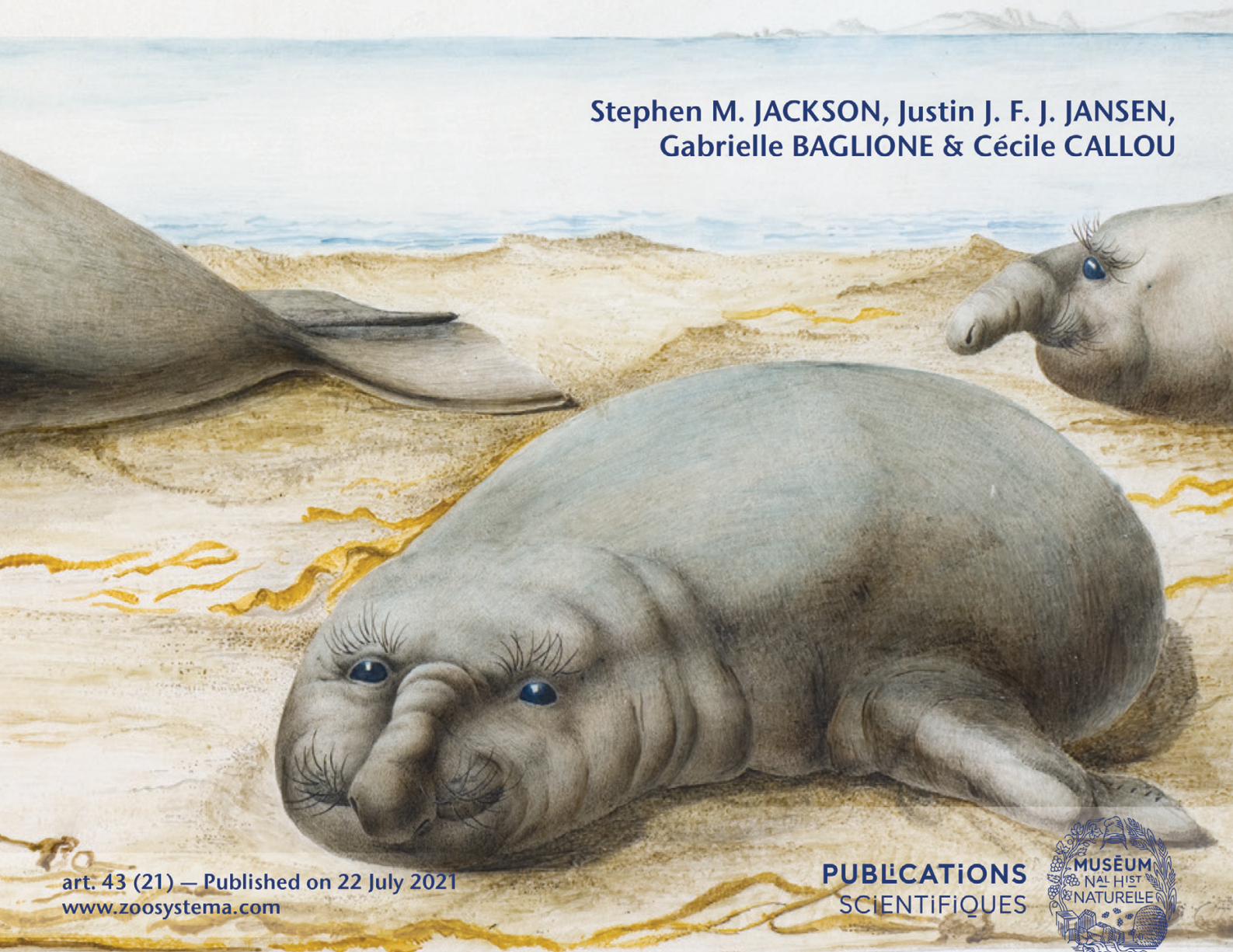


**Mammals collected and illustrated by the
Baudin Expedition to Australia and Timor (1800-1804):
A review of the current taxonomy of specimens
in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris and
the illustrations in the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre**

**Stephen M. JACKSON, Justin J. F. J. JANSEN,
Gabrielle BAGLIONE & Cécile CALLOU**



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Phoca proboscidea Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1816. King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 25 × 40 cm.
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Mammals collected and illustrated by the Baudin Expedition to Australia and Timor (1800-1804): A review of the current taxonomy of specimens in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris and the illustrations in the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre

Stephen M. JACKSON

Vertebrate Pest Research Unit, NSW Department of Primary Industries,
Orange Agricultural Institute, 1447 Forest Road, Orange, New South Wales 2800 (Australia)
and School of Biological, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of New South Wales,
Sydney, New South Wales 2052 (Australia)
and Division of Mammals, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, DC 20013-7012 (United States of America)
and Australian Museum Research Institute, Australian Museum,
1 William Street, Sydney, New South Wales 2010 (Australia)
stephen.jackson@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Justin J. F. J. JANSEN

Honorary Research Associate, Department of Vertebrates, Naturalis Biodiversity Center,
P.O. Box 9517, 2300 RA Leiden (The Netherlands)
justin.jansen@naturalis.nl

Gabrielle BAGLIONE

Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Ville du Havre,
Place du Vieux Marché, F-76600 Le Havre (France)
gabrielle.baglione@lehavre.fr

Cécile CALLOU

Archéozoologie, archéobotanique : sociétés, pratiques et environnements (AASPE),
Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, CNRS,
Case postale 55, 57 rue Cuvier F-75231 Paris cedex 05 (France)
cecile.callou@mnhn.fr

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ABSTRACT

The expedition commanded by the Frenchman Nicolas Thomas Baudin aboard the ships *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste* (and *Le Casuarina* for the return journey) to the southern hemisphere between 1800-1804 collected specimens from numerous locations including the Canary Islands (Tenerife), Île de France (Mauritius), Cape Town (South Africa), Australia and Timor. Additionally, specimens were donated or purchased from locations not visited including the Comoros, Madagascar and Sumatra. Unfortunately, Baudin died at Île de France on the return trip so the responsibility of the account of the voyage was given to other members of the expedition. Responsibility for writing up the primary account of the voyage was granted to François Péron, who published the first volume of the narrative of the *Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes* in 1807. Following his death in 1810, the second volume of the narrative was completed by Louis de Freycinet and published in 1816. The other four volumes of the *Voyage* included three atlases (the first by expedition artists Charles-Alexandre Lesueur and Nicolas-Martin Petit in 1807 and the second and third by Freycinet in 1811 and 1812), and a volume entitled *Navigation et Géographie* by Freycinet in 1815. Based on recent and on-going research, a review of many of the original documents is presented here, revealing hitherto unpublished details about who collected and donated mammals to the expedition. Research was conducted mainly in the collections of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN) in Paris and their associated acquisition books. The Baudin expedition was responsible for an unprecedented collection of over 100 000 specimens of natural history, which remains the single largest collection of natural history specimens from Australia. A total of 101 mammal taxa relating to the Baudin expedition were identified during this study, which included 51 species described as a result of the expedition and 50 species that were described either before or subsequently, but not associated with the expedition. Of the taxa described, 20 species and three subspecies are currently recognised valid. During this study 43 museum specimens that were referable to 29 taxa were identified and at least five specimens seem to have been misplaced based on the information available. These specimens were derived from 24 holotypes, four paratypes, three syntypes, five lectotypes, and six paralectotypes and one topotype that are currently held at the MNHN. Some of these specimens are part of the estimated 51 mammals that were brought back alive to France on the boats. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur's illustrations complemented this study; of the 177 that are held at the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, 149 could be attributed to one or more species and 28 were of unidentified species.

KEY WORDS

Baudin,
Freycinet,
Lesueur,
Levillain,
Maugé,
Péron,
Australia,
Timor,
mammals,
collection,
historical expeditions.

RÉSUMÉ

Mammifères collectés et illustrés au cours de l'Expédition Baudin en Australie et au Timor (1800-1804) : examen de la taxonomie actuelle des spécimens du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris et des illustrations du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre.

L'expédition commandée par le Français Nicolas Thomas Baudin, à bord des navires *Le Géographe* et *Le Naturaliste* (et *Le Casuarina* pour le retour) vers l'hémisphère sud entre 1800-1804, a permis la collecte de spécimens provenant de nombreux endroits comme les îles Canaries (Tenerife), l'île Maurice (anciennement Île de France), Le Cap (Afrique du Sud), l'Australie et le Timor. Des spécimens ont également été donnés ou achetés dans des endroits non visités comme les Comores, Madagascar et Sumatra. Baudin étant malheureusement décédé à l'île Maurice au cours du voyage de retour, la responsabilité du récit du voyage a été confiée à d'autres personnes, membres de l'expédition. Ainsi, François Péron a publié la majeure partie du récit dans le premier volume du *Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes*, paru en 1807. Après la mort de celui-ci, survenue en 1810, le deuxième volume du récit a été complété par Louis de Freycinet et publié en 1816. Les quatre autres volumes of the *Voyage* comprennent trois atlas (dont un par les artistes de l'expédition, Charles-Alexandre Lesueur et Nicolas-Martin Petit, paru en 1807, et deux par Freycinet, parus en 1811 et 1812), et un volume intitulé *Navigation et Géographie* publié par Freycinet en 1815. Le présent article fait état des recherches récentes et en cours, reprenant de nombreux documents originaux et révélant des détails inédits sur les collecteurs et donateurs des mammifères, recherche menée principalement dans les collections du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN) à Paris et dans les catalogues de collections associés. L'expédition Baudin a permis la collecte de plus de 100 000 spécimens d'histoire naturelle et reste la plus grande collection d'échantillons d'histoire naturelle d'Australie. Au total, nous avons identifié 101 taxons liés à l'expédition Baudin, dont 51 décrits à la suite de l'expédition et 50 décrits avant ou après, mais sans lien direct avec elle. Parmi les taxons décrits, 20 espèces et trois sous-espèces sont toujours reconnues valides à ce jour. À partir des informations disponibles, nous avons également identifié, 43 spécimens appartenant à 29 espèces avec au moins cinq spécimens semblant avoir été égarés. Le MNHN possède 24 holotypes, quatre paratypes, trois syntypes, cinq lectotypes, six paralectotypes et un topotype. Certains de ces spécimens font partie des quelque 51 mammifères ramenés vivants en France sur les bateaux. Les illustrations réalisées par Charles-Alexandre Lesueur complètent ce travail : parmi les 177 conservées au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, 149 pourraient être attribuées à une ou plusieurs espèces et 28 correspondent à des espèces non identifiées.

MOTS CLÉS

Baudin,
Freycinet,
Lesueur,
Levillain,
Maugé,
Péron,
Australie,
Timor,
mammifères,
collection,
expéditions historiques.

INTRODUCTION

The French voyage to Australia led by Captain Nicolas Thomas Baudin [1754-1803] in his ship *Le Géographe*, accompanied by his consort ship *Le Naturaliste* under the command of Captain Jacques Félix Emmanuel Hamelin [1768-1839], occurred between 1800 and 1804. The voyage was commissioned by the First Consul Bonaparte [1769-1821] (he crowned himself Emperor in 1804) and highlighted the French Revolution's ideals of scientific endeavour to promote "truth" and "enlightenment" (Marchant 1998: 80).

Others on board *Le Naturaliste* included the cartographer-surveyor Louis Claude Desauls de Freycinet [1779-1842], the young naturalist François Péron [1775-1810] and the artist Charles-Alexandre Lesueur [1778-1846] who would provide an enormous number of drawings and paintings as a record of the places visited and the natural history observed.

The expedition left the harbour of Le Havre on 19 October 1800 (see Table 1). After stops at Tenerife and Île de France (Mauritius) the ships first sighted Australia near Cape Leeuwin on 27 May 1801, before anchoring at what is now Geographe Bay, Western Australia, on 30 May 1801. They explored a large portion of the west coast of Australia before heading north to Timor. After departing from Timor on 13 November 1801 they headed south along the western Australian coast and east to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) where they arrived at Bruny Island on 13 January 1802 and Maria Island on 18 February 1802.

Le Géographe parted company with *Le Naturaliste* and headed northwest towards Wilson's Promontory (Victoria) on 24 March 1802 to begin exploring the previously uncharted southern coast of Australia between Wilson's promontory and Nuyts Archipelago. *Le Naturaliste* arrived at Port Jackson (Sydney) on 25 April 1802 after departing from Bass Strait, while *Le Géographe* arrived on 20 June 1802 (but docked on 3 July) after returning from the southern coast via Tasmania. *Le Naturaliste* and *Le Géographe* departed from Port Jackson on 18 November 1802, with the former ship carrying with it all the specimens from the expedition collected until that point. Captain Baudin held a farewell dinner with Captain Hamelin of *Le Naturaliste* on 8 December 1802 off King Island before Captain Hamelin departed for France and arrived back at Le Havre on 3 June 1803. The ship *Le Casuarina*, which was purchased by Baudin in Port Jackson, accompanied *Le Géographe* as it continued its voyage, stopping over at King Island, Kangaroo Island, King George Sound and Shark Bay before heading north to Timor. After departing Timor *Le Géographe* and *Le Casuarina* arrived at Île de France where Baudin died from illness, thought to be tuberculosis, on 16 September 1803 (Horner 1987; Duyker 2006). During this stopover the living mammals and birds were taken from the ships and housed in the garden of Madame Alexandrine Kérivel [1760-1823] in Port Louis (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 271-272). *Le Casuarina* remained at Île de France while command of *Le Géographe* was given to Pierre Bernard Milius [1773-1829] for the return trip that stopped over at Cape Town in South Africa before finally heading north to France and docking at Lorient at 24 March 1804 (Table 1).

The collection of mammals and birds was initially assigned to the designated scientists René Maugé [1761-1802] and Stanislas Levillain [1774-1801]. Maugé and Levillain had previously accompanied Baudin on *La Belle Angélique* (on his 1796-1798 voyage to the Caribbean). Levillain was placed aboard the *Le Naturaliste* but sadly died at sea on 29 December 1801 while travelling between Timor and Tasmania (Horner 1987: 190-191). Maugé, who was placed on board *Le Géographe*, also died during the voyage on 20 February 1802 at Maria Island off the east coast of Tasmania where he was buried (Horner 1987: 204). As a result of these deaths, specimen collection was taken over by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, Pierre Milius (who became commander of *Le Géographe* after Baudin's death) and on occasion other crew-members, including Baudin himself. For instance, bird-collecting was executed by no less than 32 different collectors and donors (Jansen 2018). Though many specimens were recorded as being collected by "Péron et Lesueur", this is due to their packing activities in Sydney and their unpacking the second load at Lorient / Paris in 1804. So, their names do not necessarily mean they were the original collectors as Péron probably did not collect any animals (Jansen 2018: 648).

After the return voyage to France, the first partial account was published by Jean-Baptiste Geneviève Marcellin Bory de Saint-Vincent [1778-1846] who published the *Voyage dans les quatre principales îles des mers d'Afrique* (Bory de Saint-Vincent 1805a, 1805b). The official description of the voyage however was published in six volumes by Péron and Freycinet under the title of "*Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes, Exécuté par Ordre de Sa Majesté l'Empereur et roi, sur les Corvettes le Géographe, le Naturaliste, et la Goélette Le Casuarina, Pendant les Années 1800, 1801, 1802 et 1804*". François Péron published the first volume of the *Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes* in 1807; this was accompanied in 1807 by an atlas of illustrations by artists Charles-Alexandre Lesueur and Nicolas-Martin Petit (Bonnemains *et al.* 1988). After the death of Péron in 1810 four volumes were published by Freycinet, the first was an atlas published in 1811; the other three, published in 1812, 1815 and 1816 respectively, were an atlas of maps, the second volume of the voyage narrative, commenced by Péron and completed by Freycinet; the third was a volume entitled *Navigation et Géographie*.

As practised in the expedition to the Caribbean in 1796-1798, the Baudin expedition collected specimens of natural history by purchasing or exchanging specimens with other collectors to enlarge the collection (Jansen 2014; Jansen & Fuchs 2019). Baudin and several others on board the ships, including Péron, succeeded in obtaining specimens from a variety of locations in addition to those specifically visited during the voyage (see Péron 1804a, b).

The Baudin expedition would prove to be one of the greatest scientific expeditions ever undertaken, with the crew securing an estimated 100,000 specimens that included invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals amongst other items that were brought back to France (Bauer & Wagner 2012; Jansen 2014, 2016a, 2018). Upon the return of the ships of the Baudin expedition the zoological and botanical

specimens were housed at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN).

The live animals collected during the expedition were placed under the control of Georges-Frédéric Cuvier [1773-1838] (the younger brother of Georges Cuvier [1769-1832]) (Baron Jean Léopold Nicolas Frédéric, Baron Cuvier), who went to Versailles to collect the animals that he was authorised to take to the Ménagerie du Jardin des Plantes, in the premises of the Paris Museum. However, only 23 of the 75 live animals unloaded from *Le Géographe* five weeks earlier were acquired by him. The variation in number was the result of deaths that occurred en route from Lorient to Paris (including an eastern grey kangaroo) (Burkhardt 1994). These live plants and animals were donated to the Jardin des Plantes of the Muséum. Other animals were allocated to Empress Joséphine [1763-1814] (first wife of Napoléon) who had the first pick of the live specimens for her private menagerie at the château de Malmaison (Jouanin 2004; Sankey *et al.* 2004: 4), and whose orders to this effect were executed by Charles-François Brisseau de Mirbel [1776-1854]. Animals she kept included the gnu (Black Wildebeest, *Connochaetes gnou*) and zebra (*Equus* sp.) from Cape Town, South Africa (donated by Dutch nobleman Jan Willem Janssens [1762-1838]), the Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa, the cassowary from the Moluccas and a pair of lemurs (Burkhardt 1994: 506).

Specimens can be identified as being collected during the Baudin expedition by the annotations on the pedestal underside of mounted specimens. These pedestals include the references to “an XI” and “an XII”, which indicate the 11th and 12th years of the French Republican or French Revolutionary Calendar, which started from the autumn equinox on 22 September 1792 and remained in force until 1 January 1806. These references thus represent the periods from 23 September 1802 to 23 September 1803 (“an XI”) and from 24 September 1803 to 22 September 1804 (“an XII”). The reference to “an XI” correlates with the shipment of specimens that arrived aboard *Le Naturaliste*, which had been collected in Port Jackson (Sydney) and prior. The reference to “an XII” correlates with the shipment that arrived with *Le Géographe*, which had been collected from King Island (Bass Strait, north-west Tasmania) and thereafter. In addition to the specimens collected, illustrations of many objects of natural history were made by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur to further record the knowledge obtained from the voyage. We also found archival records noted in the weekly reports drafted by the Muséum's senior taxidermist Louis Dufresne [1752-1832] for the Board (Jansen 2016a).

There is uncertainty in the current taxonomy and collection locality of many specimens collected by the Baudin expedition. Therefore, there has been a need to examine the available specimens, specimen registers and illustrations in order to produce a current synthesis of the taxonomy of the specimens at the MNHN and illustrations at the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre. Thus, the aims of this study were to: 1) confirm how many mammals were collected or illustrated during the expedition, 2) identify where possible

the locations of the specimens collected, 3) confirm how many mammals were illustrated during the voyage, whether specimens were collected or not, and 4) give the current taxonomy of the mammals collected and/or illustrated.

METHODS

CONTEMPORARY SPECIMEN REGISTERS

The catalogues in the MNHN date from the 1840s (1840 in the Comparative Anatomy Collection, and 1843 in the Zoology, Mammals and Birds Collection (Callou unpubl. data) and describe the specimens present at that time in the museum. The fate of specimens exchanged, donated or destroyed prior to the existence of these books is unknown. Limited details can be found in the Muséum catalogues including binomial names, “collecting locality” (random or generic), “collector” (donor or actual collector), and year of donation. However, these catalogues are not sufficiently accurate, and the actual specimens and associated archival material are needed to establish the correctness of the data. The specimens that arrived back in France are typically from locations visited by the expedition, but approximately one-third of individuals were donations or purchases that originated from locations not visited (Jansen 2014: 10-12). For example, it is thought that Jean Macé may have provided the Baudin expedition with some specimens that came from Madagascar and India (see Jansen 2018: 83 for discussion). Similarly, Jan Willem Janssens, Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa, is thought to have donated 20 live mammals (from Anjouan, Madagascar and Cape Town) (Collection Lesueur, Péron 1804a).

RECORDS OF COLLECTED SPECIMENS

Records of the number of mammal specimens, and species, collected during the Baudin expedition are not consistent, as various lists exist. These include:

- A record of 189 collected specimens including 79 individuals from 32 species that arrived with *Le Naturaliste* (letter from L. Dufresne to É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Archives Nationales, Série Muséum, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, AJ/15/590 dated 29 June 1803) and 110 individuals that arrived with *Le Géographe* (Records of F. Péron, Archives nationales, Série Muséum, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, AJ/15/592 dated 25 March 1804).

- A record of the inventory lists from both expeditions suggesting that 125 mammals of 68 species were collected, of which 32 were considered new species (Archives nationales, Série Muséum, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, AJ/15/592; Jussieu 1804: 10).

- An undated sheet of paper from approximately 1804 that mentions 124 mammals (Collection Lesueur, MNHN no. 21018, via Jansen 2018: 91).

- A further record of É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1809: 88) that suggests 152 mammals were collected during the voyage.

The list of the animals that embarked alive on board the *Le Géographe* back to France suggests there was a total of 79 ani-

TABLE 1. — Collecting localities of specimens. Modified from Jansen (2018) with some minor additions.

Date	Place	Province	Country	Main collector at this location
2-14.XI.1800	Santa Cruz	Tenerife	Canary Islands	Maugé
16.III-25.IV.1801	Port Louis	Port Louis Distr.	Île de France (Mauritius)	Maugé/Levillain
30.IV-10.VI.1801	Géographe Bay	Western Australia	Australia	Maugé
14-28.VI.1801	Rottneest Island / Swan River	Western Australia	Australia	Levillain
26.VI-14.VII.1801	Shark Bay	Western Australia	Australia	Maugé
16.VII-5.IX.1802	Shark Bay	Western Australia	Australia	Levillain
22.IX-13.XI.1801	Kupang Bay	Timor	Indonesia	Maugé/Lesueur
13.I-16.II and 20-22.V.1802	Bruny Island region	Tasmania	Australia	Lesueur
18-27 Feb 1802	Maria Island	Tasmania	Australia	Lesueur
8.III-22.V.1802	Bass Strait	Tasmania	Australia	Lesueur/Milius
20.VI-18.XI.1802	Sydney	New South Wales	Australia	Lesueur/purchase
8-27.XII.1802	King Island	Tasmania	Australia	Lesueur/purchase
2.I-1.II.1803	Kangaroo Island	South Australia	Australia	Lesueur/Baudin
6-7.II.1803	Eyre Peninsula	South Australia	Australia	Lesueur/Baudin
17.II-1.III.1803	King George Sound	Western Australia	Australia	Lesueur/Baudin
16-23.III.1803	Shark Bay	Western Australia	Australia	Lesueur/Baudin
6.V-3.VI.1803	Kupang Bay	Timor	Indonesia	Lesueur/Baudin/purchase
7.VIII-16.XII.1803	Port Louis	Port Louis district	Île de France (Mauritius)	Lesueur/purchase
3-24.I.1804	Cape Town	Western Cape	South-Africa	Lesueur/purchase

mals, while a second list suggests 73 animals embarked alive back to France. The six animals on the first list, but not on the second, include *Kangaroo giganteus*, *Lemur catta*, *Lemur cinerea*, *Hyrax capensis* and two species of land turtle (Burkhardt 1994: 502). Many of these animals that embarked alive however did not survive or died soon after their arrival in France. Jangoux *et al.* (2010: 268-269) suggested that 17 mammals were brought back alive on board *Le Naturaliste* and 26 were brought back alive on board *Le Géographe*.

The majority of specimens that were mounted arrived on *Le Géographe* (Journal du laboratoire de Zoologie par Dufresne, de Vendémiaire an XII à Mars 1806 et de Janvier 1821 à Décembre 1822, Archives nationales, Série Muséum, Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, AJ/15/590 & 591). Most likely the majority of mammals that arrived with *Le Naturaliste* were in bad condition or used for exchanges. The only collections clearly listed were those done during the second visit to Timor.

SPECIMENS REFERRED TO BY THE BAUDIN EXPEDITION

The Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle today holds most of the specimens collected from the Baudin expedition. The available information suggests that 101 species relating to the Baudin expedition were identified during this study. Of these, 51 species were described as a result of the expedition and 51 species were described either before or subsequently, but were not associated with the expedition. Of the taxa described as a result of the expedition 20 species and three subspecies are still recognised today. The MNHN currently holds 24 holotypes, four paratypes, three syntypes, five lectotypes, six paralectotypes, one topotype and nine non-type specimens (Table 2). At least some of these specimens appear to be part of the 51 specimens of animals that were also brought back to France alive (Table 2). Also associated with these taxa were 177 illustrations by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur that are held at the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, and of which 149 could be attributed to one or more species and 28 were of unidentified species. As far as we know,

no research was performed in other collections worldwide to trace back Baudin Expedition mammals.

After the arrival of the Baudin expedition collections at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris, many mammal specimens were subsequently distributed to other institutions due to several factors that included: 1) the very large number of specimens collected and the limited number of skilled curators to curate them, and 2) the French Revolution's scientific endeavour to disseminate "truth" and "enlightenment" (Marchant 1998: 80), which resulted in many specimens being sent to numerous schools and universities in France. For example, 28 mammals from the MNHN collections (not necessarily from the Baudin expedition) were sent to Austria and 267 mammals to The Netherlands (Archives Nationales AJ/15/840) due to reparations for the Napoleonic Wars based on the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) (Bauer & Wagner 2012: 135). Like birds, mammals were used extensively for exchanges, however, documentation is rather poor prior to the 1850's in the MNHN, and therefore few exchanges can be retraced. Birds for example ended up in places including Abbeville, Blois, Bologna, Caen, Edinburgh, Firenze, Geneva, Hauts-de-Seine, Kolkata, La Châtre, La Chaux de Fonds, Leiden, Liverpool, Milan, Moulins, Nancy, Otago, Paris, Pavia, Rouen, Torino, Toulon, Verdun, Vienna, Washington (Jansen 2018).

The distinction between the collectors became obvious from Port Jackson onwards when it was Lesueur who collected birds and was appointed as the expedition's bird and mammal collector. Specimens collected from King Island onwards were recorded by Péron (1804b). Prior to Port Jackson, René Maugé was the prime bird collector, an experienced taxidermist, and as he was also a good shot he was designated the lead mammal collector. This clearly shows that some of the data attached to the specimens were altered, a practice which was also applied to the landmarks the expedition discovered (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 48). Péron was blind in one eye, and he focussed more on smaller creatures that could be easily caught.

TABLE 2. — Species referred to by the Baudin expedition as either collected and described specimens held at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, and/or illustrations, and/or specimens brought back alive to France: **A**, specimen collected and embarked alive back to France; **Pt**, plate of animal; **H**, holotype; **P**, para-type; **S**, syntype; **L**, lectotype; **PL**, paralectotype; **T**, topotype; **NT**, non-type; **NS**, no specimen recorded in the collection. Abbreviations: **a**, **b**, **c**, in the “Alive” column indicates that there are two possible species that may be referred to, so only one number is mentioned in the total number of specimens. In the “Plate” column the letter “a” refers to both species occurring in four illustrations, and “b”, “c”, “d”, “e” and “f” refers to multiple species being illustrated on the same plate. Symbols: **, indicates that the name was proposed as a result of the Baudin expedition; #, indicates that no specimens are currently known.

Identification originally proposed	Current name	A	Pt	H	P	S	L	PL	T	NT	NS
Subclass Prototheria											
Order Monotremata											
Family Ornithorhynchidae											
<i>Ornithorhynchus fuscus</i> Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807**	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> (Shaw, 1799)	–	4a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Ornithorhynchus rufus</i> Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807**	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> (Shaw, 1799)	–	5a	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Family Tachyglossidae											
<i>Echidna setosa</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803**	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus setosus</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803)	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Subclass Theria											
Supercohort Marsupialia											
Order Dasyuromorphia											
Family Dasyuridae											
<i>Dasyurus macrourus</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803**	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	2a	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
<i>Dasyurus maugei</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803**	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> (Shaw, 1800)	2a	4b	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Dasyurus guttatus</i> Desmarest, 1804**	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> (Shaw, 1800)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Dasyurus minimus</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803**	<i>Antechinus minimus</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803)	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Dasyurus penicillatus</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804**	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> (Meyer, 1793)	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Dasyurus tafa</i> White, in É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803**	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> (Meyer, 1793)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Order Peramelemorphia											
Family Peramelidae											
<i>Didelphis obesula</i> Shaw, 1797	<i>Isoodon obesulus</i> (Shaw, 1797)	–	2b	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Perameles nasuta</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804**	<i>Perameles nasuta</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804	–	2b	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order Diprotodontia											
Family Vombatidae											
<i>Phascolomis wombat</i> Lesueur & Petit, 1807**	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i> (Shaw, 1800)	5b	8c	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
<i>Phascolomys bassi</i> Lesson, 1827**	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i> (Shaw, 1800)	5b	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Burramyidae											
<i>Phalangista nana</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i> (Desmarest 1817)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Family Petauridae											
<i>Petaurus flaviventer</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Petaurus australis</i> Shaw, 1791	–	3d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Sciurus norfolcensis</i> Kerr, 1792	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> (Kerr, 1792)	–	3d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Pseudocheiridae											
<i>Petaurus taguanoïdes</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Petauroides volans</i> (Kerr, 1792)	2c	3d	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>Petaurus peronii</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Petauroides volans</i> (Kerr, 1792)	2c	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Phalangista cookii</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus cookii</i> (Desmarest, 1817)	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Family Acrobatidae											
<i>Didelphis pygmaea</i> Shaw, 1794	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i> (Shaw, 1794)	–	4d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Phalangeridae											
<i>Phalangista vulpina</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> (Kerr, 1792)	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Phalangista ursina</i> Temminck, 1824	<i>Ailurops ursinus</i> (Temminck, 1824)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Family Potoroidae											
<i>Hypsiprymnus peron</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1824**	<i>Potorous tridactylus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	–	1e	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Family Macropodidae											
<i>Kangurus fuliginosus</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i> (Desmarest, 1817)	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Macropus giganteus</i> Shaw, 1790	<i>Macropus giganteus</i> Shaw, 1790	1	3e	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Kangurus eugenii</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Notamacropus eugenii</i> (Desmarest, 1817)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Kangurus rufogriseus</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i> (Desmarest, 1817)	1	2e	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Kangurus ruficollis</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i> (Desmarest, 1817)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Kangurus brachyurus</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1830	<i>Setonix brachyurus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Halmaturus thetis</i> Lesson, 1827	<i>Thylogale thetis</i> (Lesson, 1827)	–	2e	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#

Table 2. — Continuation.

Identification originally proposed	Current name	A	Pt	H	P	S	L	PL	T	NT	NS
<i>Kangurus bicolor</i> Desmarest, 1804**	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i> (Desmarest, 1804)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Kangurus fasciatus</i> Péron, 1807**	<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i> (Péron, 1807)	–	7 ^e	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–
<i>Macropus elegans</i> G. Cuvier, 1816**	<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i> (Péron, 1807)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Kangurus rattus numen nudum</i>	<i>Kangurus rattus nomen nudum</i>	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Supercohort Placentalia											
Order Tenrecoidea											
Family Chrysochloridae											
<i>Talpa asiatica</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Chrysochloris asiatica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Family Tenrecidae											
<i>Erinaceus ecaudatus</i> Schreber, 1778	<i>Tenrec ecaudatus</i> (Schreber, 1778)	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Order Hyracoidea											
Family Procaviidae											
<i>Cavia capensis</i> Pallas, 1766	<i>Procavia capensis</i> (Pallas, 1766)	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Order Primates											
Family Lemnidae											
<i>Lemur collaris</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812**	<i>Eulemur collaris</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Lemur fulvus</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796)	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Lemur macaco</i> Linnaeus, 1766	<i>Eulemur macaco</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Lemur albimanus</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812**	<i>Eulemur mongoz</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Lemur griseus</i> Link, 1795	<i>Hapalemur griseus</i> (Link, 1795)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Lemur catta</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Lemur catta</i> Linnaeus, 1758	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Lemur ruber</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812**	<i>Varecia rubra</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812)	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Lemur macaco variegatus</i> Kerr, 1792	<i>Varecia variegata</i> (Kerr, 1792)	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Cercopithecidae											
<i>Semnopithecus albogularis</i> Sykes, 1831	<i>Cercopithecus albogularis</i> (Sykes, 1831)	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Cercopithecus hamadryas ursinus</i> Kerr, 1792	<i>Papio ursinus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Hominidae											
<i>Pongo abelii</i> Lesson, 1827	<i>Pongo abelii</i> Lesson, 1827	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Order Rodentia											
Family Muridae											
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804**	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804	–	3 ^{b,c}	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Hydromys leucogaster</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804**	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Family Bathyergidae											
<i>Mus capensis</i> Pallas, 1779	<i>Georynchus capensis</i> (Pallas, 1779)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Hystricidae											
<i>Hystrix capensis</i> Grill, 1858	<i>Hystrix africae australis</i> Peters, 1852	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Sciuridae											
<i>Sciurus bicolor</i> Sparman, 1778	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i> (Sparman, 1778)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Gliridae											
<i>Sciurus glis</i> Linnaeus, 1766	<i>Glis glis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	–	1 ^c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Order Lagomorpha											
Family Lepidae											
<i>Lepus capensis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Lepus capensis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Order Lipotyphla											
Family Soricidae											
<i>Sorex capensis</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1811**	<i>Suncus murinus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Order Chiroptera											
Family Pteropodidae											
<i>Pteropus minimus</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810**	<i>Macroglossus minimus</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Cephalotes peronii</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810**	<i>Dobsonia peronii</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810)	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Pteropus stramineus</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810**	<i>Eidolon helvum</i> (Kerr, 1792)	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Pteropus griseus</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810**	<i>Pteropus griseus</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 2. — Continuation.

Identification originally proposed	Current name	A	Pt	H	P	S	L	PL	T	NT	NS
<i>Pteropus edulis</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810**	<i>Pteropus vampyrus edulis</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Pteropus amplexicaudatus</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810**	<i>Rousettus amplexicaudatus</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Hipposideridae											
<i>Rhinolophus crumeniferus</i> Lesueur & Petit, 1807**	<i>Hipposideros crumeniferus</i> (Lesueur & Petit, 1807)	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Rhinolophus diadema</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1813**	<i>Hipposideros diadema</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1813)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Rhinolophus speoris</i> Schneider, 1800	<i>Hipposideros speoris</i> (Schneider, 1800)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Vespertilionidae											
<i>Vespertilio timoriensis</i> É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1806**	<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1806)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Myotis myotis</i> Borkhausen, 1797	<i>Myotis myotis</i> Borkhausen, 1797	–	1 ^f	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
<i>Plecotus peronii</i> I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1832**	<i>Plecotus auritus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	–	1 ^f	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Order Carnivora											
Family Canidae											
<i>Canis familiaris australasiae</i> Desmarest, 1821**	<i>Canis familiaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	2	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Canidae, unknown species	Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Mustelidae											
<i>Viverra capensis</i> Schreber, 1776	<i>Mellivora capensis</i> (Schreber, 1776)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Otariidae											
<i>Otaria cinerea</i> Péron, in Péron & Lesueur, 1816**	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i> (Péron, in Péron & Lesueur, 1816)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Otaria albicollis</i> Péron, in Péron & Lesueur, 1816**	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i> (Péron, in Péron & Lesueur, 1816)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Otaria peronii</i> Desmarest, 1817**	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus</i> (Wood Jones, 1925)	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Family Phocidae											
<i>Phoca proboscidea</i> Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1816**	<i>Mirounga leonina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Phoca vitulina</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Phoca vitulina</i> Linnaeus, 1758	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Felidae											
<i>Felis ferus</i> Erxleben, 1777	<i>Felis silvestris</i> Schreber, 1777	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Felis obscura</i> Desmarest, 1821**	<i>Felis silvestris</i> Schreber, 1777	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Felis capensis</i> Forster, 1781	<i>Leptailurus serval</i> (Schreber, 1776)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Felis leo</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Panthera leo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Felis pardus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Panthera pardus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Felis melas</i> G. Cuvier, 1809**	<i>Panthera pardus melas</i> (G. Cuvier, 1809)	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Viverridae											
<i>Viverra felina</i> Thunberg, 1811	<i>Genetta felina</i> (Thunberg, 1811)	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Hyaenidae											
<i>Canis crocuta</i> Erxleben, 1777	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i> (Erxleben, 1777)	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Herpestidae											
<i>Herpestes pulverulenta</i> Wagner, 1839	<i>Galerella pulverulenta</i> (Wagner, 1839)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
<i>Viverra suricatta</i> Schreber, 1776	<i>Suricata suricatta</i> (Schreber, 1776)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Order Perissodactyla											
Family Equidae											
<i>Equus quagga</i> Boddaert, 1785	<i>Equus quagga</i> Boddaert, 1785	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Equus zebra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Equus zebra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Order Artiodactyla											
Family Bovidae											
<i>Antelope buselaphus</i> Pallas, 1766	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i> (Pallas, 1766)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Antelope marsupialis</i> Zimmermann, 1780	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (Zimmermann, 1780)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Bos bonasus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Bos bonasus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Bos bubalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Bos taurus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Antelope gnou</i> Zimmermann, 1780	<i>Connochaetes gnou</i> (Zimmermann, 1780)	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#

Table 2. — Continuation.

Identification originally proposed	Current name	A	Pt	H	P	S	L	PL	T	NT	NS
<i>Antilope pygargus</i> Pallas, 1767	<i>Damaliscus pygargus</i> (Pallas, 1767)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Antilope leucophaeus</i> Pallas, 1766	<i>Hippotragus leucophaeus</i> (Pallas, 1766)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Capra gazella</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Oryx gazella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Antilope melanotis</i> Thunberg, 1811	<i>Raphicerus melanotis</i> (Thunberg, 1811)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Cervidae											
<i>Cervus axis</i> Erxleben, 1777	<i>Axis axis</i> (Erxleben, 1777)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Cervus peronii</i> G. Cuvier, 1825**	<i>Cervus timoriensis</i> de Blainville, 1822	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Family Delphinidae											
<i>Delphinus leucorampus</i> Lacépède, 1804**	<i>Lissodelphis peronii</i> (Lacépède, 1804)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
<i>Delphinus peronii</i> Lacépède, 1804**	<i>Lissodelphis peronii</i> (Lacépède, 1804)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	#
Total number of specimens		51	149	24	4	3	5	6	1	9	63

FORMAT OF SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Originally proposed scientific name and date. — The original scientific names and publication dates of the specimens collected during the Baudin expedition were derived from Jackson & Groves (2015) for Australian taxa and Wilson & Reeder (2005) for other species. Higher ranks follow Asher & Helgen (2010). Names and dates of other taxa were typically derived from the original publications; however, in some cases, the dates were derived from secondary sources identified by Jackson & Groves (2015).

Common name. — The common names used reflect the current generally accepted name. Common names of Australian species have been derived from Jackson & Groves (2015), and those of other regions from Wilson & Reeder (2005).

Current scientific name and date. — The current scientific name and publication date for Australian species are derived from Jackson & Groves (2015), and those of other regions from Wilson & Reeder (2005).

Collector/s. — The identity of the collectors was derived from the labels associated with the specimens, the original descriptions, or museum registers of specimens as described above.

Collection locality. — The type localities were derived from the taxonomic descriptions.

Specimen number/s. — Specimens, associated with the Baudin voyage, and catalogue numbers were identified in the collection with the use of the museum registers of specimens described above.

Other number/s. — In some cases other numbers may be associated with the specimens.

Illustrations. — Details of the species depicted in the illustrations completed by Lesueur, and copies of the illustrations, were provided by the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle in Le Havre, France (see Appendix). These are referred to in the text as “Inv. no.” (Inventory number) and the associated illustration number.

ABBREVIATIONS

All the abbreviations refer to the vertebrate collections of the MNHN.
AC Anatomie comparée (Comparative Anatomy);
CAG Catalogue des anciennes galeries – Anatomie comparée (Catalogue of Old (= Former) Galleries – Comparative Anatomy);

MO Mammifères & Oiseaux (Mammals & Birds);
ZM Zoologie Mammifères (Zoology Mammals);
Cat. Anat. Comp. Catalogue d'Anatomie comparée (Catalogue of Comparative Anatomy);
Anc. Cat. Gal. Catalogue de la collection de Mammifères placée dans la Galerie du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, 1864 (Catalogue of mammals Collection exhibited in the Gallery of Muséum, 1864);
Nouv. Cat. Gal. Nouveau Catalogue des Galeries (« New » Catalogue of Galleries for skin mounts/naturalizations).

ANNOTATED SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Class MAMMALIA Linnaeus, 1758
Subclass PROTOTHERIA Gill, 1872
Order MONOTREMATA Bonaparte, 1832
Family ORNITHORHYNCHIDAE J. Gray, 1825

Ornithorhynchus fuscus

Péron *in* Lesueur & Petit, 1807
(Figs 65–68)

Ornithorhynchus fuscus Péron *in* Lesueur & Petit, 1807: pl. 34, fig. 1.

COMMON NAME. — Platypus.

CURRENT NAME. — *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (Shaw, 1799). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 36).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1822: 380) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia (Desmarest 1822: 380).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80034-1, 80034-2 and 80178 (Figs 65–67; four living animals), and Inv. no. 80269 (Fig. 68; skeleton) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 116; Altmann 2012: 89).

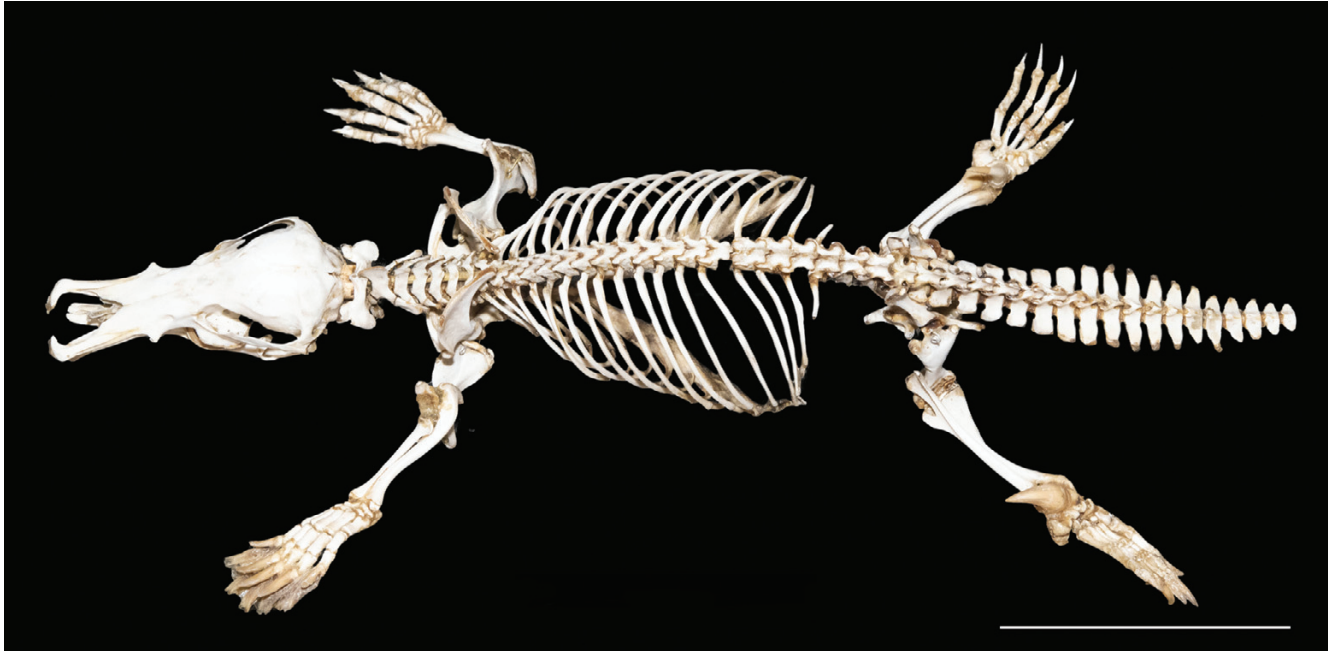


Fig. 1. — MNHN-ZM-AC-A3316, holotype skeleton of *Ornithorhynchus rufus* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

Ornithorhynchus rufus
Péron in Lesueur & Petit, 1807
(Figs 1; 65-69)

Ornithorhynchus rufus Péron in Lesueur & Petit, 1807: pl. 34, fig. 2.

COMMON NAME. — Platypus.

CURRENT NAME. — *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* (Shaw, 1799). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 36).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1822: 380) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia (Desmarest 1822: 380).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-AC-A3316 (Fig. 1), holotype skeleton mount (male).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — CAG IV-28 by Péron and Lesueur.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80034-1, 80034-2 and 80178 (Figs 65-67; four living animals), Inv. no. 80269 (Fig. 68; skeleton) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 116; Altmann 2012: 89), and Inv. no. 80033 (Fig. 69; one living animal and hind leg, beak and tail) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 351).

Family TACHYGLOSSIDAE Gill, 1872

Echidna setosa É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803a
(Figs 2; 3; 70-72)

Echidna setosa É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803a: 226.

COMMON NAME. — Short-beaked Echidna.

CURRENT NAME. — *Tachyglossus aculeatus setosus* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803a). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 40).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Beaufort (1966: 512) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — King Island, north west Tasmania in Bass Strait according to Péron (1804a). Mahoney (1988: 5) located it to Adventure Bay, Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 20 and 22 May 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-422 (Fig. 2), holotype, skin mount of adult; and MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-423 (Fig. 3), syntype, skin mount of juvenile (de Beaufort 1966: 511). One specimen of this species embarked alive on *Le Naturaliste* but have died during the voyage (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 268, 271). One was mounted on 14 September 1804 and two on 23 May 1804 (Journal du laboratoire de Zoologie de Vendémiaire an XII à Mars 1806 et de Janvier 1821 à Décembre 1822, par Dufresne).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 11 & 17, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 5 & 4 (de Beaufort 1966: 511).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80031 and 80032 (Figs 70, 71; living animal) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 171; Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 125), and Inv. no. 80265 (Fig. 72; skeleton) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 351). The lack of fur in the animal depicted in Figure 70 may suggest this animal was recorded on mainland Australia rather than King Island or Tasmania.



FIG. 2. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-422, holotype skin mount of *Echidna setosa* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 3. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-423, syntype skin mount of *Echidna setosa* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 4. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-418, lectotype skull fragment of *Dasyurus macrourus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Scale bar: 1 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

Subclass THERIA Parker & Haswell, 1897
Supercohort MARSUPIALIA Illiger, 1811
Order DASYUROMORPHIA Gill, 1872
Family DASYURIDAE Goldfuss, 1820

Dasyurus macrourus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803b
(Figs 4-6; 73; 74)

Dasyurus macrourus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803b: 259.

COMMON NAME. — Spotted-tailed Quoll.

CURRENT NAME. — *Dasyurus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 56).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1821: 263) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia (de Beaufort 1966: 522; Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 9).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-418 (Figs 4, 5), lectotype, skull fragments and skin mount; and MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-419 (Fig. 6), paralectotype, skin mount (de Beaufort 1966: 521-522; Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 8-9). Two specimens of this species, or *D. viverrinus*, were kept alive on *Le Naturaliste*, but died during the voyage (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 268, 271).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 141 & 142, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 354 & 355 (de Beaufort 1966: 521-522; Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 8-9).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80107-1 and 80107-2 (Figs 73; 74; two living animals). The Lesueur illustration 80107-3 is held at the Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, USA (lithograph registered as CLb1s5i005).

Dasyurus maugei É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803b
(Figs 75-78)

Dasyurus maugei É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803b: 259 as 159.

COMMON NAME. — Eastern Quoll.

CURRENT NAME. — *Dasyurus viverrinus* (Shaw, 1800). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 57).

COLLECTOR/S. — René Maugé (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1803b: 259 as 159; de Beaufort 1966: 521).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Tasmania (no precision). The crew moored at various spots at Bruny Island, mouth of the Derwent River, Maria Island and on some islands in the Bass Strait, Australia (de Beaufort 1966: 521).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 13 January and 22 May 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — Beaufort (1966: 521) noted that specimens are not found in the collection, however according to É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, three bodies existed. Two specimens of this species, or *D. maculatus*, were kept alive on *Le Naturaliste*, but died during the voyage (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 268, 271).

COMMENTS. — Taxon further described by É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1804a: 359).



FIG. 5. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-418, lectotype skin mount of *Dasyurus macrourus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 6. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-419, paralectotype skin mount of *Dasyurus macrourus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803b. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80105 (Fig. 75; two living animals), Inv. no. 80106 (Fig. 76; two living animals of dark fur colour phase) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 128-129), Inv. no. 80280 (Fig. 77; skull) and Inv. no. 80276 (Fig. 78; left - skull).

Dasyurus guttatus Desmarest, 1804a

Dasyurus guttatus Desmarest, 1804a: 10.

COMMON NAME. — Eastern Quoll.

CURRENT NAME. — *Dasyurus viverrinus* (Shaw, 1800). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 57).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Australia (no precision).

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection. The illustrations above under the name *Dasyurus maugei* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803 are also referable here.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.



FIG. 7. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1987-233, holotype skull of *Dasyurus minimus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Scale bar: 1 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

Dasyurus minimus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803
(Figs 7; 8; 79)

Dasyurus minimus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803b: 259.

COMMON NAME. — Swamp Antechinus.

CURRENT NAME. — *Antechinus minimus* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 61).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* de Beaufort (1966: 519) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — “M. Péron l’a trouvé dans une île placée dans le Detroit de Bass” (Tasmania?), 8-19 March 1802 (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803b: 259); we designate the type location as Waterhouse Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. See Wakefield & Warneke (1963: 209-210).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 8 and 19 March 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1987-233 (Figs 7; 8), holotype, skull and skin mount (de Beaufort 1966: 518-519; Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 6-7).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 192A, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 381 (de Beaufort 1966: 518-519).

COMMENTS. — Extended description by É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1804a: 362).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d’Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80114 (Fig. 79; two living animals). Previous museum records for this illustration suggest that it is the Large-eared Tenrec *Geogale aurita* Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, 1872. Baglione & Crémère (2009: 362; 2016: 358) also proposed that this is an unnamed species of the genus *Microgale*. However, that presence of four upper and three lower simple incisors suggests these animals are marsupials.

Dasyurus penicillatus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804
(Figs 9; 80)

Dasyurus penicillatus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804a: 361.

COMMON NAME. — Brush-tailed Phascogale.

CURRENT NAME. — *Phascogale tapoatafa* (Meyer, 1793). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 64).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* de Beaufort (1966: 519) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2099 (Fig. 9), holotype, skin mount.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 244, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 385 (de Beaufort 1966: 519).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d’Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80108 (Fig. 80; two living animals).

Dasyurus tafa
White in É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803

Dasyurus tafa White in É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803b: 259.

COMMON NAME. — Brush-tailed Phascogale.

CURRENT NAME. — *Phascogale tapoatafa* (Meyer, 1793). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 64).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, expedition Nicolas Baudin, *contra* de Beaufort (1966: 519) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia.



FIG. 8. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1987-233, holotype skin mount of *Dasyurus minimus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 9. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2099, holotype skin mount of *Dasyurus penicillatus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 10. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-417, holotype skin mount of *Perameles nasuta* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen present in MNHN collection.

COMMENTS. — É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1804a: 360) noted that “I only know this species by the description and the figure by John White” (White 1790: 281). The illustration referred to above under *Dasyurus penicillatus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804a may also be attributable to this taxon.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Order PERAMELEMORPHIA Ameghino, 1889
Family PERAMELIDAE J. Gray, 1825

Didelphis obesula Shaw, 1797
(Figs 78; 81)

Didelphis obesula Shaw, 1797: 298.

COMMON NAME. — Southern Brown Bandicoot.

CURRENT NAME. — *Isodon obesulus* (Shaw, 1797). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 85).

COLLECTOR/S. — Specimen apparently not collected.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COMMENT. — Occurs in southern Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d’Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80276 (Fig. 78; skull, second from right) and Inv. no. 80081 (Fig. 81; two living animals of which one has a pouch young.

Perameles nasuta É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804
(Figs 10; 78; 82)

Perameles nasuta É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804b: 62; pl. 44.

COMMON NAME. — Southern Long-nosed Bandicoot.

CURRENT NAME. — *Perameles nasuta* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804. See Jackson & Groves (2015: 88).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Julien-Laferrière (1994: 11) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia (Julien-Laferrière 1994: 11).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-417 (Fig. 10), holotype, skin mount (de Beaufort 1966: 524; Julien-Laferrière 1994: 11).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 215, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 327 (de Beaufort 1966: 518-519).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d’Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80276 (Fig. 78; second from left - skull) and Inv. no. 80080 (Fig. 82; two living animals).

Order DIPROTODONTIA Owen, 1877
Family VOMBATIDAE Burnett, 1830

Phascolomis wombat
Lesueur & Petit *in* Péron, 1807b
(Figs 11-15; 83-90)

Phascolomis wombat Lesueur & Petit *in* Péron, 1807b: pl. 28.

COMMON NAME. — Bare-nosed Wombat.



FIG. 11. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-406, lectotype skull of *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 12. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-407, paralectotype skull of *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 13. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-406, lectotype skin mount of *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

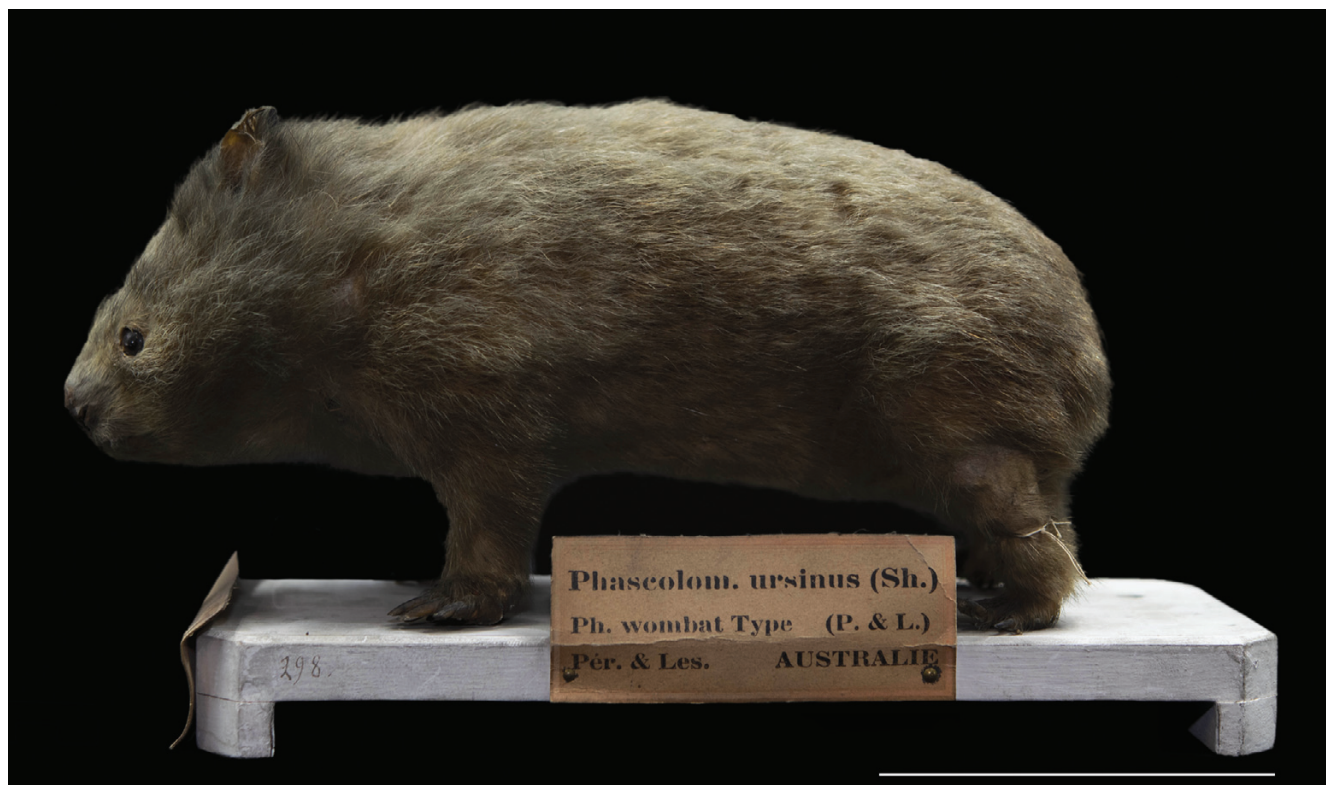


FIG. 14. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-407, paralectotype skin mount of *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

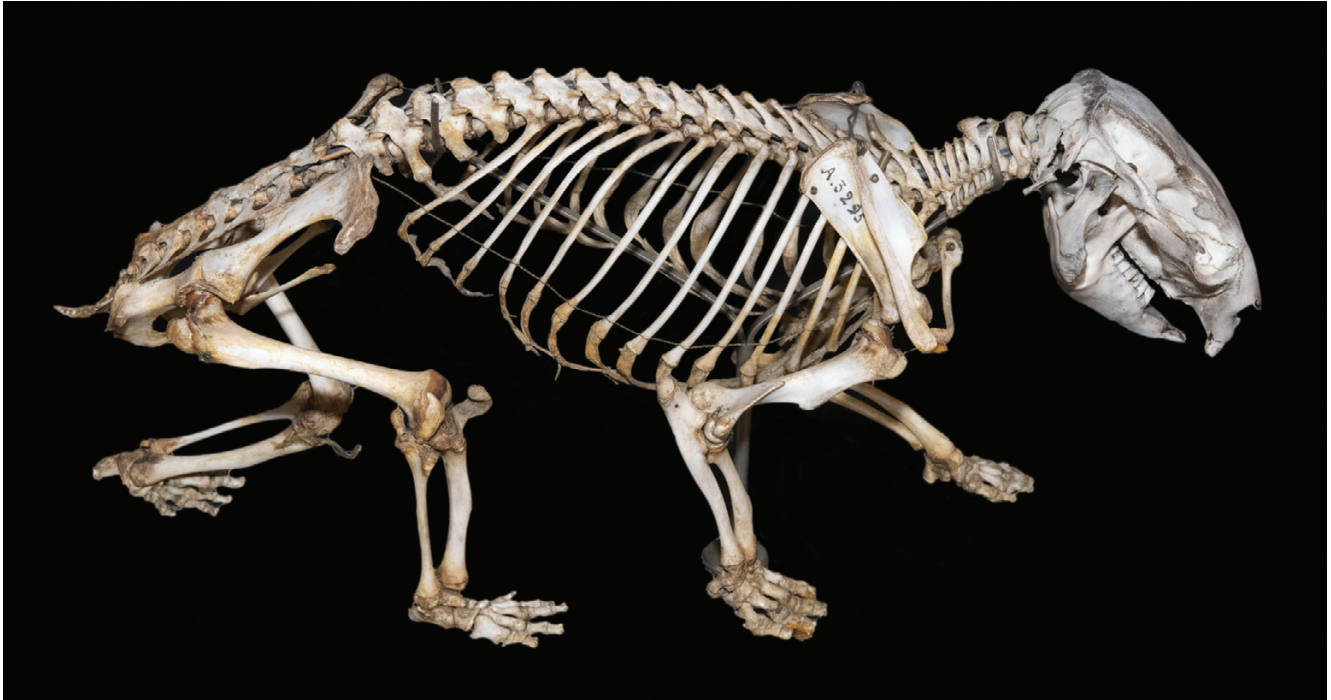


FIG. 15. — MNHN-ZM-AC-A3295, paralectotype skeleton mount of *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

CURRENT NAME. — *Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 101).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur or Mr Cooper, *contra* Desmarest (1821: 276), Girard (1856: 118), de Beaufort (1966: 535) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors. Referred to in Péron & Freycinet (1816: 13) and Girard (1856: 118).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia (Péron 1804b; Desmarest 1821: 276).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 8 and 27 December 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-406 (Figs 11; 13), lectotype, skull and skin mount; and MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-407 (Figs 12; 14), paralectotype, skull and skin mount (juvenile); MNHN-ZM-AC-A3295 (Fig. 15), paralectotype skeleton. Collection of wombats referred to by É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1803c: 364; d: 185). Five specimens of this species, and/or *Phascolomys bassi* below, embarked alive back to France on *Le Naturaliste* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 110 & 112, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 297 & 298 (de Beaufort 1966: 518-519). Number for skull: Cat. Anat. Comp. A2556 & A2559 and CAG I-860, I-859 & IV-18.

COMMENTS. — Two young males were brought back to Paris (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & F. Cuvier 1824 [1824-1842]: Vol. 2, Text to pl.; Girard 1856: 119). Species referred to as *Ombatte Kingiensis* [sic, *nomen nudum*] from King Island in Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle; Péron (1804a) referred to this taxon.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80069-1, 80069-2 and 80069-3 (Figs 83-85; two adults and offspring) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 363; Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 148-149), Inv. no. 80070 (Fig. 86; several adults and young), Inv. no. 80071 (Fig. 87; one living adult

animal, skull, feet, snout, and stech of animal) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 353; Altmann 2012: 86; Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 146-147), Inv. no. 80072 (Fig. 88; sketch of adult, feet and snout) (Altmann 2012: 86; Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 144), Inv. no. 80268 (Fig. 89; two skeletons) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 353; Altmann 2012: 90; Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 142-143) and Inv. no. 80272 (Fig. 90; centre, skull).

Phascolomys bassi Lesson, 1827

Phascolomys bassi Lesson, 1827: 229.

COMMON NAME. — Bare-nosed Wombat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Vombatus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 101).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur or Mr Cooper, *contra* de Beaufort (1966: 536) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Not designated.

COMMENT. — After Dawson (1988: 50), type locality could be King Island.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 8 and 27 December 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No type designated (Dawson 1988: 50). Five specimens of this species, and/or *Phascolomis wombat* above, appear to have embarked alive back to France on *Le Naturaliste* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrations referred to above under *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807 can also apply here.

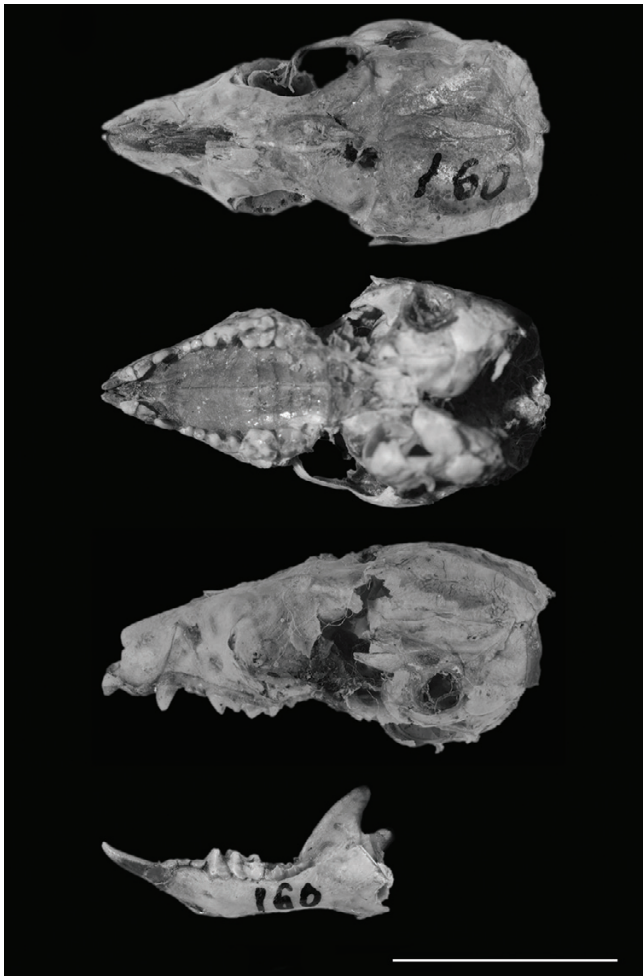


FIG. 16. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-413, holotype skull of *Phalangista nana* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 1 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

Family BURRAMYIDAE Broom, 1898

Phalangista nana Desmarest, 1817
(Figs 16; 17)

Phalangista nana Desmarest, 1817a: 477.

COMMON NAME. — Eastern Pygmy Possum.

CURRENT NAME. — *Cercartetus nanus* (Desmarest, 1817). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 105).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* de Beaufort (1966: 530) and Julien-Laferrière (1994: 18) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia (de Beaufort 1966: 530; Julien-Laferrière 1994: 18).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 18 and 27 March 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-413 (Figs 16; 17), holotype, skull and skin mount (de Beaufort 1966: 530).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 192, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 160 (de Beaufort 1966: 518-519).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.



FIG. 17. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-413, holotype skin mount of *Phalangista nana* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson - 2019. Credits: MNHN.

Family PETAURIDAE Bonaparte, 1832

Petaurus flaviventer Desmarest, 1817
(Figs 91-93)

Petaurus flaviventer Desmarest, 1817b: 403.

COMMON NAME. — Yellow-bellied Glider.

CURRENT NAME. — *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791. See Jackson & Groves (2015: 109).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1817b: 403) and Girard (1856: 112) who mentions Péron as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 20 June and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80084 (Fig. 91; living animal, feet and skull) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 362), Inv. no. 80085 (Fig. 92; sketch of two animals) and Inv. no. 80278 (Fig. 93; skull, right).

Sciurus norfolcensis Kerr, 1792
(Figs 93-95)

Sciurus norfolcensis Kerr, 1792: 270.

COMMON NAME. — Squirrel Glider.

CURRENT NAME. — *Petaurus norfolcensis* (Kerr, 1792). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 112).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COMMENT. — Probably observed near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 20 June and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80278 (Fig. 93; skull, second from left), Inv. no. 80087 and 80088 (Figs 94; 95; one living animal).

Family PSEUDOCHEIRIDAE Winge, 1893

Petaurus taguanoides Desmarest, 1817
(Figs 18; 19; 93; 96; 97)

Petaurus taguanoides Desmarest, 1817b: 400.

COMMON NAME. — Southern Greater Glider.

CURRENT NAME. — *Petauroides volans* (Kerr, 1792). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 115).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Girard (1856: 112); de Beaufort (1966: 534); Julien-Lafferrière (1994: 19) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia (McKay 1988: 90).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-408 (Figs 18; 19), lectotype, skull and skin mount (de Beaufort 1966: 534; Julien-Lafferrière 1994: 19-20). Two specimens of this species, or *P. peronii* below, embarked alive on the voyage back to France on *Le Naturaliste* but died during the voyage (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 268).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Cat. Gal. 189 (Julien-Lafferrière 1994: 19-20).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80278 (Fig. 93; skull, left), Inv. no. 80086 (Fig. 96; young animal), and Inv. no. 80089 (Fig. 97; two living animals and a skull) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 166-167).

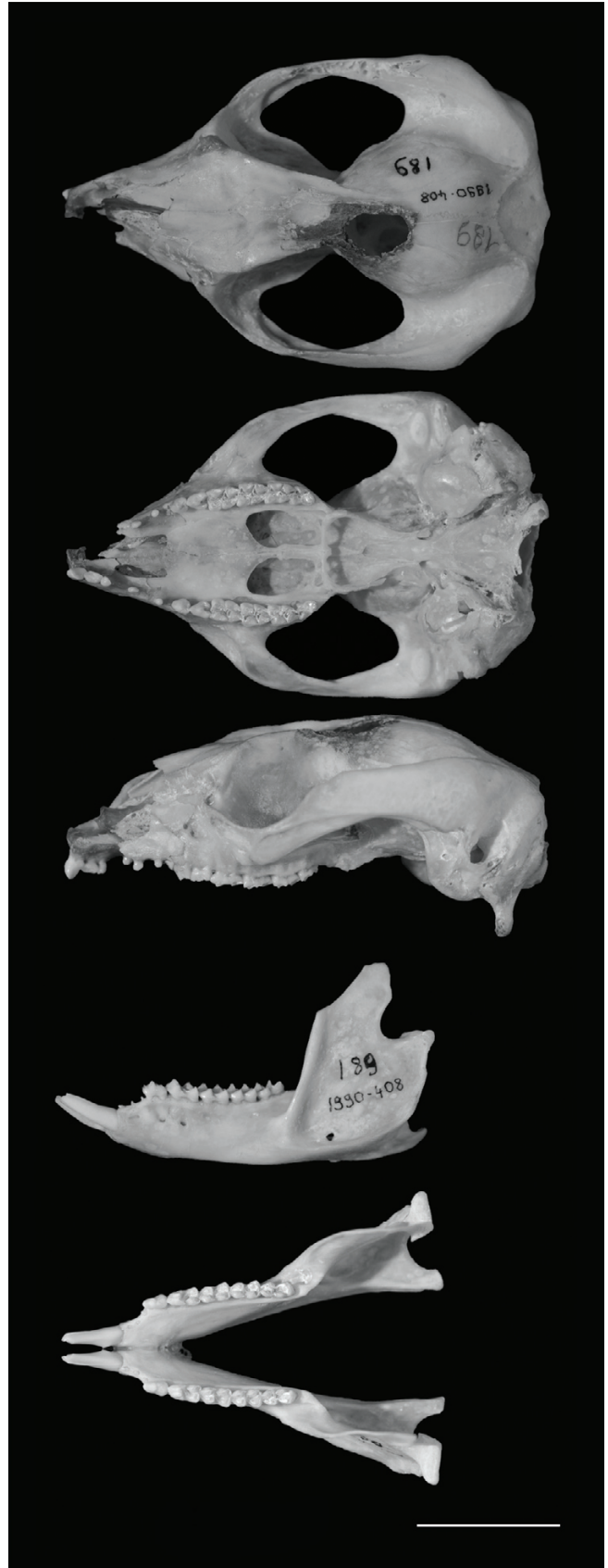


FIG. 18. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-408, lectotype skull of *Petaurus taguanoides* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 19. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-408, lectotype skin mount of *Petaurus taguanoides* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

Petaurus peronii Desmarest, 1817
(Fig. 20)

Petaurus peronii Desmarest, 1817b: 404.

COMMON NAME. — Greater Glider.

CURRENT NAME. — *Petauroides volans* (Kerr, 1792). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 115) and Jackson & Thorington (2012: 17).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* de Beaufort (1966: 534); Julien-Laferrrière (1994: 19) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia (McKay 1988: 90).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-409 (Fig. 20), holotype, skin mount (de Beaufort 1966: 534; Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 19). Two specimens of this species, or *P. taguanoides* as mentioned above, embarked alive on the voyage back to France on *Le Naturaliste* but died during the voyage (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 268, 272).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Anc. Cat. Gal. no 12; Nouv. Cat. Gal. 200 (Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 19).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrations referred to above under *Petaurus taguanoides* Desmarest, 1817 may also be mentioned here as well.

Phalangista cookii Desmarest, 1817
(Figs 21; 22; 98)

Phalangista cookii Desmarest, 1817a: 476.

COMMON NAME. — Eastern Ringed-tailed Possum.

CURRENT NAME. — *Pseudocheirus peregrinus cookii* (Desmarest, 1817). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 117).



FIG. 20. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-409, holotype skin mount of *Petaurus peronii* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* de Beaufort (1966: 532) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), Australia (see Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 21), but also given as mainland Australia by McKay (1988: 95). The type locality of this taxon is currently the subject of genetic research.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-411 (Figs 21; 22), lectotype, skull and skin mount (de Beaufort 1966: 532-533; Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 21).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 173, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 201 (Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 21). Number for skull: Cat. Anat. Comp. A2571 and CAG I-773.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80094 (Fig. 98; two living animals).

Family ACROBATIDAE Aplin *in* Aplin & Archer, 1987

Didelphis pygmaea Shaw, 1794
(Figs 93; 99-101)

Didelphis pygmaea Shaw, 1794: 5, pl. 1.

COMMON NAME. — Narrow-toed Feather-tailed Glider.

CURRENT NAME. — *Acrobates pygmaeus* (Shaw, 1794). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 122).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COMMENT. — The species occurs in south-east Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 20 June and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80278 (Fig. 93; skull, second from right), Inv. no. 80095 and 80097 (Figs 99; 100; two living animals), and Inv. no. 80096 (Fig. 101; sketch of one living animal) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 168; Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 100).

Family PHALANGERIDAE Thomas, 1888

Phalangista vulpina Desmarest, 1817 (Figs 23; 102-106)

Phalangista vulpina Desmarest, 1817a: 475.

COMMON NAME. — Common Brush-tailed Possum.

CURRENT NAME. — *Trichosurus vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792) (see Jackson & Groves 2015: 128), and Helgen & Jackson (2015: 483).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* de Beaufort (1966: 527) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1999-34 (Fig. 23), holotype, skin mount (de Beaufort 1966: 527).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Ancien Cat. Gal. 167, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 229 (de Beaufort, 1966: 527).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80090, 80091 and 80092 (Figs 102-104; two live animals), Inv. no. 80275 (Fig. 105; skull), and Inv. no. 80266 (Fig. 106; sketch of phalangerid skeleton). Sometimes, the species referred to in Figure 103 have been referred to as the Lemuroid Ring-tailed Possum (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 169; 2016: 165). However, the prominent chest scent glands and general shape suggest these animals are more likely Brush-tailed Possums. Given that this species is rare and confined to the rainforests of North Queensland, where the Baudin expedition did not venture, its collection is very unlikely. Lemuroid Ring-tailed Possum was not formally collected until the expedition of Carl Lumholtz (1889: 196) to North Queensland between 1880 and 1884.

Phalangista ursina Temminck, 1824 (Fig. 24)

Phalangista ursina Temminck, 1824: 10.

COMMON NAME. — Common Bear Cuscus.

CURRENT NAME. — *Ailurops ursinus* (Temminck, 1824). See Groves (2005a: 45), and Helgen & Jackson (2015: 485).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donated by General Charles-Mathieu-Isidore Decaen (1769-1832) who received birds and mammals caught at



FIG. 21. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-411, lectotype skull of *Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

the Moluccas, and transported by Simon Nicolaasz Dekker (1757-1824) (Jansen 2014: 10).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Île Mindanao, Célèbes (Sulawesi), Indonesia.



FIG. 22. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-411, lectotype skin mount of *Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 7 August and 16 December 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-AC-A2597 (Fig. 24), non-type skull.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — CAG I-768.

COMMENTS. — Specimen entry for MNHN-ZM-AC-A2597 (Fig. 24) refers to the Baudin expedition. It appears this specimen came from General Charles-Mathieu-Isidore Decaen then Governor General of Île de France (Mauritius) who donated some living mammals and a Southern Cassowary *Casuarius casuarius* that were caught on the Moluccas, and transported by Simon Nicolaasz Dekker [1757-1824], as were other species from Sumatra and New Guinea (Jansen 2014: 10). Temminck's (1824: 10-12) description of this species is based on specimens collected by Mr. Reinwardt from the Moluccas expedition where it was collected on "l'île Célèbes" (Sulawesi). Temminck (1824: 12) noted that "They live in great numbers in the dense woods of the northern parts of the island, and the inhabitants do not conceive of varieties in this species; they eat the flesh. They are seen little during the day, then huddled at the bunching of the branches and hidden under the foliage of the trees." Temminck (1824: 12) also noted that "The museum in the Netherlands has two large individuals, two skeletons of adults, and several young, both skeletal. A subject from the same trip, and a little removed from the adult state, is deposited in the galleries of the Paris museum."



FIG. 23. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1999-34, holotype, skin mount of *Phalangista vulpina* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

Family POTOROIDAE J. Gray, 1821

Hypsiprymnus peron Quoy & Gaimard, 1824
(Figs 25; 107)

Hypsiprymnus peron Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 64.

COMMON NAME. — Long-nosed Potoroo.

CURRENT NAME. — *Potorous tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 140).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Quoy & Gaimard (1824: 64); Girard (1856: 118); de Beaufort (1966: 536); Julien-Laferrière (1994: 24) who mentioned Péron as its collector.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — New South Wales, Australia (Calaby & Richardson 1988: 58). We designate near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia as type location.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-AC-1883-351 (Fig. 25), holotype, skull and post cranial skeleton (de Beaufort 1966: 536-537).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Cat. Anat. Comp. A2649 and CAG I-818.

COMMENTS. — Beaufort (1966: 536-537) noted that the specimen was re-tagged after being studied by Quoy & Gaimard, which explains why it carries many annotations and so could be confused with the specimen reported by these authors. He also advised that these authors did not have any specimens of this species.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80273 (Fig. 107; right, skull).

Family MACROPODIDAE J. Gray, 1821

Kangurus fuliginosus Desmarest, 1817
(Figs 26-28; 108)

Kangurus fuliginosus Desmarest, 1817c: 35; pl. 22.

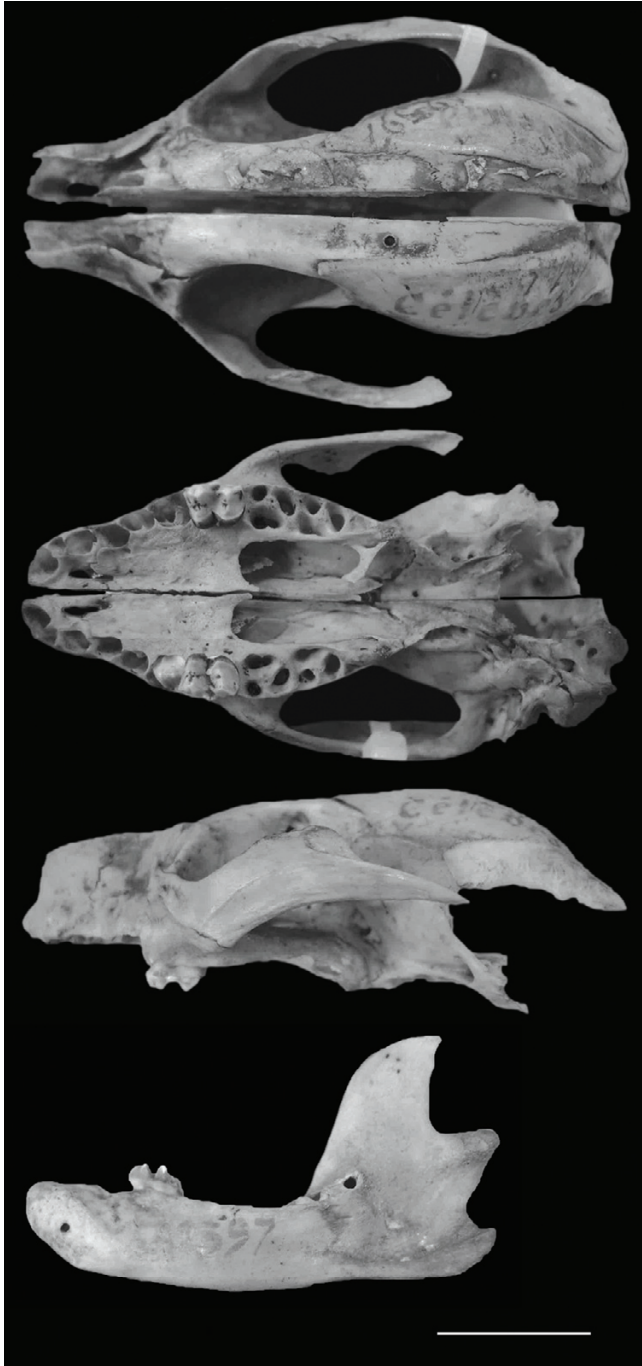


FIG. 24. — MNHN-ZM-AC-A2597, non-type skull of *Phalangista ursina* Temminck, 1824. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Cécile Callou. Credits: MNHN.

COMMON NAME. — Western Grey Kangaroo.

CURRENT NAME. — *Macropus fuliginosus* (Desmarest, 1817). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 154).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1821: 273); Girard (1856: 115) and de Beaufort (1966: 549) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Île Decres (Kangaroo Island), South Australia, Australia.



FIG. 25. — MNHN-ZM-AC-1883-351, holotype skull of *Hypsiprymnus peron* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 2 January and 1 February 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-396 (Figs 26; 27), holotype, male, skull and skin mount; MNHN-ZM-2014-70 (Fig. 28), paratype, female skin mount (de Beaufort 1966: 549; Julien-Laferrière 1994: 25-26). Two were collected during the expedition at Kangaroo Island (Péron 1804a). Two specimens of this species have been brought back to France alive on *Le Géographe* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 272).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 1, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 12 & 13 (de Beaufort 1966: 549; Julien-Laferrière 1994: 25-26).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80057 (Fig. 108; two live animals) (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 236; Baglione & Crémère 2009: 126; Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 120).



FIG. 26. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-396, holotype skull of *Kangurus fuliginosus* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

Macropus giganteus Shaw, 1790
(Figs 107; 109; 110)

Macropus giganteus Shaw, 1790: text to pl. 33.

COMMON NAME. — Eastern Grey Kangaroo.



FIG. 27. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-396, holotype skin mount of *Kangurus fuliginosus* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 20 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

CURRENT NAME. — *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790. See Jackson & Groves (2015: 154).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Girard (1856: 114) who mentioned Péron as its collector.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia (Girard 1856: 114). One animal was taken alive back to France on board *Le Géographe* under the name of “Kangaroo géant” (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 172). Girard (1856: 114) reported that Péron brought back a living individual that perished on arrival and was dissected by G. Cuvier. According to a letter from Baudin, during the second break in Timor, there they had ten giant kangaroos alive on *Le Géographe* but only one was left upon arrival in France (Girard 1856: 114).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 20 June and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur — Muséum d’Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80273 (Fig. 107; centre, skull), Inv. no. 80056 (Fig. 109; two living animals) and Inv. no. 80067 (Fig. 110; sketch of an animal) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 352; Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 78).

Kangurus eugenii Desmarest, 1817

Kangurus eugenii Desmarest, 1817c: 38.

COMMON NAME. — Tammar Wallaby.

CURRENT NAME. — *Notamacropus eugenii* (Desmarest, 1817). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 157).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* de Beaufort (1966: 543) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.



FIG. 28. — MNHN-ZM-2014-70, paratype skin mount of *Kangurus fuliginosus* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 20 cm. Photography by Cécile Callou. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Île Eugène, Nuyts Archipelago (St. Peters Island), South Australia, Australia (de Beaufort 1966: 543).

COLLECTION DATE. — 10 February 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Kangurus rufogriseus Desmarest, 1817
(Figs 29; 30; 107; 111)

Kangurus rufogriseus Desmarest, 1817c: 36.

COMMON NAME. — Red-necked Wallaby.

CURRENT NAME. — *Notamacropus rufogriseus* (Desmarest, 1817). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 159).

COLLECTOR/S. — Purchased alive from Mr Cooper (Péron, 1804a; *contra* Desmarest (1821: 274) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 8 and 27 December 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-397 (Figs 29; 30), holotype, skull and skin mount (de Beaufort 1966: 549; Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 26-27).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 46, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 33 (de Beaufort 1966: 549; Julien-Laferrrière 1994: 26-27).

COMMENTS. — The specimen was referred to as *Kangaroo Kingiensis* [sic, *nomen nudum*] in Péron (1804a). One female specimen has been taken back to France alive on *Le Géographe* where it was taken to Empress Joséphine's private menagerie at the château de Malmaison (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 172; Desmarest 1817c: 36; Péron 1804a; Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 272).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80273 (Fig. 107; second from left, skull) and Inv. no. 80063 (Fig. 111; two living animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 170).

Kangurus ruficollis Desmarest, 1817

Kangurus ruficollis Desmarest, 1817c: 37.



FIG. 29. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-397, holotype skull of *Kangurus rufogriseus* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COMMON NAME. — Red-necked Wallaby.

CURRENT NAME. — *Notamacropus rufogriseus* (Desmarest, 1817). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 159).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1821: 274) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia (Girard 1856: 115).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 8 and 27 December 1802.



FIG. 30. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-397, holotype skin mount of *Kangurus rufogriseus* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 20 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrations referred to above under *Kangurus rufogriseus* Desmarest, 1817 may also apply here.

Kangurus brachyurus Quoy & Gaimard, 1830 (Fig. 112)

Kangurus brachyurus Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: 114, pl. 19.

COMMON NAME. — Quokka.

CURRENT NAME. — *Setonix brachyurus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 169).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COMMENT. — The species occurs in south-western Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Possibly between 11 and 13 March 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

COMMENTS. — This species is associated with its collection in King George Sound (Albany, Western Australia) by the crew of the voyage captained by Jules Dumont d'Urville and Charles-Hector Jacquinot aboard the corvette *Astrolabe*. This species was however illustrated by Lesueur, though it is unknown if any specimens were collected. The artist Lesueur was on *Le Géographe*, but only *Le Naturaliste* (14–28 June 1801) and *Le Casuarina* (11–13 March 1803) have docked at Rottnest Island. The species was not mentioned by naturalist Levillain (1801) during *Le Naturaliste's* stopover in 1801, but its description by Rottnest (1803) was referred to by Freycinet (Freycinet 1815: 169, 172). So, a specimen was possibly collected then and Lesueur could have the opportunity to illustrate the species afterwards.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80062 (Fig. 112; two living animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 168; Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 71).

Halmaturus thetis Lesson, 1827
(Figs 107; 113)

Halmaturus thetis Lesson, 1827: 229.

COMMON NAME. — Red-necked Pademelon.

CURRENT NAME. — *Thylogale thetis* (Lesson, 1827). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 150).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 20 June and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

COMMENTS. — The Red-necked Pademelon *Thylogale thetis* (Lesson, 1827) is associated with its collection in Port Jackson (Sydney) by the crew of the voyage captained by Hyacinthe de Bougainville aboard the frégate *la Thétis* and the corvette *Espérance*.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80273 (Fig. 107; second from right, skull) and Inv. no. 80061 (Fig. 113; two living animals) (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 25).

Kangurus bicolor Desmarest, 1804b
(Fig. 114)

Kangurus bicolor Desmarest, 1804b: 357.

COMMON NAME. — Swamp Wallaby.

CURRENT NAME. — *Wallabia bicolor* (Desmarest, 1804). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 166).

COLLECTOR/S. — Unknown but this species could have been collected by the Baudin expedition given the timing of the description. The description by Desmarest (1804b: 358) suggests the type specimen was derived from a live animal in the collection of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. No information is provided with the publication of the name. It may have been one of the live kangaroos received from Joseph Banks by Dufresne or a Baudin expedition mammal.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 20 June and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80060 (Fig. 114; two living animals) (Altmann 2012: 65).

Kangurus fasciatus Péron, 1807
(Figs 31-37; 107; 115-120)

Kangurus fasciatus Péron, 1807a: 114. — Lesueur & Petit in Péron, 1807b: pl. 27.

COMMON NAME. — Banded Hare Wallaby.

CURRENT NAME. — *Lagostrophus fasciatus* (Péron, 1807). Contra Jackson & Groves (2015: 170). Authorship to Peron determined here.



FIG. 31. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-403, lectotype skull *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 32. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-403, lectotype skin mount *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTOR/S. — René Maugé, *contra* Girard (1856: 115) and de Beaufort (1966: 541) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 26 June and 14 July 1801.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-403 (Figs 31; 32), lectotype, skin mount and skull; MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-402 (Figs 33; 34), paralectotype, skin mount and skull; MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-404 (Figs 36; 35), paralectotype, skin mount and skull; MNHN-ZM-AC-A2652 (Fig. 37), paralectotype skull; (de Beaufort 1966: 541; Julien-Laferrière 1994: 24-25); and MNHN-ZM-AC-A8227, intracranial plaster casting of one of the specimens.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 72, 73 & 74; Nouv. Cat. Gal. 101, 102 & 103; and Cat. Anat. Comp. A2652 (de Beaufort 1966: 544).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80273 (Fig. 107; left, skull), Inv. no. 80055 (Fig. 115; young animal) (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 56; Altmann 2012: 67; Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 77), Inv. no. 80058, 80059-1 and 80059-2 (Figs 116-118; two adults and one young at foot) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 69; Altmann 2012: 67), Inv. no. 80059-3 (Fig. 119; sketch of two adults and a young at foot), and Inv. no. 80064 (Fig. 120; sketch of three adults and a young at foot).

Macropus elegans G. Cuvier, 1816

Macropus elegans G. Cuvier, 1816: 183.

COMMON NAME. — Banded Hare Wallaby.

CURRENT NAME. — *Lagostrophus fasciatus* (Péron, 1807). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 170).

COLLECTOR/S. — René Maugé, *contra* Girard (1856: 115) and de Beaufort (1966: 541) who mention Péron, and Peron and Lesueur, respectively as its collector.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Bernier Island, Shark Bay, Western Australia, Australia.



FIG. 33. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-402, paralectotype skull *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 26 June and 14 July 1801.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-AC-A3128 / MNHN-ZM-AC-13754, holotype skeleton, young animal. Specimen appears to be missing from the Gallery of Palaeontology and Comparative Anatomy.



FIG. 34. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-402, paralectotype skin mount *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 35. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-404, paralectotype skin mount *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 36. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-404, paralectotype skull *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 37. — MNHN-ZM-AC-A2652, paralectotype skull *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 38. — MNHN-ZM-2017-2291, skin mount of *Talpa asiatica* Linnaeus, 1758. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — CAG IV-40.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Kangurus rattus

Kangurus rattus – *nomen nudum*.

COMMON NAME. — None.

COMMENT. — Not formally described.

COLLECTOR/S. — Baudin, via Péron and Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-AC-IV-41, non-type. The catalogue specifies: “squelette incomplet sans tête” [Incomplete skeleton without head]. Specimen appears to be missing from the mammal collections.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Supercohort PLACENTALIA Bonaparte, 1838
Order TENRECOIDEA Gray, 1821
Family CHRYSOCHLORIDAE Gray, 1825

Talpa asiatica Linnaeus, 1758
(Fig. 38)

Talpa asiatica Linnaeus, 1758: 52.

COMMON NAME. — Cape Golden Mole.

CURRENT NAME. — *Chrysochloris asiatica* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Bronner & Jenkins (2005: 78) and Taylor *et al.* (2018: 201).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donated to François Péron or collected by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-2017-2291 (Fig. 38), non-type skin mount.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Cat. Gal. 238.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Erinaceus ecaudatus Schreber, 1778 (Figs 121-123)

Erinaceus ecaudatus Schreber, 1778: 590, Pl. 165.

COMMON NAME. — Tail-less Tenrec.

CURRENT NAME. — *Tenrec ecaudatus* (Schreber, 1778). See Bronner & Jenkins (2005: 76).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COMMENT. — The species occurs on Madagascar and has been introduced to Réunion Island, Mauritius, the Seychelles, and possibly Comoros (Jenkins 2018: 164).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 7 August and 16 December 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

COMMENTS. — The notes associated with this species suggest it was observed on Île de France (Mauritius) (Péron 1804a).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80111 (Fig. 121; living animal, skull and feet), Inv. no. 80112 and 80113 (Figs 122, 123; sketch of living animal).

Order HYRACOIDEA Huxley, 1869
Family PROCAVIIDAE Thomas, 1892

Cavia capensis Pallas, 1766
(Figs 124–127)

Cavia capensis Pallas, 1766: 30.

COMMON NAME. — Rock Hyrax.

CURRENT NAME. — *Procapia capensis* (Pallas, 1766). See Shoshani (2005: 88) and Hoeck (2011: 43).

COLLECTOR/S. — Initially collected by M. van Estland and provided to the Baudin expedition at Cape Town (Péron 1804a).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

COMMENTS. — One specimen was collected alive by F. P. Fauvre (Péron 1804a). Two animals were taken alive back to France on board *Le Géographe* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 276).

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80132 (Fig. 124; living animal, feet and skull), Inv. no. 80133 (Fig. 125; sketch of a living animal), and Inv. no. 80147-1 and 80147-2 (Figs 126; 127; feet and muzzle).

Order PRIMATES Linnaeus, 1758
Family LEMURIDAE Gray, 1821

Lemur collaris É. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 1812
(Fig. 128)

Lemur collaris É. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 1812: 161.

COMMON NAME. — Red-collared Brown Lemur.

CURRENT NAME. — *Eulemur collaris* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812). See Schwitzer *et al.* (2013: 136).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donated by Jan Willem Janssens, Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa (Péron 1804a).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Madagascar.

COMMENT. — The species occurs on Madagascar.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80193 (Fig. 128; two animals).

COMMENTS. — The lemur was alive, one of seven specimens donated by the Dutch Government in Cape Town to François Péron, from an unknown original source (Péron 1804a). Possibly, Lesueur studied an additional lemur in Cape Town, as no specimens of this species were brought back.

Lemur fulvus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796
(Figs 129; 130)

Lemur fulvus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796: 47.

COMMON NAME. — Brown Lemur.

CURRENT NAME. — *Eulemur fulvus* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796). See Groves (2005b: 115) and Schwitzer *et al.* (2013: 133).

COLLECTOR/S. — Acquired by François Péron at Île de France (Mauritius) (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 277).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

COMMENT. — Collected at Madagascar, before 16 December 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data. One specimen of this species, or possibly *Eulemur rubriventer* (I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1850: 876), was taken back to France alive on board *Le Géographe* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80177 and 80178r (Figs 129; 130; two living animals).

COMMENTS. — The lemur was alive, one of seven specimens which were donated by the Dutch Government in Cape Town to François Péron, from an unknown original source (Péron 1804a). Jangoux *et al.* (2010: 269) suggest the animal was provided to the voyage at Île de France (Mauritius).

Lemur macaco Linnaeus, 1766

Lemur macaco Linnaeus, 1766: 34.

COMMON NAME. — Ring-tailed Lemur.

CURRENT NAME. — *Eulemur macaco* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Groves (2005b: 115) and Schwitzer *et al.* (2013: 136).

COLLECTOR/S. — Three individuals donated by Jan Willem Janssens, Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa (Péron 1804a; Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 171; *contra* Girard 1856: 93 who mentioned Péron as its collector).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Madagascar.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection. Three specimens were brought back alive to France on board *Le Géographe* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 171; Girard 1856: 93). However, seven specimens were sent alive, and one dead (Péron 1804a), so É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire could not establish the differences between the various taxa.

COMMENTS. — The lemur was alive, one of seven specimens donated by the Dutch Government in Cape Town, to François Péron unknown who the original source was (Péron 1804a).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Lemur albimanus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812
(Figs 39-41; 131-133)

Lemur albimanus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812: 160.

COMMON NAME. — Mongoose Lemur.

CURRENT NAME. — *Eulemur mongoz* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Groves (2005b: 115) and Schwitzer *et al.* (2013: 138).

COLLECTOR/S. — Two individuals bought by François Péron at Île de France (Mauritius) (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 276-277).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Anjouan, Comoros.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1993-4248 (Fig. 39), holotype, skull; and MNHN-ZM-MO-1993-4249 (Figs 40; 41), paratype, skull and skin mount (Rode 1939: 436). Two specimens were brought back alive to France on board *Le Géographe* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 171; Girard 1856: 93).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Cat. Anat. Comp. A3009 and CAG I-329.

COMMENTS. — The skull belongs to the type specimen (a male) whose naturalized skin was destroyed due to its poor preservation (inscription on a label under the pedestal). The lemur was alive, one of seven specimens donated by the Dutch Government in Cape Town to François Péron, whose provenance is unknown (Péron 1804a).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80179 (Fig. 131; two living animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 164), Inv. no. 80181 and 80182 (Figs 132; 133; sketch of a live animal).

Lemur griseus Link, 1795

Lemur griseus Link, 1795: 65.

COMMON NAME. — Gray Bamboo Lemur.

CURRENT NAME. — *Hapalemur griseus* (Link, 1795). See Groves (2005b: 116) and Schwitzer *et al.* (2013: 125).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donated to François Péron by Jérôme-Frédéric Perrette-Lamarche officer aboard the corvette *Le Diligent* (Péron 1804a).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Comoros.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 16 December 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data. One specimen was taken back to France alive on *Le Géographe* after being purchased at Île de France (Mauritius) (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 276-277). Oddly one was explicitly donated to the expedition, as only one is mentioned as donated by Lamarche (Péron 1804a).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Lemur catta Linnaeus, 1758

Lemur catta Linnaeus, 1758: 30.

COMMON NAME. — Ring-tailed Lemur.

CURRENT NAME. — *Lemur catta* Linnaeus, 1758. See Groves (2005b: 117) and Schwitzer *et al.* (2013: 130).



FIG. 39. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1993-4248, holotype skull of *Lemur albimanus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTOR/S. — No data. Initially collected by Pieter Heinrich Polemann [1779-1839] and provided to the Baudin expedition at Cape Town (Péron 1804a). See Archives nationales AI/15/592, séances du 21 germinal an 12.



FIG. 40. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1993-4249, paratype skull of *Lemur albinus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 41. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1993-4249, paratype skin mount of *Lemur albinus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Île de France (Mauritius).

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 16 December 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data. One specimen was taken back to France alive on *Le Géographe* after being purchased at Île de France (Mauritius) (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 276).

COMMENTS. — The lemur was alive, one of seven specimens donated by the Dutch Government in Cape Town to François Péron, from an unknown original source (Péron 1804a). Burkhardt (1994: 502) suggested this species may have been brought back to France alive.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Lemur ruber É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812
(Figs 134-136)

Lemur ruber É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812: 159.

COMMON NAME. — Red Ruffed Lemur.

CURRENT NAME. — *Varecia rubra* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812). See Groves (2005b: 117) and Schwitzer *et al.* (2013: 141).

COLLECTOR/S. — Initially collected by Pieter Heinrich Polemann [1779-1839] and donated to the Baudin expedition at Cape Town (Péron 1804a), *contra* Desmarest (1821: 98) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Madagascar.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-AC-A8126, holotype, intracranial moulding. Specimen missing.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80175 (Fig. 134; two living animals), Inv. no. 80185 and 80197r (Figs 135; 136; living animal).

COMMENTS. — Observations of its habits via notes of Péron were recorded by É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & F. Cuvier (1824-1842: text to plate 42, *Le Maki Roux* Femelle).

Lemur macaco variegatus Kerr, 1792
(Figs 137-142)

Lemur macaco variegatus Kerr, 1792: 86.

COMMON NAME. — Black-and-White Ruffed Lemur.

CURRENT NAME. — *Varecia variegata* (Kerr, 1792). See Groves (2005b: 117) and Schwitzer *et al.* (2013: 140).

COLLECTOR/S. — Appears to have been initially collected by Pieter Heinrich Polemann [1779-1839] and provided to the Baudin expedition (Péron 1804a). Specimens were obtained on Île de France (Mauritius), including two by François Péron, one by Jacques Milbert, and one by Nicolas-Martin Petit.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Madagascar.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 16 December 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection. Four specimens were taken back to France alive on *Le Géographe* after being purchased at Île de France (Mauritius) (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 277).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80180v, 80184 and 80192r (Figs 137-139; one living animal) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 365), Inv. no. 80176 and 80180r (Figs 140; 141; two living animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 364-365), and Inv. no. 80183 (Fig. 142; sketch of three living animals).

Family CERCOPITHECIDAE Gray, 1821

Semnopithecus albogularis Sykes, 1831
(Figs 143-147)

Semnopithecus albogularis Sykes, 1831: 106.

COMMON NAME. — Syke's Monkey.

CURRENT NAME. — *Cercopithecus albogularis* (Sykes, 1831). See Groves (2005b: 154) and Zimmer *et al.* (2013: 695).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — East Africa, but probably observed as a captive animal in Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80194, 80195 and 80202 (Figs 143-145; one living animal) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 361), Inv. no. 80200 and 80201 (Figs 146; 147; sketches of two living animals).

Cercopithecus hamadryas ursinus Kerr, 1792
(Figs 148-150)

Cercopithecus hamadryas ursinus Kerr, 1792: 63.

COMMON NAME. — Chacma Baboon.

CURRENT NAME. — *Papio ursinus* (Kerr, 1792). See Groves (2005b: 167) and Zimmer *et al.* (2013: 662).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donated by Jan-Willem Janssens, Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa, male and female, both died on board (Report 20 April 1804 by Fourcroy stored in library of the MNHN. See also Milius (1987: 57) and Jangoux *et al.* (2010: 269, 277).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data. Two specimens were collected from Cape Town and taken alive back to France on board *Le Géographe* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80196 and 80199 (Figs 148; 149; two living animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 165) and Inv. no. 80279 (Fig. 150; skull).

Family HOMINIDAE J. Gray, 1825

Pongo abelii Lesson, 1827
(Fig. 151)

Pongo abelii Lesson, 1827: 32.

COMMON NAME. — Sumatran Orangutan.

CURRENT NAME. — *Pongo abelii* Lesson, 1827. See Williamson *et al.* (2013: 845).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Sumatra. Possibly provided to the Baudin expedition at Île de France (Mauritius) by General Charles-Mathieu-Isidore Decaen.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 16 December 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80271 (Fig. 151; skull).



FIG. 42. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1998-2055, holotype skin mount of *Hydromys chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

Order RODENTIA Bowdich, 1821
Family MURIDAE Illiger, 1811

Hydromys chrysogaster
É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804
(Figs 42; 78; 90; 152)

Hydromys chrysogaster É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804d : 354, as 254.

COMMON NAME. — Water Rat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Hydromys chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804d. See Jackson & Groves (2015: 191).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Rode (1945: 204) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 13 January and 16 February 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1998-2055 (Fig. 42), holotype, skin mount.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Cat. Gal. 781.

COMMENTS. — Also described by É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1805: 90).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80276 (Fig. 78) and Inv. no. 80272 (Fig. 90; right, skull), and Inv. no. 80110 (Fig. 152; one living animal) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 117).

Hydromys leucogaster
É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804
(Figs 43; 44; 78; 90; 153)

Hydromys leucogaster É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804d: 354, as 254.

COMMON NAME. — Water Rat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Hydromys chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804. See Jackson & Groves (2015: 191).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Rode (1945: 204) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Maria Island, Tasmania, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 18 and 27 February 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1998-2056 (Fig. 43), holotype, skin mount; and MNHN-ZM-MO-1998-2057 (Fig. 44), paratype, skin mount (Rode 1945: 204).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Cat. Gal. 785 & 786.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80276 (Fig. 78) and Inv. no. 80272 (Fig. 90; right, skull), Inv. no. 80115 (Fig. 153; two living animals) (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 141).

Family BATHYERGIDAE Waterhouse, 1841

Mus capensis Pallas, 1779
(Fig. 154)

Mus capensis Pallas, 1779: 172.

COMMON NAME. — Cape Mole-rat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Georynchus capensis* (Pallas, 1779). See Woods & Kilpatrick (2005: 1541).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COMMENT. — The species occurs near Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

COMMENTS. — Péron (1804a) referred to it as *Talpoides dimacrodontus*.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80131 (Fig. 154; sketch of one living animal, skull and feet) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 361).



FIG. 43. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1998-2056, holotype skin mount of *Hydromys leucogaster* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 44. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1998-2057, paratype skin mount of *Hydromys leucogaster* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

Family HYSTRICIDAE Fischer de Waldheim, 1817

Hystrix capensis Grill, 1858

Hystrix capensis Grill, 1858: 19.

COMMON NAME. — Cape Porcupine.

CURRENT NAME. — *Hystrix africaeaustralis* Peters, 1852. See Woods & Kilpatrick (2005: 1543) and Barthelmess (2016: 327).

COLLECTOR/S. — Two from the Cape collected alive recorded by Pierre Bernard Milius (Péron 1804a). See also Milius (1987: 57) and Jangoux *et al.* (2010: 269, 276).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 Jan 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

COMMENTS. — Two specimens, male and female, were collected alive and taken back to France on board *Le Géographe* under the name of “porcs-épics vivants” (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 172; Girard 1856: 105). Upon arrival in France the animals were kept in the menagerie of the Muséum and fed bread and rice (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 276).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Family SCIURIDAE G. Fischer, 1814

Sciurus bicolor Sparrman, 1778 (Fig. 155)

Sciurus bicolor Sparrman, 1778: 70.

COMMON NAME. — Black Giant Squirrel.

CURRENT NAME. — *Ratufa bicolor* (Sparrman, 1778). See Thorington & Hoffmann (2005: 756).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COMMENT. — The species occurs on Timor.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80129 (Fig. 155; two living animals).

Family GLIRIDAE Thomas, 1897

Sciurus glis Linnaeus, 1766
(Fig. 90)

Sciurus glis Linnaeus, 1766: 87.

COMMON NAME. — Fat Dormouse.

CURRENT NAME. — *Glis glis* (Linnaeus, 1766). See Holden-Musser *et al.* (2016: 880).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COMMENT. — The species occurs in Europe.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80272 (Fig. 90; left - skull).

Order LAGOMORPHA Brandt, 1855
Family LEPORIDAE G. Fischer, 1814

Lepus capensis Linnaeus, 1758
(Fig. 156)

Lepus capensis Linnaeus, 1758: 58.

COMMON NAME. — Cape Hare.

CURRENT NAME. — *Lepus capensis* Linnaeus, 1758. See Hoffmann & Smith (2005: 196).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 and 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80130 (Fig. 156; two living animals).

Order LIPOTYPHLA Haeckel, 1866
Family SORICIDAE G. Fischer, 1814

Sorex capensis É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1811
(Fig. 157)

Sorex capensis É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1811: 184.

COMMON NAME. — Asian House Shrew.

CURRENT NAME. — *Suncus murinus* Linnaeus, 1766. See Hutterer (2005: 260).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1811: 185) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Île de France (Mauritius). I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1827: 326) noted that *Sorex capensis*, the only individual owned by the Museum, was reported by Péron and Lesueur, as from the Île de France (Mauritius), not Cape Town.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 7 August and 16 December 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data. Referred to by Girard (1856: 105).

COMMENTS. — Status of this taxon is unclear as I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1827: 326) suggested that the type had originated from Île de France (Mauritius) and that *S. capensis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1811 is a synonym of *Sorex indicus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1811: 183 (synonyme of *Suncus murinus* (Linnaeus 1766; Hutterer 2005). Cabrera (1925: 143) placed *Sorex capensis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1811 as a synonym of *Sorex caeruleus* Kerr, 1792, which is currently a synonym of *Suncus murinus* (Hutterer 2005: 260). This placement is tentative given the Asian distribution of *Suncus murinus*, but possibly reflects an early introduction to Cape Town as it is known to have been widely introduced to other locations including Madagascar, parts of eastern Africa, Comoros, Île de France (Mauritius) and Réunion Islands (Long 2003: 50-51; Hutterer 2005: 260; Cheke & Hume 2008: 95). Trouessart (1897: 199) and Meester (1961: 561). Hutterer (2005: 260) did not recognise *capensis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1811.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80109 (Fig. 157; two living animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 363).

Order CHIROPTERA Blumenbach, 1779
Family PTEROPODIDAE J. Gray, 1821

Pteropus minimus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810

Pteropus minimus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810: 97.

COMMON NAME. — Lesser Long-tongued Blossom-bat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Macroglossus minimus* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810). See Simmons (2005: 325) and Giannini (2019: 103).

COLLECTOR/S. — Jean-Baptiste-Louis-Claude Théodore-Leschenault de la Tour (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1810: 97). May have been collected after he left the expedition during the second visit to Timor.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Java, Indonesia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Possibly between 6 May and 3 June 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

Cephalotes peronii É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810
(Figs 45-47; 158)

Cephalotes peronii É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810: 104.

COMMON NAME. — Western Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Dobsonia peronii* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810). See Simmons (2005: 320), Giannini (2019: 109).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1810: 105) who mentions Péron as its collector.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Kupang Bay, West-Timor, Indonesia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 6 May and 3 June 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2116 (Figs 45; 46), holotype, skin mount and skull; and MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2128 (Fig. 47), paratype, skin mount.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Cat. Gal. 118 & 119; Cat. Anat. Comp. A6735 and CAG I-384 (skull).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80036 (Fig. 158; two living animals).

Pteropus stramineus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810
(Figs 159; 160)

Pteropus stramineus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810: 95.

COMMON NAME. — African Straw-colored Fruit Bat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Eidolon helvum* (Kerr, 1792). See Simmons (2005: 321) and Giannini (2019: 115).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1810: 95) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Sudan (see Cakenberghe & Seamark 2014: 37).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 6 May and 3 June 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

COMMENTS. — É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire's (1803e: 48) description was not published so the name is a *nomen nudum*. There appears to be some confusion over the type locality of this taxon as É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1803e: 48) noted the collection locality was unknown, É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1810: 95) referred to Timor, while Cakenberghe & Seamark (2014: 37) gave the location as Sudan and discussed the debate surrounding the type locality.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80035 (Fig. 159; two living animals) and Inv. no. 80037 (Fig. 160; sketch of three animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 360).

Pteropus griseus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810
(Figs 48; 49; 161; 162)

Pteropus griseus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810: 94.

COMMON NAME. — Gray Flying-fox.

CURRENT NAME. — *Pteropus griseus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. See Simmons (2005: 337) and Giannini (2019: 142).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1821: 110) and Girard (1856: 94) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Kupang Bay, West-Timor, Indonesia (Rode 1941: 229).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 6 May and 3 June 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2117 (Figs 48; 49), holotype, skin mount and skull.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 29; Nouv. Cat. Gal. 42.



FIG. 45. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2116, holotype skull of *Cephalotes peronii* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 46. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2116, holotype skin mount of *Cephalotes peronii* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 47. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2128, paratype skin mount of *Cephalotes peronii* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 48. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2117, holotype of skull of *Pteropus griseus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 49. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2117, holotype of skin mount of *Pteropus griseus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80038 (Fig. 161; two living animals) and Inv. no. 80039 (Fig. 162; sketch of one animal) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 102; Altmann 2012: 94, 96).

Pteropus edulis É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810
(Figs 50; 163; 164)

Pteropus edulis É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810: 90.

COMMON NAME. — Large Flying-fox.

CURRENT NAME. — *Pteropus vampyrus edulis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. See Simmons (2005: 346) and Giannini (2019: 158).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1810: 91); Desmarest (1821: 109) and Girard (1856: 94) who mention both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Kupang Bay, West-Timor, Indonesia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 6 May and 3 June 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2123 (Fig. 50), holotype, skin mount (Rode 1941: 229).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Cat. Gal. 17.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80040 and 80041 (Figs 163; 164; two living animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 360; Altmann 2012: 97, 99).

Pteropus amplexicaudatus
É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810

Pteropus amplexicaudatus É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810: 96.

COMMON NAME. — Geoffroy's Rousette.



FIG. 50. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1996-2123, holotype skin mount of *Pteropus edulis*. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN

CURRENT NAME. — *Rousettus amplexicaudatus* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810). See Simmons (2005: 347) and Giannini (2019: 85).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1810: 97); Desmarest (1821: 111); Girard (1856: 95) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Kupang Bay, West-Timor, Indonesia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 6 May and 3 June 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 764A, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 79.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Family HIPPOSIDERIDAE Flower & Lydekker, 1891

Rhinolophus crumeniferus
Lesueur & Petit *in* Péron, 1807b
(Figs 165; 166)

Rhinolophus crumeniferus Lesueur & Petit *in* Péron, 1807b: pl. 35.

COMMON NAME. — Timor Leaf-nosed Bat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Hipposideros crumeniferus* (Lesueur & Petit *in* Péron, 1807). See Simmons (2005: 370) and Monadjem (2019: 253).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Kupang Bay, West-Timor, Indonesia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 6 May and 3 June 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80043 and 80044 (Figs 165; 166; three living animals) (Altmann 2012: 92-93).

Rhinolophus diadema É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1813
(Fig. 51)

Rhinolophus diadema É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1813: 263.

COMMON NAME. — Diadem Leaf-nosed Bat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Hipposideros diadema* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1813). See Simmons (2005: 370) and Monadjem (2019: 241),

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1821: 126); Rode (1941: 238) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.



FIG. 51. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1997-1802, holotype skin of *Rhinolophus diadema* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1813. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Kupang Bay, West-Timor, Indonesia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 6 May and 3 June 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1997-1802 (Fig. 51), holotype, skin mount (Rode 1941: 238).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 944, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 210.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Family VESPERTILIONIDAE J. Gray, 1821

Vespertilio timoriensis É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1806 (Fig. 52)

Vespertilio timoriensis É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1806: 200.

COMMON NAME. — Greater Long-eared Bat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Nyctophilus timoriensis* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1806). See Simmons (2005: 470). This taxon has more recently been considered a *nomen dubium* by authors including Parnaby (2009: 39) and Jackson & Groves (2015: 270) so further research is required to identify the specimen's relationships.

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1821: 146); Rode (1941: 248), who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Kupang Bay, West-Timor, Indonesia.

Rhinolophus speoris Schneider, 1800

Rhinolophus speoris Schneider, 1800: pl. 59b.

COMMON NAME. — Schneider's Leaf-nosed Bat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Hipposideros speoris* (Schneider, 1800). See Simmons (2005: 377) and Monadjem (2019: 245).

COLLECTOR/S. — Probably a donation to François Péron, *contra* Desmarest (1821: 126) who mentions Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Donor should have been Jean Macé (Jansen 2016b).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Tranquebar, Madras, India (Simmons 2005: 377).



FIG. 52. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-36, holotype skin mount of *Vespertilio timoriensis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1806. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Anja Divljan. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 6 May and 3 June 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1990-36 (Fig. 52), holotype, skin (Rode 1941: 248).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Cat. Gal. No. 160a on the pedestal and No. 884 on the wing.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Myotis myotis Borkhausen, 1797
(Figs 53-55; 167)

Myotis myotis Borkhausen, 1797: 80.

COMMON NAME. — Greater Myotis.

CURRENT NAME. — *Myotis myotis* Borkhausen, 1797. See Simmons (2005: 512) and Moratelli & Burgin (2019: 977).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Europe.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — Referred to below. MNHN-ZM-MO-1983-1482 (Fig. 53), non-type male, preserved in alcohol; MNHN-ZM-MO-1983-1483 (Fig. 54), non-type female, preserved in alcohol; and MNHN-ZM-AC-A6887 (Fig. 55), non-type skull.

OTHER NUMBERS/S. — CAG I-582.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80042 (Fig. 167; centre, living animals). Illustration is unnamed by Baglione & Crémère

(2016: 358-359) but may be this species. The bat to the right in Figure 167 may represent either *Myotis myotis* or *Myotis dasycneme* (Boie 1825) (See Moratelli & Burgin 2019: 955).

COMMENTS. — Skull MNHN-ZM-AC-A6887 appears to be this species as judged from Fig. 56 (H. Parnaby pers. comm.). The associated label refers to *Vespertilio murinus* Schreber, 1774: 165, a synonym of *M. myotis* (see Ellerman & Morrison-Scott 1966). Information related to specimen MNHN-ZM-AC-A6887 notes that “Voyage aux terres australes de Péron et Lesueur, mais peut-être d'Europe” (inscription in Catalogue des anciennes galeries – Anatomie comparée). The label of this specimen states “*Vespertilio murinus* (schreb) des Terres Australes par Péron”. It is therefore probable that the specimen could be a *Myotis* and not from Australia.

Plecotus peronii I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1832
(Figs 56; 167)

Plecotus peronii I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1832: Class 1, Part 2, Text to plate 3.

COMMON NAME. — Brown Long-eared Bat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Plecotus auritus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Simmons (2005: 482) and Moratelli & Burgin (2019: 869).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Collection locality unknown as the description gives possible localities as Cape Town, southern Asia or Australia (I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1832: class 1, part 2).

COMMENT. — This genus occurs in Europe, but also in Tererife (Moratelli & Burgin 2019: 865), which was visited by the Baudin expedition.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.



FIG. 53. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1983-1482, non-type specimen. Male in alcohol of *Myotis myotis* Borkhausen, 1797. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 54. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1983-1483, non-type specimen. Female in alcohol of *Myotis myotis* Borkhausen, 1797. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 55. — MNHN-ZM-AC-A6887, non-type skull of presumed *Myotis myotis* Borkhausen, 1797. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 56. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1984-77, syntype male in alcohol of *Plecotus peronii* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1832. Scale bar: 2 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1984-434, female syntype (specimen missing), and MNHN-ZM-MO-1984-77 (Fig. 55), male, syntype preserved in alcohol.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Possibly illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur — Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80042 (Fig. 167 ; left — living animal). Illustration is unnamed by Baglione & Crémère (2016: 358-359) but may be this species.



FIG. 57. — MNHN-ZM-2010-671, holotype skull of *Canis familiaris australasiae* Desmarest, 1821. Scale bar: 5 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

Order CARNIVORA Bowdich, 1821
Family CANIDAE G. Fischer, 1817

Canis familiaris australasiae Desmarest, 1821
(Figs 57-59; 168-170)

Canis familiaris australasiae Desmarest, 1821: 191.

COMMON NAME. — Dingo.

CURRENT NAME. — *Canis familiaris* Linnaeus, 1758. See Jackson & Groves (2015: 288), and Jackson *et al.* (2017: 201; 2019: 198).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1821: 191) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales, Australia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 3 July and 18 November 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-2010-671 (Figs 57; 58), holotype, skull and skin mount; and MNHN-ZM-2010-672 (Fig. 59), topotype skin mount.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Cat. Gal. 293A & 294. The skull of MNHN-ZM-2010-671 is also inscribed under the number MNHN-ZM-AC-1984-17 and CAG BI-1.

COMMENTS. — Two specimens were brought back alive from Australia on board *Le Naturaliste* and lived at the “Menagerie du Roi in 1806” (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & F. Cuvier 1825 [1824-1842]: Vol 5, Text to plate; Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 274).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d’Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80149r and 80149v (Figs 168; 169; sketches of animals), and Inv. no. 80164 (Fig. 170; coloured illustration of living animal).

Canidae, unknown species

COMMON NAME. — Unknown.

CURRENT NAME. — Unknown.

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Donated to the Baudin expedition by the Governor-General at Cape Town, South Africa (Péron 1804a).

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in the MNHN collection.

COMMENTS. — Péron (1804a) used the name “*Canis laniger* (Sp. N.)”, and gave the location as “Cape le Bonne esperance” (Cape of Good Hope), suggesting it is a new species but he did not publish the name. It is unknown if the taxon being referred to was from the genus *Canis*. Hodgson (1847: 474) subsequently applied the unrelated name *Canis laniger* to a canid from Tibet.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Family MUSTELIDAE Fischer, 1817

Viverra capensis Schreber, 1776

Viverra capensis Schreber, 1776: 3, pl. 125; 1777: 3, text 450.

COMMON NAME. — Honey Badger.

CURRENT NAME. — *Mellivora capensis* (Schreber, 1776). See Wozencraft (2005: 612), and Larivière & Jennings (2009: 621).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donation to François Péron (Péron 1804a).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data. Two specimens donated (Péron 1804a) but no specimens found.

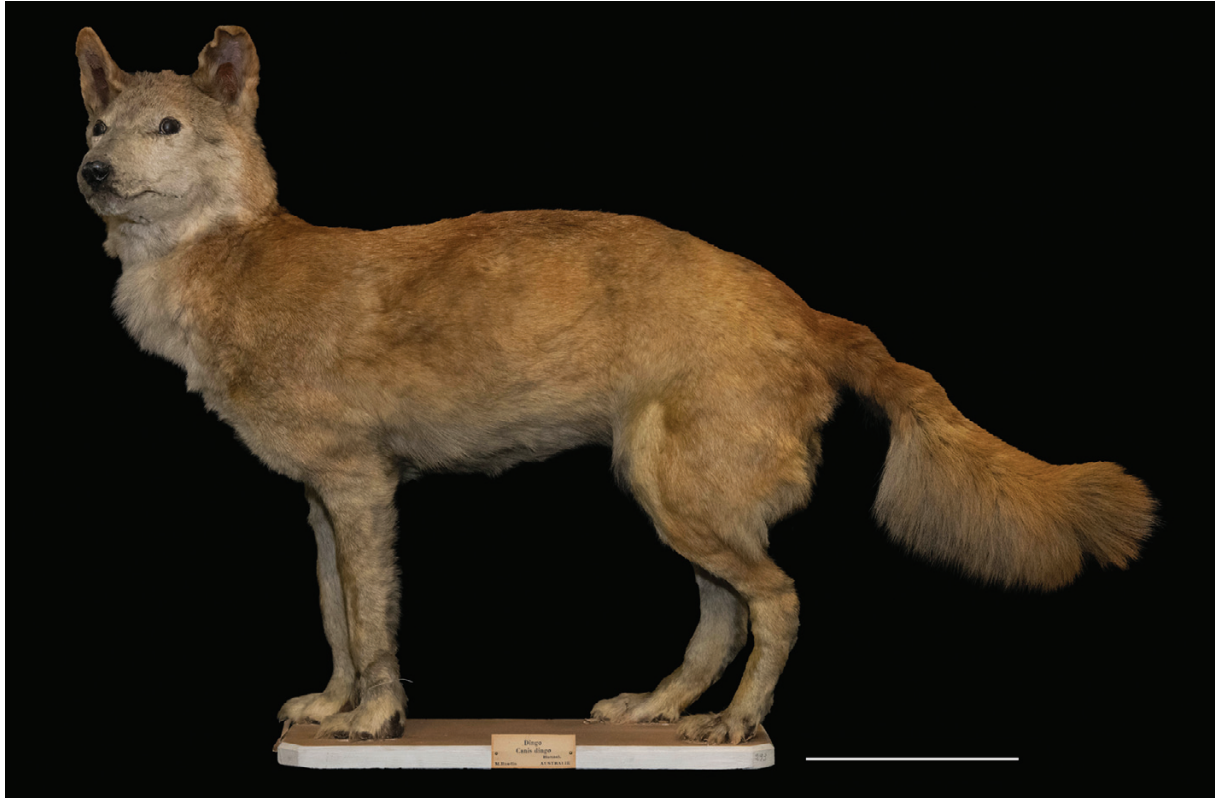


FIG. 58. — MNHN-ZM-2010-671, holotype skin mount of *Canis familiaris australasiae* Desmarest, 1821. Scale bar: 20 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

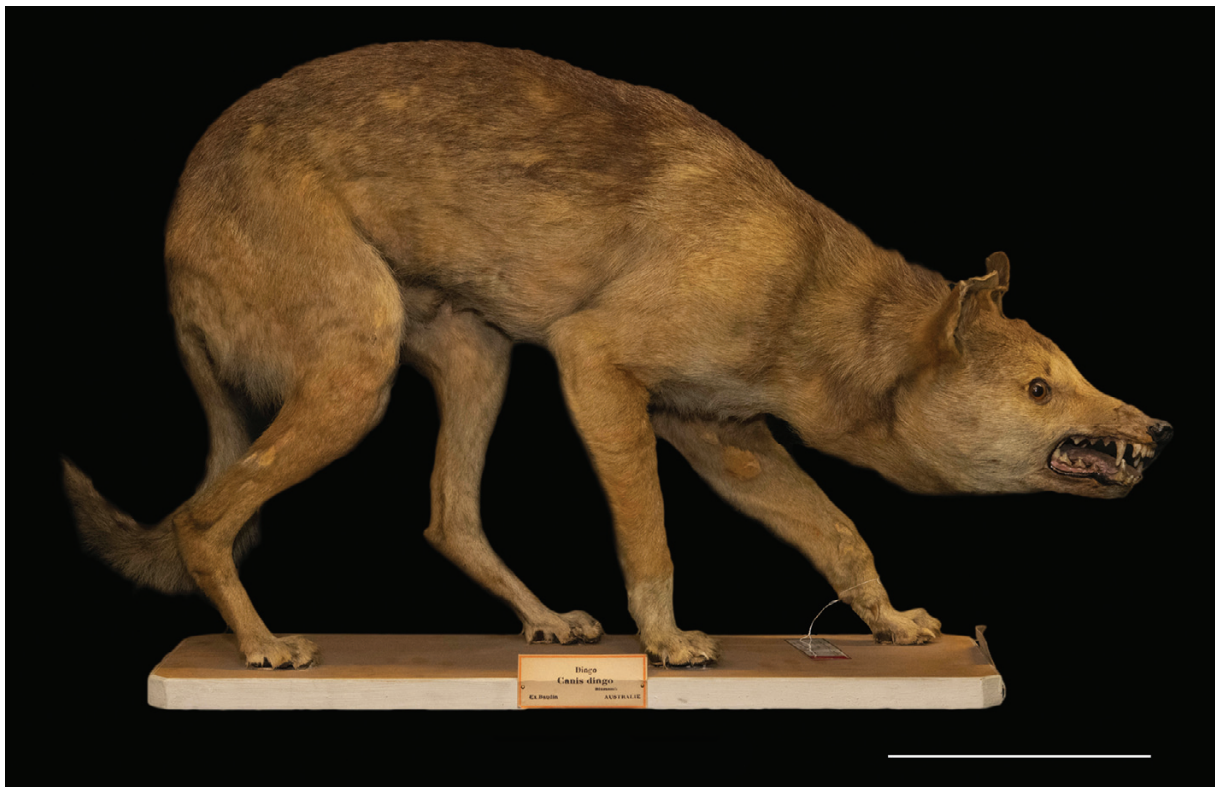


FIG. 59. — MNHN-ZM-2010-672, topotype skin mount of *Canis familiaris australasiae* Desmarest, 1821. Scale bar: 20 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 60. — MNHN-ZM-2014-27, holotype skin mount of *Otaria peronii* Desmarest, 1817. Scale bar: 20 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Family OTARIIDAE J. Gray, 1825

Otaria cinerea Péron in Péron & Freycinet, 1816
(Fig. 171)

Otaria cinerea Péron in Péron & Freycinet, 1816: 54.

COMMON NAME. — Australian Sea-lion.

CURRENT NAME. — *Neophoca cinerea* (Péron in Péron & Freycinet, 1816). See Webber (2014: 97) and Jackson & Groves (2015: 295).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Île Decres (Kangaroo Island), South Australia, Australia (See Girard 1856: 104). King Island according to Péron (1804a).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 2 January and 1 February 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

COMMENTS. — Several ‘fur seals’ were collected at Rottneest Island on 15 June 1801 by Stanislas Levillain (Journal de Stanislas Levillain, Archives Nationales de France, série Marine, 5JJ52) who preserved the two best skins for the museum.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d’Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80676 (Fig. 171; living animals) (Fornasiero *et al.* 2004: 244).

Otaria albicollis Péron in Péron & Freycinet, 1816

Otaria albicollis Péron in Péron & Freycinet, 1816: 118.

COMMON NAME. — Australian Sea-lion.

CURRENT NAME. — *Neophoca cinerea* (Péron in Péron & Freycinet, 1816). See Webber (2014: 97) and Jackson & Groves (2015: 295).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Île Eugène, Nuyts Archipelago (St Peters Island), South Australia, Australia (Girard 1856: 104).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 2 January and 1 February 1803.

Otaria peronii Desmarest, 1817
(Fig. 60)

Otaria peronii Desmarest, 1817d: 598.

COMMON NAME. — Australian Fur Seal.

CURRENT NAME. — *Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus* (Wood Jones, 1925). See Webber (2014: 94) and Jackson & Groves (2015: 293).

COLLECTOR/S. — Stanislas Levillain.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Rottneest Island, Western Australia, Australia. Geographe Bay according to Péron (1804a) and collected by Louis Depuch.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 14 and 28 June 1801.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-2014-27 (Fig. 60), holotype skin mount. According to Robineau (1992), this specimen would not be Desmarest’s type specimen, due to a large difference in length (127 cm for the specimen while the largest mentioned by Desmarest measured 83.9 cm).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Anc. Cat. Gal. 2032, Nouv. Cat. Gal. 29.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Family PHOCIDAE J. Gray, 1821
(Figs 172-178)

Phoca proboscidea Péron in Péron & Freycinet, 1816

Phoca proboscidea Péron in Péron & Freycinet, 1816. pl. 32 from Lesueur & Petit 1807.

COMMON NAME. — Elephant Seal.

CURRENT NAME. — *Mirounga leonina* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 302) and Stewart (2014: 171).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data. Observed by Péron (Girard 1856: 98).



FIG. 61. — MNHN-ZM-MO-2001-324, holotype skin mount of *Felis obscura* Desmarest, 1821. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — King Island, Tasmania. King Island according to Péron (1804a).

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 8 and 27 December 1802.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80001 (Fig. 172; three live animals) (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 131), Inv. 80007 (Fig. 173; three live animals; engraving from Jacques Milbert from a drawing by Lesueur) (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 131), Inv. no. 80002 and 80003 (Figs 174; 175; sketch of one live animal) (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 131), Inv. no. 80004, 80005 and 80006 (Figs 176-178; two live animals) (Fornasiero *et al.* 2016: 100)

Phoca vitulina Linnaeus, 1758
(Fig. 179)

Phoca vitulina Linnaeus, 1758: 38.

COMMON NAME. — Harbour Seal.

CURRENT NAME. — *Phoca vitulina* Linnaeus, 1758. See Wozencraft (2005: 599) and Stewart (2014: 180).

COLLECTOR/S. — Collected during the Baudin expedition.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COMMENT. — The species occurs along coasts of Europe [and North America].

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80277 (Fig. 179; skull).

Family FELIDAE G. Fischer, 1817

Felis ferus Erxleben, 1777

Felis ferus Erxleben, 1777: 518.

COMMON NAME. — Wildcat.1962-1113.

CURRENT NAME. — *Felis silvestris* Schreber, 1777. See Wozencraft (2005: 536), and Sunquist & Sunquist (2009: 167).

COLLECTOR/S. — Initially collected by Pieter Heinrich Polemann [1779-1839] and provided to the Baudin expedition at Cape Town (Péron 1804a). One animal was taken back to France aboard *Le Géographe* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Felis obscura Desmarest, 1821
(Fig. 61)

Felis obscura Desmarest, 1821: 230.

COMMON NAME. — Wildcat.

CURRENT NAME. — *Felis silvestris* Schreber, 1777. See Wozencraft (2005: 536), and Sunquist & Sunquist (2009: 167).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-2001-324 (Fig. 61), holotype, skin mount.

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Cat. Gal. 149.

COMMENTS. — Lived one year at the Ménagerie of the Jardin des Plantes.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Felis capensis Forster, 1781

Felis capensis Forster, 1781: 4.

COMMON NAME. — Serval.

CURRENT NAME. — *Leptailurus serval* (Schreber, 1776). See Wozencraft (2005: 540).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1821: 229) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South-Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Felis leo Linnaeus, 1758

Felis leo Linnaeus, 1758: 41.

COMMON NAME. — Lion.

CURRENT NAME. — *Panthera leo* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Wozencraft (2005: 546).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donated to François Péron.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data. Probably Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

COMMENTS. — Two young female lions collected and taken alive back to France on board *Le Géographe* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 171; Girard 1856: 96; Péron 1804a; Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 275).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Felis pardus Linnaeus, 1758

Felis pardus Linnaeus, 1758: 41.

COMMON NAME. — Leopard.

CURRENT NAME. — *Panthera pardus* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Wozencraft (2005: 547) and Sunquist & Sunquist (2009: 133).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donated to François Péron.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data. Three specimens are referred to (in addition to a specimen of *Felis melas* referred to below) by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1804c: 172) (See Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 276). One of these has been provided to the Baudin expedition at Île de France (Mauritius) by General Charles-Mathieu-Isidore Decaen (Péron 1804a) under the name of “Onca” which refers to the similar looking Jaguar *Panthera onca* (Linnaeus, 1758: 42). Commander Pierre-Bernard Milius (1987: 57) also appears to have been offered two further animals by Jan Willem Janssens, Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa, where they were referred to as “Once” (or Tiger by the settlers) (See Girard 1856: 96; Milius 1987: 57; Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 276; Hambly 2013: 277).

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

COMMENTS. — Three animals collected and taken alive back to France on board *Le Géographe* under the name *Felis pardalis* (synonym of *Leopardus pardalis*) which appears to be in error for *Felis pardus* as the former species only occurs in South America (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 172). One should exercise some caution as to whether these animals are different to the *Felis melas* referred to below.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Felis melas G. Cuvier, 1809 (Figs 180-187)

Felis melas G. Cuvier, 1809: 152.

COMMON NAME. — Leopard.

CURRENT NAME. — *Panthera pardus melas* (G. Cuvier, 1809). See Wozencraft (2005: 547), Gippoliti & Meijaard (2007: 55), and Sunquist & Sunquist (2009: 133).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donated to François Péron at Île de France (Mauritius) by General Charles-Mathieu-Isidore Decaen (Péron 1804a).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Java, Indonesia. Appears to have been initially provided to the Baudin expedition at Île de France (Mauritius) by General Charles-Mathieu-Isidore Decaen (G. Cuvier 1809: 152; Girard 1856: 96; Péron 1804a; Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 275).

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

COMMENTS. — The description of the species by G. Cuvier (1809: 152) is based on the specimen collected by Péron and brought back alive to France on board *Le Géographe* as a present for the Empress. Péron designated this as a new species of tiger or panther due to the coat being a dark black colour and the size being smaller than the true panther (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 172). Girard (1856: 96) noted that “the most curious animal of the felines, and brought alive for the first time, was a black panther of Java, which Péron had made a new species under the name of *Felis melas*. It is now proved that it is a variety of the common panther, which is common in the panther litters of Java Island, and when we look closely at the fur, we can see black spots called roses on a background. A little melanism is no longer regarded as forming species, it is understood within the limits of their variability”.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80157 (Fig. 180; three live animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 355), Inv. no. 80158r (Fig. 181; sketch of one animal), Inv. no. 80159 (Fig. 182; sketch of one animal and a head), Inv. no. 80160r (Fig. 183; sketch of paw and front of animal), Inv. no. 80160v (Fig. 184; sketches of heads and paws), Inv. no. 80161, 80162 and 80163 (Figs 185-187; sketches of several animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 354).

Family VIVERRIDAE Gray, 1821

Viverra felina Thunberg, 1811
(Figs 188; 189)

Viverra felina Thunberg, 1811a: 165.

COMMON NAME. — Feline Genet.

CURRENT NAME. — *Genetta felina* (Thunberg, 1811). See Jennings & Veron (2009: 217). This species is possibly *Genetta tigrina* (Schreber, 1776: pl. 115 [1776], 3 (25): 425 [1777]). See Wozencraft (2005: 557) and Jennings & Veron (2009: 224).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

COMMENTS. — One animal was collected taken alive back to France on board *Le Géographe* under the name of “Genette du Cap” by É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1804c: 172) and “*Viverra capensis*?” by Péron (1804a); which appear to refer to either *Genetta felina* or *Genetta tigrina* (Jennings & Veron 2009: 217, 224). Donated by Jan Willem Janssens, Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa (Report 20 April 1804 by Fourcroy stored in library of the MNHN; See also Milius (1987: 57). Donation to François Péron (Péron 1804a). An illustration by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur (Inv. no. 80165 and 80166; Figs 185-186) of a live animal refers to the subject only as “ursus???”. Baglione & Crémère (2009: 172) referred to the same image as “Civette paliste”.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80165 and 80166 (Figs 188; 189; one animal).

Family HYAENIDAE Gray, 1821

Canis crocuta Erxleben, 1777
(Figs 190-196)

Canis crocuta Erxleben, 1777: 578.

COMMON NAME. — Spotted Hyena.

CURRENT NAME. — *Crocuta crocuta* (Erxleben, 1777). See Wozencraft (2005: 572), and Holekamp & Koloski (2009: 254).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.



FIG. 62. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1962-1113, non-type skin of *Herpestes pulverulenta* Wagner, 1839. Scale bar: 2 cm. Specimen number. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.



FIG. 63. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1962-1113, non-type skull of *Herpestes pulverulenta* Wagner, 1839. Scale bar: 10 cm. Photography by Stephen Jackson. Credits: MNHN.

COMMENTS. — One animal collected and taken alive back to France on board *Le Géographe* under the name of “*Hyène mouchetée*”, which refers to *Crocuta crocuta* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804c: 171; Leyden & Murray 1821: 290; Girard 1856: 96).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d’Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80156 (Fig. 190; colour illustration of two animals), Inv. no. 80155 and 80154 (Figs 191; 192; sketches of two animals), Inv. no. 80150 (Fig. 193; sketch of animal eating), Inv. no. 80151 and 80152 (Figs 194-195; sketch of head), and Inv. no. 80153 (Fig. 196; partial skeleton of animal).

CURRENT NAME. — *Suricata suricatta* (Schreber, 1776). See Wozencraft (2005: 571).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donation to François Péron.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1962-171, non-type skin (Fig. 64) (skull missing).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Family HERPESTIDAE Bonaparte, 1845

Herpestes pulverulenta Wagner, 1839
(Figs 62; 63)

Herpestes pulverulenta Wagner, 1839: 426.

COMMON NAME. — Cape Gray Mongoose.

CURRENT NAME. — *Galerella pulverulenta* (Wagner, 1839). See Wozencraft (2005: 565) and Gilchrist *et al.* (2009: 316).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donation to François Péron.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1962-1113 (Figs 62; 63), non-type skull and skin. Two specimens were traded at Cape Town and taken back to Paris alive aboard *Le Géographe* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 277-278).

OTHER NUMBER/S. — Nouv. Cat. Gal. 563.

COMMENTS. — According to the catalog of Galleries for skin mounts/naturalizations (Nouv. Cat. Gal.), would have lived at the Ménagerie of the Jardin des Plantes.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Viverra suricatta Schreber, 1776
(Fig. 64)

Viverra suricatta Schreber, 1776: pl. CXVII.

COMMON NAME. — Meerkat.

Order PERISSODACTYLA Owen, 1848
Family EQUIDAE J. Gray, 1821

Equus quagga Boddaert, 1785

Equus quagga Boddaert, 1785: 160.

COMMON NAME. — Quagga.

CURRENT NAME. — *Equus quagga* Boddaert, 1785. See Grubb (2005a: 632).

COLLECTOR/S. — Skin donated by Jan-Willem Janssens, Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa (Report 20 April 1804 by Fourcroy stored in library of the MNHN; see also Milius (1987: 57).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Equus zebra Linnaeus, 1758
(Fig. 197)

Equus zebra Linnaeus, 1758: 74.

COMMON NAME. — Mountain Zebra.

CURRENT NAME. — *Equus zebra* Linnaeus, 1758. See Grubb (2005a: 633).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

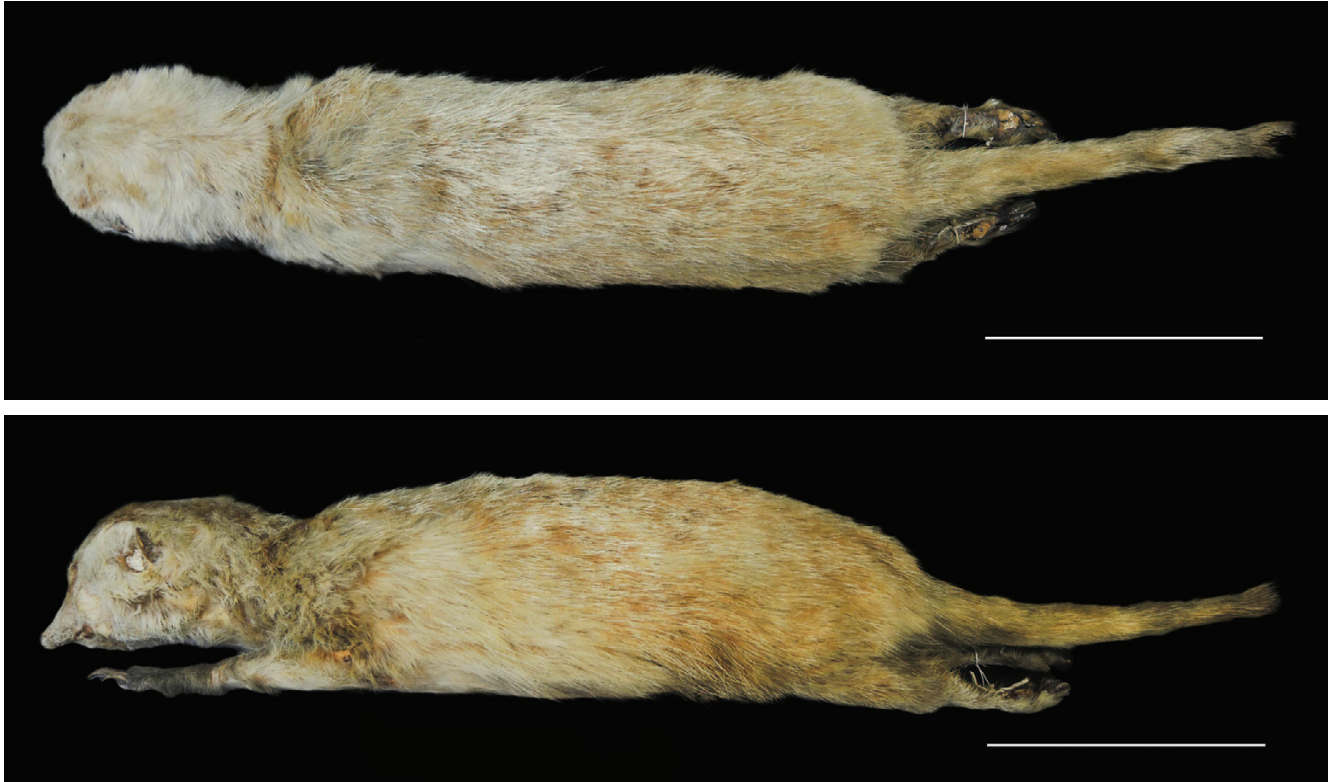


FIG. 64. — MNHN-ZM-MO-1962-171, non-type skin of *Viverra suricatta* Schreber, 1776. Scale bars: 10 cm. Photography by Cécile Callou. Credits: MNHN.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — A young female specimen collected alive, from the Governor of Cape Town (Péron 1804a), and taken to France on board *Le Géographe* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 172; Girard 1856: 105; Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 275). Donated by Jan Willem Janssens, Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa (Report 20 April 1804 by Fourcroy stored in library of the MNHN; see also Milius (1987: 57).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80148 (Fig. 197; partial muzzle of an animal).

Order ARTIODACTYLA Owen, 1848
Suborder RUMINANTIA Scopoli, 1777
Family BOVIDAE J. Gray, 1821

Antelope buselaphus Pallas, 1766
(Fig. 198)

Antelope buselaphus Pallas, 1766: 7.

COMMON NAME. — Hartebeest.

CURRENT NAME. — *Alcelaphus buselaphus* (Pallas, 1766). See Grubb (2005b: 674).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80283 (Fig. 198; skull of animal).

Antilope marsupialis Zimmermann, 1780

Antilope marsupialis Zimmermann, 1780: 427.

COMMON NAME. — Springbok.

CURRENT NAME. — *Antidorcas marsupialis* (Zimmermann, 1780). See Grubb (2005b: 678).

COLLECTOR/S. — Two skins of springbok *Antidorcas marsupialis* were donated by Willem Bartholomeus Eduard Paravicini di Capelli [1778-1841] (Péron 1804a).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Bos bonasus Linnaeus, 1758
(Fig. 199)

Bos bonasus Linnaeus, 1758: 71.

COMMON NAME. — European Bison.

CURRENT NAME. — *Bos bonasus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Grubb (2005b: 690).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80143r (Fig. 199; sketch of an animal). Appears to be a reference drawing by Lesueur rather than seen during the voyage.

***Bos bubalis* Linnaeus, 1758**
(Figs 200-202)

Bos bubalis Linnaeus, 1758: 72.

COMMON NAME. — Water Buffalo.

CURRENT NAME. — *Bubalus bubalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Grubb (2005b: 694).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80134 and 80135 (Figs 200; 201; two living animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 96-97), and Inv. no. 80143v (Fig. 202; sketch of two heads).

***Bos taurus* Linnaeus, 1758**
(Fig. 203)

Bos taurus Linnaeus, 1758: 71.

COMMON NAME. — Cattle.

CURRENT NAME. — *Bos taurus* Linnaeus, 1758. See Grubb (2005b: 92).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80144 (Fig. 203). Appears to be a reference drawing by Lesueur rather than seen during the voyage.

***Antilope gnou* Zimmermann, 1780**
(Fig. 204-212)

Antilope gnou Zimmermann, 1780: 102.

COMMON NAME. — Black Wildebeest

CURRENT NAME. — *Connochaetes gnou* (Zimmermann, 1780). See Grubb (2005b: 676).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donation to François Péron (Girard 1856: 106).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

COMMENTS. — A male specimen collected alive and taken to France on board *Le Géographe* under the name of *Gnou* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 172; Girard 1856: 106). Donated by Jan-Willem Janssens, Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa (Report 20 April 1804 by Fourcroy stored in library of the MNHN; see also Milius (1987: 57) and Jangoux *et al.* (2010: 273).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80136 (Fig. 204; two living animals) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 162), Inv. no. 80137, 80138, 80139, 80140 and 80141 (Figs 205-209; head of individual) (Baglione & Crémère 2009: 162), Inv. no. 80142r (Fig. 210; forefeet of individual), Inv. no. 80145 (Fig. 211; several animals), and Inv. no. 80197v (Fig. 212; ketch of head).

***Antilope pygargus* Pallas, 1767**

Antilope pygargus Pallas, 1767: 10.

COMMON NAME. — Bontebok.

CURRENT NAME. — *Damaliscus pygargus* (Pallas, 1767). See Grubb (2005b: 677).

COLLECTOR/S. — Skin donated by Willem Bartholomeus Eduard Paravicini di Capelli [1778-1841] (Péron 1804a).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

***Antilope leucophaeus* Pallas, 1766**

Antilope leucophaeus Pallas, 1766: 4.

COMMON NAME. — Bluebuck.

CURRENT NAME. — *Hippotragus leucophaeus* (Pallas, 1766). See Grubb (2005b: 718).

COLLECTOR/S. — Skin donated by Jan Willem Janssens Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa. Report 20 April 1804 by Fourcroy stored in library of the MNHN; see also Milius (1987: 57).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

COMMENTS. — Species is extinct in approximately 1799-1800 (Husson & Holthuis 1969: 148-149).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Capra gazella Linnaeus, 1758

Capra gazella Linnaeus, 1758: 69.

COMMON NAME. — Gemsbok.

CURRENT NAME. — *Oryx gazella* (Linnaeus, 1758). See Grubb (2005b: 719).

COLLECTOR/S. — The head of a Gemsbok donated by Jan Willem Janssens Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa (Report 20 April 1804 by Fourcroy stored in library of the MNHN; see also Milius (1987: 57).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

Antilope melanotis Thunberg, 1811
(Fig. 213)

Antilope melanotis Thunberg, 1811b: 312.

COMMON NAME. — Cape Grysbok.

CURRENT NAME. — *Raphicerus melanotis* (Thunberg, 1811). See Grubb (2005b: 688) and Groves & Leslie (2011: 625).

COLLECTOR/S. — No data.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — Illustrated by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur – Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 80146 (Fig. 213; living animal).

Family CERVIDAE Goldfuss, 1820

Cervus axis Erxleben, 1777

Cervus axis Erxleben, 1777: 312.

COMMON NAME. — Chital Deer.

CURRENT NAME. — *Axis axis* (Erxleben, 1777). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 310).

COLLECTOR/S. — Donation to François Péron.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Cape Town, South Africa.

COLLECTION DATE. — Before 24 January 1804.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No specimen identified in MNHN collection.

COMMENTS. — One record suggests a specimen collected alive and taken to France on board *Le Géographe* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1804c: 172; Girard 1856: 106). Another record suggests two speci-

mens were donated alive at Île de France (Mauritius) (Péron 1804a; Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 274).

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Cervus peronii G. Cuvier, 1825

Cervus peronii G. Cuvier, 1825: 46.

COMMON NAME. — Rusa Deer.

CURRENT NAME. — *Cervus timoriensis* de Blainville, 1822. See Grubb (2005b: 670).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* de Beaufort (1964: 564-565) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — Near Kupang Bay, West-Timor, Indonesia.

COLLECTION DATE. — Between 6 May and 3 June 1803.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — Specimen not found.

COMMENTS. — Two animals were taken back to France alive aboard *Le Naturaliste* (Jangoux *et al.* 2010: 269, 276). The animal lived at the Ménagerie of the Jardin des Plantes.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Suborder WHIPPOMORPHA
Infraorder CETACEA Brisson, 1762
Family DELPHINIDAE Gray, 1821

Delphinus leucoramphus Lacépède, 1804

Delphinus leucoramphus Lacépède, 1804: 316, footnote.

COMMON NAME. — Southern Rightwhale Dolphin.

CURRENT NAME. — *Lissodelphis peronii* (Lacépède, 1804). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 365) and Wang *et al.* (2014: 523).

COLLECTOR/S. — François Péron (Lacépède 1804: 316, footnote; Girard 1856: 124).

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — No data.

COMMENT. — Observed at sea north and east of 44°S, 141°W.

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

Delphinus peronii Lacépède, 1804

Delphinus peronii Lacépède, 1804: xliii, 316.

COMMON NAME. — Southern Rightwhale Dolphin.

CURRENT NAME. — *Lissodelphis peronii* (Lacépède, 1804). See Jackson & Groves (2015: 365) and Wang *et al.* (2014: 523).

COLLECTOR/S. — Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, *contra* Desmarest (1822: 517); Girard (1856: 124) who mentioned both Péron and Lesueur as its collectors.

COLLECTION LOCALITY. — South of Tasmania, Australia (approx. 44°S, 144°E).

COLLECTION DATE. — No data.

SPECIMEN NUMBER/S. — No data.

ILLUSTRATIONS. — No data.

UNIDENTIFIED SPECIMENS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

In addition to the species listed above, this study revealed the existence of additional specimens of unidentified mammal species offered to Pierre-Bernard Milius, the commander of the French corvette, *Le Géographe* (after Baudin's death in Mauritius), both for the ménagerie of Empress Joséphine and the MNHN. These specimens were offered by Jan Willem Janssens, Governor-General of the Cape Colony in South Africa, but further details are lacking (Milius 1987: 57; Report 20 April 1804 by Antoine-François de Fourcroy [1755-1809] stored in library of the MNHN). These include:

- 1) two monkeys (Baviaanen) male and female;
- 2) a species of squirrel;
- 3) the head of a male deer;
- 4) the head of a wild boar;
- 5) the skin of a Once (named Tiger by the colonists);
- 6) a horn of a rhinoceros of unknown species;

Other records of mammals of uncertain species include:

- 7) a small possum that was collected at Dirk Hartog Island at 3 September 1801 (Levillain, see fur seals, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre, Inv. no. 07008GA) but no further details have been recorded;
- 8) two *Talpoides coeca* that were donated by M. van Esland (Péron 1804a). Though *Talpoides* Lacépède, 1799: 10 is a synonym of *Spalax* Güldenstädt, 1770: 410 there is no formal description of the species name "*coeca*";
- 9) Illustrations of other mammals not adequately identified can be found within Figures 214-241.

DISCUSSION

The expedition led by Nicolas Baudin to the southern hemisphere between 1800-1804, which consisted of the ships *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste* (and *Le Casuarina* for the return journey), was a floating laboratory. On board these ships were designated scientists, artists and doctors, along with maps, books and facilities to collect and store an extraordinary number of specimens that were successfully brought back to France. As a result of the personnel and facilities, the expedition made an enormous contribution to science including the study of mammals. The description of 51 species of mammals (of which 20 species and three subspecies are still recognised as valid) along with 149 illustrations of mammals by the artist Charles-Alexandre Lesueur have made a great contribution to mammalogy, especially relating to Australia.

Despite the success of the voyage there were still various aspects that remained unresolved during this study, including the whereabouts of many specimens. The information obtained during this study suggests that 101 species of mammals were collected and/or illustrated, which contrasts with the records of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris that indicate either 189 or 152 mammals were collected.

Despite the efforts of the authors of this study to find every specimen associated with the expedition many specimens could not be found in the museum collection and it is unclear if these are still in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris or have been transferred to other institutions. Therefore, further research is required both to determine where such specimens may have been sent and to potentially discover specimens within the Paris museum that may relate to the Baudin expedition.

Acknowledgements

We would like to sincerely thank Kristofer Helgen for reviewing all the illustrations and drawings of Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, which very much helped to clarify some species. Sincere thanks also to Harry Parnaby who helped to clarify aspects of the taxonomy of the several species and the two referees Jean Fornasiero and Kenny Travouillon who provided many changes to the manuscript that have greatly helped improve it. The MNHN gives access to the collections in the framework of the RECOLNAT national Research Infrastructure.

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APPENDIX

Illustrations of mammals from the Baudin expedition by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur
held at the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle du Havre



FIG. 65. — *Ornithorhynchus fuscus* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807 and *Ornithorhynchus rufus* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and ink – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80034-1. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 66. — *Ornithorhynchus fuscus* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807 and *Ornithorhynchus rufus* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and ink – 25 × 35 cm. Inv. no. 80034-2. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 67. — *Ornithorhynchus fuscus* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807 and *Ornithorhynchus rufus* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Platypus. Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 17 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80178. Credits: MHNH.

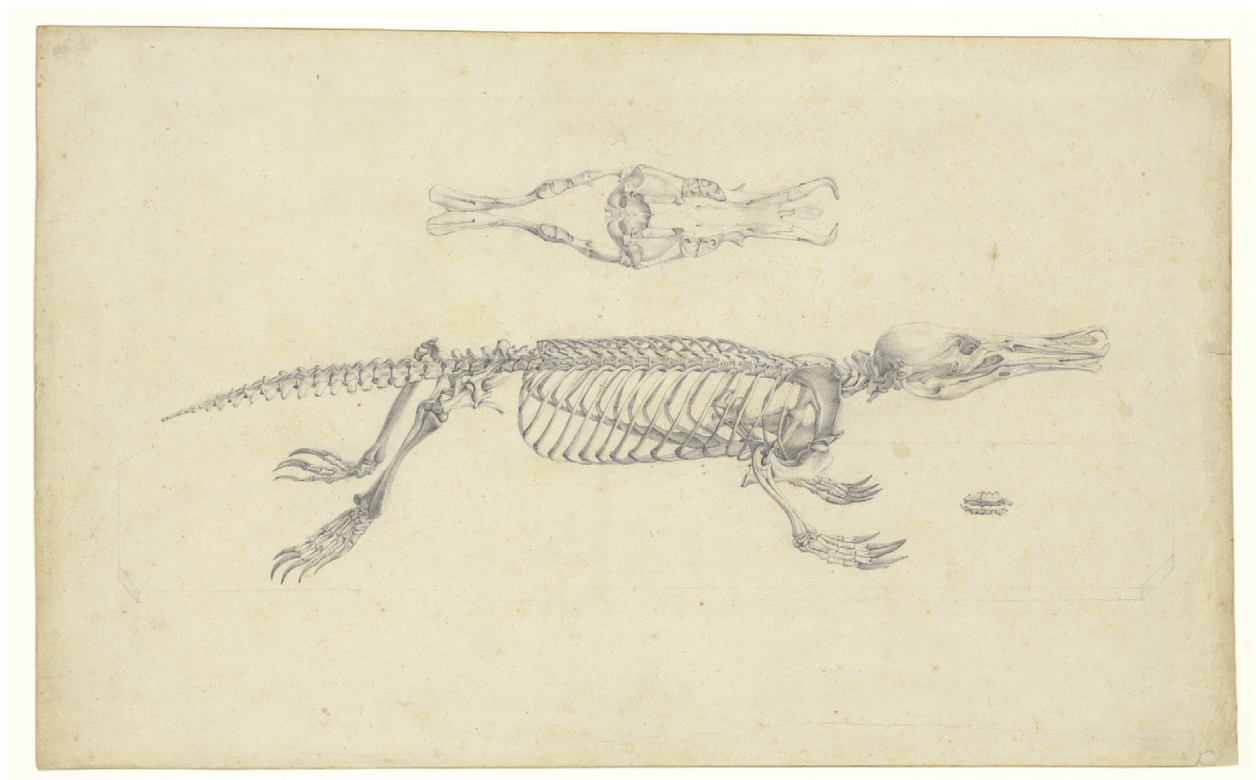


FIG. 68. — *Ornithorhynchus fuscus* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807 and *Ornithorhynchus rufus* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Skeleton. Watercolour and ink – 28 × 44 cm. Inv. no. 80269. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 69. — *Ornithorhynchus rufus* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 24 × 38 cm. Inv. no. 80033. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 70. — *Echidna setosa* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80031. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 71. — *Echidna setosa* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Short-beaked Echidna. Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and ink – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80032. Credits: MHNH.

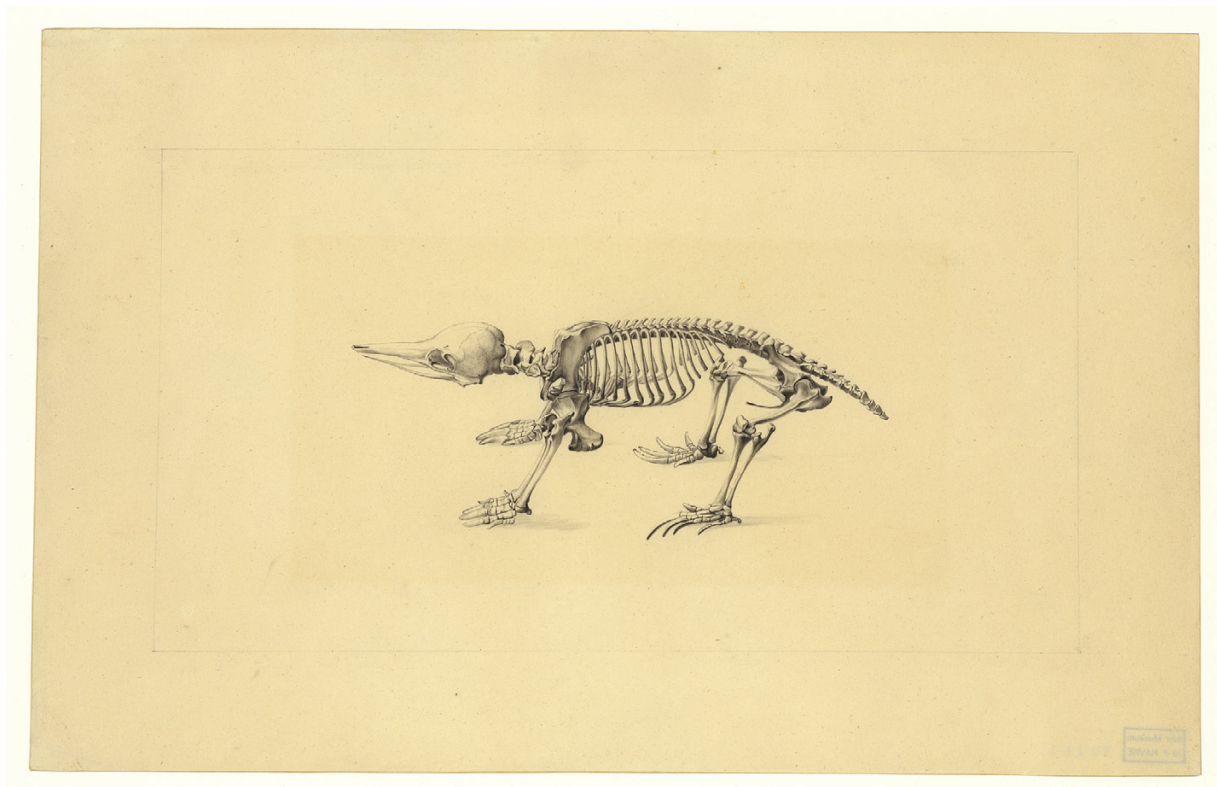


FIG. 72. — *Echidna setosa* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Skeleton. Watercolour – 24 × 37 cm. Inv. no. 80265. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 73. — *Dasyurus macrourus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80107-1. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 74. — *Dasyurus macrourus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 35 cm. Inv. no. 80107-2. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 75. — *Dasyurus maugei* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, pencil and ink – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80105. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 76. — *Dasyurus maugei* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, pencil and ink – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80106. Credits: MHNH.

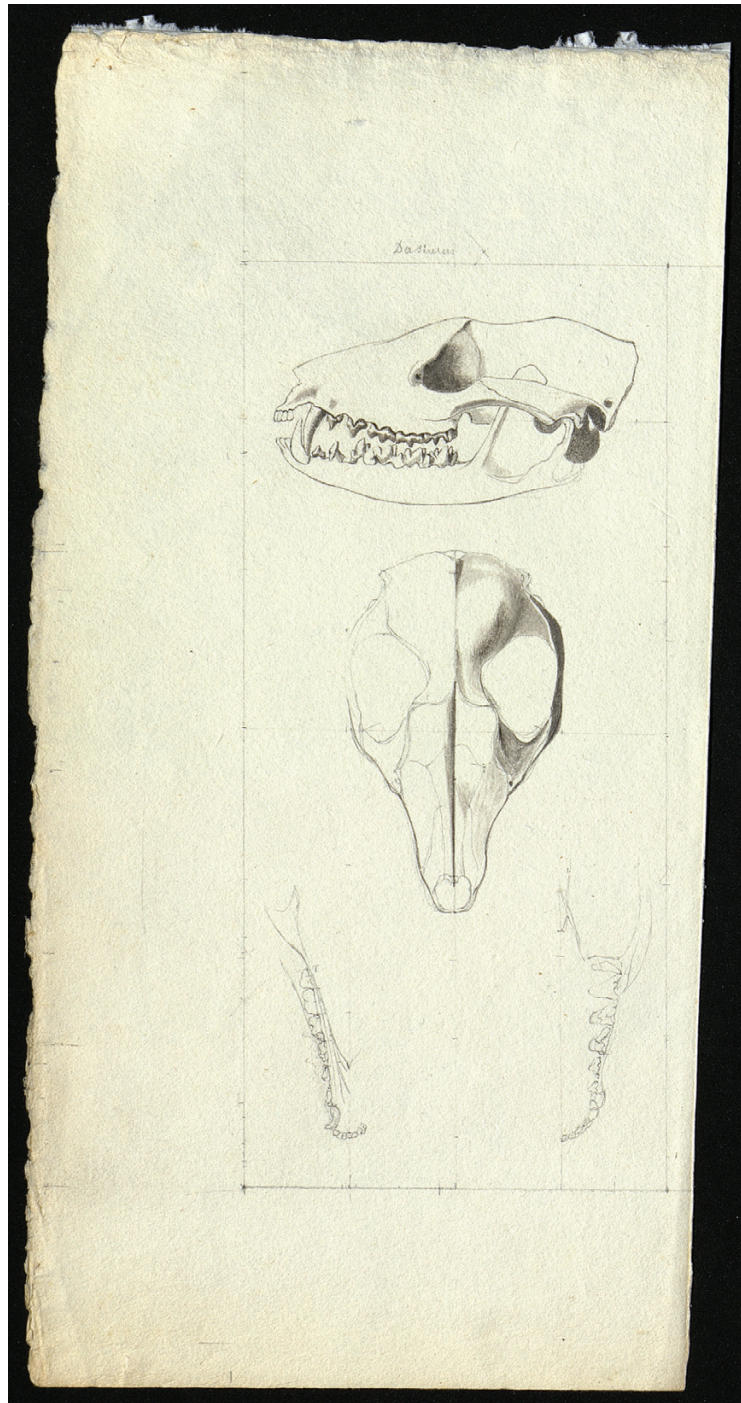


FIG. 77. — *Dasyurus maugei* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Crayon – 28 × 14 cm. Inv. no. 80280. Credits: MHNH.

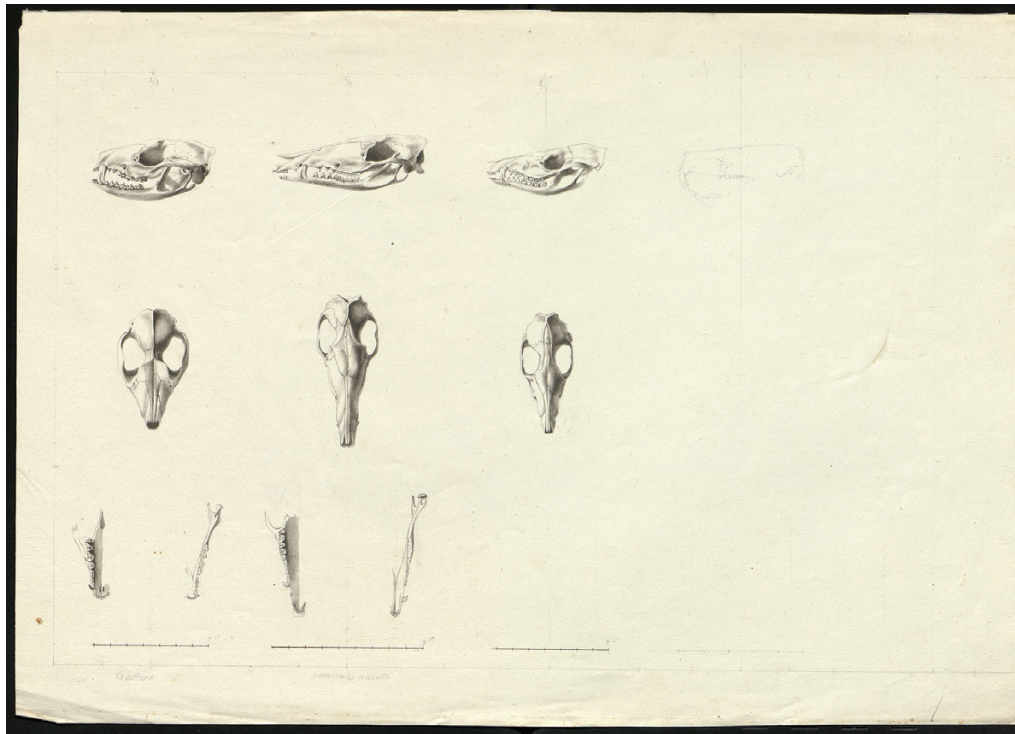


FIG. 78. — Skulls of mammals (left to right) including *Dasyurus maugei* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803; *Didelphis obesula* Shaw, 1797; and *Hydromys chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804. Gray wash, ink and pencil - 29 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80276. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 79. — *Dasyurus minimus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1803. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil - 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. - 80114. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 80. — *Dasyurus penicillatus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804a. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 40 × 25 cm. Inv. no. 80108. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 81. — *Didelphis obesula* Shaw, 1797. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 26 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80081. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 82. — *Perameles nasuta* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 26 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80080. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 83. — *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 41 cm. Inv. no. 80069-1. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 84. — *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 36 cm. Inv. no. 80069-2. Credits: MHNH.

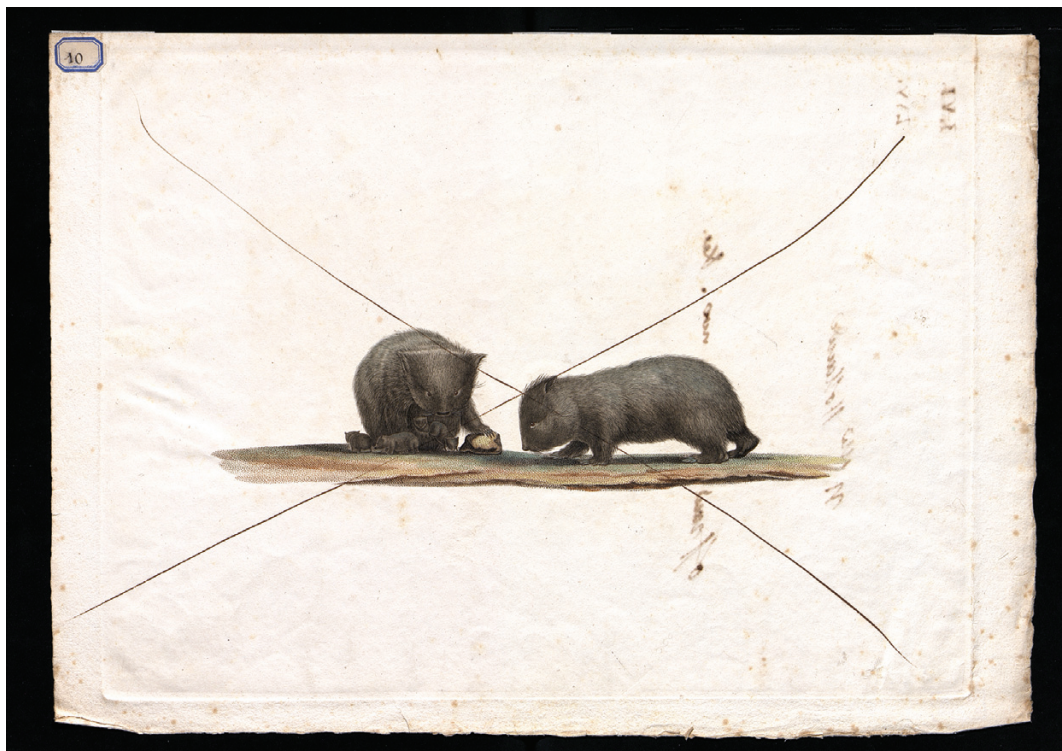


FIG. 85. — *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Bare-nosed Wombat. King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 36 cm. Inv. no. 80069-3. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 86. — *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Bare-nosed Wombat. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 23 × 34 cm. Inv. no. 80070. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 87. — *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Bare-nosed Wombat. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80071. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 88. — *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Bare-nosed Wombat. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 20 × 31 cm. Inv. no. 80072. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 89. — *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Bare-nosed Wombat. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Skeleton. Grey wash, ink and pencil – 24 × 37 cm. Inv. no. 80268. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 90. — Skulls of mammals (left to right) including *Sciurus glis* Linnaeus, 1766 (left); *Phascolomis wombat* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Bare-nosed Wombat (centre); and *Hydromys chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804 (right). Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Gray wash, ink and pencil – 28 × 44 cm. Inv. no. 80272. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 91. — *Petaurus flaviventer* Desmarest, 1817. Yellow-bellied Glider. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour wash pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80084. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 92. — *Petaurus flaviventer* Desmarest, 1817. Yellow-bellied Glider. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour wash pencil – 20 × 26 cm. Inv. no. 80085. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 93. — Skulls of mammals (left to right) including *Petaurus taguanoides* Desmarest, 1817. Greater Glider; *Petaurus norfolcensis* Kerr, 1792. Squirrel Glider; *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, 1794. Narrow-toed Feather-tailed Glider; and *Petaurus australis* Shaw, 1791. Yellow-bellied Glider. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour wash pencil – 28 × 42 cm. Inv. no. 80278. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 94. — *Sciurus norfolcensis* Kerr, 1792. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80087. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 95. — *Sciurus norfolcensis* Kerr, 1792. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and charcoal – 20 × 26 cm. Inv. no. 80088. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 96. — *Petaurus taguanoïdes* Desmarest, 1817. [= *Petauroides volans* (Kerr, 1792)]. Greater Glider. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour wash pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80086. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 97. — *Petaurus taguanoïdes* Desmarest, 1817. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80089. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 98. — *Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, 1817. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 40 × 25 cm. Inv. no. 80094. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 99. — *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, 1794. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Charcoal, pastel and pencil – 19 × 15 cm. Inv. no. 80095. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 100. — *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, 1794. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 40 × 25 cm. Inv. no. 80097. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 101. — *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, 1794. Feather-tailed Glider. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink and pencil – 23 × 18 cm. Inv. no. 80096. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 102. — *Phalangista vulpina* Desmarest, 1817. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80090. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 103. — *Phalangista vulpina* Desmarest, 1817. Brush-tailed Possum. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80091. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 104. — *Phalangista vulpina* Desmarest, 1817. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80092. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 105. — *Phalangista vulpina* Desmarest, 1817. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Skull. Watercolour and pencil – 28 × 43 cm. Inv. no. 80275. Credits: MHNH.

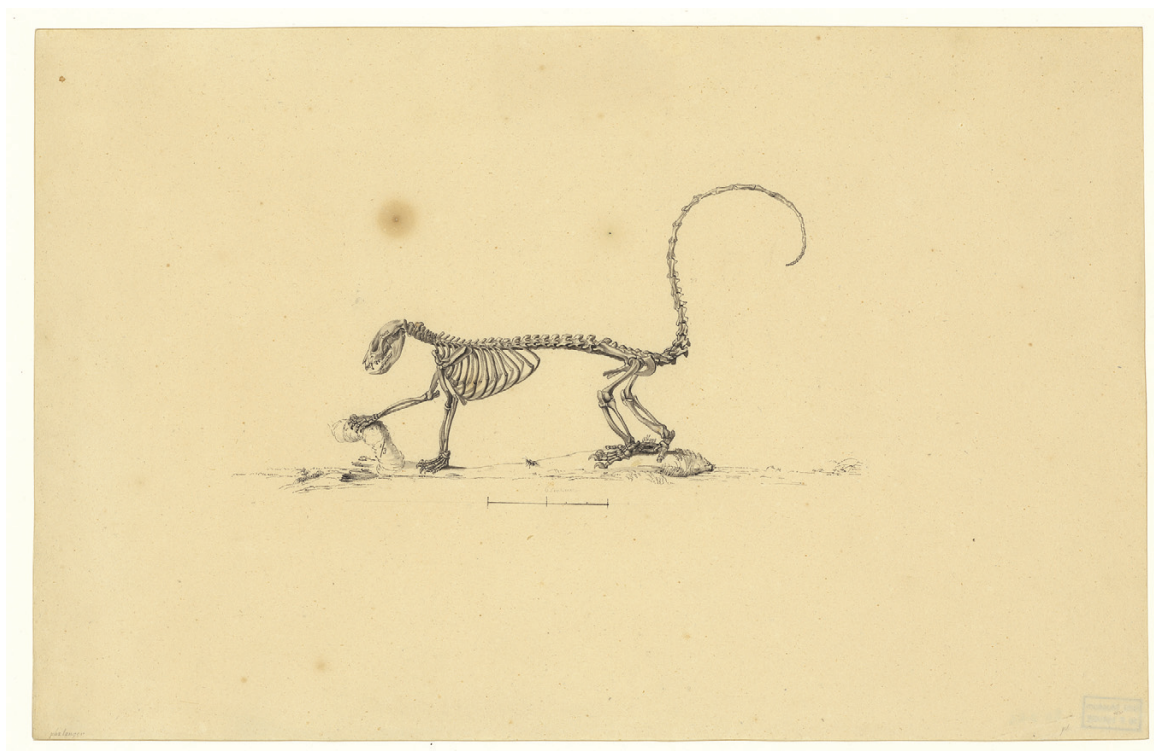


FIG. 106. — *Phalangista vulpina* Desmarest, 1817. Brush-tailed Possum. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Skeleton. Watercolour and pencil – 24 × 37 cm. Inv. no. 80266. Credits: MHNH.

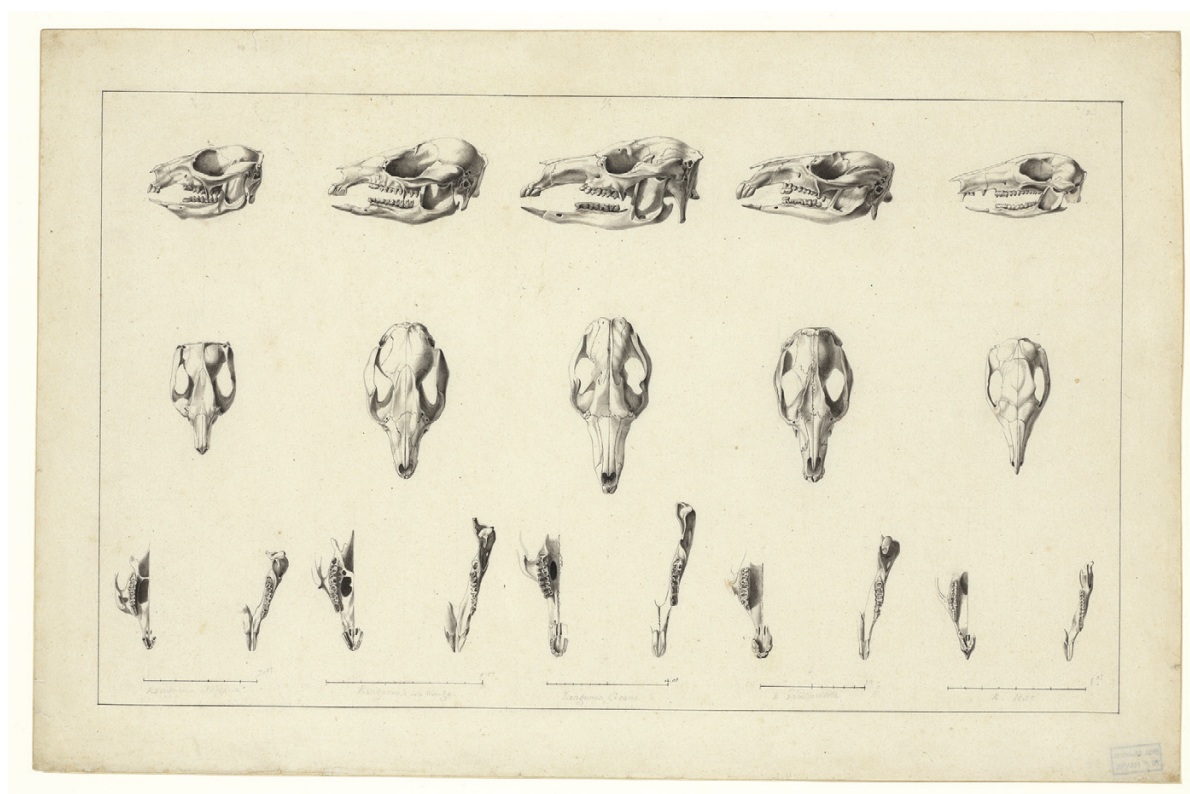


FIG. 107. — Skulls of mammals (left to right) including *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Banded Hare-wallaby; *Kangurus rufogriseus* Desmarest, 1817; *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790; *Halmaturus thetis* Lesson, 1827. Red-necked Pademelon; and *Hypsiprymnus peron* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824. Long-nosed Potoroo. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink and wash – 44 × 29 cm. Inv. no. 80273. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 108. — *Kangurus fuliginosus* Desmarest, 1817. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80057. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 109. — *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, pencil and ink – 26 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80056. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 110. — *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, 1790. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink on brown tracing paper – 27 × 17 cm. Inv. no. 80067. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 111. — *Kangurus rufogriseus* Desmarest, 1817. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 26 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80063. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 112. — *Kangurus brachyurus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830. Western Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80062. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 113. — *Halmaturus thetis* Lesson, 1827. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80061. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 114. — *Kangurus bicolor* Desmarest, 1804. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80060. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 115. — *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Western Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and ink – 25 × 38 cm. Inv. no. 80055. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 116. — *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Western Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80058. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 117. — *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Western Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 25 × 35 cm. Inv. no. 80059-1. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 118. — *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Western Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 25 × 35 cm. Inv. no. 80059-2. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 119. — *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 25 × 35 cm. Inv. no. 80059-3. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 120. — *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron, 1807. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and wash – 15 × 17 cm. Inv. no. 80064. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 121. — *Erinaceus ecaudatus* Schreber, 1778. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, ink and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80111. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 122. — *Erinaceus ecaudatus* Schreber, 1778. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and ink – 24 × 33 cm. Inv. no. 80112. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 123. — *Erinaceus ecaudatus* Schreber, 1778. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and ink – 16 × 18 cm. Inv. no. 80113. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 124. — *Cavia capensis* Pallas, 1766. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, pencil and ink – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80132. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 125. — *Cavia capensis* Pallas, 1766. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 20 × 33 cm. Inv. no. 80133. Credits: MHNH.

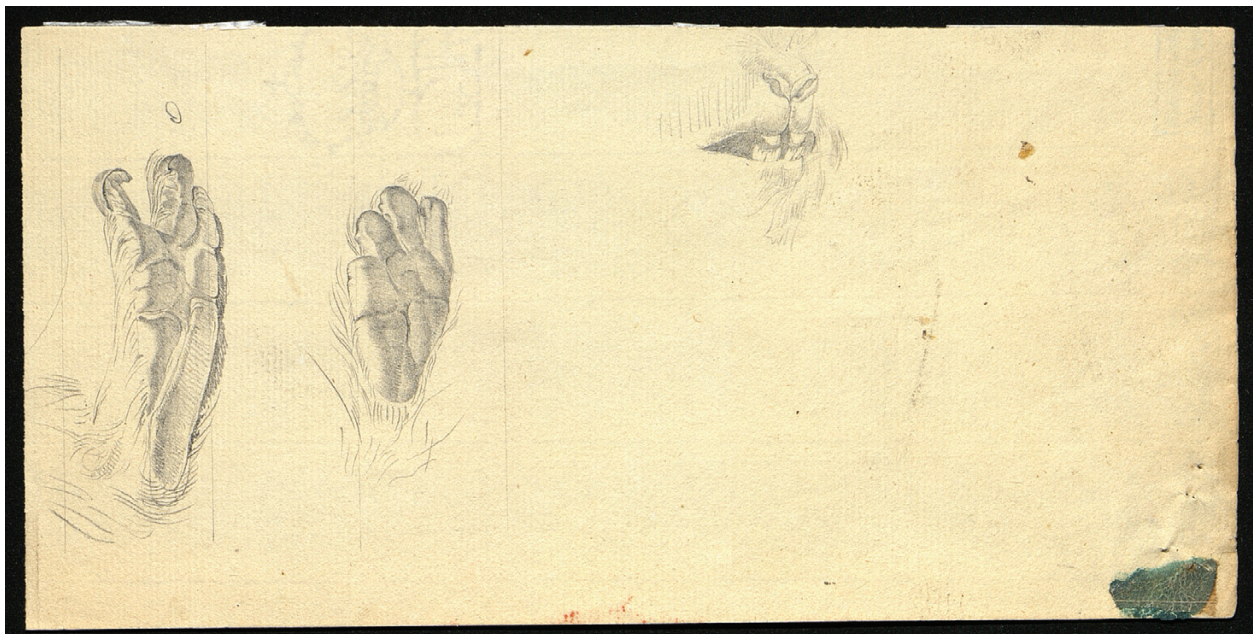


FIG. 126. — *Cavia capensis* Pallas, 1766. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and ink – 11 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80147-1. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 127. — *Cavia capensis* Pallas, 1766. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink on tracing paper – 10 × 9 cm. Inv. no. – 80147-2. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 128. — *Lemur collaris* É. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 1812. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and ink – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80193. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 129. — *Lemur fulvus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80177. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 130. — *Lemur fulvus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796 [= *Eulemur fulvus* (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796)]. Brown Lemur. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink and pencil – 17 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80178r. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 131. — *Lemur albimanus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Water colour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80179. Credits: MHNH.

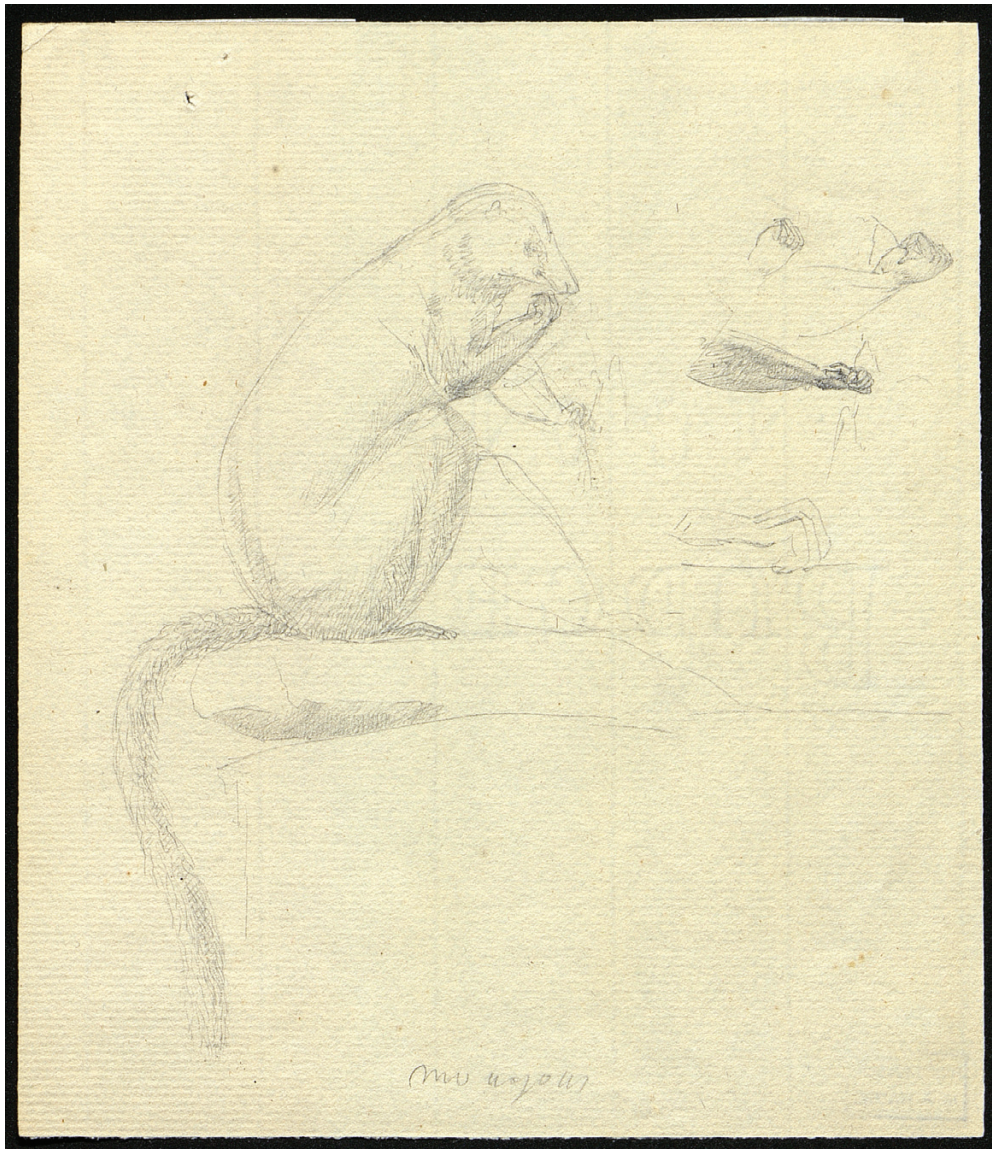


FIG. 132. — *Lemur albigatus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 17 × 15 cm. Inv. no. 80181. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 133. — *Lemur albimanus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and ink – 18 × 14 cm. Inv. no. 80182. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 134. — *Lemur ruber* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, ink and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80175. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 135. — *Lemur ruber* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812. Red Ruffed Lemur. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 15 × 17 cm. Inv. no. 80185. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 136. — *Lemur ruber* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1812. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 15 x 20 cm. Inv. no. 80197r. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 137. — *Lemur macaco variegatus* Kerr, 1792. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Crayon – 15 x 20 cm. Inv. no. 80180v. Credits: MHNH.

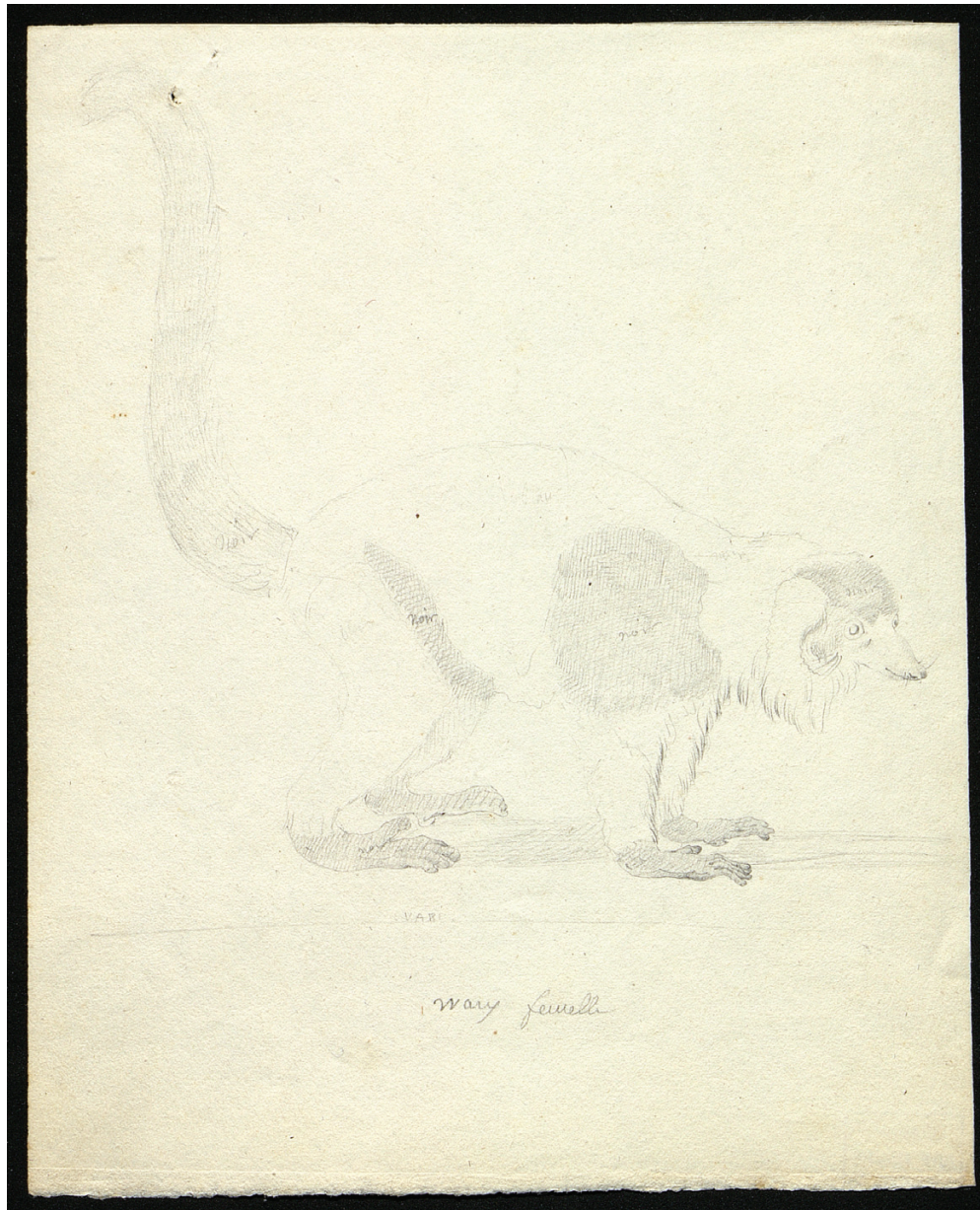


FIG. 138. — *Lemur macaco variegatus* Kerr, 1792. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 15 × 19 cm. Inv. no. 80184. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 139. — *Lemur macaco variegatus* Kerr, 1792. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and charcoal – 15 × 18 cm. Inv. no. 80192r. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 140. — *Lemur macaco variegatus* Kerr, 1792. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80176. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 141. — *Lemur macaco variegatus* Kerr, 1792. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Crayon – 15 x 20 cm. Inv. no. 80180r. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 142. — *Lemur macaco variegatus* Kerr, 1792. Madagascar. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 15 x 21 cm. Inv. no. 80183. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 143. — *Semnopithecus albogularis* Sykes, 1831. East Africa, but probably observed as a captive animal in Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil - 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80194. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 144. — *Semnopithecus albogularis* Sykes, 1831. East Africa, but probably observed as a captive animal in Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil - 42 × 26 cm. Inv. no. 80195. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 145. — *Semnopithecus albogularis* Sykes, 1831. East Africa, but probably observed as a captive animal in Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Water colour – 28 × 43 cm. Inv. no. 80202. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 146. — *Semnopithecus albogularis* Sykes, 1831. East Africa, but probably observed as a captive animal in Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and ink – 18 × 23. Inv. no. 80200. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 147. — *Semnopithecus albogularis* Sykes, 1831. East Africa, but probably observed as a captive animal in Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink – 13 × 19. Inv. no. 80201. Credits: MHNH.

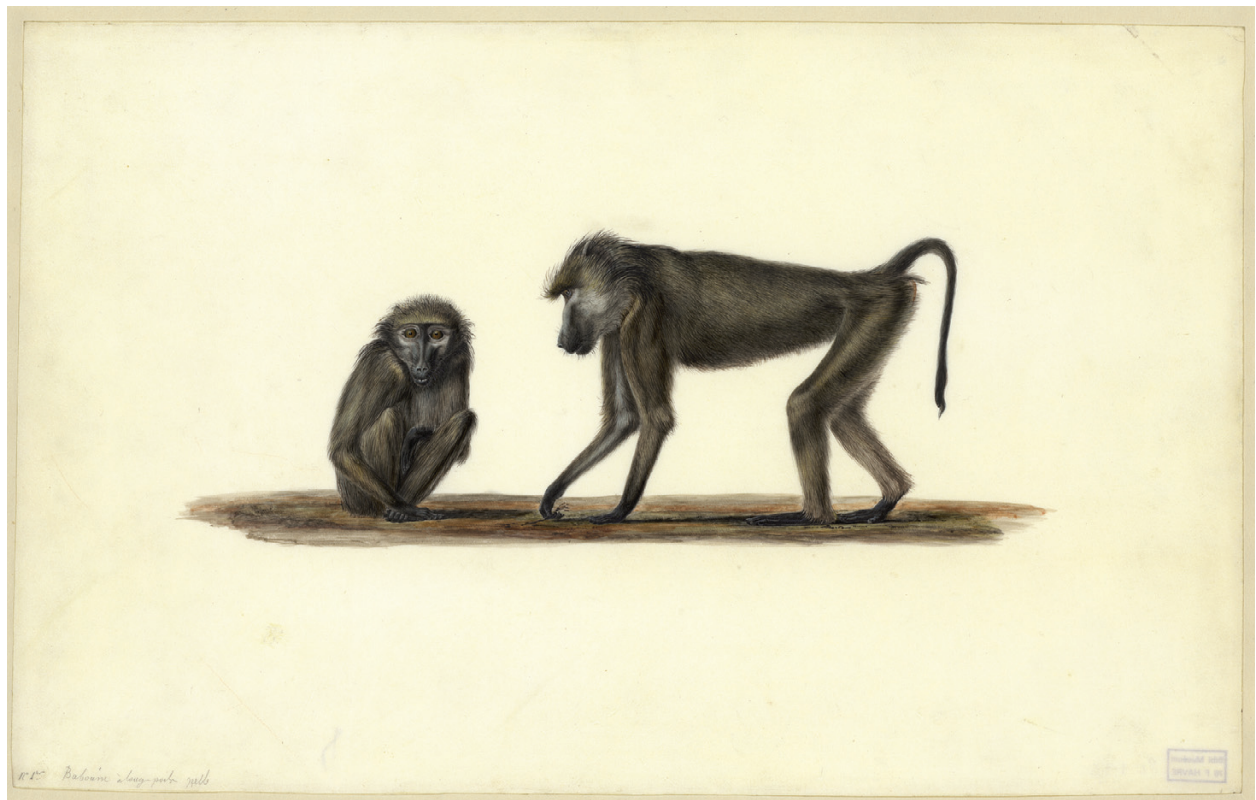


FIG. 148. — *Cercopithecus hamadryas ursinus* Kerr, 1792. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 40 × 26 cm. Inv. no. 80196. Credits: MHNH.

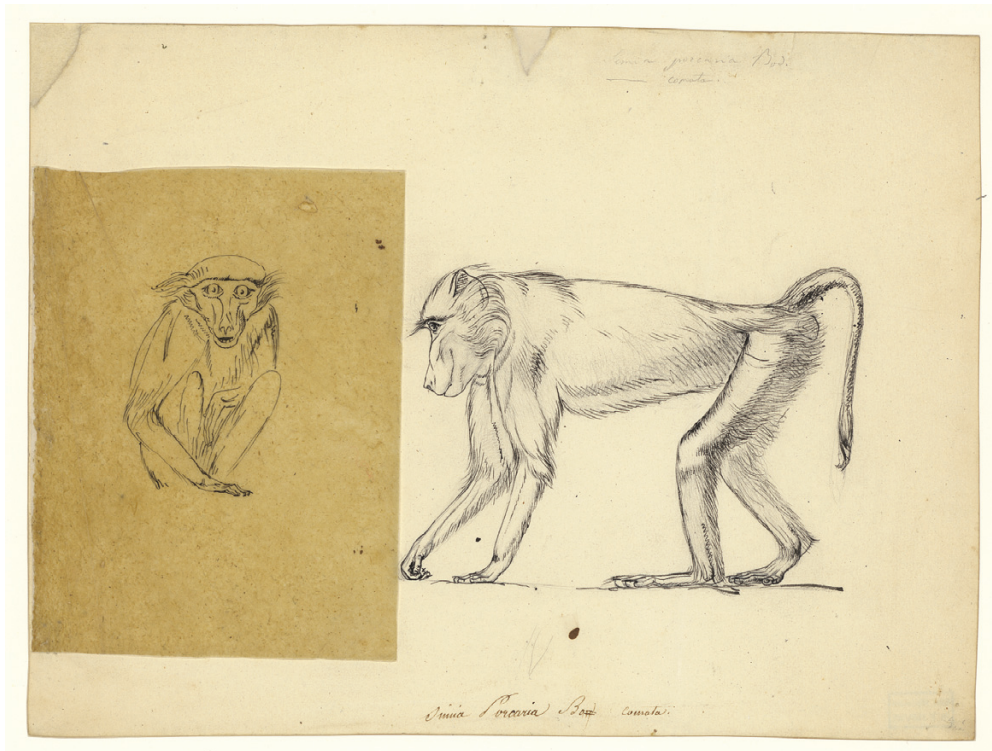


FIG. 149. — *Cercopithecus hamadryas ursinus* Kerr, 1792. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink and pencil – 21 × 28. Inv. no. 80199. Credits: MHNH.

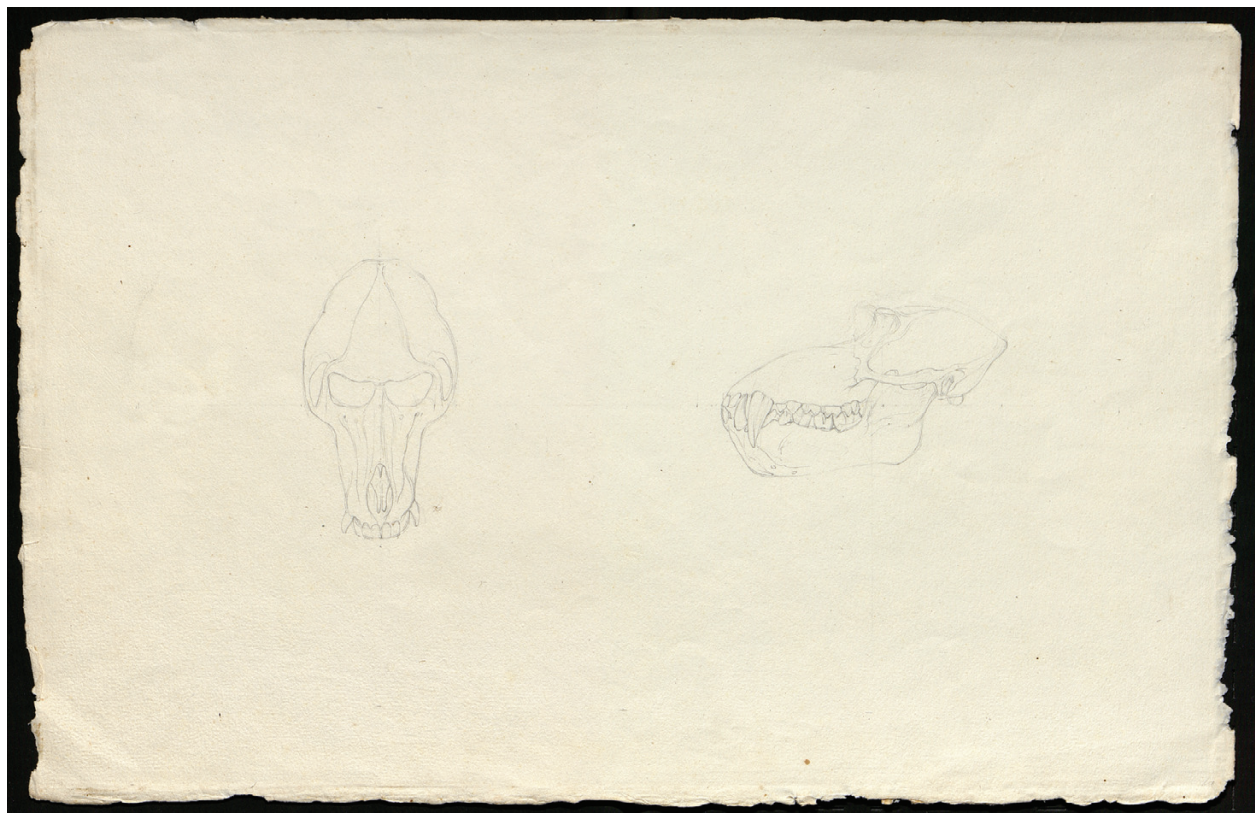


FIG. 150. — *Cercopithecus hamadryas ursinus* Kerr, 1792. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 28 × 43 cm. Inv. no. 80279. Credits: MHNH.

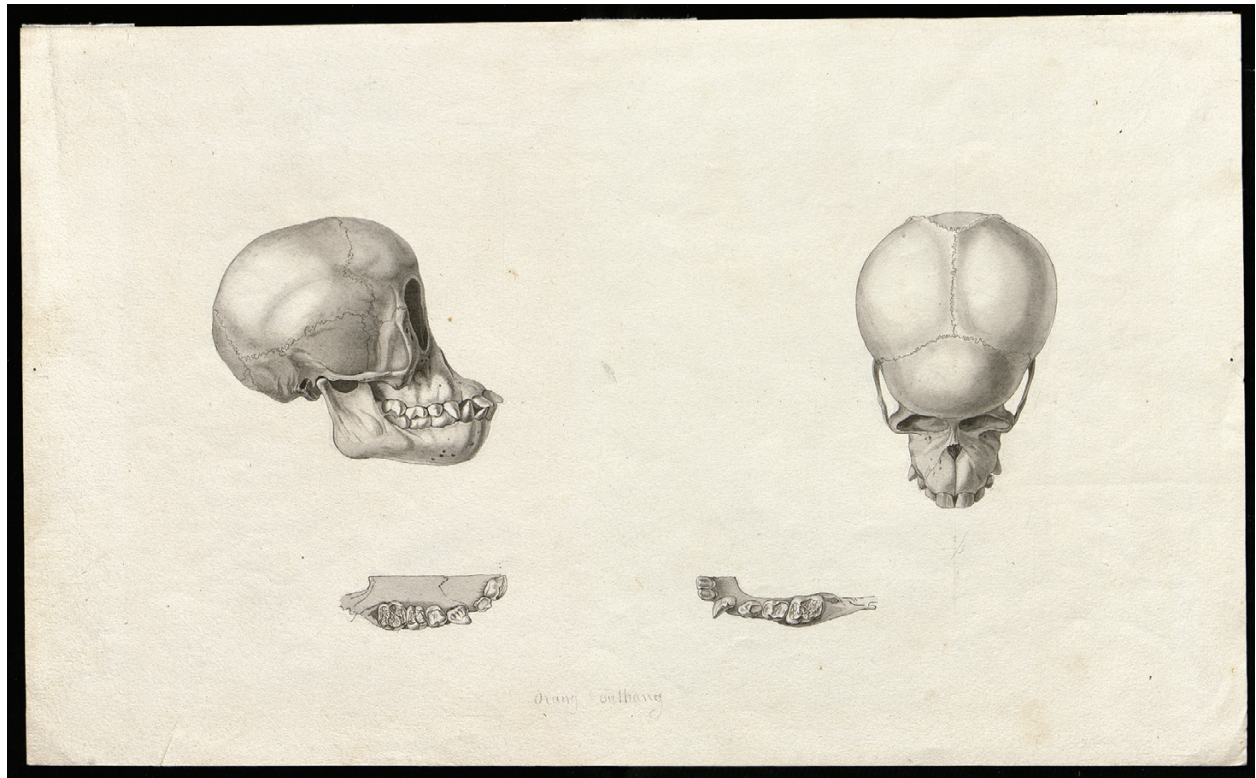


FIG. 151. — *Pongo abelli* Lesson, 1827. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Gray wash and pencil – 24 × 37 cm. Inv. no. 80271. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 152. — *Hydromys chrysogaster* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804. Tasmania. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 26 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80110. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 153. — *Hydromys leucogaster* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1804. Tasmania. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 40 × 25 cm. Inv. no. 80115. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 154. — *Mus capensis* Pallas, 1779. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, ink and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80131. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 155. — *Sciurus bicolor* Sparman, 1778. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80129. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 156. — *Lepus capensis* Linnaeus, 1758. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80130. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 157. — *Sorex capensis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1811. Mauritius. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80109. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 158. — *Cephalotes peronii* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, pencil and ink - 40 × 25 cm. Inv. no. 80036. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 159. — *Pteropus stramineus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, pencil and ink – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80035. Credits: MHNH.

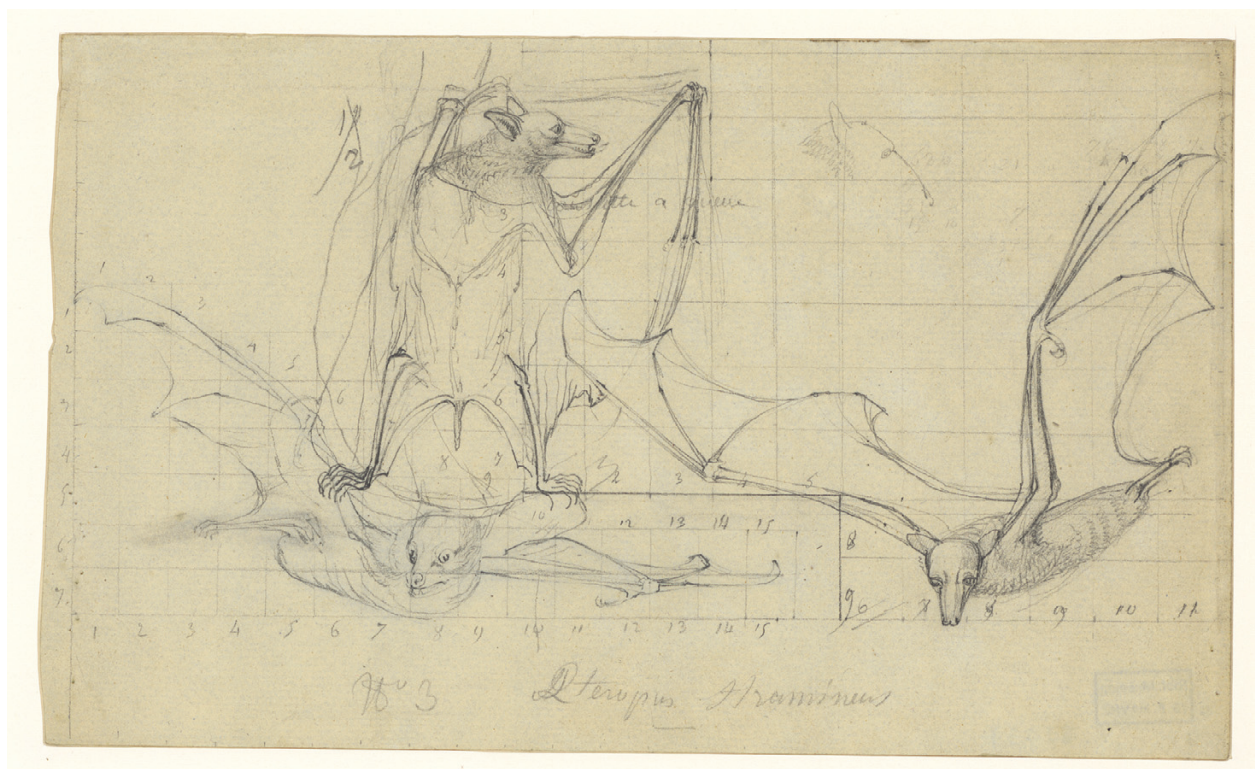


FIG. 160. — *Pteropus stramineus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 14 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80037. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 161. — *Pteropus griseus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, pencil and ink - 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80038. Credits: MHNH.

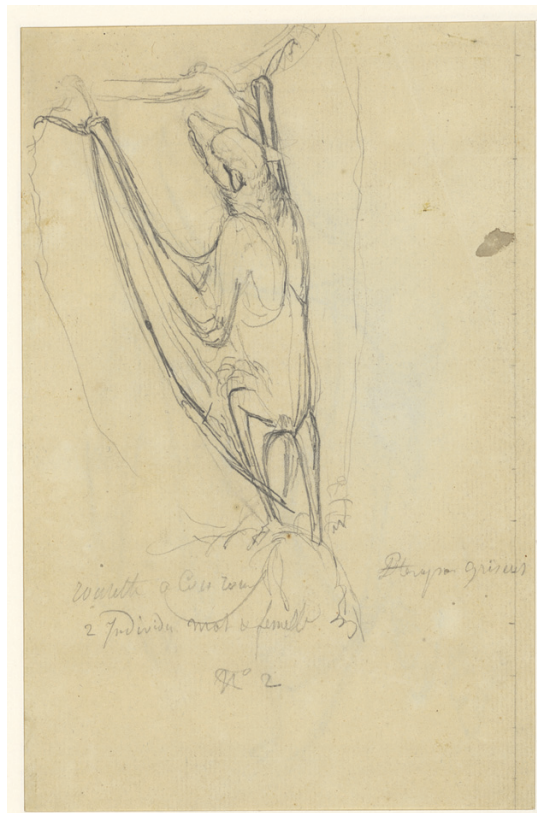


FIG. 162. — *Pteropus griseus* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 14 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80039. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 163. — *Pteropus edulis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810 [= *Pteropus vampyrus edulis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810]. Large Flying-fox. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, pencil and ink - 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80040. Credits: MHNH.

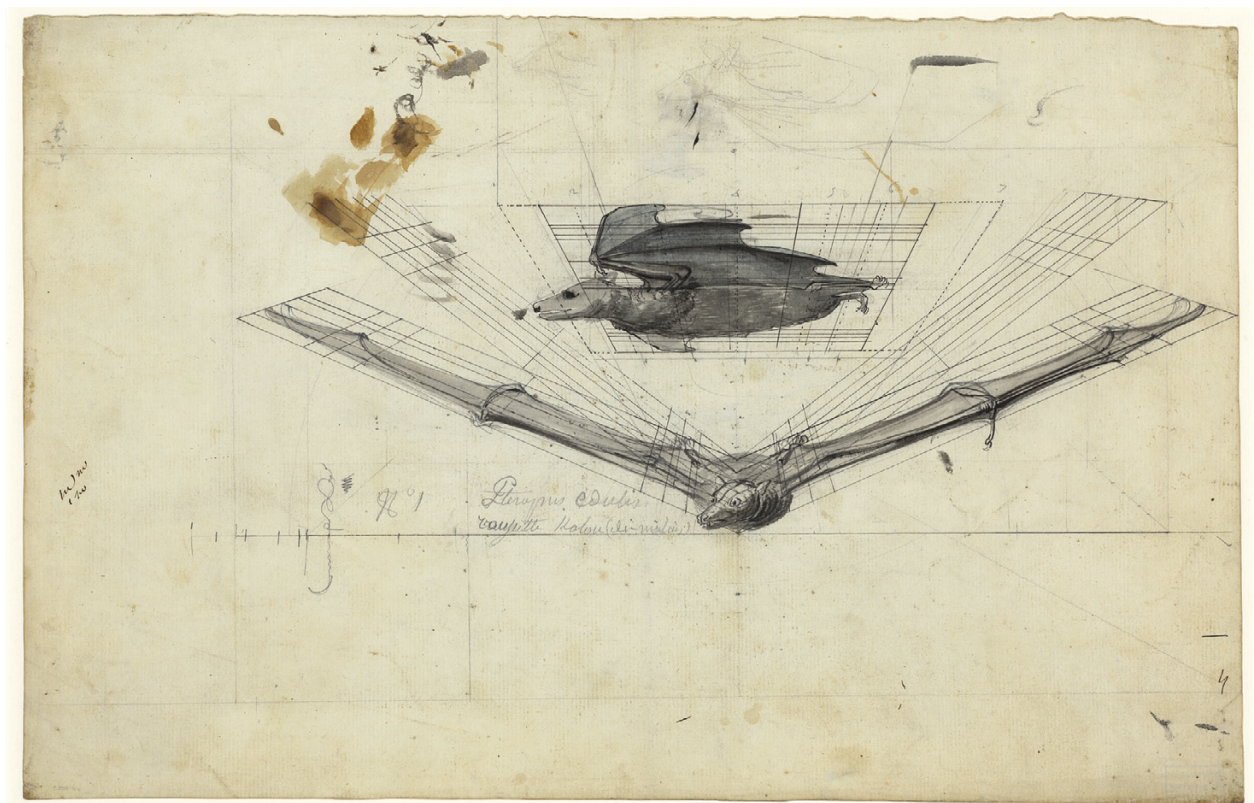


FIG. 164. — *Pteropus edulis* É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1810. Large Flying-fox. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Wash, pencil and ink - 25 × 41. Inv. no. 80041. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 165. — *Rhinolophus crumeniferus* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Timor. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80043. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 166. — *Rhinolophus crumeniferus* Lesueur & Petit, 1807. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 26 × 35. Inv. no. 80044. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 167. — Bats of unknown attribution to species or geographic region but suspected to be *Plecotus peronii* I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1832 (left); *Myotis myotis* Borkhausen, 1797 (centre and right). Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, pencil and ink – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80042. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 168. — *Canis familiaris australasiae* Desmarest, 1821. Dingo. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 15 × 19 cm. Inv. no. 80149r. Credits: MHNH.

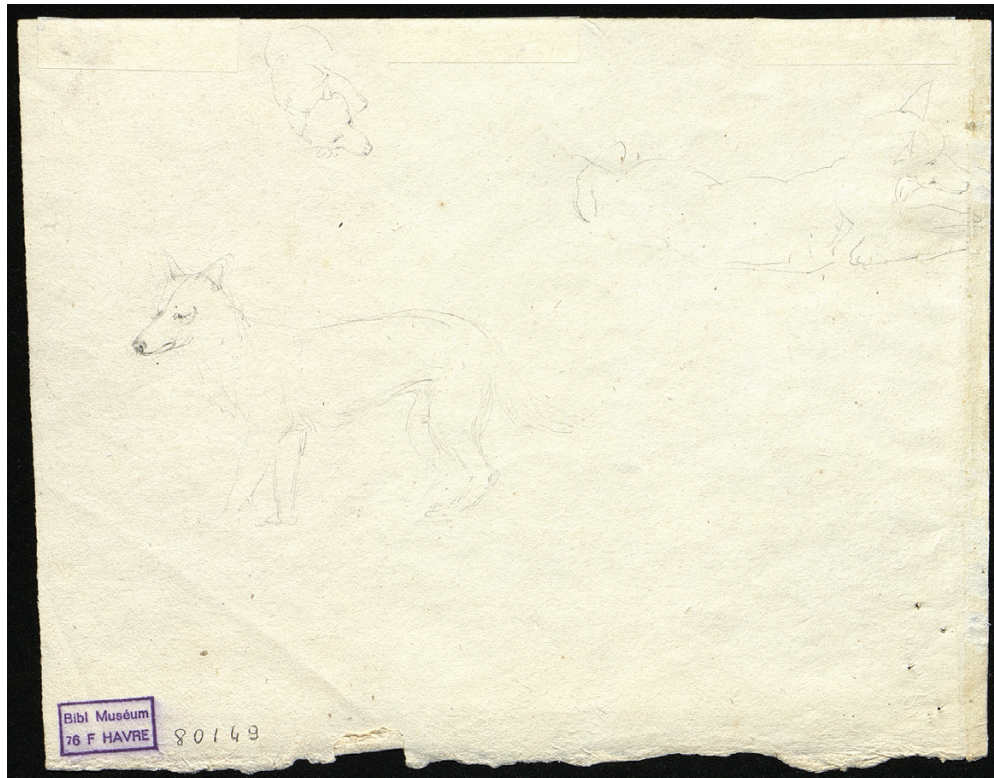


FIG. 169. — *Canis familiaris australasiae* Desmarest, 1821. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Crayon – 15 × 19 cm. Inv. no. 80149v. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 170. — *Canis familiaris australasiae* Desmarest, 1821. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80164. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 171. — *Otaria cinerea* Péron, in Péron & Lesueur, 1816. Kangaroo Island, South Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 15 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80676. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 172. — *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1816. King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80001. Credits: MHNH.

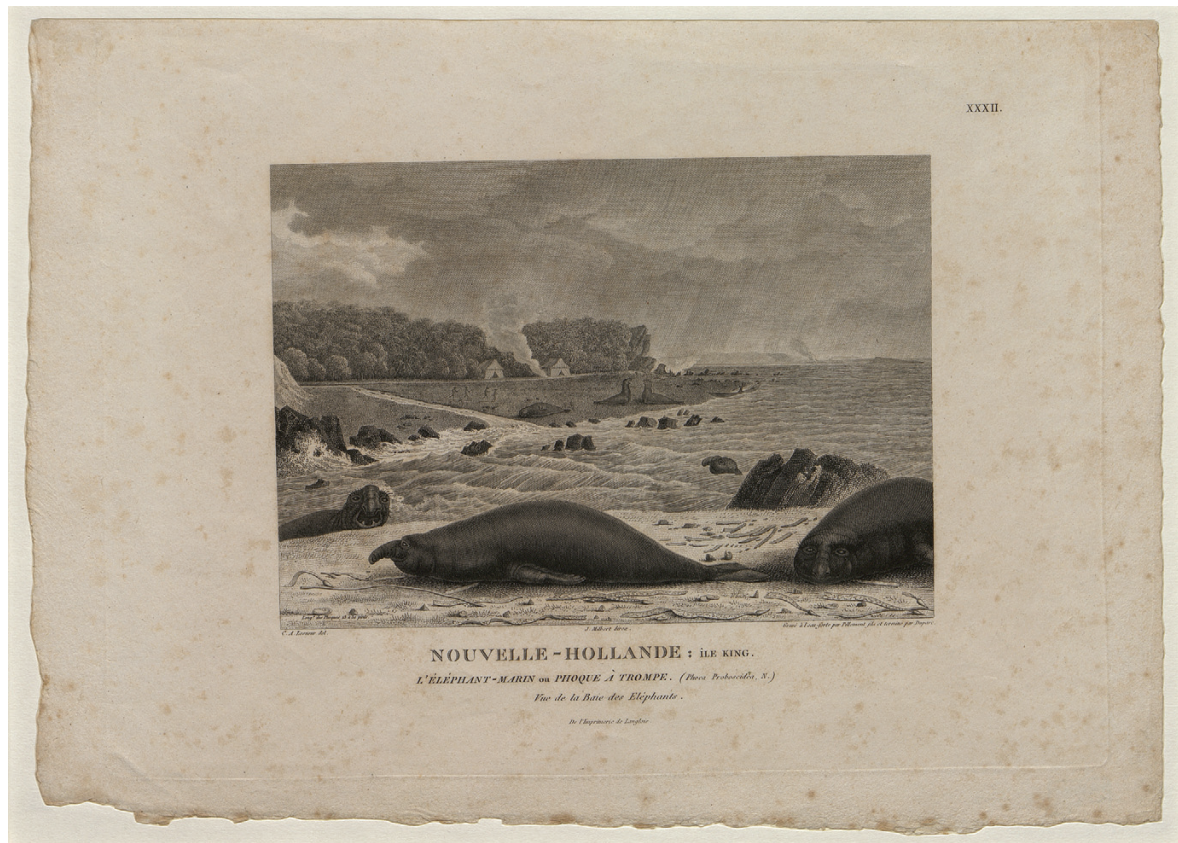


FIG. 173. — *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1816. King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour on vellum – 25 × 36 cm. Inv. no. 80007. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 174. — *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1816. King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil, charcoal and ink – 21 × 34 cm. Inv. no. 80002. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 175. — *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1816. King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Charcoal, pencil and ink – 21 × 34 cm. Inv. no. 80003. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 176. — *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1816. King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink and pencil – 22 × 35 cm. Inv. no. 80004. Credits: MHNH.

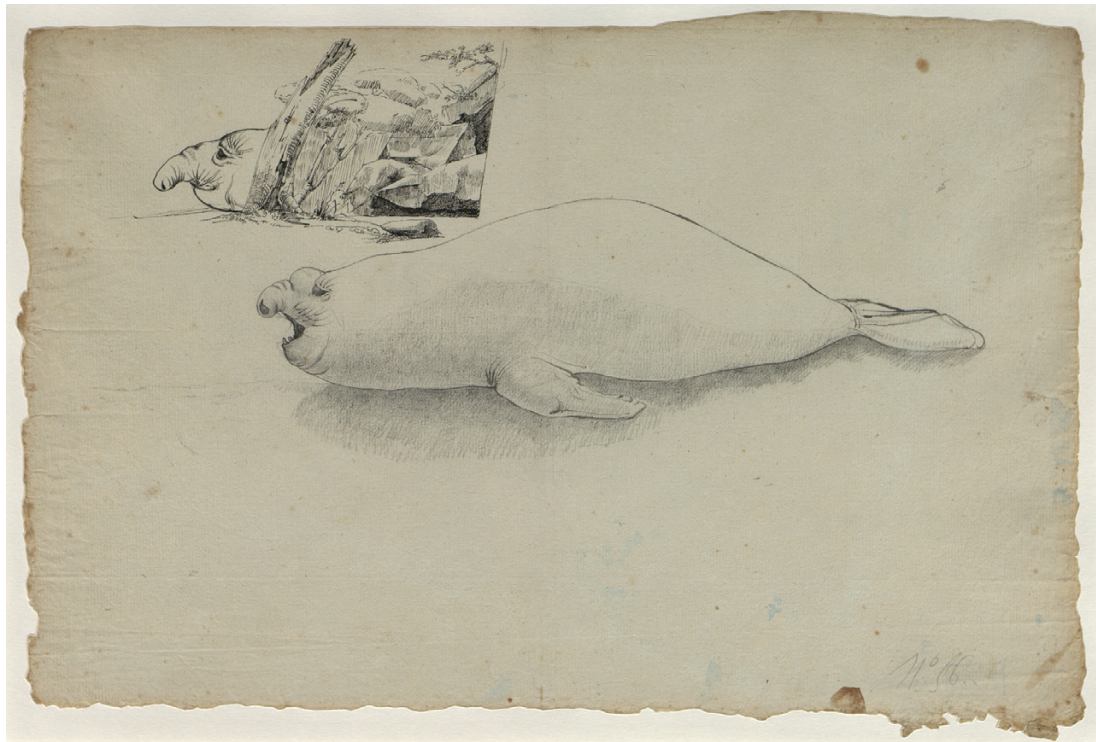


FIG. 177. — *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1816. King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink and pencil – 23 × 35 cm. Inv. no. 80005. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 178. — *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, in Lesueur & Petit, 1816. King Island, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 19 × 11 cm. Inv. no. 80006. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 179. — *Phoca vitulina* Linnaeus, 1758. Unknown collection locality. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Grey wash and pencil – 46 × 30 cm. Inv. no. 80277. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 180. — *Felis melas* G. Cuvier, 1809. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80157. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 181. — *Felis melas* G. Cuvier, 1809. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 21 × 13 cm. Inv. no. 80158r. Credits: MHNH.

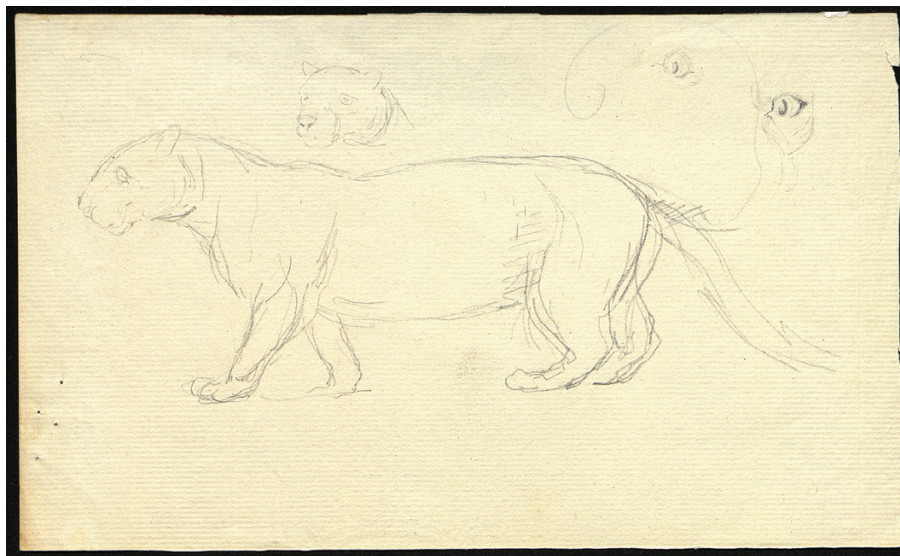


FIG. 182. — *Felis melas* G. Cuvier, 1809. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Crayon – 14 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80159. Credits: MHNH.

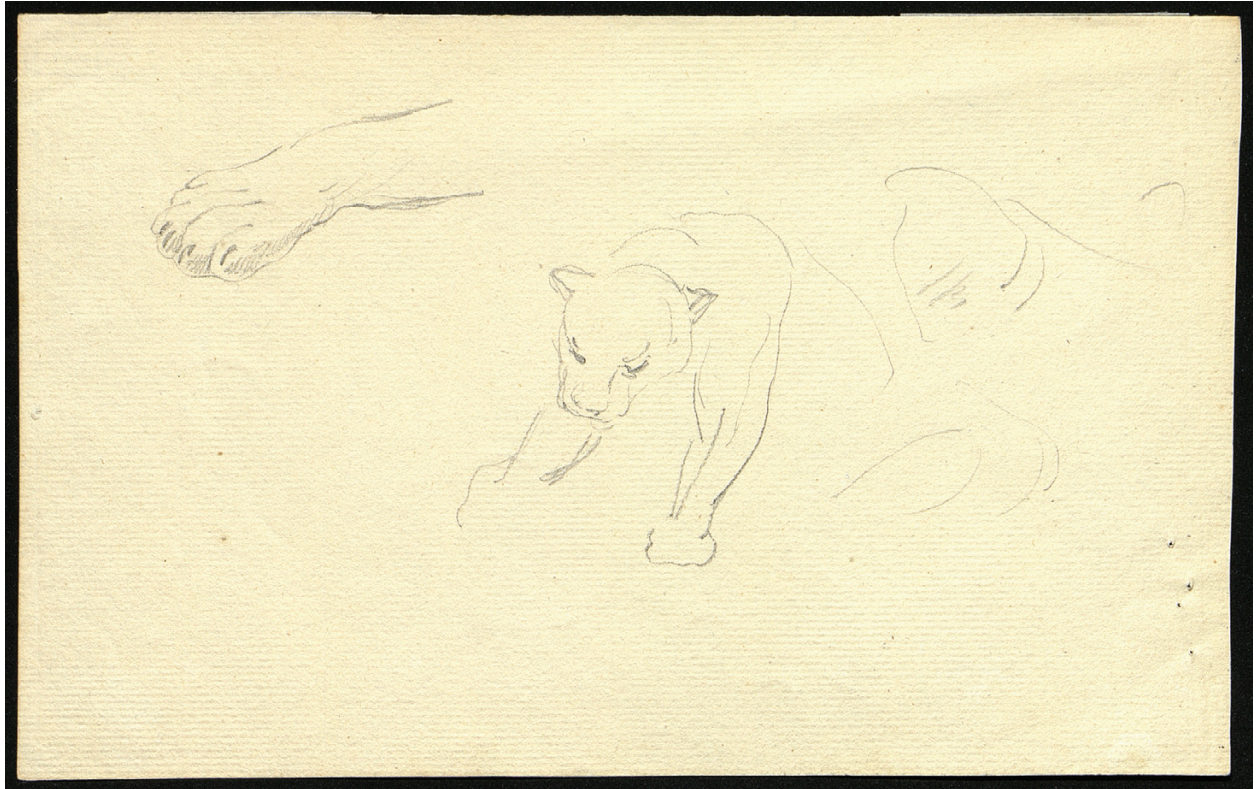


FIG. 183. — *Felis melas* G. Cuvier, 1809. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Crayon – 14 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80160r. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 184. — *Felis melas* G. Cuvier, 1809. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Crayon – 14 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80160v. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 185. — *Felis melas* G. Cuvier, 1809. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Crayon – 11 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80161. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 186. — *Felis melas* G. Cuvier, 1809. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 10 × 18 cm. Inv. no. 80162. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 187. — *Felis melas* G. Cuvier, 1809. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 21 × 26 cm. Inv. no. 80163. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 188. — *Viverra felina* Thunberg, 1811. South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, pencil and ink - 22 × 35 cm. Inv. no. 80165. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 189. — *Viverra felina* Thunberg, 1811. Common Palm Civet. South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80166. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 190. — *Canis crocuta* Erxleben, 1777. Spotted Hyaena. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil – 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80156. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 191. — *Canis crocuta* Erxleben, 1777. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink and pencil – 23 × 34 cm. Inv. no. 80155. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 192. — *Canis crocuta* Erxleben, 1777. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink, pencil and wash – 23 × 34 cm. Inv. no. 80154. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 193. — *Canis crocuta* Erxleben, 1777. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 23 × 35 cm. Inv. no. 80150. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 194. — *Canis crocuta* Erxleben, 1777. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 20 × 26 cm. Inv. no. 80151. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 195. — *Canis crocuta* Erxleben, 1777. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 18 × 13 cm. Inv. no. 80152. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 196. — *Canis crocuta* Erxleben, 1777. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 19 × 17 cm. Inv. no. 80153. Credits: MHNH.

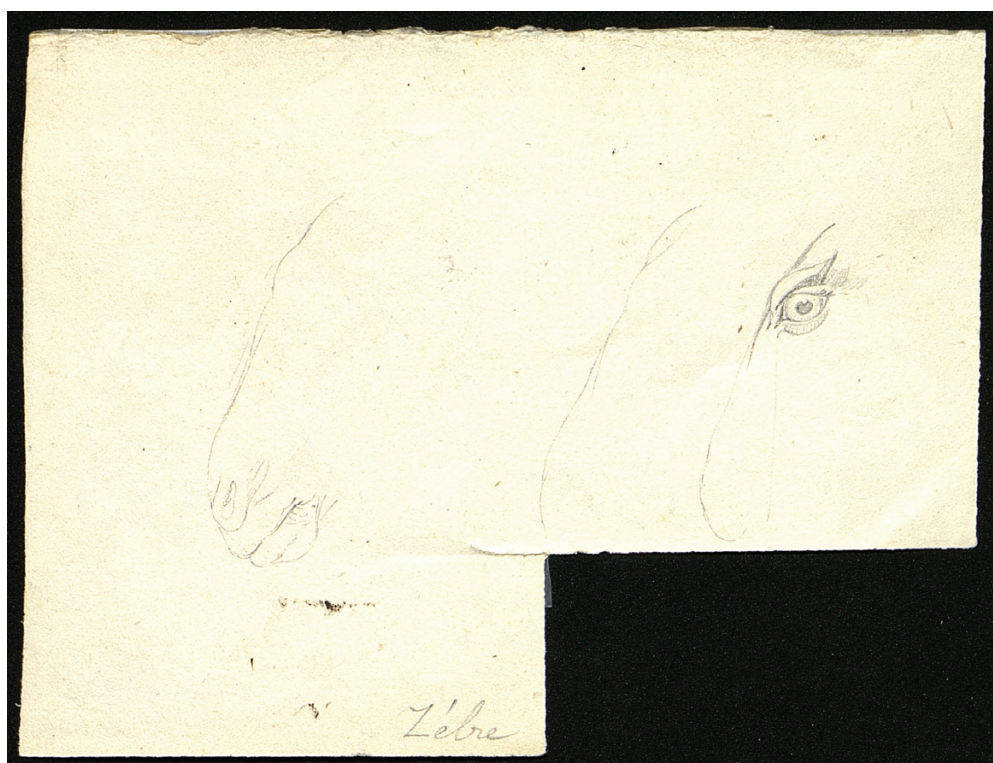


FIG. 197. — *Equus zebra* Linnaeus, 1758. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 14 × 10 cm. Inv. no. 80148. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 198. — *Antelope buselaphus* Pallas, 1766 [= *Alcelaphus buselaphus* (Pallas, 1766)]. Hartbeeste. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and charcoal – 25 × 38 cm. Inv. no. 80283. Credits: MHNH.

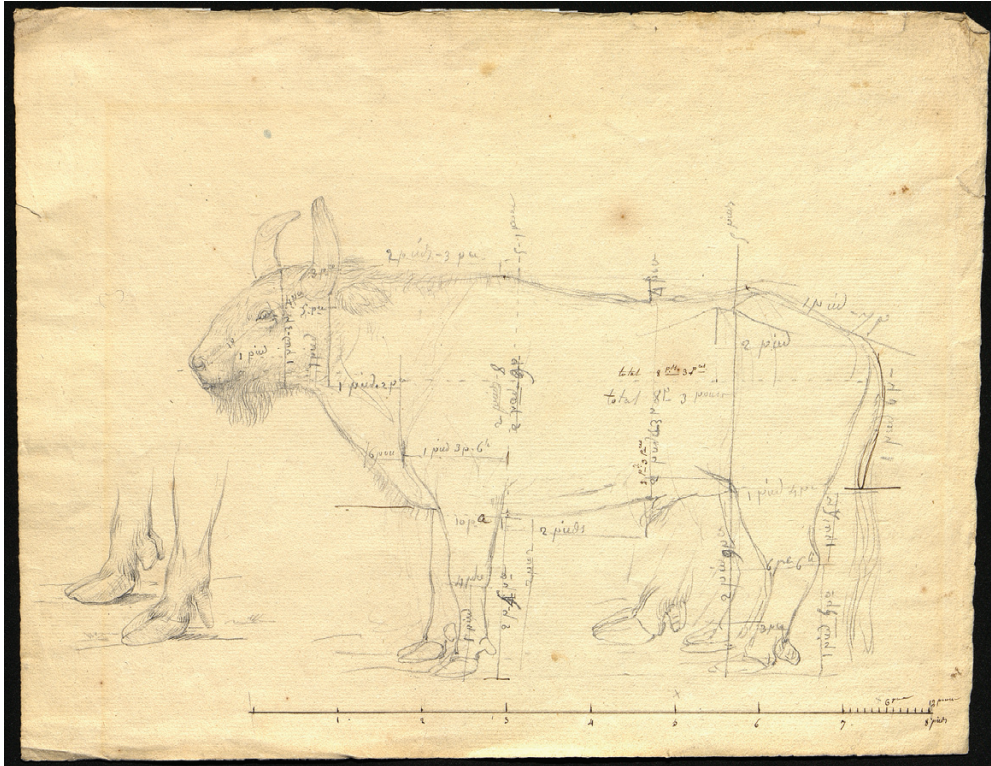


FIG. 199. — *Bison bonasus* Linnaeus, 1758. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 23 x 29 cm. Inv. no. 80143r. Appears to be a reference drawing by Lesueur rather than seen during the voyage. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 200. — *Bos bubalis* Linnaeus, 1758. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour – 25 x 40 cm. Inv. no. 80134. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 201. — *Bos bubalis* Linnaeus, 1758. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 19 × 32 cm. Inv. no. 80135. Credits: MHNH.

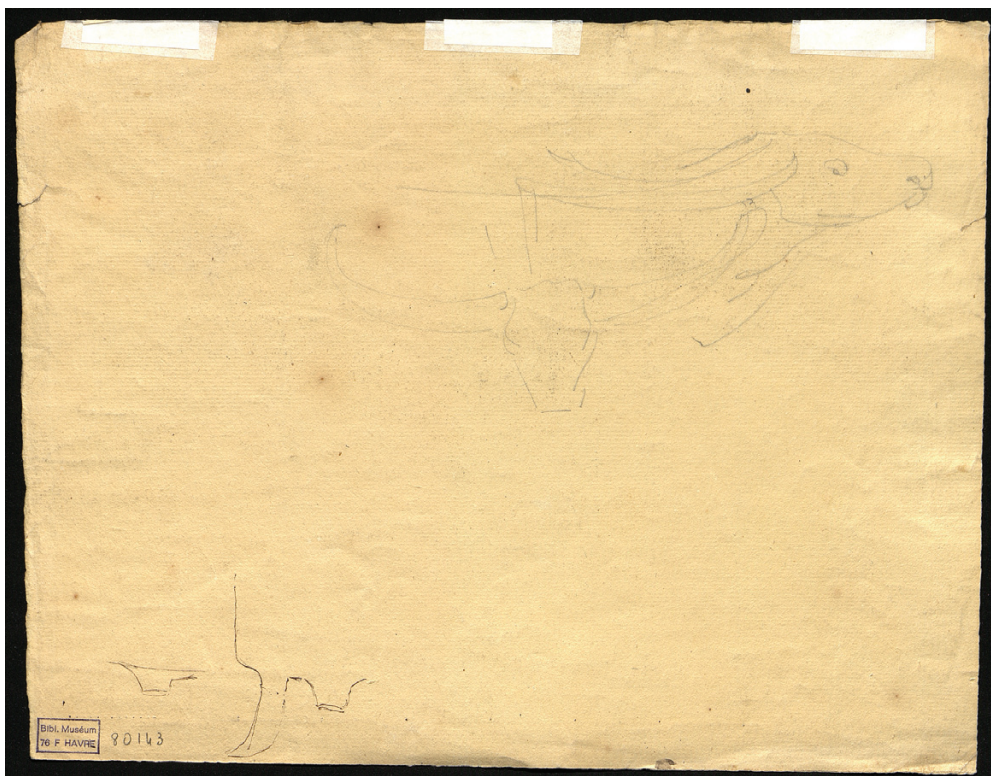


FIG. 202. — *Bos bubalis* Linnaeus, 1758. Timor. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 23 × 29 cm. Inv. no. 80143v. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 203. — *Bos taurus* Linnaeus, 1758. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 23 × 29 cm. Inv. no. 80144. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 204. — *Antilope gnu* Zimmermann, 1780. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour, ink and pencil - 30 × 44 cm. Inv. no. 80136. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 205. — *Antilope gnou* Zimmermann, 1780. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 33 × 20 cm. Inv. no. 80137. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 206. — *Antilope gnou* Zimmermann, 1780. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil, charcoal and watercolour - 18 × 14 cm. Inv. no. 80138. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 207. — *Antilope gnou* Zimmermann, 1780. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil - 19 × 11 cm. Inv. no. 80139. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 208. — *Antilope gnou* Zimmermann, 1780. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil - 20 × 15 cm. Inv. no. 80140. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 209. — *Antilope gnou* Zimmermann, 1780. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil, wash and charcoal - 21 × 15 cm. Inv. no. 80141. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 210. — *Antilope gnou* Zimmermann, 1780. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 15 × 12 cm. Inv. no. 80142r. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 211. — *Antilope gnou* Zimmermann, 1780. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 21 × 34 cm. Inv. no. 80145. Credits: MHNH.

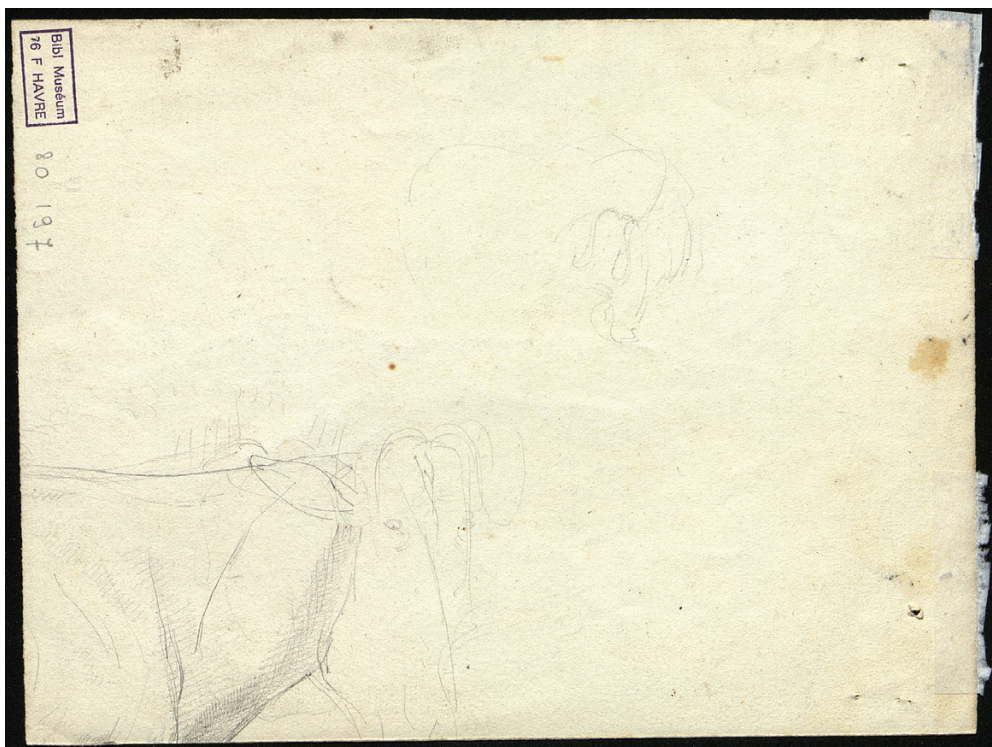


FIG. 212. — *Antilope gnou* Zimmermann, 1780. Cape Town, South Africa. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 15 × 20 cm. Inv. no. 80197v. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 213. — *Antelope melanotis* Thunberg, 1811. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil - 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80146. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 214. *Phalangeridae*. Australia. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour wash pencil – 23 × 36 cm. Inv. no. 80093. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 215. — Macropodidae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 12 × 19 cm. Inv. no. 80065r. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 216. — Macropodidae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 10 × 20 cm. Inv. no. 80066r. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 217. — Macropodidae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 10 × 20 cm. Inv. no. 80066v. Credits: MHNH.

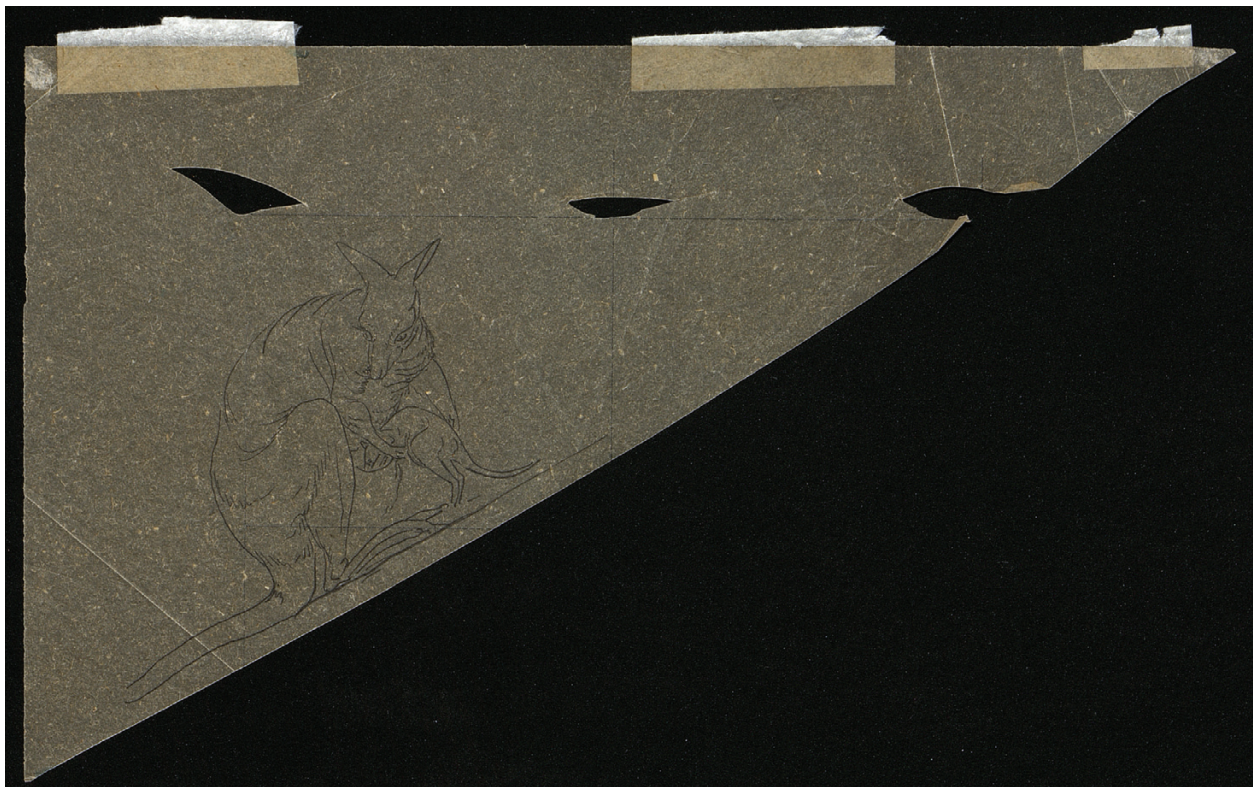


FIG. 218. — Macropodidae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Black ink on brown tracing paper - 10 × 23 cm. Inv. no. 80068. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 219. — Macropodidae. Skeleton. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Gray wash, ink and pencil – 24 × 37 cm. Inv. no. 80267. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 220. — Pteropodidae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 20 × 26 cm. Inv. no. 80045. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 221. — Pteropodidae. May be Geoffroy's Rousette - *Rousettus amplexicaudatus*. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and charcoal - 46 x 30 cm. Inv. no. 80046. Credits: MHNH.

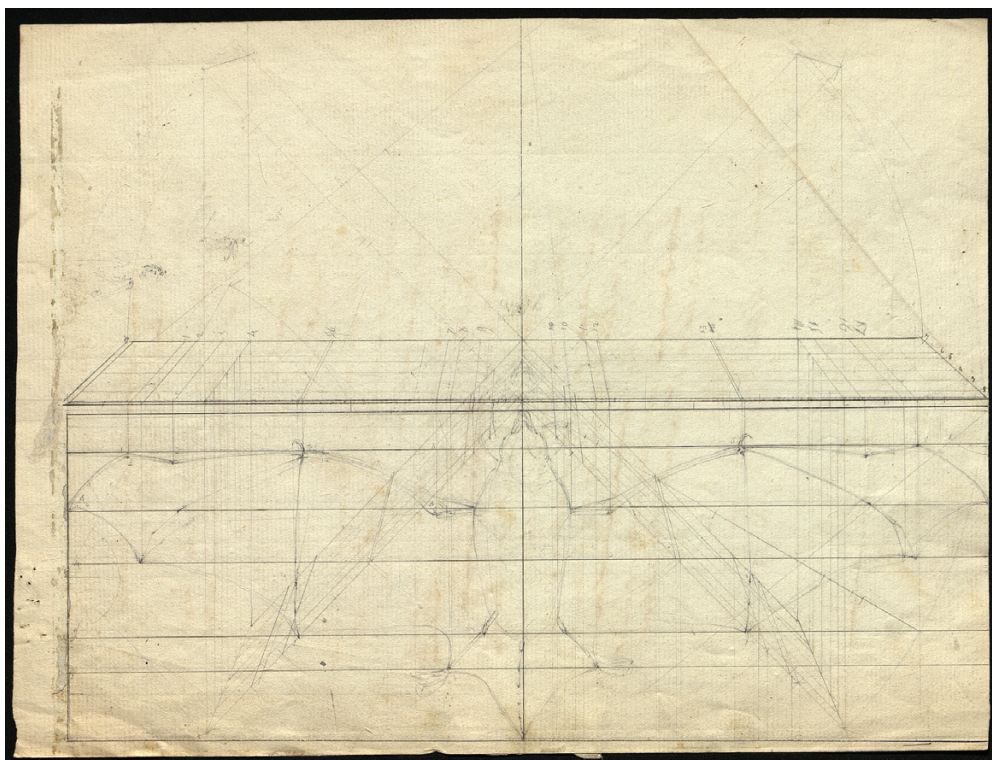


FIG. 222. — Chiroptera. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and ink - 22 x 29 cm. Inv. no. 80047. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 223. — Carnivora. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Ink and pencil (tracing paper) - 16 × 13 cm. Inv. no. 80171. Credits: MHNH.

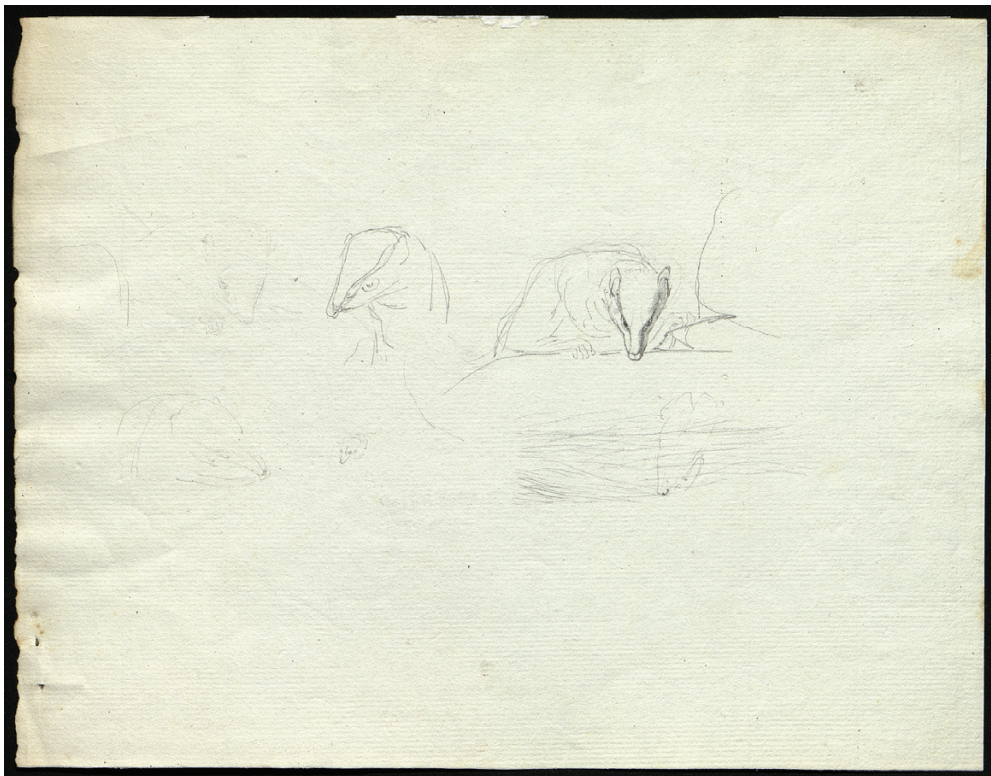


FIG. 224. — Viverridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Watercolour and pencil - 25 × 40 cm. Inv. no. 80167. Credits: MHNH.

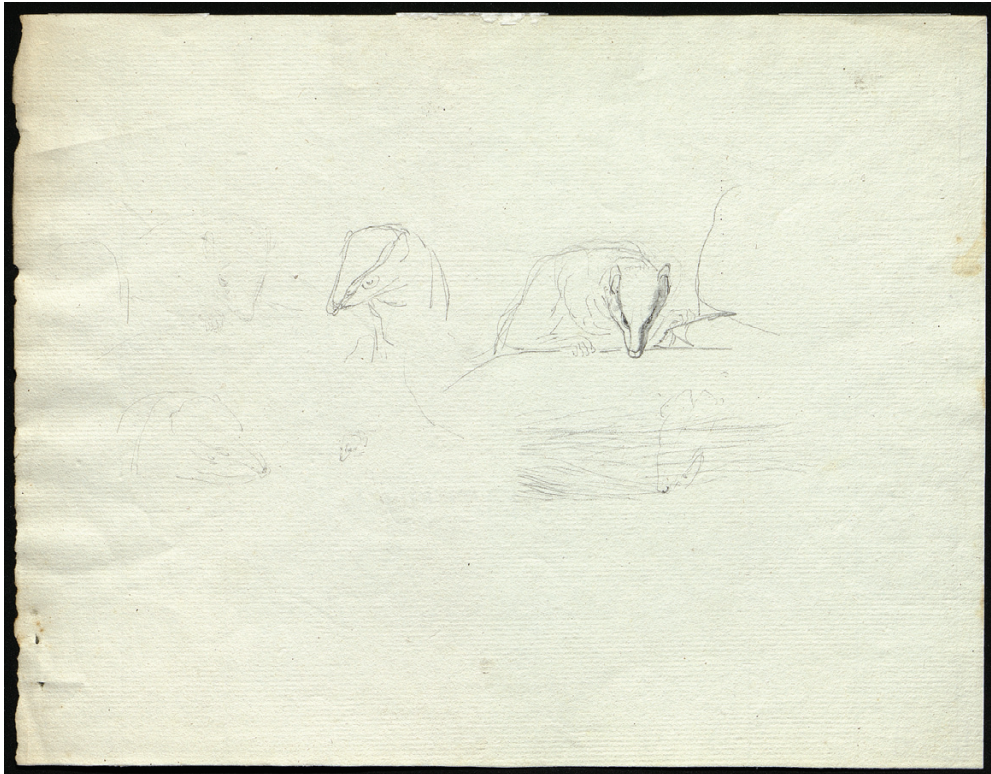


FIG. 225. — Viverridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 20 × 26. Inv. no. 80168. Credits: MHNH. Credits: MHNH.

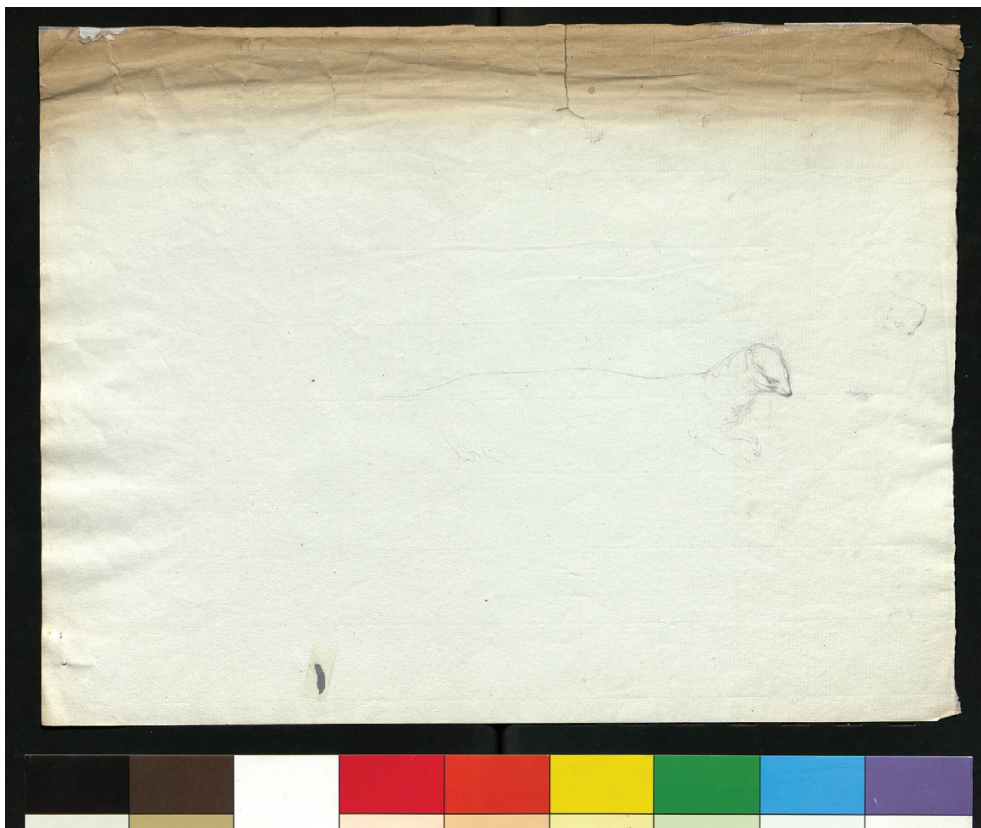


FIG. 226. — Viverridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 33 × 24. Inv. no. 80169. Credits: MHNH. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 227. — Viverridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and wash - 20 × 26. Inv. no. 80170. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 228. — Primates. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil - 15 × 12 cm. Inv. no. 80142v. Credits: MHNH.

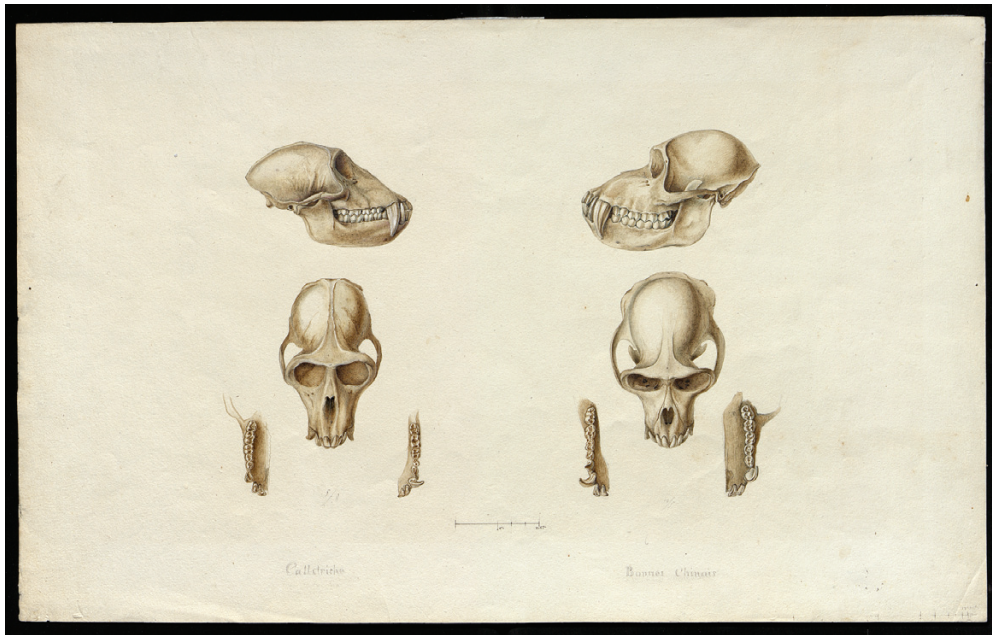


FIG. 229. — Primates, Cercopithecidae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Yellow brown wash, ink and pencil – 27 x 42 cm. Two skulls. Inv. no. 80274. Credits: MHNH.

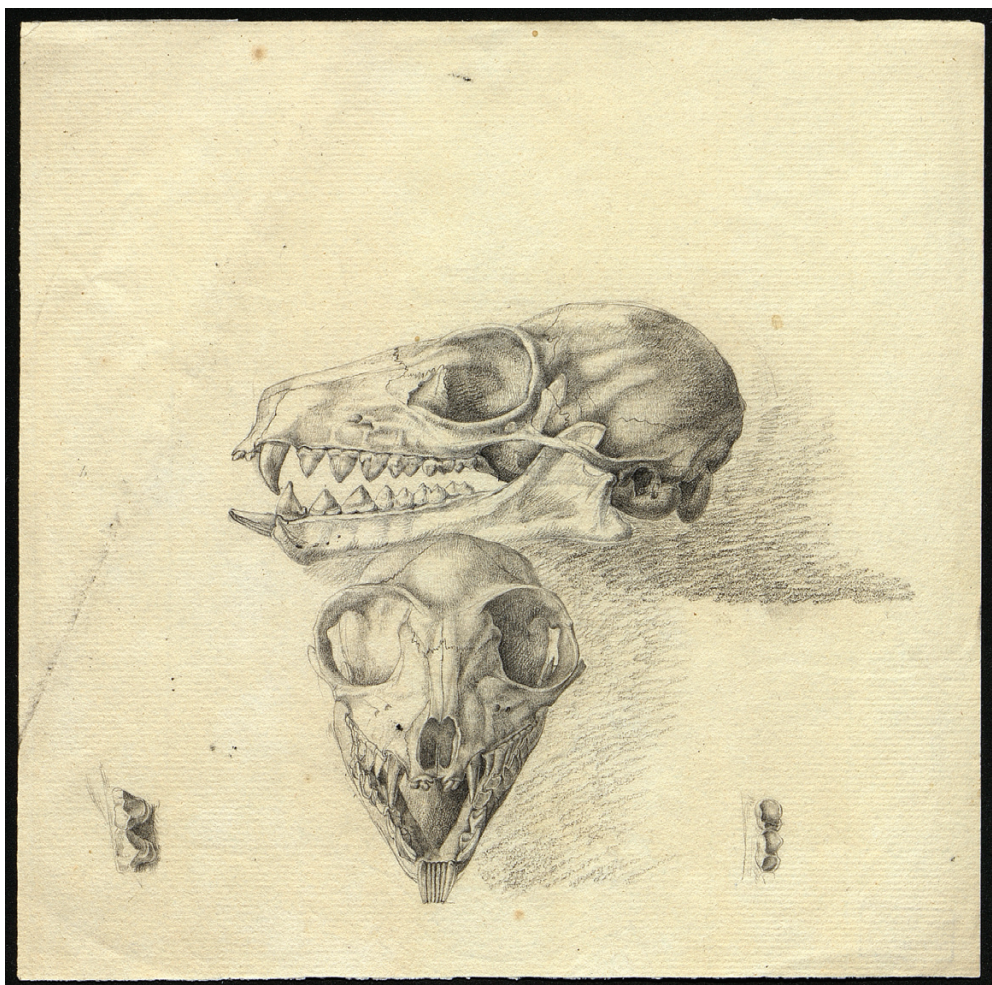


FIG. 230. — Primates, Lemuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and charcoal – 20 x 20 cm. Inv. no. 80281. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 231. — Primates, Lemuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 15 × 12 cm. Inv. no. 80186. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 232. — Primates, Lemuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 11 × 16 cm. Inv. no. 80187. Credits: MHNH.



Fig. 233. — Primates, Lemuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 16 × 17 cm. Inv. no. 80188r. Credits: MHNH.



Fig. 234. — Primates, Lemuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 16 × 17 cm. Inv. no. 80188v. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 235. — Primates, Lemuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 16 × 16 cm. Inv. no. 80189. Credits: MHNH.

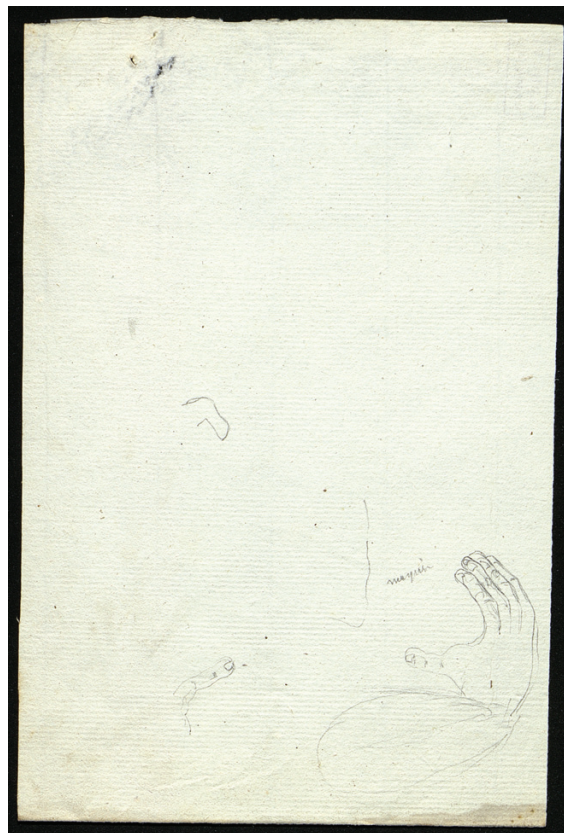


FIG. 236. — Primates, Lemuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 20 × 13 cm. Inv. no. 80190. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 237. — Primates, Lemuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 8 × 18 cm. Inv. no. 80191. Credits: MHNH.

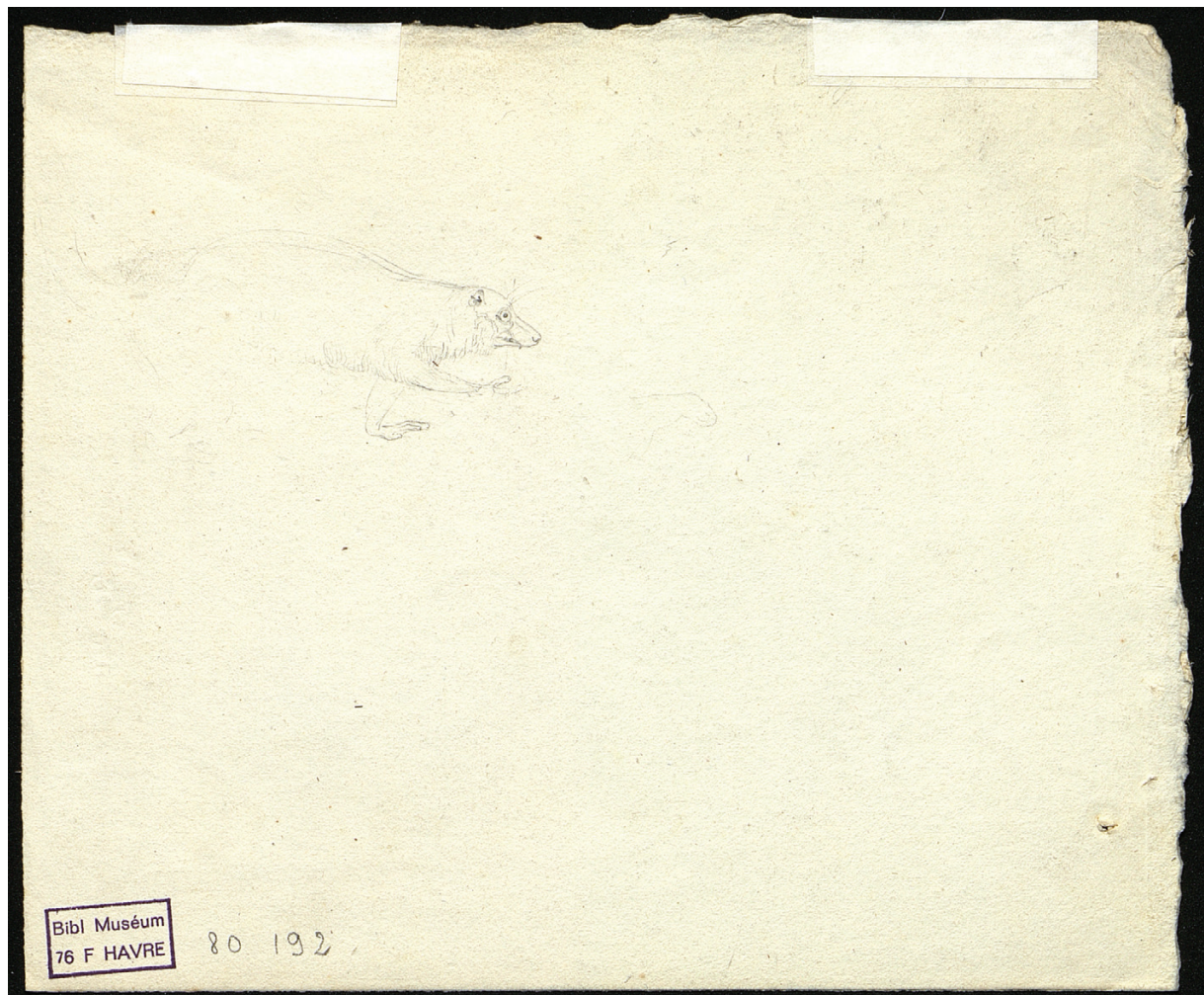


FIG. 238. — Primates, Lemuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil – 15 × 18 cm. Inv. no. 80192v. Credits: MHNH.



FIG. 239. — Primates, Lemuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and ink – 14 × 18 cm. Inv. no. 80198. Credits: MHNH.

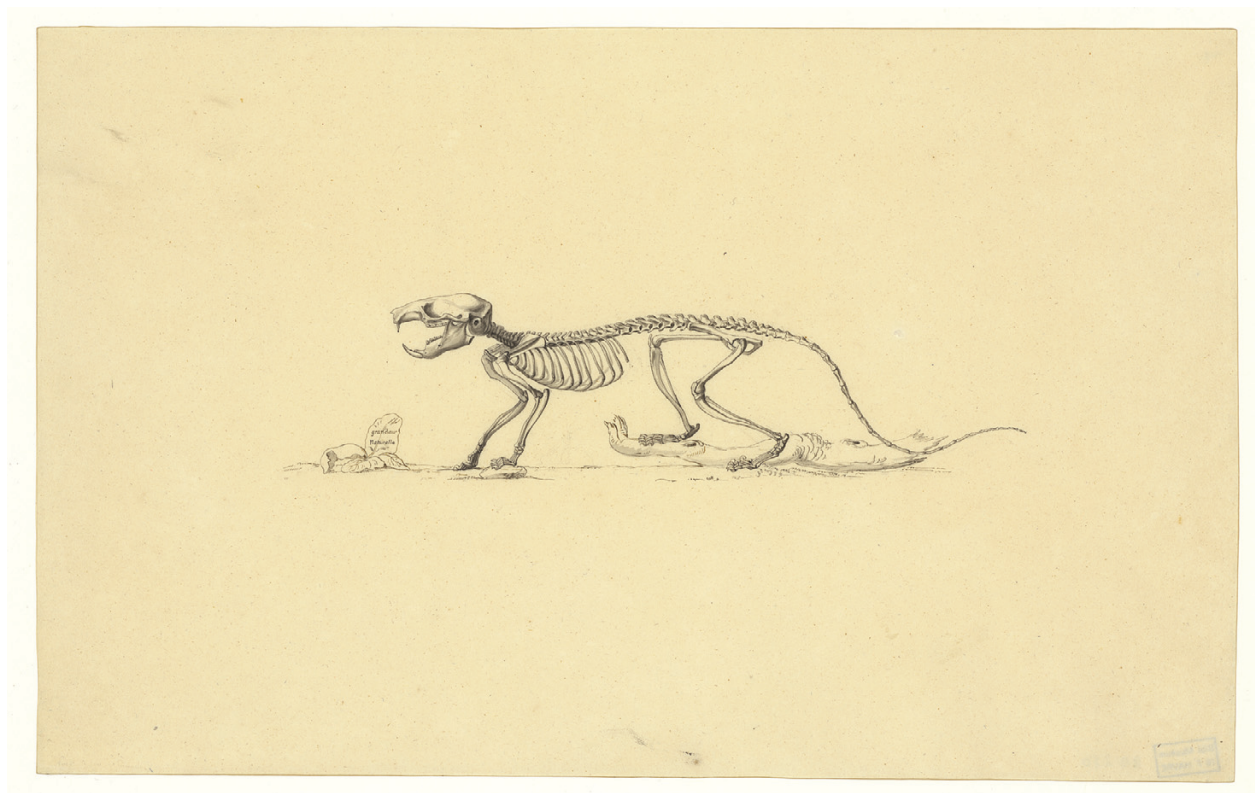


FIG. 240. — Sciuridae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Gray wash – 24 × 37 cm. Inv. no. 80270. Credits: MHNH.

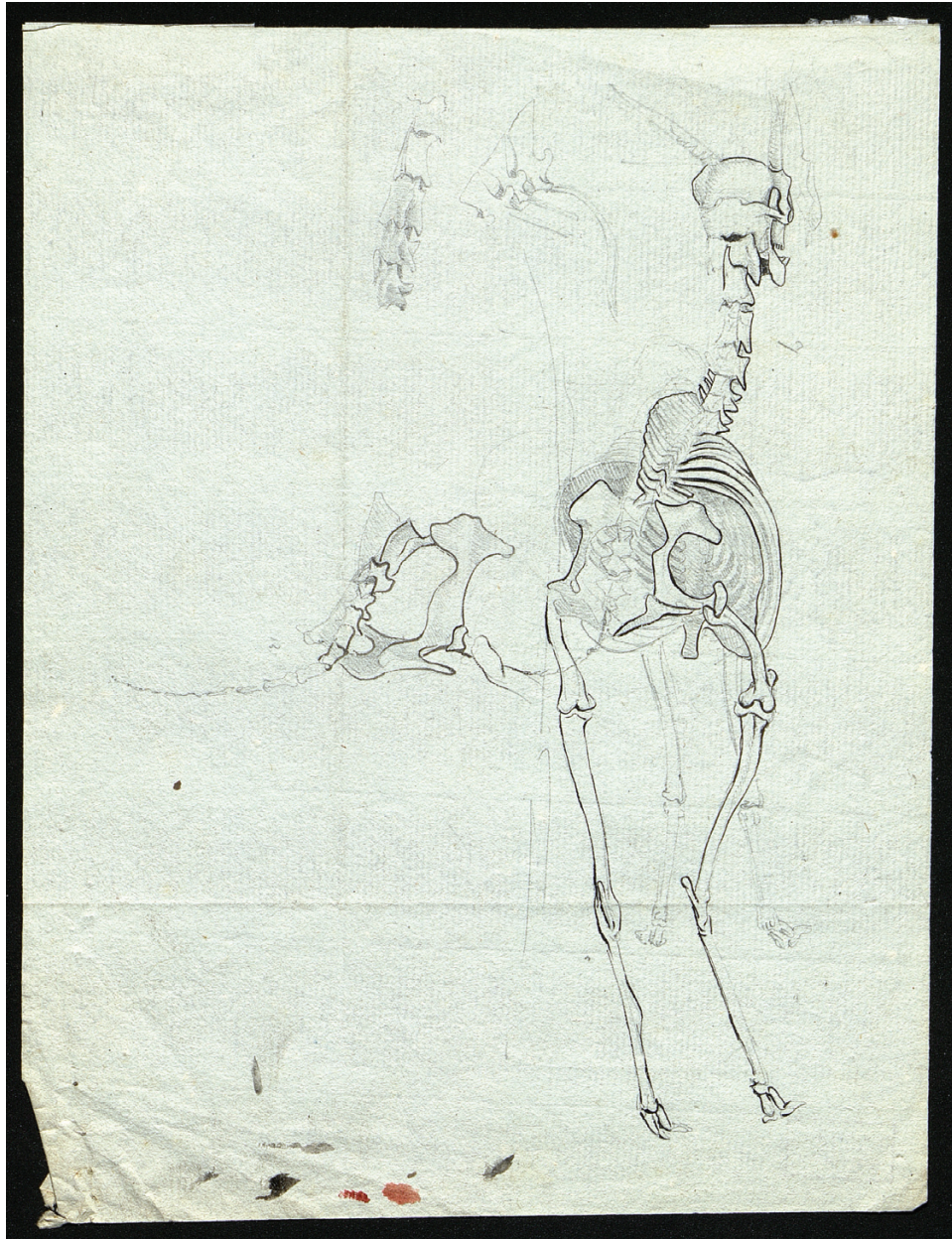


FIG. 241. — Bovidae. Charles-Alexandre Lesueur. Pencil and ink – 21 × 16 cm. Inv. no. 80282. Credits: MHNH.

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