



Buffetaut, E., Audibert, C., Tabouelle, J., & Angst, D. (2019). Useful old casts: A comment on Hansford & Turvey (2018), 'Unexpected diversity within the extinct elephant birds (Aves: Aepyornithidae)'. *Royal Society Open Science*, 6(2), [181826].  
<https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.181826>

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

License (if available):  
CC BY

Link to published version (if available):  
[10.1098/rsos.181826](https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.181826)

[Link to publication record in Explore Bristol Research](#)  
PDF-document

This is the final published version of the article (version of record). It first appeared online via [insert publisher name] at [insert hyperlink]. Please refer to any applicable terms of use of the publisher.

## University of Bristol - Explore Bristol Research

### General rights

This document is made available in accordance with publisher policies. Please cite only the published version using the reference above. Full terms of use are available:  
<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/red/research-policy/pure/user-guides/ebr-terms/>

Comment



**Cite this article:** Buffetaut E, Audibert C, Tabouelle J, Angst D. 2019 Useful old casts: a comment on Hansford & Turvey (2018), 'Unexpected diversity within the extinct elephant birds (*Aves: Aepyornithidae*)'. *R. Soc. open sci.* **6**: 181826.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsos.181826>

Received: 2 November 2018

Accepted: 11 January 2019

**Subject Category:**

Earth science

**Subject Areas:**

palaeontology

**Author for correspondence:**

Eric Buffetaut

e-mail: [eric.buffetaut@sfr.fr](mailto:eric.buffetaut@sfr.fr)

# Useful old casts: a comment on Hansford & Turvey (2018), 'Unexpected diversity within the extinct elephant birds (*Aves: Aepyornithidae*)'

Eric Buffetaut<sup>1</sup>, Cédric Audibert<sup>2</sup>, Jérôme Tabouelle<sup>3</sup> and Delphine Angst<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CNRS (UMR 8538), Laboratoire de Géologie, Ecole Normale Supérieure, PSL Research University, 24 rue Lhomond, 75231 Paris Cedex 05, France

<sup>2</sup>Musée des Confluences, Centre de conservation et d'étude des collections, 13A rue Bancel, 69007 Lyon, France

<sup>3</sup>Fabrique des Savoirs, Réunion des Musées Métropolitains, 7 cours Gambetta, 76500 Elbeuf, France

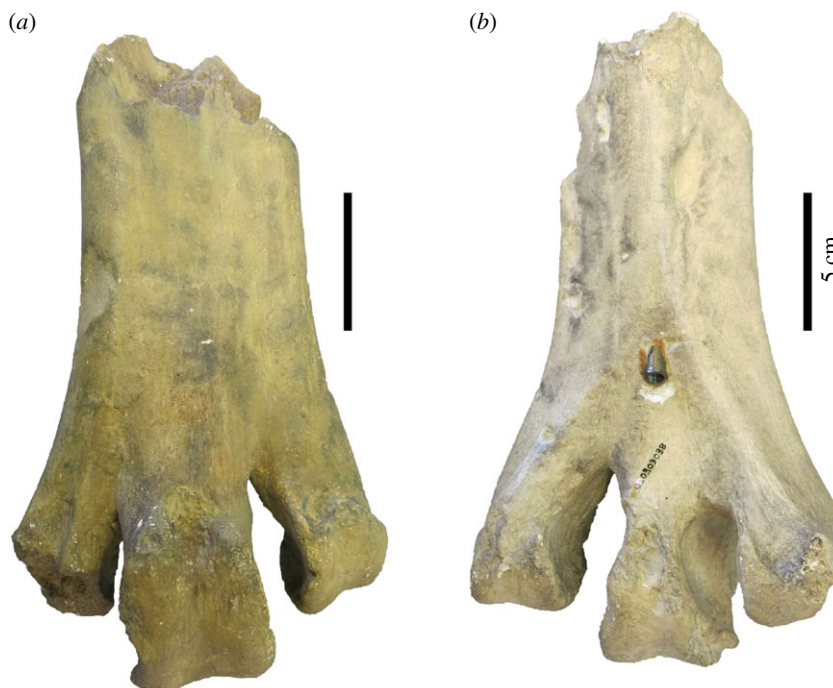
<sup>4</sup>School of Earth Sciences, University of Bristol, Life Sciences Building, 24 Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TQ, UK

 EB, 0000-0001-6332-9282

In their valuable revision of aepyornithiform systematics, Hansford & Turvey [1] deplore the fact that some significant specimens could not be measured and included in their morphometric analysis, because they have been destroyed or cannot currently be located. The most important specimens in this regard probably are the skeletal elements in the type series of *Aepyornis maximus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1851 [2], the first aepyornithiform taxon to have been described, which could not be located in the collections of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, where they should be. Hansford and Turvey have designated as the lectotype of *Aepyornis maximus* an incomplete left tarsometatarsus, lacking the proximal end and a large part of the shaft, but showing the three distal trochleae. This is a wise choice, since that specimen was the best preserved in the original collection studied (but not illustrated) by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire [2] and was used by him to establish the fact that the huge eggs with which it was (loosely) associated were indeed those of a giant bird. As noted by Owen [3], the set of bones available to Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire also included an incomplete right tarsometatarsal and the proximal end of a right fibula. Because the original specimen of the lectotype was not available, Hansford and Turvey did not include it in their analysis, although they did mention a few measurements



**Figure 1.** Set of casts of the bones of *Aepyornis maximus* mentioned by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire [2] (plastosyntype series), Natural History Museum, Rouen, collective number 050303038. From left to right: incomplete left tarsometatarsus (plastolectotype), proximal end of right fibula, incomplete right tarsometatarsus. Scale bar: 5 cm.



**Figure 2.** Plastolectotype, i.e. cast of the lectotype (as designated by Hansford and Turvey [1]) of *Aepyornis maximus*, an incomplete left tarsometatarsus, Natural History Museum, Rouen. (a) Dorsal view and (b) plantar view. The small brass tube inserted into the plantar face of the bone makes it possible to insert it on a brass wire for display in a vertical position (figure 1).

published by Owen [3]—others were given by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire [2]. Additional measurements could have been obtained from the natural size lithographs of that specimen, based on a cast, published by Bianconi [4]. However, we suggest that a number of measurements of the newly designated lectotype can be obtained from one of the many casts of the specimen that were distributed throughout Europe and beyond soon after Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire's original description [5]. In the course of an ongoing project on *Aepyornis* specimens in French collections, we have located a number of them in various museums. Of special importance in this respect is a set of casts (collective

collection number 050303038) kept in the collections of the Natural History Museum in Rouen, in Normandy (figure 1). It consists of high-quality and well-preserved plaster casts of the three bones originally examined by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire in 1851, *viz.* two incomplete tarsometatarsi (including the lectotype designated by Hansford and Turvey) and the proximal end of a fibula [3], which can be considered as plastosyntypes (following Evenhuis's nomenclature [6]). The records of the Rouen Museum indicate that the specimens (plus a cast of an egg), sent by the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, were received in March 1852, a little more than a year after Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire's presentation of the originals at the French Academy of Sciences. There is therefore no doubt that these are casts of the syntype series of *Aepyornis maximus* (no other *Aepyornis* specimens were available in Paris at that time). This is confirmed by a comparison with the measurements provided by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire [1] and Owen [3] and with the lithograph published by Bianconi [4]. The cast of the lectotype (or plastolectotype [6], figure 2) shows that it lacked the proximal end and part of the shaft and that trochleae II and III were incompletely preserved. However, many of the measurements listed by Hansford and Turvey for the tarsometatarsus (24 out of 44) can be taken on it. Although the casts in Rouen are of excellent quality, various other casts of the lectotype of *Aepyornis maximus* are kept in other museums and could serve the same purpose. For instance, Lydekker [7], in his *Catalogue of the fossil birds in the British Museum (Natural History)* [today the Natural History Museum], lists under collection number A 81 a cast of an incomplete tarsometatarsus figured by Bianconi [4] that is clearly a cast of the lectotype of *Aepyornis maximus*. The nineteenth century habit of widely distributing casts of important palaeontological specimens can still have beneficial consequences today when originals have been destroyed or lost.

**Data accessibility.** This article has no additional data.

**Authors' contributions.** E.B. and D.A. designed the comment. C.A. and J.T. provided information. E.B. and D.A. wrote a first draft of the comment, which was revised by C.A. and J.T. All authors approved the final version.

**Competing interests.** The authors declare no competing interests.

**Funding.** We received no funding for the research involved in this comment.

**Acknowledgements.** We thank Isabelle Wilmet (Métropole Rouen-Normandie) for important archival information about the set of *Aepyornis maximus* casts at the Rouen Natural History Museum, and two anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments.

## References

- Hansford JP, Turvey ST. 2018 Unexpected diversity within the extinct elephant birds (*Aves: Aepyornithidae*) and a new identity for the world's largest bird. *R. Soc. open sci.* **5**, 181295. (doi:10.1098/rsos.181295)
- Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire I. 1851 Note sur des ossements et des œufs trouvés à Madagascar, dans des alluvions modernes, et provenant d'un Oiseau gigantesque. *C. R. Acad. Sc. Paris* **32**, 101–107.
- Owen R. 1852 Note on the eggs and young of the *Apteryx*, and on the casts of the eggs and certain bones of the *Aepyornis* (Isid. Geoffroy), recently transmitted to the Zoological Society of London. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* **19-20**, 9–13.
- Bianconi G. 1865 Dell'*Aepyornis maximus* e del tarso-metatarso degli uccelli. *Mem. Accad. Sc. Ist. Bologna* **5**, 63–140.
- Milne-Edwards A, Grandidier A. 1869 Nouvelles observations sur les caractères zoologiques et les affinités naturelles de l'*Aepyornis* de Madagascar. *Ann. Sc. Nat.* **12**, 167–196.
- Evenhuis NL. 2008 A compendium of zoological type nomenclature: a reference source. *Bishop Mus. Tech. Rep.* **41**, 1–23.
- Lydekker R. 1891 *Catalogue of the fossil birds in the British Museum (Natural History)*. London, UK: Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History).