

**NOTE ON TYPE LOCALITY OF SOME BIRDS
AND MAMMALS COLLECTED BY COUNT NILS
GYLDENSTOLPE IN THAILAND**

by

KITTI THONGLONGYA

*Curator of Terrestrial Vertebrates,
Centre for Thai National Reference Collections,
Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand.*

Count Nils GYLDENSTOLPE came to Thailand late in November 1911 as a royal guest for the festival celebrating the coronation of King MAHA VAJIRAVUDTH (King RAMA VI). After the festival, he spent time collecting biological specimens for the Museum of Sweden, and from his collection, he later described many new species or subspecies.

GYLDENSTOLPE, arrived in Korat, eastern Siam (his term), early in January 1912. In his 1913 paper, he stated: "The first collecting was begun in January 1912 when I had my camp near the small Laos village of *Sakerat* in Eastern Siam. During the whole month I explored zoologically the environs of *Sakerat* and *Non Luum*, this last-mentioned place also a small village on the Korat Plateau . . ."

From this locality (Ban Sakerat), Gyldenstolpe described at least five species or subspecies:—

1. *Menetes berdmorei koratensis*.
2. *Rattus sakeratensis*.
3. *Cannomys minor lombergi*.
4. *Dendrocitta rufa sakeratensis*.
5. *Rubigula johnsoni*.

Menetes berdmorei koratensis. MOORE and TATE (1965) considered this to be synonymous with *Menetes berdmorei mouhoti* (GRAY), and gave its distribution in Thailand as the southeast and some parts of the northeast.

Rattus sakeratensis. ELLERMAN & MORRISON-SCOTT (1966) considered this as a race of *Rattus musschenbroeki* JENTINK, although they were not sure of its status. It is known only from the single type specimen.

Rattus musschenbroeki is a Malaysian species, and is represented in the Malay Peninsula by a race *asper* (MILLER). The species or subspecies disappears in the northern part of the Peninsular and reappears again in the Northeast.

Cannomys minor lonnbergi. This is now known as *Cannomys badius lonnbergi*, and is typically found in the north and northeast of Thailand.

Dendrocitta rufa sakeratensis. This is now called *Crypsirina vagabunda sakeratensis*.

Rubigula johnsoni. DEIGNAN considered this to be a race of *melanicterus* and it is now known as *Pycnonotus melanicterus johnsoni*.

DEIGNAN (1948) placed the type locality of *Pycnonotus dispar johnsoni* (= *Rubigula johnsoni* of GYLDENSTOLPE) as "near *Sithani Chakkrarat* Nakhon Ratchasima Province, eastern Siam at Lat. 15° 00'N., Long. 102° 25'E.", and several zoologists later referred to this locality instead of *Ban Sakerat* although sometimes they wrote *Ban Sakerat* (= Ban Chakkrarat).

On reading GYLDENSTOLPE's papers (1913, 1914, 1916a, 1916b) I found that he indicated clearly that his *Ban Sakerat* was about several day's walk south of Korat (= Nakhon Ratchasima). *Ban Chakkrarat* or *Sathani* (railway station) *Chakkrarat* is about 60 kilometers east of Korat, and it is impossible to assume that this village is the same as *Ban Sakerat*. Furthermore, Ban Chakkrarat was set up not more than 50 years ago.

During the first half of 1967 whilst surveying the fauna of the newly established *Sakaerat Experiment Station* of the *Environmental and Ecological Research Institute, Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand*, which is situated some 60 kilometers south of Korat, I visited the small village of *Ban Sakaerat* from which the Experiment Station takes its name. This village is in *Amphoe Pak Thong Chai* about 60 kilometers south of Korat and about 30 kilometers south of the township of *Pak Thong Chai*. It is on the new highway from Korat to Kabin Buri (which follows the general alignment of an old road), in the foothills of the mountain range dividing northeastern and southeastern Thailand. About four kilometers to the east of *Ban Sakaerat* is

another small village called *Ban Non Luam*. It seems very likely that GYLDENSTOLPE's *Ban Sakerat* and *Non Luum* are these two villages of *Ban Sakaerat* and *Ban Non Luam*, the difference in spelling being due to problems of transliteration (the simpler system of the Royal Institute is used in this paper). There appears to be no *Non Luum* or *Non Luam* in the vicinity of Ban Chakkrarat.

Therefore I suggest that the correct locality for the above mentioned new species or subspecies of GYLDENSTOLPE is *Ban Sakaerat, Amphoe Pak Thong Chai, Nakhon Ratchasima*, Lat. 14° 30'N, Long. 101° 56'E.

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