<sup>st</sup> May 1848; D-136) of an extract from page 38 of Damião de Goes' "Elenco das variantes e diferenças notáveis que se encontram na primeira parte da Chronica d'el rei D. Manoel" regarding the solitaire. He noted that Garcia e Sousa gave similar details on page 30. Scouler considered the bird to be a penguin, but added that it was later thought to represent the dodo (Rookmaaker 2010).

### The Portuguese Name of Mauritius

Bronn (1849) stated that the Portuguese named Mauritius *Isla de Cisne* after the dodo. Zimmermann (1857) stated that Vasco da Gama saw the dodo on Réunion,<sup>27</sup> and Ley (1957a), remarking that Diogo Fernandes Pereira named Mauritius *Ilha do Cerne*, after his ship *Cerné*, thought that "Dutch explorers who came to Mauritius and knew the old name thought that Cerne was a miswriting for *cigne* (swan) and that Pereira had thought the dodos to be swans" (p.70). He added that Pereira's name was 'translated' into Dutch as 'Zwaaneiland'. Müllenmeister (1981) remarked that Da Gama found the dodo in 1497 on Mauritius, which as a result was occasionally called swan island. See Parish (2013, pp.138-139) for further details.

*ihla [sic] de Cisnes* (Gervais 1854, p.68)  
*Ile du Cygne* (Saint Elme le Duc 1925, p.25)  
*Ilha des Cisnes* (Knight 1843-1845, p.14)  
*Ilha do Cerne*  
*Ilha do Cirne* (Buffon 1770, pp.481-482)  
*ilha do Cirne ou do Cisne* (Gervais 1835, p.590)  
*Ilha dos Cisnes* (Luna de Carvalho 1989, p.6)  
*Ilha dos cisnes* (Pagenstecher 1875, p.223)  
*isla los Cisnes* (Lesson 1843, p.235)

### Hachisuka (1953)

<sup>26</sup> "The 24 they arrived at Angra de San-Blaz, or bay of Saint-Blaise, which is sixty miles beyond the cape, and close to an island where many birds are seen that the Portuguese named solitarios, of the shape of geese, but the wings similar to those of the bat. Would this be the *didus solitarius*, described by Leguat and Carré, that our modern naturalists did not have occasion to see, and whose existence they dispute?" (Walckenaer 1826, p.113).

<sup>27</sup> In the original German, Zimmermann (1855) stated that Vasco da Gama saw dodos on the "Isle de France", *i.e.* Mauritius.



*Superfamily* Raphidæ (Dididæ)*Family* Raphidæ*Genus* *Raphus* Brisson

*Raphus* Brisson 1760. Type (by monotypy): *Raphus* Moehring, *Didus ineptus* Linnaeus

*Didus* Linnaeus 1766. Type (by monotypy): *Didus ineptus* Linnaeus

“Mandible narrow and strongly hooked in both sexes; edge wavy and not straight; moults; gape turned down; tip of lower mandible turned upwards; upper mandible ornamented with horny serration in both sexes. Tail greatly curled, position varies greatly from the upper back to the tail vertebræ according to season” (p.45)

*Raphus cucullatus* (Linnaeus [*sic*])

*Struthio cucullatus* Linnaeus 1758

*Cygnus cucullatus* Nieremberg 1635

*Didus ineptus* Linnaeus 1766

*Didus nazarenus* Bartlett (nec Gmelin) 1851. No type specimen

*Genus* *Victoriornis* Hachisuka

*Victoriornis* Hachisuka 1937

“Mandible is broad and tip is rounded, edge straight from the tip to the gape. Upper mandible has no horny serration, but is ornamented with coloured bands. Tail-feathers arched, barbules loose but straight. Position of the tail constant” (p.46)

*Victoriornis imperialis* Hachisuka

*Victoriornis imperialis* Hachisuka 1937

*Genus* *Pezophaps* Strickland

*Pezophaps* Strickland 1848. Type (by original designation): *Didus solitarius*

“Bill slender and straight, tip is narrow and compressed laterally. Tail is short and not conspicuous” (p.46)

*Pezophaps solitaria* (Gmelin)

*Didus solitarius* Gmelin 1788. No type specimen, description based on Latham’s Solitary Dodo, 1785

*Pezophaps minor* Strickland 1852. *P. solitarius*, female. Type: osseous remains.

*Didus nazarenus* Bartlett (nec Gmelin)–*P. solitarius*, male.

*Genus* *Ornithaptera* Bonaparte

*Apterornis* de Séllys-Longchamps 1848. Type (by subsequent designation): *Didus borbonicus*. Preoccupied by *Apterornis* Owen 1848. Type by monotypy: *Dinornis otidiformis*, Owen

*Ornithaptera* Bonaparte 1855. Type (by monotypy): *Pezophaps borbonica*, Bonaparte (ex Strickland MS.)

“Bill thick and blunt at the tip. Tail full and hangs down like a tuft” (p.47)

*Ornithaptera solitaria* (de Séllys-Longchamps)

*Apterornis solitarius* de Séllys-Longchamps 1848. *Solitaire* of DuBois and *Oiseau solitaire* of Carré

*Didus apterornis* Schlegel 1854: *Apterornis solitarius*

*Pezophaps borbonica* Bonaparte (ex Strickland), *fide* Bonaparte 1854: *Apterornis solitarius*

*Ornithaptera borbonica* Bonaparte 1854: *Apterornis solitarius*

“If one refuses the generic separation and wishes to unite with *Pezophaps*, then the specific name applicable is *apterornis* of Schlegel” (p.47).

*Didus* Linnaeus 1766, after 24<sup>th</sup> May

*Didus nazarenus* Bartlett (nec Gmelin) 1851. No type specimen

*Ornithaptera* Bonaparte 1855, after 15<sup>th</sup> April

*Apterornis* Owen 1848, 13<sup>th</sup> April

*Apterornis* de Selys October 1848

*Pezophaps borbonica* Bonaparte (ex Strickland), *fide* Bonaparte 1854, after 15<sup>th</sup> April (Consp. Gen. Avium, ii, p.2)

*Ornithaptera borbonica* Bonaparte 1854, after 15<sup>th</sup> April (Consp. Gen. Avium, ii, p.2)

“The Dodo of Mauritius, the Grey or Common Dodo, *Raphus cucullatus* (Linnaeus) 1758” (p.vii)

“The Dodo of Réunion, or the White Dodo, *Victoriornis imperialis* Hachisuka, 1937” (p.viii)

“The Solitaire of Rodriguez, *Pezophaps solitaria* (Gmelin), 1788” (p.viii)

“The Solitaire of Réunion, *Ornithaptera solitaria* (de Séllys-Longchamps), 1848” (p.ix)

*Victoriornis imperialis*

Tatton 1625 (1613)

Holsteyn-Teylers

Holsteyn-Van-der-Feltz

Holsteyn-NHM

Withoos-ILN

Withoos-NHM

Rothschild 1907 plate

Living birds: 1638 (?) Holsteyn's bird

1680 Withoos' bird

“To the best of my knowledge there are no remains of the White Dodo now in Europe” (p.90)

Great Fowl, Tatton (1625)

Dod-eersen, Bontekoe, 1619 (publ. 1646)

Didine Bird of the Island of Bourbon, A. Newton (1868)

*Victoriornis imperialis* Hachisuka, 1937

*Pezophaps solitaria*

Herbert 1634

Leguat 1708

Relation de l'Île Rodrigue 1730

D'Heguerty 1754

*Didus ineptus*, A. Newton (*Ibis*, 1865)

*Didus nazarenus*, Bartlett (*PZS*, 1851)

*Didus solitarius*, Gmelin (1785)

Dodo, Cuvier (*Edin. Journ. Nat. and Geogr. Soc.*, 1831)

Dronte, Cuvier (*Ann. Sci. Nat.*, 1830)

*Pezophaps minor*, Strickland (1852)

*Pezophaps solitaria*, Strickland (1848)

*Pezophaps solitarius*, A. Newton (*Ency. Brit.*, 1875)

Solitaire, Leguat (1708)

Solitary Dodo, Latham (*Gen. Syn.*, 1785)

*Ornithoptera solitaria*

Lestrange, around 1638

Carré 1668 (1699)

DuBois

“Schotsche Hens” – gablestone 1561

Minaggio 1618

Walther 1657

Florence Codex “probably a male, having a uniformly feathered face, showing no naked skin; the tail being unmistakably Ostrich-like” (p.117)

Living birds in Europe:

1561 bird of the Vere gablestone

1618 Minaggio's bird

1638 (?) Lestrange's bird

1657 Walther's bird

“No remains of specimens of the Réunion Solitaire have been found to date” (p.117)

*Apterornis solitaria*, Milne-Edwards (1869)

*Apterornis solitarius*, de Séllys-Longchamps (1848)

Didine Bird, A. Newton (1868)

*Didus apterornis*, Schlegel (1854)

*Didus borbonicus*, Schlegel (1873)

*Didus ineptus*, Tegetmeier (1866)

*Didus* species, Newton (1868)

Dod-eersen, Bontekoe (1646)

*Ornithoptera borbonica*, Bonaparte (1854)

Oiseau solitaire, Carré (1699)

*Pezophaps borbonica*, Bonaparte (1854)

Solitaire, DuBois (1669)

Solitaire of Réunion, Newton (1875)

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## The Names of the Dodo and Solitaire in Various Languages

Raphus (raf'-us) (Jaeger 1960)

Pezophaps (pez'-ō-faps) (Jaeger 1960)

[ˈ principal accent; ō shortened long o]

### Abakwariga

*Raphus*:

dòdoo (Webster's Online Dictionary). Same in Habe, Haossa, Hausa, Hausawa, Kado, Mgbakpa

### Chinese

*Raphus*:

[Zhōngwén] 渡渡鳥, 嘟嘟鳥 (Wikispecies)

### Croatian

*Raphus*:

[Hrvatski] tunjava dodovka (Wikispecies)

**Czech**

blbounů (pl.) (Kotal 1875)

*Raphus:*

“*blboun nejapný* Didus ineptus, German Dronte)” (Kotal 1875, p.25)

“*Didus* = blboun nejapný, from Portug. dido” (Polívka 1883, p.44)

dronte mauricijský (Lepage 2011)

*Pezophaps:*

samotáři (Didus solitarius, Lath.) (Kotal 1875)

blboun samotář [solitaire dodo] (Didus solitarius, Lath) (Kotal 1875)

dronte samotářský (Lepage 2011)

**Danish**

Dronter (Lütken 1859)

*Raphus:*

Dodo (Axelsen 1986). Dodoen (pl.) (Lütken 1859)

Dronte (*Didus ineptus*) (Lütken 1859, Helms 1917, Lepage 2011)

Drontefugle (Lütken 1859)

Dronten (Nemnich 1793, vol.1)

Dronterne (Lütken 1859)

Drontsläktet (Leche 1907)

*Pezophaps:*

Eneboeren [hermit] (le Solitaire) (Anon. 1859)

Rodriguez-Dronten (Lütken 1859)

Rodriguez Solitær (Lepage 2011)

Solitær (didus solitarius) (Krause 1901)

Solitæren (*Pezophaps solitarius*) (Helms 1917)

Solitæren (*Pezophaps solitaria*) på Rodriguez (Aarnes 2003)

dronte/dodoen/eremittfuglen (*Raphus solitarius*) [*sic*] på Réunion (Aarnes 2003)

Reunion Solitær (Lepage 2011)

**Dutch**

Dodo's (Wikispecies)

*Raphus:*

Dod-Aars. Didus (Nemnich 1793, vol.3)

Dodaars, m. (pl. -zen) [H.n.] doedoe, walvogel, struiskasuaris. *Dronte m., oiseau massif des-îles Maurice et Bourbon* (Kramers 1862, p.297)

dodo (Cassell's Dutch Dictionary, 1985, *Cassell Ltd*). First used in the Dutch translation of Herbert's work (Herbert 1658)

Doedoe, m. (pl. -s), v. Dodaars (Kramers 1862, p.297)

Dood-Aars. Didus (Nemnich 1793, vol.3)

Dronte. Didus ineptus (Nemnich 1793, vol.3)

Gekapte of gekaperde kalkoen (Nemnich 1793, vol.1)

Mauritiusdodo (Maas 2010a)

Monnikzwaan. Didus ineptus (Nemnich 1793, vol.3)

Walgvogel. Didus (Nemnich 1793, vol.3). Walgvogel, m. (-s), struis-kasuaris, zek. vogel (Calisch & Calisch 1864); Struis, m. (-en) [...] -CASUARIS, m. (-sen), zek. vogel (*ibid.*).

*Pezophaps:*

Rodrigues Solitaire (Maas 2009)

Rodriguezsolitaire (Lepage 2011)

Solitair van Rodriguez (Lepage 2011)

Solitairen (pl.)

Réunion Dodo (Maas 2010b)

Réunion Solitaire (Maas 2010b)  
Witte Dodo (Oudemans 1917b, Maas 2010b)

### English

*Raphus*:

Common Dodo (Maas 2010a)

“Didine (dəiˈdɔɪn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *didus* the dodo + -INE] Belonging to the family *Dididae* of birds, akin to the dodo” (Simpson & Weiner 1989, vol.iii, p.333). *didine*, adj. /ˈdaɪdaɪn/ (OED 2012).<sup>28</sup>

“Dodo (dɒˈdo). [Pg. *doudo* simpleton, fool, as *adj.* silly.] An extinct bird, *Didus ineptus*, belonging to the order *Columbidae*, formerly inhabiting the island of Mauritius; it had a massive clumsy body, and small wings of no use for flight” (*ibid.*, vol.iii, p.576). *dodo*, n. /ˈdɒdɒ/ (OED 2012).<sup>29</sup>

“Dronte (drɒnt). *Obs.* [Du. and Fr. *dronte*.] A name of the Dodo” (Simpson & Weiner 1989, vol.iii, p.678). *dronte*, n. /ˈdrɒnt/ (OED 2012).<sup>30</sup>

“dōd’ō *n.* (pl. *-oes, -os*)” (Coulson *et al.* 1962, p.237)

“do·do \dō(dō) *n, pl* dodoes *or* dodos” (Webster’s Third New International Dictionary, vol.i, p.667)

Dodo. *Didus* (Nemnich 1793, vol.2). The dodo (Nemnich 1793, vol.1)

Mauritius dodo (Lepage 2011)

The hooded dodo (Nemnich 1793, vol.1)

*Pezophaps*:

“Solitaire (sɒˈlɪtɪə, sɒlɪtɪə), *sb.* [a. F. *solitaire*, ad. L. *sōlitārius* SOLITARY *sb.* and *a.*]” (Simpson & Weiner 1989, vol.x, p.402). “5. *Ornith.* a. A large flightless bird (*Pezophaps solitarius*) formerly existing in the island of Rodriguez” (*ibid.*, p.403). *solitaire*, n. /ˈsɒlɪtɪə(r)/ /sɒlɪˈtɪə(r)/ (OED 2012).<sup>31</sup>

“sol-i-taire \säləʔa(a)|(ə)r, tel, |ə” (Webster’s Third New International Dictionary, vol.iii, p.2170)

Réunion Dodo  
Réunion Solitaire  
White Dodo

*Threskiornis solitarius*:

Réunion Flightless Ibis (Maas 2009)

Réunion Sacred Ibis (Maas 2009)

Reunion ibis (Probst & Brial 2001)

Réunion Solitaire

Reunion Solitaire (Probst & Brial 2001)

### Esperanto

Rafedoj (Wikispecies)

### Estonian

*Raphus*:

mauritiuse dront e. dodo (Lepage 2011)

*Pezophaps*:

rodriguesi dront (Lepage 2011)

### Finnish

*Raphus*:

Drontti (Maas 2010a)

<sup>28</sup> IPA (sounds like): d (d) as in **dig** (main stress); aɪ (eye) as in **buy**; d (d) as in **dig**; aɪ (eye) as in **buy**; n (n) as in **nine**.

<sup>29</sup> IPA (sounds like): d (d) as in **dig** (main stress); əʊ (oh) as in **goat**; d (d) as in **dig**; əʊ (oh) as in **goat**

<sup>30</sup> IPA (sounds like): dr (dr) as in **dream** (main stress); ɒ (o) as in **pot**, **option**; nt (nt) as in **paint**

<sup>31</sup> IPA (sounds like): s (s) as in **see** (main stress); ɒ (o) as in **pot**, **option**; l (l) as in **leap**, **hill**; ɪ (i) as in **pit**, **hill**; t (t) as in **tan**; əə (air) as in **pair**; (r) ((r)) as in **her**. Alternatively the main stress is on the *t* instead of the *s*.

mauritiuksendodo (Lepage 2011)

*Pezophaps:*

rodriguezindodo, rodriguesindodo, Rodriguesinerakko (Lepage 2011)

Reunionin-saaren dodo (Maas 2010b)

**French**

Raphidés, the family Raphidae (Berlioz 1946, Schmitt 1996)

Les Raphinés: les Drontes, les Solitaires (Delapchier 1959)

*Raphus:*

Autruche à capuchon. Didus (Nemnich 1793, vol.3)

Cygne encapuchonné. Le dronte (Nemnich 1793, vol.3)

Dodo (Wikispecies)

Dodo. Le cygne encapuchonné, Didus (Nemnich 1793, vol.3)

Dronte (Thevenot 1663)

Le Dronte (Buffon 1770, p.480)

Dronte, *m.*, dodo, *m.* (Ledésert & Ledésert 1981). Borrowed from the Dutch (Leisering 1984)

Dronte de Maurice, *Raphus cucullatus* (Berlioz 1946, Schmitt 1996)

Oiseau de nazare, ou de nausée. Didus (Nemnich 1793, vol.3)

*Pezophaps:*

Dronte de Rodriguez (Lowther 2002, Lepage 2011)

Dronte de Rodrigues (Grihault 2007)

Dronte de la Réunion, *Raphus solitarius* (Berlioz 1946, Schmitt 1996)

Dronte solitaire (Lepage 2011)

Le Solitaire de Rodrigue (Staub 1977)

Solitaire de Rodriguez (Berlioz 1946, Schmitt 1996, Lepage 2011)

Dronte de la Réunion (Maas 2010b)

*Threskiornis solitarius:*

Ibis de La Réunion (Probst & Brial 2001)

Ibis de Bourbon (Probst & Brial 2001)

Réunion Ibis (Maas 2009)

Solitaire de La Réunion (*Threskiornis solitarius*; Probst 1997)

*Didunculus strigirostris:* Colombe à tête de Dronte (Reichenow 1882)

Drontologique [dodological] (Staudinger 1990)

**German**

*Raphus:*

Dididen (pl.), Inepten (pl.), Dronten (pl.), *Didus ineptus* (Ziegler 1907)

Dodo, *m.* –s/-s (Jones 1963)

Dodo von Mauritius, *Didus ineptus* (Zur Strassen 1911)

Dronte (Longolius 1732-1754)

Dronte, *f.* –/-n (Jones 1963). Borrowed from the Dutch (Leisering 1984)

Der Dronte (Buffon 1775, p.230). “DRONTE, s. m. *Der Straus-Casuâr, der Tölpel; ein ost-indianischer Vogel*”  
(Schwan 1789, p.236)

Dronten (pl.) (Batsch 1788)

Drontevögel (pl.) (Lüttschwager 1959a)

Drontevogels (Baumgartner 1881)

Dudo. *Didus ineptus*. (Nemnich 1793, vol.2). Der Dudo (Nemnich 1793, vol.1)

Der Dudu (Borowski 1781; Blumenbach 1779, 1803). Das Dudu (Trimolt 1799). Name of the dodo in German  
(Dumont 1819)

Ebelvogel [*sic*]. *Didus ineptus* (Nemnich 1793, vol.2)

Mauritius-Dronte, *Raphus cucullatus* (Schmitt 1996)

Mönchsschwan. *Didus ineptus* (Nemnich 1793, vol.2) Der Mönchsschwan (Nemnich 1793, vol.1)

Nazarvogel. *Didus* (Nemnich 1793, vol.2)  
 Tölpel. *Didus ineptus* (Nemnich 1793, vol.2) Der Tölpel (Nemnich 1793, vol.1)  
 Der Tölpel (Borowski 1781)  
 Der Walgvogel (Nemnich 1793, vol.1)  
 Walghvogel. *Didus ineptus* (Nemnich 1793, vol.2)

*Pezophaps*:

Der Einsiedler (Buffon 1775, p.238)  
 Einsiedler. *Didus* (Nemnich 1793, vol.2) = *Pezophaps*  
 Rodriguez-Dronte, *Pezophaps solitaria* (Schmitt 1996)  
 Rodriguez-Einsiedler, *Pezophaps solitaria* (Luther 1970)  
 Rodrigues-Solitär (Grihault 2007, Lepage 2011)  
 Solitär (Hartlaub 1898)  
 Solitair oder Einsiedler, *Pezophaps* (Zur Strassen 1911)

Dodo von Bourbon, *Didus borbonicus* (Zur Strassen 1911)  
 Réunion-Dronte, *Raphus solitarius* (Wolters 1982)  
 Réunion-Einsiedler, *Raphus solitarius* (Luther 1970)  
 Réunion-Solitär (Maas 2010b)

*Threskiornis solitarius*:

Réunionibis (Maas 2009)

Lüttschwager (1961) stated that the dodo was first called “der Dronte” and later “die Dronte”.

**Greek**

δρόντι [dhrondi] (Webster’s Online Dictionary)

**Hebrew**

*Raphus*:

רָפּוּס (Webster’s Online Dictionary)

רָפּוּס (Webster’s Online Dictionary)

**Hungarian**

Dodófélék (Wikispecies)

*Raphus*:

dodó [-t, -ja] *n.* dod (*Raphus és Perophiaps*) (Országh *et al.* 1963, p.353)

dodó, dodóról (*Didus ineptus* L.) (Lambrecht 1916, pp.385, 386)

“Dronte, die, leptses dudu. *Dronte ineptus*” (Von Márton 1810, col.246)

*Pezophaps*:

Rodriguez-sziget *solitarius*-áról (*Pezophaps solitaria* Strickl. & Melv.) (Lambrecht 1916, p.386)

bourboni dodó (*Didus apterornis* Schleg. = *D. borbonicus*) (Lambrecht 1916, p.386)

**Icelandic**

Dúðaætt (Wikispecies)

*Raphus*:

Dúdúfugl (Wikispecies)

**Ido**

*Raphus*:

Dronto (Wikispecies)

**Italian**

Rafidi (Scortecci 1953)

*Raphus*:

cygno incappucciato (Buffon 1777b)  
 dido (Ranzani 1826)  
 dido, *m. Raphus cucullatus, Didus ineptus* (Sansoni-Harrap Standard Italian and English Dictionary 1970)  
 Dido o Dronte, *Didus* (Dumont 1838, p.350)  
 dodo, *m.* (Scortecci 1953, Lepage 2011)  
 Dodo di Mauritius (Maas 2010a)  
 Dondon. See Dodo (Dumont 1838, p.577)  
 drönte, *s. m. dronte, didus, or dodo, the name of an extinct bird* (Davenport & Comelati 1868, p.207)  
 drönte, *m. Raphus cucullatus, Didus ineptus* (Sansoni-Harrap Standard Italian and English Dictionary 1970)  
 dronte o dodo (Dumont 1838, p.351)  
 dronto (Buffon 1777b)  
 uccello di Nazaro [bird of Nazare] (Buffon 1777b)

*Pezophaps:*

Dodo di Rodrigues (Grihault 2007)  
 solitari  
 solitario (Dumont 1838, p.351)  
 Solitario di Rodriguez (Lepage 2011)

Dodo bianco, *Victoriornis imperialis* (Scortecci 1953)  
 Dodo della Réunion (Maas 2010b)  
 solitari  
 Solitario della Réunion (Maas 2010b)  
 Solitario di Reunion (Lepage 2011)

**Japanese**

トードー科 (Wikispecies)

*Raphus:*

doadoa (Lepage 2011)  
 do-do- (Lepage 2011)  
 トードー (Wikispecies)

*Pezophaps:*

rodorigesudoadoa (Lepage 2011)  
 rodorigesudo-do- (Lepage 2011)  
 ロドリゲストードー (Wikispecies)

**Kartuli**

დრონტისებრნი (Wikispecies)

**Korean**

*Raphus:*  
 도도 (Wikispecies)

**Lithuanian**

drontas (Webster's Online Dictionary)

**Norwegian**

[Nynorsk]: Drontar (Wikispecies)  
 Dronten (pl.) (Leche 1907)  
 [Bokmål]: Dronter (Wikispecies)  
 Drontsläktet, *Didus* (Leche 1907)

*Raphus:*

Dronte (Lepage 2011)  
 [Bokmål]: Dodo (Wikispecies)  
 [Nynorsk]: Dronte (Wikispecies)



*Pezophaps*:

Rodriguesdronte (Lepage 2011)

Solitären (pl.) (Leche 1907)

**Polish**

Familia drontowatych (A. W. 1849, p.380)

dronty (Raphidae) (Mielczarek &amp; Cichocki 2008, Maas 2010a)

*Raphus*:

dodaarsami (A. W. 1849, p.375)

dodo (Lepage 2011)

Dront (A. W. 1849, p.380)

dront sm (Wielki Słownik Polsko-Angielski 1983)

dront dodo (Lepage 2011)

drontami (A. W. 1849, p.375)

drontem (A. W. 1849, p.375)

Drontowate (Wikispecies)

*Pezophaps*:

dront samotny (Lepage 2011)

dront samotny [solitary dodo] (Mielczarek &amp; Cichocki 2008)

Samotnik (*Pezophaps solitaria*) (A. W. 1849, p.380)dront reunioniński [Réunion dodo] *Raphus solitarius* (Mielczarek & Cichocki 2008)**Portuguese**

Rafídeos (Luna de Carvalho 1989)

*Raphus*:Doudo (Luna de Carvalho 1989)<sup>32</sup>

Dodo das Maurícias (Maas 2010a)

Dodó (Wikispecies)

dodô (Webster's Online Dictionary)

O doudo (Nemnich 1793, vol.1)

*Pezophaps*:

solitário (Luna de Carvalho 1989)

**Russian**

Дронты (Dididae) (H. K. 1893)

Дрoнты (Raphidae)

Дронти (Wikispecies)

*Raphus*:

Додо (H. K. 1893)

Дронт [dront] (Webster's Online Dictionary)

Дронты или Додо (Dididae) (H. K. 1893)

маврикийский дронт (Lepage 2011)

*Pezophaps*:

Дронт-отшельник (Lepage 2011)

Родригесский дронт (Lepage 2011)

*Threskiornis solitarius*, *Raphus solitarius*Белый, или бурбонский, дронт (*Threskiornis solitarius*, *Raphus solitarius*)[Wikipedia: <http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%94%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%82%D1%8B>]

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<sup>32</sup> “The name ‘Doudo’ that we use in place of ‘Dodó’ (English Dodo)” (p.5).

**Serbian***Raphus*:

dodo (Webster's Online Dictionary)

[Српски / Srpski]: dodo (Wikispecies)

**Slovak***Raphus*:

dront nelietavý (Lepage 2011)

*Pezophaps*:

pustovník krátkokřídly (Lepage 2011)

**Slovenian**

Drontovité (Wikispecies)

Rössler (1903):

Fam.: Dididae: = *dode*.Pezophaps solitarius (Gm.): pustinjač T<sub>1</sub> – *dodo pustinjač*. [solitary dodo]Didus ineptus Linn.: doda T<sub>1</sub> = *dodo zdepasti*. [stocky dodo]

Torbar (1870) gave the following:

doda (didus ineptus, dronte)

dode

dodu

rodriguezkoa samovnjaka

samovnjak (solitarius)

ptica samovnjak (l. oiseau solitaire) [Carré's birds]

samovnjaci (solitaires) [Dubois' birds]

ptica samovnjak burbonski

**Spanish**

Los Drontos (Lesson 1843, p.233)

ráfidos (Valledor de Lozoya 2002b)

*Raphus*:

ave de Nazara (Lesson 1843, p.233)

dido (Cassel's Spanish Dictionary 1986, *Cassell Ltd, London*). (Webster's Online Dictionary)dodó (Cassel's Spanish Dictionary 1986, *Cassell Ltd, London*). (Webster's Online Dictionary)

Dronte (Mallent 1788, Maas 2010a)

Dronte. Didus (Nemnich 1793, vol.3)

Dronte de Mauricio (Lowther 2002)

dronto ó dodo (Lesson 1843, p.233)

El Dronto (Cuvier 1833, p.23)

El Ave de Nazara (Cuvier 1833, p.28)

Paxaro de Nazaret (Mallent 1788, p.245)

Páxaro de Nazaret (Mallent 1788, p.245)

Páxaro de Nazaré (Mallent 1788, p.457)

*Pezophaps*:

Solitario (el) (Mallent 1788, p.245)

El Solitario (Cuvier 1833, p.28)

Solitario de Rodríguez (Lowther 2002)

Solitario de Réunion (Maas 2010b)

**Swedish**

Drontfåglar (Wikispecies)

*Raphus*:

Dront. Didus ineptus (Nemnich 1793, vol.3)

Dront (pl. dronten) (Hansen-Melander 1976, Lepage 2011)  
 Dronten (Nemnich 1793, vol.1)

*Pezophaps*:

Solitär (Lepage 2011)

Solitärfågel (Lepage 2011)

**Thai**

*Raphus*:

โดโด (Wikispecies)

**Turkish**

*Raphus*:

Mauritius dodosu (Wikispecies)

**Welsh**

*Raphus*:

dodo 1866 (Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru 2006)

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