

BIOPHILATELY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BIOLOGY UNIT OF ATA

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A Bird in the Hand... (is safer than one overhead.)



Dr. Juan José Parodiz

Principles of Zoological Nomenclature

More Inside >>



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The Biology Unit, founded in 1951, is a study unit of the American Topical Association dedicated to the international cooperative study of biological postage stamps and related material.

Electronic versions of back copies of *Biophilately* are available on our website or from the Librarian on request. Please contact the individual associate editors if you have queries about the content of their columns.

Send membership enquiries and change of address notices to the Secretary, Chris Dahle, (319) 364-4999, address at left. See the following page for dues rates.

The purpose of this journal is to provide members with informative articles dealing with biological topics and to publish listings covering the new **zoological** and **botanical** issues of the world, identified and classified to the best of our ability.

Please send letters, comments on the journal, articles, or new material to the Editor (data above). The Publisher will handle requests for issues from the current year. Contact the Librarian (address above) for copies of all other issues.

NOTE: Please provide a self-addressed envelope with the necessary return postage (or International Reply Coupons, if available) for all enquiries requiring an answer.

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PLEASE NOTE: Material for the next issue should be in the hands of the Editor before 15 August 2016.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Hopefully you will have the electronic version of this edition well before, but by the time you are reading the printed edition, the largest stamp show of the year, World Stamp Show-NY 2016, will be in full swing.

This eight-day show in New York City will feature more than 200 dealers from around the world and more than 4000 frames of exhibits. The American Topical Association will have a super booth at this show (#1276–1278) and members of the Biology Unit will be helping to staff the booth throughout the show. Please stop by to see us and pick up some freebies for members.

The ATA will also hold its **annual general meeting** at the show on Friday, 3 June from 1–3 PM in Room 1E06. I hope to see some of you there.

We have made a change to the method for receiving back copies of the journal. We have the latest editions on the website and plan to eventually add scans of all the back issues to permit downloading by the Unit members. In the meantime, we have discontinued the offer of having the Librarian produce hard copy pages. If you desire a copy of a past article, the Librarian will provide electronic copies via email on request.

I am looking for a contributor who can provide a column like the one we have describing “New Birds,” but for **Mammals**. The journal used to publish a recurring column titled “Mammals Biographical” that provided background information on the various mammalian species depicted on stamps. I think such a column would be useful and interesting. If you are interested in undertaking this endeavor, please contact me by email at jackcongrove@comcast.net, or write me at the address on the inside cover.

Also, I am seeking a contributor who can provide a recurring column on **Microbiology**. This is an area that has been seriously neglected throughout the entire history of this publication. But it is also a significant part of the biological sciences and has important applications in modern life (*cf.* Zika virus currently in the news).

The aviary door has been left open and flocks of birds have escaped. Glenn Mertz has captured them in his Ornithology listing in this edition. Glenn got tired of waiting for Scott Publishing to assign numbers and list these stamps in their catalogue, so he has updated the listing with a bevy of back issues, 34 pages worth.

Chuck Braun, who writes the “New Birds in the Philatelic Aviary” column, has recently been in the hospital. He is recovering and has provided his column, which he had assembled before his illness. New Birds has been a long-running and popular column since it was started by Gus Eglajs in 1976. We wish Chuck a speedy recovery.

Due to the length of the Ornithology list in this edition, I have omitted the Herpetology listing. We will catch up with these ectothermic tetrapods in the next edition.

Our Secretary-Treasurer, Chis Dahle, has provided his report of our financial situation on page 73. You will see that we have been spending more than we have been taking in. This is a situation that we literally cannot afford to continue. Thanks to all the members who have made donations in addition to their regular dues. Please consider joining their ranks and send in your own donation today.

Jack R. Congrove



DUES RATES (US\$)

Regular membership (US & Canada)	\$20
Overseas membership	\$25
Overseas airmail (add)	\$10
On-line membership	\$15

ADVERTISING RATES

Full page insertion	\$20
Half page insertion	\$10
Quarter page insertion	\$5

Please see the Biology Unit website (www.biophilately.org) for membership applications. Several payment options are available. Send applications and payments payable to the Biology Unit of ATA to: Chris Dahle, 1401 Linmar Drive NE, Cedar Rapids, IA 52402

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Greetings from Ontario, where our Magnolia is just about to come in to bloom! It was a pretty mild winter and now it seems the folks in Fort McMurray are suffering the effects of a hot, dry spring. I cannot imagine the feeling to see a conflagration bearing down on one's residence!

I must correct an error in my last message in that I omitted one more gold medal winner in Toronto. Titled, "The Lepidoptera" by my good friend Vince Lucas, it won the Gold!!

In past messages, I have been talking about the development of "thematic" exhibiting within the ATA over the years and it was a very great pleasure to see that our own Vice-President, Larry Davidson, had won the Grand Award at TOPEX! Well done Larry! I seem to remember being on the jury at a local show here in Ontario when the first version of Larry's exhibit, "The Beaver," appeared. He has worked very hard over a number of years to get the exhibit to that final plateau.

When my wife and I found out that the 1989 TOPEX was once again in Spokane, we were really pleased, as it had been the site of our first major trip to an ATA show and we were looking forward to meeting friends we had made on that prior visit. The big difference this time was that we were going to drive out there, rather than flying and a bit more organisation was required.

We had driven down the east coast with our children on a number of occasions, so I knew what a comfortable distance to aim at for each day was. I selected Interstate 90 as the best route and we could access it by way of Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario, across Michigan and Minnesota, picking up I-94 at Fargo, site of the famous (maybe infamous) film to meet I-90 at Billings, Montana.

I-94 across North Dakota was one very long stretch of interstate such as we had never seen before, but it took us to the Theodore Roosevelt National Park, which was very colourful and gave us our first encounter with buffalo! I had suggested to Barbara that we might take the time to visit the Yellowstone National Park and since we had time in hand she thought it was a good idea. As we left the motel in Billings, a sign on the wall stated that "the pass is open," so we asked what that meant and were told that it referred to Beartooth Pass, elevation 10,947 feet.

I had commented to Barbara that we had not seen any mountains, but it was a very cloudy day. Just before we passed through Red Lodge, the clouds rolled away and the mountains looked awfully high. The road up to the pass had many hairpin turns and driving was exciting until we reached the top of the pass with high snow banks all around us, which seemed strange at that time of year. We paid to go into the park and enjoyed all the attractions, which were spectacular, finishing up at the Best Western Hotel in West Yellowstone. The rest of our journey was uneventful except for the terrific scenery along the way. We were greeted in Spokane by the folks we had met in 1979.

I was an apprentice judge and there were 37 exhibits plus five juniors. Mary Ann Owens had a new exhibit titled "Brolliology," which was very interesting and awarded a Gold medal. Other Gold winners were Rufino Pernes with "The Search for the Sea Route to India," Carl Spitzer with "Buzz," and Vince Lucas with "Coffee," which also took the Grand. There were several Vermeil winners and it seemed to me that the exhibits were at a higher level than I had seen before.

All in all, it was a great trip and left Barbara and I waiting eagerly for the next TOPEX!

Until next time...

Alan J. Hawks



SECRETARY-TREASURER'S CORNER

TREASURER'S REPORT

There currently are 148 members of the Biology Unit, up from 142 in 2015. Thirty-seven live outside the U.S., in the following countries: Canada (11), Australia (3), United Kingdom (3), Belgium (2), Brazil (2), Czech Republic (2), France (2), Germany (2), Malaysia (2), Croatia (1), Italy (1), Philippines (1), Taiwan (1), Slovakia (1), Sweden (1), Thailand (1), and Venezuela (1).

In the Treasurer's Report for 2015, the expense for our sponsorship of the Awards Banquet at the National Topical Stamp Show in Clackamas, Oregon last August was omitted. A revised report for 2015 is shown below. The revised report shows expenditures of \$5,307.61, and income of only \$1,834. In addition to the banquet sponsorship, the Unit paid publication costs for the latest update of the Insects handbook, edited by Don Wright.

In 2016, our income increased by \$950 over 2015, and expenses were lower by \$1,300. Major expenses in 2016 are for the World Stamp Show: We paid \$150 to the ATA so we could share their booth, and \$395 for an ad in the show edition of *Linn's Stamp News*. Printing costs for *Biophilately* have remained similar year to year, but postage has increased, to Canada by 21.7 percent and in the U.S. by 36.8 percent. Foreign postage declined by 29.2 percent.

The Unit had donations of \$812.96 during the past year from 31 of our members. We thank these members for their generosity: Applebaum, Bono, Brandt, Brunt, Clark, Congrove, Eichler, Freytag, Grimstad, Hamilton, Hanks, Hayward, Hermann, Herzog, Hoppe, Jones, Kavalecs, Law, Mauney, Mirando, Prince, Ridgely, Setterberg, Sheppard, Skog, Skvara, Smith, Svoboda, White, Wongpakdee, and Yagi.

Revised 2015 Treasurer's Report

Assets:

Checking	\$17,569.96
Total	\$17,569.96

Expenses:

Credit card fees to ATA	\$9.75
PayPal charges	\$13.58
Domain name	\$14.95
Website Charges	\$101.49
Post Office box rental	\$76.00
Postage Canada	\$94.02
Postage Foreign	\$444.60
Postage U.S.	\$753.20
Printing	\$1,320.05
Supplies	\$100.11
Sales tax	\$93.44
Handbook publishing	\$1,286.42
NTSS banquet sponsorship	\$1,000.00
Total	\$5,307.61

Income:

Dues	\$1,329.00
Donations	\$475.00
Reprints and publications	\$30.00
Total	\$1,834.00

2016 Treasurer's Report

Assets:

Checking	\$15,255.36
Total	\$15,255.36

Expenses:

Credit card fees to ATA	\$16.14
PayPal charges	\$5.45
Domain name	\$14.95
Website Charges (2 years)	\$202.98
Post Office box rental	\$82.00
Postage Canada	\$114.44
Postage Foreign	\$319.39
Postage U.S.	\$1,030.14
Printing	\$1,275.45
Supplies	\$79.99
Sales tax	\$95.24
Awards	\$261.16
Advertising NY2016	\$395.00
Booth NY2016	150.00
Entry fees, literature competition	\$30.00
Total	\$4,072.33

Income:

Dues	\$1,972.00
Donations	\$812.96
Total	\$2,784.96

NEW MEMBERS

The Biology topic is immensely popular. It is likely that someone in your local club is a collector of something related to zoology or botany. Sign them up. The Biology Unit welcomes the following new members:

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1876 | Kuljit Singh, Malaysia | flora/fauna of World Heritage sites, whales, dolphins, primates, birds of prey |
| 1877 | Marian Buda, Slovakia | collecting interest unknown |
| 1878 | Ken Boorman, Chatham, ON, Canada | collecting interest unknown |
| 1879 | Louis De Nobile, Montreal, QC, Canada | plants, invertebrates |

BIOLOGY UNIT MEETING

The Biology Unit will be at the World Stamp Show New York 2016. Members will help man the American Topical Association booth (1276/1278). If you are attending the show, stop by the booth. You might find some free stuff.

Also, the Unit will hold a meeting at the APS Stamp Show in Portland, Oregon. The APS show runs 4–7 August. The Biology Unit meeting will be on Saturday morning, 6 August. The time is still to be determined.

CLOSED ALBUM

IN MEMORIAM: BARBARA HERBERT (BU1750)

On 7 March 2016, Barbara Kutz Herbert passed away after a battle with cancer. Barbara joined the Biology Unit in 2003. She was an avid collector of birds on stamps. Barbara lived in the San Francisco Bay Area for over 40 years and was a member of the Alameda Stamp Club. She also was the Vice President of the Council of Northern California Philatelic Societies.

She regularly attended Unit meetings at each National Topical Stamp Show, the last in Portland in 2015. She was also a member of Women Exhibitors since 2008.

Barbara was born on 14 September 1935, in Pleasant Hill, California to William and Ida Kutz, who preceded her in death. She was a graduate of Mt. Diablo High School and Armstrong College.

She is survived by her husband, George and cousins, Pam Nave and Lynn Baker.



MIS-IDENTIFICATIONS OF BOTANICAL ART STAMPS

Sent to the editor of *The American Philatelist* in March by our Associate Editor for Botany: “Gremlins seem to have crept into the rearrangement of the flower stamps on page 354 of the March AP. The text seems to envision only two rows, and lists them in the order that they were printed, but the stamps metamorphosed into three rows.

“The top row has corn lilies, then two tulip stamps and dahlias. The middle row is stocks, roses, and Japanese iris. The bottom row is tulips, petunias, and jonquils. It is not clear to me how the Scott Cataloguers decided how to number these stamps. They seem to start in the middle of a block of four. But that is how the USPS publicity images were distributed.”

The AP response: “Thank you, Mr. Dahle, for your keen observations and comments. You are absolutely correct in your notes that the stamps, as pictured, do not represent the exact placement of stamps in the booklet, nor are they in Scott number order.

“Our layout, in this case, was simply to show the stamps in a pleasing arrangement. We thought the wording of our caption would not confuse folks, but clearly your letter proves us wrong. Much apologies.”

NEWS OF NOTE
WORD OF THE DAY

Our Publisher, Dick Roman, sent in this Word of the Day he received from Wordnik (www.wordnik.com), an on-line English dictionary.

biophilia: the love of nature and all living things

“But the best feeling is this biophilia that E.O. Wilson talks about, where humans have this sense of awe and wonder in front of untamed nature, of raw nature.” —Enric Sala

(http://www.ted.com/talks/enric_sala/transcript?language=en)

“The term biophilia, coined by Wilson, describes the human affinity for life, which according to Wilson, engenders both a human-to-human connection and a human connection to all other living species.” —Serendip’s Exchange

(<http://serendip.brynmawr.edu/exchange/node/7341>)

“As though we did not know that Wilson has raised awareness about biodiversity and why it matters, coined the term biophilia to describe our intrinsic connection to and love for animals and other organisms, and profoundly altered our understanding of social behavior.” —Critical Mass

(http://bookcritics.org/blog/archive/nbcc_featured_review_donna_seaman_on_anthill_by_e.o._wilson/)

“It’s called biophilia—an oddly scary term for an interesting idea: we are genetically programmed to interact with nature.” —Dr. Peggy Drexler: Stuart and Polly: Is There Anything Else We Can Get You?

(http://www.huffingtonpost.com/peggy-drexler/stuart-and-polly-is-there_b_1107942.html)

The word ‘biophilia’ comes from ‘bio-’ (life) + ‘-philia’ (attraction to).

TOPICAL COLLECTION FOR SALE

We have received a request from a former Unit member who is disbursing his collections. Dr. Charles I. Cerney (BU683) joined the Biology Unit in 1969, and contributed ten articles relating to John J. Audubon in Volumes 34 through 39.

I am a previous member of the organization and had contributed articles. I am now at the end of my collecting years and have many stamps to dispose of. I had given my Medical History collection to a medical library and my extensive birds on stamps to a University Biology department.

I now have my Mammals collection of 3,736 different stamps in that collection. In addition I have pages of reptiles and flowers and an album of medicinal herbs and flowers on stamps, which I have not counted the number.... I would like to sell my collection all in one piece. I have the stamps for the most part in an index file sorted by species, sometime subspecies.... All of my stamps predate 1995 when I stopped accumulating this hoard of material.

If interested, please contact Dr. Cerney at: 454 Karl Drive, Zanesville, OH 43701 (cicerney@columbus.rr.com)

TOPICAL COLLECTING DAY AT WSS-NY 2016

Saturday, 4 June has been officially designated as Topical Collecting Day at the World Stamp Show-NY 2016.

The ATA will have unique cacheted covers for sale at their super booth (#1276–1278) for receiving the show cancel.

On Friday, 3 June there will be an informal gathering of members of worldwide thematic associations at 11:00 AM, followed by the ATA Annual Meeting at 1:00 PM.

At 3:00 PM, Dr. Damian Läge, a champion European thematic exhibitor, will lead a walk-through of thematic exhibits.



PRINCIPLES OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Introduction

Jack R. Congrove, BU1424

Recently I had some correspondence with another member of the Biology Unit regarding the nomenclature of some species of butterflies depicted on certain stamps. Some of these stamps were captioned with a particular scientific name, but that was not the name ascribed to it in several insect-on-stamps checklists.

This caused some confusion in my correspondent and by way of clarification, I cited some of the rules for naming that are detailed in the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (ICZN). He was unaware of this publication and, as I considered this later, it occurred to me that perhaps many of our members and readers are also unfamiliar with this fundamental Code that dictates the principles of scientific naming we use in this journal.

I therefore concluded that it might be useful and educational to prepare and publish an article on this subject.

As I began my research, I happened to notice a list I had made in 2013 while working on *The Mother of All Indexes*, which contains the history of the Unit and an index to all the journal articles and contents from Volume 1 through Volume 62. While reviewing all the previous volumes for the index, I encountered several articles that seemed to still hold their original usefulness as references. I thought it would be interesting to republish these when time and space in the publication allowed.

Most of these articles had been published before we had the capability to include illustrations. So republication would also provide an opportunity to enhance them with appropriate images.

Serendipity struck when I noticed on the list an article titled, “Principles of Zoological Nomenclature,” by J. J. Parodiz, that was originally published in the April 1976 edition of *Bio-Philately* (Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 85–89).

As I am a great believer in not reinventing the wheel, herewith is a reprint of Dr. Parodiz’s excellent article with additional commentary (in italics) and illustrations provided by me. Parodiz was a superb writer. However, in some limited instances, I have made minimal revisions in the text for more clarity, or to adjust out of date information. I have chosen not to call out these edits in order to avoid interrupting the flow of the article.

The specific information in this article applies only to zoological organisms. Botanical nomenclature is governed by a separate publication, the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants* (ICN), though several principles are common to both Codes.

Principles

Dr. Juan José Parodiz, BU1030

The purpose of any technical or scientific nomenclature is to give uniformity and universality to the use of names. Stability is another desirable goal but, since scientific improvements produce changes, these can be applied only when the basics of the nomenclatural system are clearly understood.

The *Rules of Zoological Nomenclature* [now called ICZN, see above] are not only concerned with the spelling and combination of names, but also with punctuation marks, typography, dates, authors of species, and the Law of Priority.

Linnaean System

Before Linnaeus, animals were named in the vernacular and if Latin names were applied, it was inconsistently and unsystematically. German, French, English, and authors of other nationalities used “common names” in their own languages, which (apart from deciding how “common” was a common name) had no universal application. Common names change from place to place, even for animals of the same kind.

In our scientific nomenclature, a few of those names that go back to the Romans and Greeks have been preserved, when legalized and standardized according to the Linnaean system, under the Rules (or Code as it is now called).



Linnaeus
Carl von Linné
Sweden, Sc#298

About the middle of the 18th Century, Linnaeus introduced what is known as the Binomial System, by which each kind of animal was recognized by a double name, the generic (a genus like *Musca*—fly) and the scientific (a species like *domestica*). It took not too long for the scientific world to adopt the system, and one reason for this was its simplicity.

Still, in its early days its application found resistance among some of the well-known zoologists who recalcitrantly continued using vernacular or polynomial names. A genius as he was, Linnaeus had, however, a sarcastic humor using Latinized names that offended the prudery of his contemporaries, and sometimes naming ugly animals for the surname of his enemies. No wonder English naturalists, such as Emanuel da Costa, accused him of obscenity.

But all that was forgotten and by the beginning of the 19th Century, his system had universal acceptance. According to it, any scientific paper in zoology, whether printed in Spanish, Japanese, or any other language must use Latin, or words of Greek roots Latinized for genus-species names.

When derived from persons or places, the names were also Latinized and capitalized in species. The present rules do not allow other capitalization except for the genus (or subgenus) and groups above the species level.

Some authors (Linnaeus himself) called the specific names “trivial.” The present rules still do so but, since in English the word “trivial” may lead to misinterpretation, in this article I shall call them, simply, specific names.

Codification

As in all reforms, when it came to codify the names, complications began. Before the First International Zoological Congress at Paris in 1889, the English had been using the Strickland Code (1842). The Germans had their own code. American zoologists were divided among four different codes: Strickland, the American Ornithologists Code (1885), Dall’s Code (1887), and a somewhat International Code (1889).

A committee was appointed by the Third Congress at Leyden in 1895, to recommend unification. (There were at that time 15 different codes.) At the Fourth Congress at Cambridge in 1898, the final International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature were presented. These were adopted at the Fifth Congress at Berlin in 1901. The first definitive text was printed in French in 1905.

Many other International Congresses have been held since at intervals of four or five years, improving the Rules to cope with the new problems that the practice of taxonomy brings out. But, virtually, the amendments of the rules did not modify substantially the general principles for the last 70 years.

In recent years, there have been some attempts to replace the binomial Latin system for a numerical one, but it is not likely that a substantial change or replacement of the system will occur without altering and producing utter confusion.



17th Intl Zoological Congress
Monaco, 1972, Sc#844

[Since 1976 when this article originally appeared, two revised editions of the Code have been published. The current Fourth Edition of the Code dated 1999, and effective as of 1 January 2000, accommodates not only new genetic information, but also the advent of information technology and electronic publishing.]

[One of the factors considered in revision of the Code was the concept of unifying the botanical and zoological rules into a “Biocode,” but the divergence of the two in fundamental ways since their beginnings has made this impractical and would result in unacceptable nomenclatural instability.]

[Perhaps the most significant update to the Code since this original article is the introduction of a number of automatic courses of action in cases that previously called for intervention by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. This most often occurs in cases that involve misidentification of the type species.]

[The Commission may alter the Code (by declarations and amendments) without issuing a new edition. Therefore, it may be necessary to consult these additions when researching a particular case. The Code is published in both English and French and both versions are official and equivalent in force, meaning, and authority.]

[A Fifth Edition is currently in the planning stage.]

The primordial categories used in zoology are those indicated on the left side of the list below. Those on the right represent optional categories, used only when super- or sub-divisions are needed.

Phylum	
Class*	Subclass
	Superorder
Order*	Suborder
	Superfamily (permanently used in some groups)
Family	Subfamily
	Tribe (very seldom used)
Genus*	(Subgenus)
	Superspecies (groups of species of great genetic affinity)
Species*	
Subspecies	variety, form, race (convenience only, no taxonomic value)
	deme (smallest unit of a population, non-taxonomic)

Such hierarchy of subordinated groups always represent, in some way, the “phylogenetic,” or evolutionary basis of classification. Those levels marked with an asterisk are the original groups established by Linnaeus. The others were added subsequently with the improvement of the system.

Curiously, the concept of “family” was the one that took longer to develop. Many of the “genera,” large and comprehensive, made by Linnaeus and Cuvier were actually families later subdivided into other genera.

Any unit, at any level of the hierarchy is a “taxon” (plural “taxa”). The arrangement of the taxa constitutes the taxonomy, or the systematics.

The date 1 January 1758 (publication of the Tenth edition of Linnaeus’s *Systema Naturae*) marks the beginning of the general application of the binomial nomenclature as established by the Rules. Any species described or named before that date is not valid unless it has been officialized by a subsequent author.

For the same reason, any species described and published after that date, which does not follow the rules is not valid either. (These names are usually indicated by the term *nomen nudum*.) What constitutes a “publication” according to the Rules is a subject that may lead to lengthy explanations. Fortunately the topicalist need not be concerned with them.

Naming Principles

Taxa above the genus-species level (such as families, orders, etc.) consist of only one-word names and should not be printed with italics or any other typographical distinction from the text, although sometimes they may appear with all of their letters capitalized.

The names of genus and species should **always** be printed differently from the typography of the text (usually in italics and sometimes in bold). In typed manuscripts or mimeographic print (although no longer in common use), they are **always** underlined.

The name of a genus is **always** capitalized, but species names are not (e.g., *Panthera leo*, the African lion). This is a strict rule without exceptions. Subspecies names are also not capitalized. It is recommended also that the name should not be fully capitalized (e.g., *Panthera leo* instead of *PANTHERA LEO*). An exception to this is the case where the name is used in the title of a paper.



Panthera leo
Ghana, 2004, Sc#2433c

The name of the author of a species, when mentioned, should follow the name of the species, not italicized and without being separated by a comma or any other punctuation mark. If the date of the species description is added, it follows the author’s name separated by a comma. For example, the name for the Queen (or Pink) Conch of Florida

and West Indies is written, *Strombus gigas* Linnaeus, 1758; not *Strombus gigas* Linnaeus 1758; or *Strombus gigas*, Linnaeus 1758.

Names of authors who are classic or better known in a particular field of zoology are usually abbreviated (e.g., “Lam.” for Lamarck and “L.” for Linnaeus). Otherwise, names should be spelled out completely, at least the first time they appear in a list or text.

Also, when a species name is repeated in a text, the genus, after the first use, can be indicated by its initial (e.g., *P. leo*). This should not be done when the species is mentioned only once.

When the name of the author is placed in parentheses, as in the Atlantic Trumpet Shell, *Charonia variegata* (Lamarck), it indicates that the species was originally described as a member of another genus. In the proportion that taxonomy is improved or corrected, such changes are frequent.

Naming authors or dates is not always necessary in amateur or topical work, but for the sake of consistency, if one author is given for a species, then it should be given for other species in a list also.

When a species has been divided into two or more subspecies, the name becomes a trinomial (e.g., *Papilio ulysses orsippus*, a butterfly of the family Papilionidae). If the reference is to the typical, or original, subspecies, then the species name is repeated (e.g., *Papilio ulysses ulysses*, or if mentioned several times, *P. u. ulysses*). The fact that the name is a trinomial does not affect the basic concept of binomial nomenclature.



Papilio ulysses
Micronesia, 2014, unlisted

At this point it is proper to make it clear that a subspecies is not merely a “variety” of the species. Apart from some recognizable morphological differences, it **must** show a geographical segregation or isolation from the other populations of the species.

Such condition is known as “allopatry.” This means that the distribution of two or more subspecies of the same species should not overlap, and if overlapping occurs, it should be at a minimum in the zones of contact.

If “variations” (morphologically) are found having the same area of distribution (“sympatry”), the alternatives are that these represent a different species and are treated as such (and do not qualify for a trinomial), or they are a simple “form” or “race” of the species, which should not be treated taxonomically.

Sympatric variations within a species may be due to ecological factors, genetic composition that produces polymorphism, or the results of hybridization, which do not have taxonomical status in nomenclature (i.e., not recognized by the Rules).

Infraspecific names, however, are used in practical taxonomic works for convenience, provided that in such cases the word “form” (which applies to any variety, race, etc.) is inserted (and not italicized) between the species name and the name of the variety (e.g., *Oliva sayana* form *citrina*, the yellow form of the common large olive shell from Florida). Keep in mind that *citrina* is an auxiliary denomination and not an official taxonomic unit. For that matter, the name can be written also, *Oliva sayana* Ravenel (yellow form).

[The term “infraspecific name” currently applies only in Botany to describe the scientific name for any taxon below the rank of species. The equivalent in Zoology is “trinomial name.” Dr. Parodiz uses the term “infraspecific” in this article to distinguish these names from trinomial names that apply only to actual subspecies, and not to forms, varieties, or races. The term “form” is also sometimes merely abbreviated by the letter “f.”]

A name used for a genus should not be repeated for any similar taxon in the animal kingdom. If by inadvertence an author describes a genus with a name that was already preoccupied for another kind of animal (homonymy), the



Papilio ulysses orsippus
Solomon Islands, 1972, Sc#235

one that has the earlier date is valid (Principle of Priority) and the subsequent one should be given a new name, or one chosen from among any existing available synonyms. This also applies to species names.

Here some complications may arise and the Code establishes that an older name that has been neglected for more than 50 years in the literature while a species has been known better by another name with lesser priority, the second name prevails in order to avoid confusion (*nomina conservanda*) and the older name is disregarded (*nomina oblitum*).

This does not always occur without controversy and if there is a conflict, the case should be presented to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to decide. After a name has been added or rejected in the “Official List,” no more changes are permitted. The trouble is that such decisions may take a long time to be made.

A genus name is always a substantive in the nominative singular. Species names are usually adjectives like *edulis* (edible), or a possessive like *browni* (Brown’s). The gender (masculine or feminine) of the species name must agree with that of the genus name. For example, *Crassostrea* (the oyster) is a feminine word, therefore the common edible oyster of our eastern coast is *Crassostrea virginica*. If the genus name were masculine, the species name would be *virginicus* or *virginianum*.

Names of a subgenus, when inserted between the genus and species names, are **always** placed in parentheses, and the subgenus name does not count as part of the overall name. *Eurema (Terias) hecabe* does not make a trinomial. It is only the genus-species names that count. If we add a subspecific name besides the subgeneric such as *Eurema (Terias) hecabe solifera*, it does not make a quadriminomial either. It is still a trinomial.

Because subgenera have in many cases aleatory (i.e., random) limits, and not all specialists in a group agree in their general application, the amateur collector may not be aware of the morphological differences implied by such names and it is better to keep them out as much as possible. Or when used, it must be done according to some recognizable authority.

When a name is based on a compound one, either geographical or personal, such as New Guinea or Saint George, it should be written as a single word without hyphenation (e.g., *novaeguineae* or *saintgeorgianus/saintgeorgi*).

[Hyphenation is not allowed in zoological nomenclature. However, it is required in botanical nomenclature when a species epithet consists of two or more words.]

Apostrophes, diereses, and other diacritical marks disappear in scientific names (e.g., *mulleri* or *muelleri* for Müller; *orbigny* for d’Orbigny, not *dorbignyi*).

The names of superfamilies end in the letters “-acea” (e.g., Cypraeacea from *Cypraea*, the cowries). Family names end in “-idae” (e.g., Cypraeidae). Subfamily names end in “-inae” (e.g., Cypraeinae). In cases where the original genus name that gives its name to the family contains the letter “i” before the suffix, then the letter is repeated (e.g., *Cardium* translates to Cardiidae). The same applies to subfamily names.

Species named for a person are formed by adding the letter “i” to the name if it is a man (e.g., Forbes equals *forbesi*, Bernardi equals *bernardii*), and the letters “ae” to the name if it is a woman (e.g., Vogel equals *vogelae*). If the names are given in a collective or pluralized form, then the suffixes become “-orum” for men and “-arum” for women.

In a number of cases an animal species is depicted on stamps indicated by a name that is not correct because the postal authorities neglected to consult specialists who are up to date with nomenclature, or they took the name from references that became obsolete in such respect. In other cases, names may be totally omitted.



Eurema (Terias) hecabe solifera
South Africa, 2001, Sc#1233



Harpyopsis novaeguineae
Papua N. G., 1974, Sc#401



Pseudocheirus forbesi
Papua New Guinea, 1993, Sc#801

The following are some examples from my collection of shells on stamps.

Between 1962 and 1965, Japan issued a series of definitive stamps and one of them (Sc#746) depicts an unnamed shell. This is the Emperor's Slit Shell, *Pleurotomaria hirasei* Pilsbry. In 1972, the Republic of China issued a stamp with a Rumphius' Slit Shell. The caption reads *Entemnotrochus rumphii* (Shepman). Since this generic name is still controversial, most conservative authors call it *Pleurotomaria rumphii* Shepman.

If we decide to give full accepted status to the name *Entemnotrochus*, the first shell *P. hirasei* should be named *Mikadotrochus hirasei* (Pilsbry). Some authors give to these names generic rank, other subgeneric, and a large number no rank at all. Thus, it is safer to refer to them as *Pleurotomaria*.

[This is a good example of how complicated naming can become. Subsequent taxonomic study has concluded that these two species belong to two separate genera and not lumped together as *Pleurotomaria*, which name as a result becomes relegated to a junior synonym. To add to the confusion, the Scott Catalogue labels the first stamp *Perotrochus hirasei*, which is yet another junior synonym.]

In 1974, Togo issued a set of four stamps showing seashells. One of them (Sc#881) is captioned *Tympanotomus radula*. This is a misspelling for *Tympanotonos*.

[In fact, this species, the West African Mud Creeper, has endured numerous misspellings and identifications. It was originally described by Linnaeus in 1758, and named *Murex radula*. Linnaeus the same year also named another specimen of this same species *Tympanotonos fuscatus*. Over the years other authors have published other names for this creature, sometimes misspelled, including *Tympanotomus* and *Tympanotonus*. Because *Murex* was a preoccupied name, the current accepted name for this shell is *Tympanotonos fuscatus* (Linnaeus).]



Turbo fluctuosus
Kenya, 1971, Sc#48

In 1971, Kenya released a set of 15 stamps showing various seashells. One of them (Sc#48) depicts a shell captioned *Turbo fluctuosus*. Such species has a discontinuous distribution on the west coast of the Americas. Therefore, its inclusion as a shell from Kenya must be a mistake of identification or illustration.

[As most of us are aware, many stamp issuing authorities in these times pay no attention whatsoever to limiting the biological elements depicted on their stamps to indigenous species. One should not make the assumption that the illustrated specimens actually occur in the environs of the issuing country, even if this is sometimes so indicated. However, in many of the articles published in the earlier editions of the *Unit* journal, authors did hold this belief and proceeded to make identifications based on it.]

Some French colonies of the Pacific issued, in beautiful reproductions, species of cone shells of the genus *Conus*. These shells are shown with their apertures on the left side. Although certain shells are characterized by being sinistral instead of dextral, such is not the case of these *Conus*.

The illustrations may have been taken from old books (in early 19th Century French books on conchology, the figures of shells were shown in reverse) or the shell was engraved in the right position so that the printing is its mirror image with the left side on the right.



Mikadotrochus hirasei
Japan, 1963, Sc#746



Entemnotrochus rumphii
Taiwan, 1971, Sc#1701



Tympanotonos fuscatus
Togo, 1974, Sc#881



Conus lienardi
(erroneous sinistral depiction)
New Caledonia, 1968, Sc#C58



Conus imperialis
(actual dextral shell)
Fiji, 1987, Sc#568

In many stamps sets, species are identified with their vernacular or common names only. In a way that is better than to apply the wrong scientific name, and the topicalist has the privilege to keep his collection at such level if he prefers so. Otherwise, he may find the scientific names in the lists prepared by specialists.

In writing a list or article on bio-philately, the scientific identification adds a greater and permanent value to the work, and it is worthwhile to do so. To keep up to date with nomenclature is not easy. Even specialists may be sometimes behind the current literature. In writing up album pages, it would be convenient to indicate the source of information (e.g., a monograph, list, specialist's identification, or merely the stamp catalogue).

One precaution, however, is not to give or invent common names when there are none. The translation of a scientific name into English does not make it a "common" name. This is a fault usually found in "guides" and popular books.

Those names just remain a translation. To be common, a name should be vernacular (i.e., used by a number of people for a certain time).

It is not necessary to give a synonymy of the species on album pages, but if the topicalist has the knowledge and willingness to do so for his own satisfaction and clarification, the following is an example of how it should be done:

Family Cardiidae (Cockle shells)

Genus *Trachycardium* Mörch, 1853

Subgenus *Dallocardia* Stewart, 1930

Trachycardium muricatum (L.), 1758

(Western Atlantic Common Cockle)

= *Cardium muricatum* L.

= *Cardium campechieme* Röding, 1798

= *Cardium gossei* Deshayes, 1864

Distribution: N. Carolina, Gulf of Mexico, and West Indies south to Argentina

Such sophisticated write-ups would impress any judge in any topical exhibition. But, it implies some time-consuming research.

[Since this article appeared, topical exhibiting has developed into Thematic exhibiting. In Thematic (and Display) exhibiting, it is not necessary (or even encouraged) to include detailed systematic information about species depicted on the stamps used to illustrate the story of the exhibit. An exception to this might be if the theme itself is an explanation of how species have evolved and relate to one another.]

There are many other and more complicated regulations in the Code of Zoological Nomenclature that concern only the specialists in several fields of zoology. Actually the Code consists of 87 articles [now 90] with many subdivisions, exceptions, recommendations, and appendices. For the topicalist, the above outlined information is all you need. If special questions arise, specialists should be consulted.

[Dr. Parodiz goes on to offer his help with any questions about shells on stamps as well as providing bibliographic references. For those readers who have questions about identifications and scientific naming of biological species on stamps, the Associate Editors of this journal are available to help. See their contact information on the inside title page.]

[Frequent readers will have noticed that in our various published listings, there often occur entries labeled "U/I" for unidentified, or sometimes listed with a question mark when there is doubt about an identification. Consider these markings to be an invitation for every reader to offer their view on the proper identification. For after all, one of the main purposes of this journal is to encourage the exchange of information and knowledge.]

[Dr. J. J. Parodiz passed away in 2007, at the age of 95. The following biographical information was taken from an extensive obituary and bibliography by Charles F. Sturm, published by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History where Dr. Parodiz was Curator Emeritus.]

About the Author

Juan José Parodiz (1911–2007) was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He received his degree from the *Instituto Nacional Ciencias Naturales*. Parodiz studied paleontology and malacology while in Argentina. While serving in the Argentinian Navy, he participated in several oceanographic expeditions to the South Atlantic and sub-Antarctic region.

Parodiz worked at the *Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales* for almost 20 years before moving to the United States. In 1951, Parodiz accepted a position at Carnegie Museum and shortly thereafter was appointed Curator of Invertebrate Biology, a position he held for some 30 years. He accepted the title of Curator Emeritus in 1982 and continued to work on the South American naiads and Neogene fossils of the southeastern United States.



Dr. J. J. Parodiz
1997, CMNH

Parodiz published more than 100 papers. He collected throughout South America in addition to the eastern United States. His activities greatly enlarged the museum's collections in the Unionoida and freshwater and terrestrial gastropods of North and South America, both fossil and recent. He became a member of the American Malacological Society in 1949 and served as president in 1965.

José was a passionate philatelist. He was a member of the American Philatelic Society, the American Topical Association, and the Biology Unit. In addition to his memberships and collecting activities, he also wrote articles about stamps. In the *Pittsburgh Shell Club Bulletin*, Parodiz contributed three articles dealing with shells on stamps. He published six articles in *Bio-Philately* dealing with subjects such as cowries (1977), biogeographic zones (1997), and zoological nomenclature (1976).

Parodiz enjoyed reading novels. In *Topical Time*, he wrote articles about two literary figures that appeared on stamps, Edith Wharton and Thornton Wilder (1980, 1998).

He was married for 48 years to Esther Sell Parodiz, whom he met while on a fellowship in Washington, DC, and who preceded him in death.

References:

- International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, Fourth Edition. London: Intl Trust for Zoological Nomenclature. 1999
 Parodiz, Juan José. *Bio-Philately* 25(2): 85–89. Bethel Park, Pennsylvania: Biology Unit of ATA. April 1976
 Sturm, Charles F. *The Nautilus* 123(2): 59–70. Chicago: CMNH. 2009

AMPHIBIANS & THE HISTORY OF EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION

Dr. Vic Eichler, BU1850

China is one of the most earthquake prone countries in the Orient, and in recognition of the need for widespread awareness of the dangers caused by ground shaking and splitting, the country has issued many postal stamps that dramatize the dangers. Two such recent stamps are shown below. Both are from a philatelic sheet titled “Earthquake Relief” and each carries a surcharge to support this purpose.



Earthquake Relief
(damaged buildings)
Taiwan, 1999, Sc#B17a



Earthquake Relief
(fault line)
Taiwan, 1999, Sc#B17b

The modern science of seismology (the detection of movements in the earth's crust) dates to 1703 in France with the invention of an early instrument that could detect earth tremors caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

This rather crude device could detect the general direction and magnitude of the force. Since then, very elaborate and more scientifically precise seismographs have been created that are able to determine the time, location and severity of earthquakes much more accurately.

However, the very *first* effective seismometer dates from the 2nd Century CE, an invention that was created in China **fifteen centuries** earlier than the French device. It has largely been overlooked until the recent past when images of the invention appeared on several Chinese stamps.

The Chinese seismometer was invented in the year 132 CE by Zhang Heng (78-139 CE), a royal astronomer of the Han dynasty.

Although Zhang believed, as did many scholars of the time, that the winds were responsible for earthquakes, the unique seismometer that he developed was able to roughly determine the power and direction of quakes hundreds of kilometers distant. This detection allowed the government to send aid to areas affected by the disaster.



Replica of Zhang's seismometer showing toads around the base (from Wikipedia)

Part of the working mechanism of this device, which is shown here, incorporates the use of small cast metal toads.

In keeping with the prevailing world view at the time, Zhang created a large bronze urn with heads of eight dragons extending out at equal distances around the perimeter. Each of the dragon heads held a bronze ball in its mouth. When a tremor occurred, the bronze ball facing that direction was dropped into the mouth of a waiting toad, also fashioned of bronze.

Three postal issues are known that recognize this early instrument. The first was issued in 1953 by the People's Republic of China, and clearly shows the small toads a short distance from the base of the urn.



Earthquake Detector
China P.R., 1953, Sc#199

In 2005, Macau (which like Hong Kong is a special administrative district of the People's Republic of China) issued a souvenir sheet depicting the same instrument. This sheet, with title translated, "Great Inventions of China," recognizes the first device to measure direction and strength of earth tremors. A drawing of Han Dynasty Royal Astronomer Zhang Heng appears at left.



Great Inventions of China
Macau, 2005, Sc#1183

The most recent stamp illustrating Zhang's early seismometer was issued by China in 2006 to bring attention to the country's efforts to protect towns from earthquake disasters. It appears below a seismograph record of a seismic disturbance.

Many countries depict frogs and toads as the main element of their stamps to emphasize their unique features, or to bring attention to the threatened nature of these sensitive amphibians.

It was of special delight to the author of this article to be able to put together the story in which these amphibians were a very minor and easily overlooked item on the stamp.



Earthquake Protection
China P.R., 2006, Sc#3520

BUTTERFLIES IN CULTURE, ART, SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE

Vladimir Kachan, Belarus



During the Greek Classical period and for many centuries later, letters were sealed with wax. The wax was embossed with a design by pressing a carved gemstone into it before it hardened. These stones were carved with countless images—butterflies, alone and in combination with other designs, among them.

The Emperor Augustus chose as his emblem a butterfly held in the claws of a crab, accompanied by the motto “make haste slowly.”



Augustus coin with Imperial emblem

Culture

Butterflies are the subject of many beautiful Chinese legends, stories, and philosophical discussions. An early Taoist philosopher, Chuang Tzu, believed that he lay dormant during the daytime, but that at night he awoke transformed into a butterfly and flew about sipping nectar in a flower garden.

As he thought about this, he found he could not decide whether he was really a butterfly or a man. It might be, he reasoned, that he was a man during the night dreaming that he was a butterfly by day. This identity crisis resulted in a lengthy philosophical argument that still has its repercussions.

Perhaps Chuang Tzu secretly thought the carefree life of a butterfly so desirable that in his subconscious mind he was, indeed, a butterfly. In any case, he certainly did not subscribe to the western idea that man was given dominion over the earth and all other animals. He took the Buddhist view that man was but a part of the spectrum of life, and that, although superior to other animals, he could learn much by observing and studying them. Western man can, without qualms, catch and kill a butterfly. A Chinese philosopher would rather contemplate it—a more popular view among naturalists than scientists.

On 15 February 2003, Macao issued a strip of four stamps and a souvenir sheet titled, “Legend of Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai.” This tale has been a household love story in China for more than 1,000 years. The heroine, Zhu Yingtai, disguised as a man, becomes bosom friends with Liang Shanbo, a classmate for three years. Before returning home, Zhu implies to Liang that she will be his wife.

Knowing that Zhu is a woman, the delighted Liang hurries to her home, only to find that her family has betrothed her to someone else against her will. Under the pressure of the patriarchal clan rules and feudal ethnics, they die for love and turn into a pair of butterflies. The moving tragic legend extols pure love and freedom of love.



Legend of Liang Shanbo & Zhu Yingtai
Macao, 2003, Sc#1115

From people the world over, butterflies elicit responses of admiration, wonder, and delight accorded to no other insect. They spark the imagination of poets and writers. Two thousand years ago, Roman poet Ovid wrote in his *Metamorphosis*, “Worms that weave their white cocoons on the leaves of trees change into funereal butterflies.”

“The butterflies—what an educated sense of beauty they have,” wrote Englishman Philip S. Robinson in his delightful little book, *The Poets and Nature*.

Different species of butterflies were depicted by German writer Thomas Mann in his novel *Doctor Faustus*. American writer Edgar Allan Poe depicted the moth *Acherontia atropos* in the story, "The Sphinx."

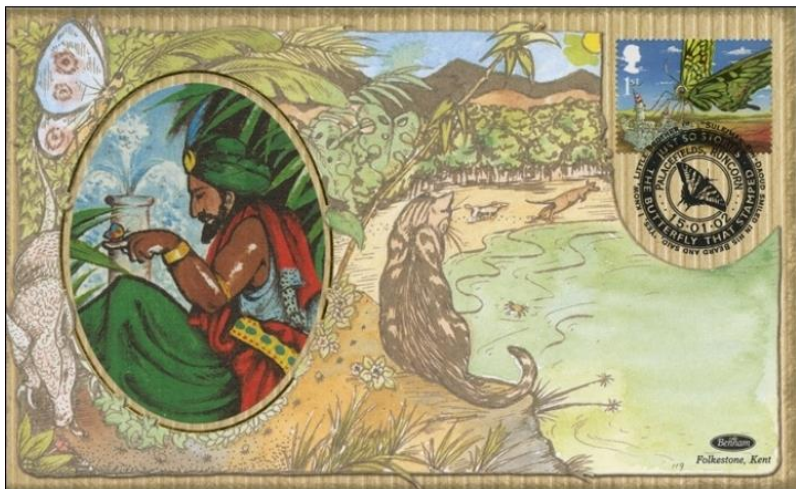
We meet with butterflies in many novels including, *The Children of Captain Grant* and *A Captain at Fifteen* by Jules Verne, *The Little Prince* by Antoine de Saint-Exupery, and *Just So Stories* by Rudyard Kipling.

We also find butterflies in fairy tales such as "The Butterfly" by Hans Christian Andersen and *The Magic Rainforest* by John Marsden.

We can discover images of butterflies in the works of Russian poets Vasily Jukovski, Fedor Glinca, Apollon Maikov, Afanasy Fet, Ivan Bunin, and Arseny Tarkovski.

In the 19th Century, composers like Grieg, Chopin, and Schumann took inspiration from butterflies. Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg wrote a lyric piece "Butterfly."

Polish composer Frederic Chopin wrote an etude titled "Butterfly," and German composer Robert Schumann wrote a suite of piano pieces titled "Butterflies."



"The Butterfly That Stamped" from *Just So Stories*
Great Britain, 2002, Sc#2016



Puccini
Monaco, 1983, Sc#1390

The famous Italian composer Giacomo Puccini wrote an opera titled "Madam Butterfly" that had its first performance on 17 February 1904, in La Scala Theatre in Milan

The great Italian ballerina Marie Taglioni devised a ballet titled "Butterfly" using an Offenbach score about a young girl who is turned into a butterfly by an evil fairy. First performed at the Paris Opera in November 1860, the ballet was an immediate success. The ballet was retired and languished for over a century until it was revived by Ronald Hynd for the Houston ballet.



Chopin & Schumann
Monaco, 1985, Sc#1498

The great Italian ballerina Marie Taglioni devised a ballet titled "Butterfly" using an Offenbach score



"Butterfly" ballet
New Zealand, 2003, Sc#1856



In 1958, China People's Republic issued a stamp for 700th Anniversary of dramatist Kuan Han-Ching with an illustration of his opera titled *The Butterfly Dream*.

The Butterfly Dream
China P.R., 1958, Sc#357a

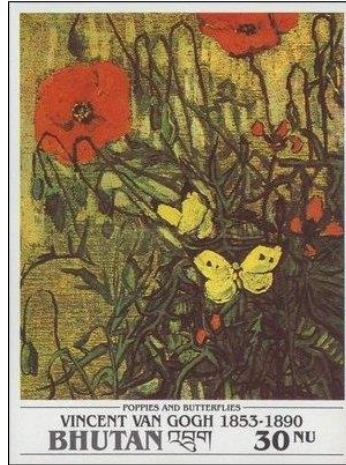
Art

Butterflies, small, ephemeral, glittering with life and color, are the Chinese ivories, the Limoges enamels, the Renaissance jewelry—the artistic miniatures of the living world, worthy to be both understood and admired. Butterflies, as one of the most beautiful creatures of nature, get a wide reflection in painting.

Some example paintings include “Poppies and Butterflies” by Van Gogh, “Peony and Butterfly” by Shigenobu, “Apollo on a Thistle” by Švabinský, “The Reapers” by Venetsianov, and “Fire Dance” by Gyoshu.

The graceful Butterfly Dance is regularly performed in southwestern Pueblo Indian villages of the USA, where the butterfly is a symbol of peace, fertility, and agricultural success.

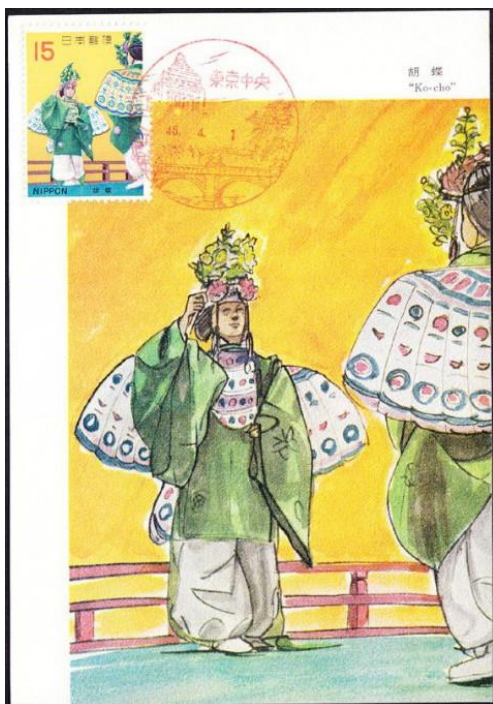
It is usually performed by male and female pairs, though in some villages it is done only after a formal request from the woman. The Butterfly Dance also often is performed in Japan for opening holiday or festive occasions.



“Poppies and Butterflies”
Bhutan, 1991, Sc#1018



“The Reapers”
Russia, 1968, Sc#3549



Japanese Butterfly Dance
Japan, 1971, Sc#1052



American Indian Butterfly Dance
USA, 1996, Sc#3073

The love of butterflies in Japan knows no boundaries and there is no other nation in the world that has such an affection for those delicate creatures. In Japan, they consider that seeing a butterfly at your house brings happiness and that butterflies symbolize all the best in a person's life. Therefore, the ritual “butterfly dance” that expresses the joy of life traditionally opens galas, processions, and festivals. This dance is very

popular in Japan and is well known as the oldest type of dance in the Orient. Festival floats decorated with butterflies are often used at Japanese traditional celebrations.

Sculpture

According to the legend, Cupid, son of Venus, fell in love with the beautiful young girl Psyche and she with him. Every night he flew to earth and the two spent the hours of darkness in ecstatic bliss, wrapped in each other's arms. However, Psyche was warned by her lover that she must never look on his face. Naturally, since she was mortal, curiosity triumphed and Cupid fled.

The heartbroken girl wandered to the ends of the earth vainly seeking her lost love. Finally, Jupiter took pity on her, rendered her immortal and the lovers were reunited to live forever among the gods. Thus Psyche achieved a dual personality and butterfly wings (the butterfly symbolizing the soul of the departed). She became recognized not only as the image of the immortal soul, but also as the symbol of the anguish and triumph of love. A statue of Psyche with butterfly wings may be found on a stamp from Syria issued on 5 September 1973.



Psyche Statue
Syria, 1973, Sc#664



Monarch Statue
Pacific Grove, California

Pacific Grove in California has a statue of a butterfly, because the Monarch from western North America spends the winter in that location. They have a huge Monarch butterfly carved in Pacific granite and dedicated to this wonderful creature that calls Pacific Grove its winter home.

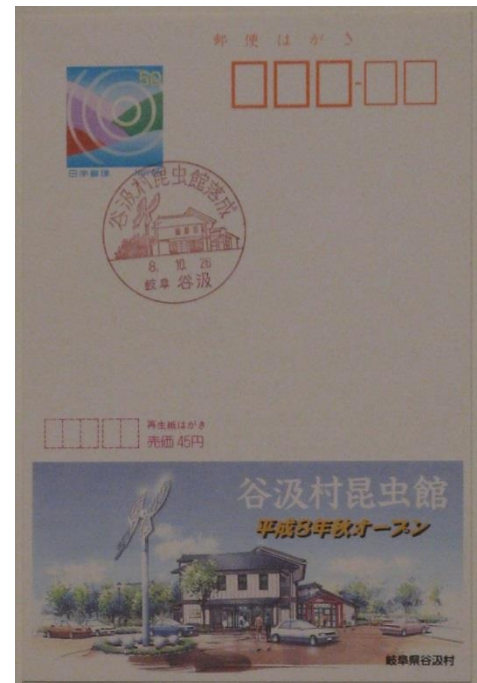
Japan issued postal stationery in 1996 with a special cancel and an advertising picture of Tanikumi village insectarium in Gifu Prefecture including a butterfly monument. The monument shows a butterfly called Gifucho (*Luehdorfia japonica*) discovered

in this prefecture by the naturalist Y. Nama.

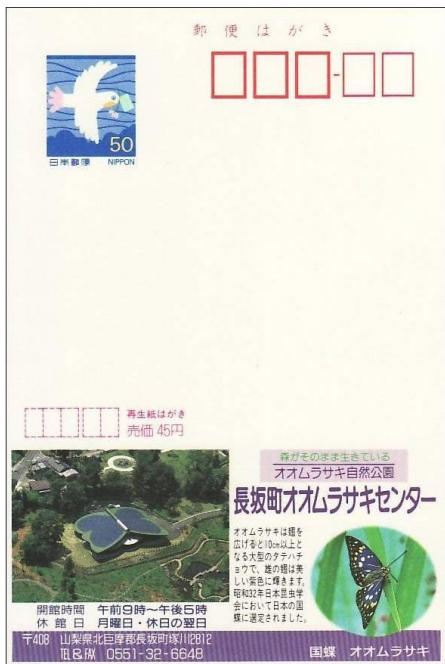
The use of the American Cactus Moth (*Cactoblastis cactorum*) as a biological weapon is well known. The larvae feed on Prickly Pear cactus, which had been imported into Australia and become a wide spread pest species. Large numbers of the moth were transferred to Australia and had great success in disposing of the cactus. This fact is commemorated in Australia with a monument erected “in its lifetime.”

Architecture

A 1966 Russian postal card contains an illustration of a holiday hotel named “Moth,” with buildings having an architectural superstructure in the form of a flying moth.



Butterfly Monument
Japan, 1996



Also, a 1997 stationery card of Japan 1997 has an illustration of a building with a roof in a butterfly form.

Butterflies are among the most colorful creatures in the world. They have been described as “flying flowers.” Butterflies entertain children. Babies with soul trembling reach for a magnificent creature of nature, which is butterfly. Butterflies create positive emotions and improve one’s mood and a feeling of peace in the mind, and so heal by their beauty.

Butterfly Building Design
Japan, 1997



BOTANY

Editor

Christopher E. Dahle, BU1269

New Listings



Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family/Subfamily	Code
CANADA				
2016 March 1 (Hydrangeas) (SS/2, Coil Pair, & Bklt/10))				
2896a	P (85c)	Endless Summer Hydrangea, <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> 'Endless Summer'	Hydrangeaceae	Fl A SS
2896b	P (85c)	Smooth Hydrangea, <i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Hydrangeaceae	Fl A SS
2896		SS/2 (Sc#2896a–b) (perf 13)		
2897	P (85c)	Endless Summer Hydrangea, <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Hydrangeaceae	Fl A
2898	P (85c)	Smooth Hydrangea, <i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Hydrangeaceae	Fl A
2898a		Horiz coil pair (Sc#2897–98) (die cut 8¼ vert)		
2899	P (85c)	Endless Summer Hydrangea, <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Hydrangeaceae	Fl A
2900	P (85c)	Smooth Hydrangea, <i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Hydrangeaceae	Fl A
2900a		Bklt/10 (5ea Sc#2899–2900) (die cut 1¾)		
CENTRAL AFRICA				
2011 December 20 (Cacti & Succulents) (MS/4 & SS/1)				
1544a	650fr	Prickly Pear, <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (denom UR)	Cactaceae	Fl A MS
1544b	650fr	Prickly Pear, <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (denom LR)	Cactaceae	Fl A MS
1544c	650fr	Lava Cactus, <i>Brachycereus nesioticus</i>	Cactaceae	Fl A MS
		Mistletoe Cactus, <i>Rhipsalis baccifera</i>	Cactaceae	Fl A MS
1544d	650fr	Mottled Spurge, <i>Euphorbia lactea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Fl A MS
1570	SS 2400fr	Prickly Pear, <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Cactaceae	Fl A SS
2011 December 20 (Orchids & Naturalists) (MS/4 & SS/1)				
1545a	650fr	<i>Spathoglottis kimballiana</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl B MS
1545b	651fr	<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl B MS
1545c	652fr	<i>Eurychone galeandrae</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl B MS
1545d	653fr	<i>Eulophia alta</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl B MS
1571	SS 2400fr	<i>Eulophia alta</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl B SS
CHINA (People's Republic)				
2015 August 12 (Mandarin Ducks)				
4299	\$1.20	Lotus, <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> (with ducks)	Nelumbonaceae	Fl B
COOK ISLANDS				
2015 August 5 (50th anniv Self-Government) (MS/10 & MS/15)				
1535c	10c	Coconut, <i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae	Fr B
1535		MS/10 (Sc#1535a–j) (s-o-s)		
1536b	30c	Plumeria, <i>Plumeria alba</i> (with coins)	Apocynaceae	Fl B
1536c	30c	Foliage and coins		
1536d	30c	Bougainvillea, <i>Bougainvillea</i> sp. (with coins)	Nyctaginaceae	Fl B
1536i	30c	Plumeria, <i>Plumeria alba</i> (with idol)	Apocynaceae	Fl B
1536		MS/15 (Sc#1536a–o) (s-o-s)		
GAMBIA				
2015 April 1 (Paintings by van Gogh) (MS/4)				
3642a	50d	"Vase with Irises," <i>Iris</i> sp.	Iridaceae	Fl A MS
3642c	50d	"Field with Poppies," <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Papaveraceae	Fl A MS
3642d	50d	"Sunflowers," <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A MS

GAMBIA (continued)		2015 April 13 (Roses) (MS/4 & SS/1)		
3644a	50d	Dark pink Rose, <i>Rosa × hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
3644b	50d	Red Rose, <i>Rosa × hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
3644c	50d	Pale pink Rose, <i>Rosa × hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
3644d	50d	Red-violet Rose, <i>Rosa × hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
3645	SS 150d	<i>Rosa × hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A SS
GERMANY		2015 December 3 (Microscope Images) (Set/2)		
2875	70c	View of Diatom		V A U
2876	70c	View of Agrimony flower, <i>Agrimonia</i> sp.	Rosaceae	Fl A
		2015 December 3 (Flower Type of 2005) (Set/3)		
2881	70c	Chocolate Cosmos (<i>Schokoladen-kosmee</i>), <i>Cosmos atrosanguineus</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
2884	400c	Fuchsia, <i>Fuchsia</i> sp.	Onagraceae	Fl A
2885	450c	Bee Orchid (<i>Bienen Ragwurz</i>), <i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl A
GREAT BRITAIN		2015 August 18 (Bees on Flowers) (perf 14¼×14½) (Set/6 & Bklt/6)		
3417	2nd (54p)	Field Scabious, <i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Fl B
3418	1st (63p)	Bird's Foot Trefoil, <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Fabaceae	Fl B
3419	£1	Wild Carrot, <i>Daucus carota</i>	Apiaceae	Fl B
3420	£1.33	Bilberry, <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Ericaceae	Fl B
3421	£1.52	Horseshoe Vetch, <i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Fabaceae	Fl B
3422	£2.25	Ground Ivy, <i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Lamiaceae	Fl B
3424	1st (63p)	Bird's Foot Trefoil, <i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Fabaceae	Fl B
3424a		Bklt/6 (2ea Sc#3424 & 4ea Sc#MH426) (die cut 14¼×14½)		
GREAT BRITAIN (Guernsey)		2015 November 15 (WWI Centenary Type of 2014) (6ea Bklt/4)		
1320–25		Poppy, <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> (with various designs/denom)	Papaveraceae	Fl B
GRENADA		2015 May 28 (Paintings by van Gogh) (MS/6)		
4042d	\$3.15	“Three Sunflowers in a Vase,” <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
4042f	\$3.15	“Still Life with Decanter and Lemons on a Plate,” <i>Citrus limon</i>	Rutaceae	Fr B
GRENADA GRENADINES		2015 August 2 (Orchids) (MS/4 & SS/1)		
2924a	\$3.25	<i>Bletilla striata</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl A MS
2924b	\$3.25	<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl A MS
2924c	\$3.25	<i>Brasiliorchis picta</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl A MS
2924d	\$3.25	<i>Phaius flavus</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl A MS
2925	SS \$10	<i>Aerangis luteoalba</i> var. <i>rhodosticta</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl A SS
HONG KONG		2015 February 12 (Heart-shaped Items) (SS/12)		
1707	(\$3.70)	Four-leaf Clover, <i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Fabaceae	V A
HUNGARY		2015 August 7 (Flowers) (Set/2)		
4362	115fo	Corn Leaf Iris, <i>Iris bucharica</i>	Iridaceae	Fl A
4363	215fo	Mountain Peony, <i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Paeoniaceae	Fl A
		2016 January 22 (Greetings) (see <i>Plants on Stamps</i> Vol. IV p.43)(Set/2)		
4373	(305fo)	Stalkless Gentian, <i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	Gentianaceae	Fl A
4374	(355fo)	Red Poppy, <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Papaveraceae	Fl A
ICELAND		2015 September 10 (International Year of Soils) (SS/2)		
1386a	(255k)	Grass		V A U
1386b	(255k)	Roots		V A U
INDONESIA		2015 April 15 (Orchids & leaders of Indonesia & N. Korea) (Horiz pair)		
2415a	8000r	President Sukarno, <i>Phalaenopsis amabilis</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl B
2415b	8000r	Kim Il Sung, <i>Dendrobium</i> ‘Kim Il Sung’	Orchidaceae	Fl B

IRAQ**2015 January 26** (Fruit) (Set/5)

1963	250d	Apricots, <i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A
1964	500d	Pomegranates, <i>Punica granatum</i>	Punicaceae	Fr A
1965	750d	Figs, <i>Ficus carica</i>	Moraceae	Fr A
1966	1000d	Apples, <i>Malus domestica</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A
1967	1000d	Grapes, <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae	Fr A

IRELAND**2015 July 16** (Food Production) (SS/4)

2083	€1.05	Field of oats & oatmeal, <i>Avena sativa</i>	Poaceae	V B
		Blueberries, <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Ericaceae	Fr B
		Raspberries, <i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Rosaceae	Fr B
2083a		Horiz pair (Sc#2082–83)		
2083b		SS/4 (Sc#2080–83)		

ITALY**2015 June 6** (Vignola & Local Cherries) (s/a)

3313	80c	Cherries, <i>Prunus avium</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A
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2015 July 3 (Expo 2015, Milan) (Single & MS/15)

3319	80c	Mascot, stylized fruits		Fr A S
3320a	80c	Beet, <i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Chenopodiaceae	V A MS
3320c	80c	Cabbage, <i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Brassicaceae	V A MS
3320d	80c	Plums, <i>Prunus domestica</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A MS
3320e	80c	Wheat, <i>Triticum vulgare</i>	Poaceae	V A MS
3320f	80c	Artichoke, <i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Asteraceae	V A MS
3320h	80c	Carrots, <i>Daucus carota</i>	Apiaceae	V A MS
3320i	80c	Peppers, <i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Solanaceae	V A MS
3320j	80c	Acorn, <i>Quercus robur</i>	Fagaceae	V A MS
3320k	80c	Parsley, <i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Apiaceae	V A MS
3320l	80c	Peach, <i>Prunus persica</i>	Rosaceae	V A MS
3320m	80c	Oranges, <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Rutaceae	V A MS
3320n	80c	Beans, <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Fabaceae	V A MS

2015 August 12 (Botanical Garden Type of 2012) (Set/4) (s/a)

3325–28	95c	Gardens		Fl B
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JAPAN**2015 March 15** (Opening Rail Line Nagano to Kanazawa) (MS/10)

3803b	82¥	Cherry blossoms, <i>Prunus mume</i> (with Tateyama Mountains)	Rosaceae	Fl B
3803c	82¥	Cherry blossoms, <i>Prunus mume</i> (with Takada Park)	Rosaceae	Fl B
3803		MS/10 (Sc#3803a–f & 2ea Sc#3803g–h)		

2015 April 10 (Centenary Gift of Dogwood from U.S.) (MS/10)

3814a	82¥	Cherry blossoms, <i>Prunus mume</i> (with Japanese Diet)	Rosaceae	Fl A
3814b	82¥	Dogwood, <i>Cornus florida</i> (with Clock Tower)	Cornaceae	Fl A
3814c	82¥	Cherry blossoms, <i>Prunus mume</i> (with Lincoln Memorial)	Rosaceae	Fl B
3814d	82¥	Dogwood, <i>Cornus florida</i> (with U.S. Capitol)	Cornaceae	Fl A
3814e	82¥	Dogwood, <i>Cornus florida</i>	Cornaceae	Fl A
3814f	82¥	Cherry blossoms, <i>Prunus mume</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A
3814g	82¥	Red Dogwood, <i>Cornus florida</i>	Cornaceae	Fl A
3814		MS/10 (Sc#3814a–d & 2ea Sc#3814e–g)		

2015 April 17 (Japanese Mountains in Summer) (MS/10)

3815g	82¥	Sunflowers, <i>Helianthus annuus</i> (with Mount Yatsugatake)	Asteraceae	Fl B
3815h	82¥	U/I flowers (with Mount Fuji)		Fl B U

2015 May 12 (60th anniv Yamaguchi Local Autonomy Law) (MS/5)

3824d	82¥	Citrons, <i>Citrus medica</i>	Rutaceae	Fl B
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JAPAN (continued)

2015 May 15 (National Afforestation) (MS/10)

3825a	52¥	Crepe Myrtle, <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Lythraceae	Fl A MS
3825b	52¥	Ate Cypress, <i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i>	Cupressaceae	V A MS
3825c	52¥	Horse Chestnut, <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Sapindaceae	Fl A MS
3825d	52¥	Freesia, <i>Freesia</i> sp.	Iridaceae	Fl A MS
3825e	52¥	Japanese Black Pine, <i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Pinaceae	Fr A MS
3825f	52¥	Plum blossoms, <i>Cerasus lannesiana</i> 'Sphaerantha'	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
3825g	52¥	Wild Cherry blossoms, <i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
3825h	52¥	Azaleas, <i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Ericaceae	Fl A MS
3825i	52¥	Zelkova tree, <i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Ulmaceae	T A MS
3825j	52¥	Chocolate Lily, <i>Fritillaria camschatcensis</i>	Liliaceae	Fl A MS

2015 May 29 (Hospitality Flowers Series 3) (2ea MS/10)

3826a	52¥	Crepe Myrtle, <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Lythraceae	Fl A
3826b	52¥	Sunflowers, <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
3826c	52¥	Southern Stars, <i>Oxypetalum coeruleum</i>	Apocynaceae	Fl A
3826d	52¥	Eustomas, <i>Eustoma russellianum</i>	Gentianaceae	Fl A
3826e	52¥	Gladiolus, <i>Gladiolus communis</i>	Iridaceae	Fl A
3827a	82¥	Marigolds, <i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
3827b	82¥	Salvia, <i>Salvia</i> sp.	Lamiaceae	Fl A
3827c	82¥	Hydrangeas, <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Hydrangeaceae	Fl A
3827d	82¥	<i>Miyamayomena savatieri</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
3827e	82¥	Delphinium, <i>Delphinium</i> sp.	Ranunculaceae	Fl A
		Calla Lily, <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Araceae	Fl A

2015 June 22 (50th anniv Diplomatic Relations with S. Korea) (Pair)

3833	82¥	Top: Rose of Sharon, <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Malvaceae	Fl A
		Bot: Cherry blossoms, <i>Prunus mume</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A
3833a		Vert Pair (Sc#3832-33)		

2015 July 23 (Letter Writing Week) (2ea Bklt/10)

3842	52¥	Pumpkin, <i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Fr A
3843	52¥	Camellias, <i>Camellia japonica</i> (with snow)	Theaceae	Fl A
3844	52¥	Cherry blossoms, <i>Prunus mume</i> (with birds)	Rosaceae	Fl B
3846	52¥	Hollyhocks, <i>Alcea</i> sp.	Malvaceae	Fl A
3848	52¥	Chrysanthemums, <i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp. (with Noshi)	Asteraceae	Fl B
3851	82¥	Hydrangeas, <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Hydrangeaceae	Fl A
3852	82¥	Stylized flower pattern		Fl A S
3857	82¥	Dried Persimmon pattern, <i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Ebenaceae	Fr A
3858	82¥	Ume blossom pattern, <i>Prunus mume</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A
3859	82¥	Horsetails, <i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Equisetaceae	V A

2015 July 31 (Hospitality Flowers Series 4) (2ea MS/10)

3864a	52¥	Roses, <i>Rosa</i> × <i>hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A
3864b	52¥	Chrysanthemums, <i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.	Asteraceae	Fl A
3864c	52¥	Gerbera daisies, <i>Gerbera</i> × <i>hybrida</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
3864d	52¥	Ranunculus, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Ranunculaceae	Fl A
3864e	52¥	Freesias, <i>Freesia</i> sp.	Iridaceae	Fl A
3865a	82¥	Cosmos & Dahlias, <i>Cosmos</i> sp. & <i>Dahlia</i> × <i>hybrida</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
3865b	82¥	Lilies, <i>Lilium auratum</i>	Liliaceae	Fl A
		Baby's Breath, <i>Gypsophila</i> sp.	Caryophyllaceae	Fl A
3865c	82¥	Pansies, <i>Viola</i> × <i>wittrockiana</i>	Violaceae	Fl A
3865d	82¥	Moth Orchids, <i>Phalaenopsis</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl A
3865e	82¥	Christmas Cactus, <i>Schlumbergera cultivar</i>	Cactaceae	Fl A

JAPAN (continued)**2015 August 21** (Nagano Prefecture Type of 2003) (Horiz strip/4)See *Plants on Stamps*, Vol. V, p.99.

3871	82¥	Dogtooth Violet, <i>Erythronium japonicum</i>	Liliaceae	Fl A
3872	82¥	Skunk Cabbage, <i>Lysichiton camtschatcensis</i>	Araceae	Fl A
3873	82¥	Nikko Daylily, <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Fl A
3874	82¥	Cosmos, <i>Cosmos caudatus</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A

2015 August 28 (Niigata Prefecture Type of 2002) (Horiz strip/4)See *Plants on Stamps*, Vol. IV, p.50.

3909	82¥	Camellia, <i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Theaceae	Fl A
3910	82¥	Daylily, <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Fl A
3911	82¥	Iris, <i>Iris ensata</i>	Iridaceae	Fl A
3912	82¥	<i>Shortia soldanelloides</i>	Diapensiaceae	Fl A

2015 August 28 (Hokkaido Prefecture Type of 1991) (Horiz strip/4)See *Plants on Stamps*, Vol. III, p.194.

3913	82¥	Lily-of-the-valley, <i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Liliaceae	Fl A
3914	82¥	Lilac, <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Oleaceae	Fl A
3915	82¥	Daylily, <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Fl A
3916	82¥	Rowanberry, <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A

2015 August 28 (Hokkaido Prefecture Type of 2005) (Horiz strip/4)See *Plants on Stamps*, Vol. V, p.100.

3917	82¥	Sweetbrier, <i>Rosa eleganteria</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A
3918	82¥	Lavender, <i>Lavandula sp.</i>	Lamiaceae	Fl A
3919	82¥	Cowslip, <i>Primula veris</i>	Primulaceae	Fl A
3920	82¥	Lily-of-the-valley, <i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Liliaceae	Fl A

2015 August 31 (Vegetables & Fruits Series 4) (2ea MS/10) (s/a)

3921a	52¥	Plums, <i>Prunus domestica</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A MS
3921b	52¥	L: Lemon, <i>Citrus limon</i> R: Lime, <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>	Rutaceae	Fr A MS
3921c	52¥	Okra, <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Malvaceae	Fr A MS
3921d	52¥	Olives, <i>Olea europaea</i>	Oleaceae	Fr A MS
3921e	52¥	Mustard Spinach, <i>Brassica rapa</i>	Brassicaceae	V A MS
3922a	82¥	Celery, <i>Apium graveolens</i>	Apiaceae	V A MS
3922b	82¥	Lotus root, <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Nelumbonaceae	V A MS
3922c	82¥	Loquats, <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A MS
3922d	82¥	Soybeans, <i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	Fr A MS
3922e	82¥	Fig, <i>Ficus carica</i>	Moraceae	Fr A MS

2015 October 6 (60th anniv Osaka Local Autonomy) (MS/5)

3936e	82¥	Eggplant, <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Solanaceae	Fr A MS
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2015 October 9 (Intl. Letter Writing Week: ptgs by Hiroshige)

3937	90¥	Thoroughwort, <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
		Pink, <i>Dianthus superbus</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Fl A

2015 November 6 (60th anniv Nagasaki Local Autonomy) (MS/5)

3961a	82¥	Church and camellias, <i>Camellia japonica</i>	Theaceae	Fl B MS
3961e	82¥	Golden tiger lily, <i>Lilium lancifolium</i>	Liliaceae	Fl A MS

JAPAN (continued)**2015 November 20** (Vegetables & Fruits Series 5) (2ea MS/10) (s/a)

3962a	52¥	Iyokan Orange, <i>Citrus × aurantium</i>	Rutaceae	Fr A MS
3962b	52¥	Carrot, <i>Daucus carota</i>	Apiaceae	V A MS
3962c	52¥	Yuzus, <i>Citrus ichangensis × C. reticulata</i>	Rutaceae	Fr A MS
3962d	52¥	Daikon Radish, <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> ssp. <i>sativus</i>	Brassicaceae	V A MS
3962e	52¥	Green Onions, <i>Allium cepa</i>	Amaryllidaceae	V A MS
3963a	82¥	Chinese Cabbage, <i>Brassica rapa</i>	Brassicaceae	V A MS
3963b	82¥	Broccoli, <i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Brassicaceae	V A MS
3963c	82¥	Tangerines, <i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Rutaceae	Fr A MS
3963d	82¥	Spinach, <i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	Amaranthaceae	V A MS
3963e	82¥	Kiwi, <i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	Actinidiaceae	Fr A MS

2015 December 8 (60th anniv Chiba Local Autonomy) (MS/5)

3966a	82¥	Rape blossom, <i>Brassica napus</i> (with Tokyo Bay)	Brassicaceae	Fl B MS
3966e	82¥	Iris, <i>Iris</i> sp. (Suigo Sawara Aquatic Botanical Garden)	Iridaceae	Fl B MS

2015 December 11 (Winter Greetings) (2ea MS/10) (s/a)

3967a	52¥	Wreaths & Succulents		V A U MS
3967b	52¥	Wreaths & Succulents		V A U MS
3967c	52¥	Wreaths & Succulents		V A U MS
3967d	52¥	Wreaths & Succulents, <i>Echeveria</i> sp.	Crassulaceae	V A U MS
3967e	52¥	Wreaths & Succulents	Crassulaceae	V A U MS
3967f	52¥	Wreaths & Succulents, <i>Echeveria</i> sp.		V A U MS
3967g	52¥	Wreaths & Succulents		V A U MS
3967h	52¥	Wreaths & Succulents		V A U MS
3967i	52¥	Wreaths & Succulents, <i>Sedum</i> sp.	Crassulaceae	V A U MS
3967j	52¥	Wreaths & Succulents, <i>Sedum</i> sp.	Crassulaceae	V A U MS
3968g	82¥	Stylized Poinsettia, <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Fl A S

KOREA (South)**2014 September 16** (Convention on Biological Diversity Conference)

2431	300w	Bellflower, <i>Campanula</i> sp.	Campanulaceae	Fl B S
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2015 August 13 (World Bamboo Fair w/ bamboo scent) (Block/4)

2451a	(300w)	Bamboo in snow	Poaceae	V A
2451b	(300w)	Bamboo stem	Poaceae	V A
2451c	(300w)	Bamboo forest	Poaceae	V A
2451d	(300w)	Bamboo shoots	Poaceae	V A

KOREA (North)**2013, December 17** (Kim Jong Il Inspecting Cotton)

5227	70w	Cotton, <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	Malvaceae	Fr B SS Z
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2014 January 20 (Fruit & Vegetables) (Set/6 & Bklt/6)

5236	10w	L: Peaches, <i>Prunus persica</i> R: Melons, <i>Cucumis melo</i>	Rosaceae Cucurbitaceae	Fr A Fr A
5237	30w	L: Eggplant, <i>Solanum melongena</i> R: Grapes, <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Solanaceae Vitaceae	Fr A Fr A
5238	50w	L: Pumpkins, <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> R: Kiwis, <i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	Cucurbitaceae Actinidiaceae	Fr A Fr A
5239	70w	L: Chestnuts, <i>Castanea sativa</i> R: Mushrooms, <i>Boletus edulis</i>	Fagaceae Boletaceae	Fr A Fr A
5240	90w	L: Chinese Mustard, <i>Brassica juncea</i> R: Persimmons, <i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Brassicaceae Ebenaceae	V A Fr A
5241	110w	Radish, <i>Raphanus sativus</i> & Chinese Cabbage, <i>Brassica rapa</i> Garlic, <i>Allium sativum</i> Pears, <i>Pyrus communis</i>	Brassicaceae Amaryllidaceae Rosaceae	V A V A Fr A

KOREA (North) (continued)		2014 April 15 (Plants Presented to Kim Il Sung) (Set/4 & Bklt/4)	
5269	30w	<i>Zygopetalum maculatum</i> (=mackayi)	Orchidaceae Fl A
5270	60w	<i>Trichocentrum</i> (=Oncidium) <i>splendidum</i>	Orchidaceae Fl A
5271	90w	<i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i>	Orchidaceae Fl A
5272	120w	Hyacinth Orchid, <i>Bletilla striata</i>	Orchidaceae Fl A
5272a	(314w)	Bklt/4 (Sc#5269–72)	
		2014 April 25 (Intl. Horticultural Exposition, Qingdao, China)	
5274	30w	Rose, <i>Rosa</i> × <i>hybrida</i>	Rosaceae Fl A
		2014 June 19 (50th anniv Worker's Party Central Committee) (MS/4)	
5286c	30w	Barley field, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (with Kim Jong Il)	Poaceae V B
		2014 July 17 (Medicinal Plants) (Set/4 & Bklt/4)	
5291	30w	Black Chokeberry, <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Rosaceae Fr A
5292	50w	Goji berry, Wolfberry, <i>Lycium chinense</i>	Solanaceae Fr A
5293	70w	Ginkgo, <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgoaceae Fr A
5294	110w	Chinese Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i> var. <i>major</i>	Rosaceae Fr A
5294a	(275w)	Bklt/4 (Sc#5291–94)	
KOSOVO		2015 September 18 (Grapes & Winemaking) (Set/3 & SS/1)	
289	60c	Embroidered grape design, <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae Fr A
290	80c	Grapes, <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (with wine bottle & glass)	Vitaceae Fr A
291	90c	Vineyard, <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae V A
292	SS \$2	Harvesting grapes, <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae Fr B
LIECHTENSTEIN		2016 March 7 (Trees) (Set/5) (s/a)	
1679	85rp	Oak, <i>Quercus robur</i>	Fagaceae T A
1680	100rp	Weeping Willow, <i>Salix babylonica</i>	Salicaceae T A
1681	150rp	Walnut, <i>Juglans regia</i>	Juglandaceae T A
1682	170rp	Aspen, <i>Populus tremula</i>	Salicaceae T A
1683	200rp	Birch, <i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae T A
MACEDONIA		2014 (Vegetables) (Set/3)	
666	6d	Cabbage, <i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Brassicaceae V A
667	16d	Beans, <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Fabaceae Fr A
668	18d	Cauliflower, <i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Brassicaceae Fl A
		2015 July 2 (Carrots)	
694	2d	Carrots, <i>Daucus carota</i>	Apiaceae V A
		2015 October 14 (Flowers) (Block/4)	
702a	11d	Wild Thyme, Creeping Thyme, <i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Lamiaceae Fl A
702b	20d	Calendula, <i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Asteraceae Fl A
702c	50d	St John's Wort, <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Hypericaceae Fr A
702d	100d	Nettle, <i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae Fl A
MALAYSIA		2014 December 1 (World Youth Stamp Exhibition) (MS/2)	
1520a	\$2	Chinese Hibiscus, <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae Fl A SS
1520b	\$3	Rafflesia, <i>Rafflesia arnoldii</i>	Rafflesiaceae Fl A SS
		2015 January 20 (Medicinal Plants Series III) (Set/3 & SS/1)	
1527	60c	Cat's Whiskers, <i>Orthosiphon aristatus</i> (=stamineus)	Lamiaceae Fl A
1528	70c	Roselle, <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Malvaceae Fl A
1529	80c	Andrographis, <i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae Fl A
1530	SS \$3	Sabah Snake Grass, <i>Clinacanthus nutans</i>	Acanthaceae Fl A

MALTA		2016 January 22 (Flowers Type of 2014) (Set/3) [see Vol. 63(4)]		
1555	26c	Summer Asphodel, <i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Fl A
1556	59c	Pyramidal Orchid, <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl A
1557	€1.16	Maltese Spider Orchid, <i>Ophrys</i> × <i>flavicans</i> = <i>Ophrys</i> × <i>melitensis</i>	Orchidaceae	Fl A
MICRONESIA		2015 April 1 (Hibiscus Flowers) (Set/4, 2ea Vert strip/5, & 2ea SS/5)		
1151	20c	Chinese Hibiscus, <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Fl A
1152	25c	Chinese Hibiscus, <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Fl A
1153	26c	Chinese Hibiscus, <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Fl A
1154	27c	Chinese Hibiscus, <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Fl A
1155a–e	50c	Vert strip/5, Chinese Hibiscus, <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Fl A
1155f		SS/5 (Sc#1155a–e)		
1156a–e	\$1	Vert strip/5, Chinese Hibiscus, <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Malvaceae	Fl A
1156f		SS/5 (Sc#1156a–e)		
MOLDOVA		2015 February 21 (Intl. Year of Soils)		
850	1.75L	Apple tree, <i>Malus domestica</i> (with roots)	Rosaceae	T A U
MONACO		2015 December 3 (Rose)		
2821	68c	Princess Charlene Rose, <i>Rosa</i> ‘Princess Charlene of Monaco’	Rosaceae	Fl A
		2016 February 3 (Princess Grace Rose Garden)		
2831	70c	Roses, <i>Rosa</i> sp.	Rosaceae	Fl A
MONTENEGRO		2015 May 13 (Pine Tree) (Sheet/8 + label)		
384	95c	<i>Pinus heldreichii</i>	Pinaceae	T A
MONTserrat		2015 July 20 (Roses) (MS/4 & SS/1)		
1365a	\$3.25	Yellow Rose, <i>Rosa</i> × <i>hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
1365b	\$3.25	Red Rose, <i>Rosa</i> × <i>hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
1365c	\$3.25	Pink Rose, <i>Rosa</i> × <i>hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
1365d	\$3.25	White Rose, <i>Rosa</i> × <i>hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
1366	SS \$7	Roses, <i>Rosa</i> × <i>hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A MS
NEW CALEDONIA		2015 November 5 (Flowers) (Bklt/10) (s/a)		
1202a	110fr	<i>Arthroclianthus deplanchei</i>	Fabaceae	Fl A
1202b	110fr	<i>Thiollierea campanulata</i>	Rubiaceae	Fl A
1202c	110fr	<i>Xanthostemon aurantiacus</i>	Myrtaceae	Fl A
1202d	110fr	<i>Deplanchea speciosa</i>	Bignoniaceae	Fl A
1202e	110fr	<i>Xanthostemon sulfureus</i>	Myrtaceae	Fl A
1202f	110fr	<i>Deplanchea sessilifolia</i>	Bignoniaceae	Fl A
1202g	110fr	<i>Boronella pancheri</i>	Rutaceae	Fl A
1202h	110fr	<i>Artia balansae</i>	Apocynaceae	Fl A
1202i	110fr	<i>Virotia angustifolia</i>	Proteaceae	Fl A
1202j	110fr	<i>Arthroclianthus microbotryis</i>	Fabaceae	Fl A
PITCAIRN ISLAND		2015 August 26 (Breadfruit Souvenir Sheet)		
797a	\$1	Breadfruit, <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (flower)	Moraceae	Fl A SS
797b	\$2	Breadfruit, <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (fruit cut in half)	Moraceae	Fr A SS
797c	\$3	Breadfruit, <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (mature fruit)	Moraceae	Fr A SS
	Margin	Top: Breadfruit, <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (tree & fruit)	Moraceae	Fr Z SS
		2015 October 15 (75th anniv First Pitcairn Stamps) (Set/10)		
798	10c	Oranges, <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Rutaceae	Fr A
SPAIN		2015 July 28 (Mediterranean Diet)		
4063	€3.23	Olive trees, <i>Olea europaea</i> (with oil drop)	Oleaceae	T B

SWITZERLAND		2015 September (Greetings) (Block/4) (s/a)		
1574	85c	Rose, <i>Rosa × hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A
1577a		Block/4 (Sc#1574–77)		
UNITED NATIONS		2015 November 24 (21st UN Climate Change Conference)		
1125	\$1.20	Seedling with root		V A U
UNITED STATES		2016 January 17 (Fruit) (coils) (s/a)		
5038	5c	Pinot Noir Grapes, <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae	Fr A
5039	10c	Red Pears, <i>Pyrus communis</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A
		2016 January 29 (Botanical Art) (Block/10, Bklt/10, & Bklt/20) (s/a)		
5042	(49c)	Corn Lilies, <i>Ixia</i> sp.	Iridaceae	Fl A
5043	(49c)	Tulips, <i>Tulipa × hybrida</i>	Liliaceae	Fl A
5044	(49c)	Tulips, <i>Tulipa × hybrida</i>	Liliaceae	Fl A
5045	(49c)	Dahlias, <i>Dahlia × hybrida</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
5046	(49c)	Stocks, <i>Matthiola incana</i>	Brassicaceae	Fl A
5047	(49c)	Roses, <i>Rosa × hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A
5048	(49c)	Japanese Iris, <i>Iris ensata</i>	Iridaceae	Fl A
5049	(49c)	Tulips, <i>Tulipa × hybrida</i>	Liliaceae	Fl A
5050	(49c)	Petunias, <i>Petunia hybrida</i>	Solanaceae	Fl A
5051	(49c)	Jonquils, <i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Fl A
5051a		Block/10 (Sc#5042–51)		
5051b		Bklt/10 (Sc#5042–51)		
5051c		Bklt/20 (2ea Sc#5042–51)		
5051d		Bklt/10 (Sc#5042–51) (imperf)		
5051e		Bklt/20 (2ea Sc#5042–51) (imperf)		
		2016 February 5 (Chinese New Year) (Pane/12) (s/a)		
5057	(49c)	Peony, <i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	Paeoniaceae	Fl A
5057a	(49c)	Peony, <i>Paeonia officinalis</i> (imperf)	Paeoniaceae	Fl A
UZBEKISTAN		2015 August 20 (Flora of Uzbekistan) (Set/2 & SS/1)		
786	1300s	Almond, <i>Prunus (=Amygdalus) dulcis</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A
787	1500s	Cutleaf Teasel, <i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Fl A
788	SS 3200s	<i>Thermopsis alterniflora</i>	Fabaceae	Fl A SS
WALLIS & FUTUNA		2015 May 21 (Orchids) (Set/2)		
761	75fr	U/I Orchid	Orchidaceae	Fl A U
762	135fr	U/I Orchid	Orchidaceae	Fl A U



FUNGI

Editor

Dr. Paul A. Mistretta, BU1681

New Listings



Scott# Denom Common Name/Scientific Name Family Code
 [Ed. Note: Occasionally in this section and also in the Herpetology section, we will note a species that is known to be poisonous by marking it with a (☠) symbol. One should not infer that other species that are not so marked are non-poisonous or safe to handle/eat.]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 2011 December 27 (Mycologists & Mushrooms) (MS/3 & SS/1)

1588a	1000fr	William Murrill & <i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i> (Cap/Syn: <i>Cantharellus aurantiacus</i>)	Cantharellaceae	B*
1588b	1000fr	Fred Jay Seaver & <i>Stropharia viridula</i>	Strophariaceae	B*
1588c	1000fr	Arthur Henry Reginald Buller & <i>Amanita citrina</i> (Cap/Syn: <i>Amanita mappa</i>)	Amanitaceae	B*
	Margin	UL, UR, MR: U/I mushrooms		U Z
1611	SS 2700fr	Elsie Maud Wakefield & <i>Lactaria velleria</i>	Russulaceae	B*
	Margin	ML: Enoktake, <i>Flammulina velutipes</i> (Cap: <i>Collybia velutipes</i>)	Physalacriaceae	Z*
		UR: Shaggy Scalycap, <i>Pholiota squarrosa</i> ☠	Strophariaceae	Z*
		LR: Red-banded Cortinarius, <i>Cortinarius armillatus</i> (Cap: <i>Telamonia armilata</i>)	Cortinariaceae	Z*

2011 December 27 (Famous Scouts: Baden-Powell) (SS/1)

1616	SS 2700fr	MR: Sulphur Tuft, <i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i> ☠	Strophariaceae	Z*
		LR: Woolly Milkcap, <i>Lactarius torminosus</i>	Russulaceae	Z*
		LR: The Sickener, <i>Russula emetica</i>	Russulaceae	Z*

CHINA (Taiwan) 2015 December 10 (National Palace Museum) (Set/3)

4276	\$12	Stylized (hanging scroll with deities: Good Fortune, Wealth and Long Life)		S
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HONG KONG 2015 November (Hong Kong 2015 Stamp Exh.) (2ea SS1 & Bklt/3)

1749	SS \$20	Graphic of mushrooms on a plate and one in margin among foods		S U
1750	SS \$20	Graphic of mushroom in margin among foods		S U
1750a		Bklt pane 3 (Sc#1682a & Sc#1749-50)		

Who Were They?

William Murrill (1869–1957) American mycologist/botanist who worked at Columbia University and then the University of Florida. He published 500+ books, papers, and reviews on various mycological and botanical subjects. Best known for his works related to the taxonomy of Hymenomycetes primarily the Agaricales and Polyporaceae.

Fred Jay Seaver (1877–1970) American mycologist who spent his career at the New York Botanical Garden in New York City where he rose to the position of Head Curator. He is best known for his work related to the taxonomy and life cycles of the Discomycetes (cup fungi).

Arthur Henry Reginald Buller (1874–1944) British-Canadian mycologist who began as a Lecturer in Botany at the University of Birmingham (Great Britain). He moved to Manitoba, Canada in 1904 and founded the Botany Department at the University of Manitoba, which department he chaired until his retirement in 1936. Known as a researcher in fungi, his area of specialization was the rust fungi.

Elsie Maud Wakefield (1886–1972) British mycologist who spent the major part of her career as Head of Mycology at the Royal Botanic Gardens. Her primary areas of interest were the corticioid and tomentelloid fungi. She authored almost 100 papers and two field guides on British fungi.



MAMMALIA

Editor

Michael Prince, LM68



New Listings

Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family/Subfamily	Code
CENTRAL AFRICA				
2011 December 20 (Rhinoceroses) (MS/4 & SS/1)				
1522a	650fr	White Rhinoceros, <i>Ceratotherium simum</i> (with lion)	Rhinocerotidae	A*
1522b	650fr	Same species (head & one in distance)		A*
1522c	650fr	Same species (head & one in distance)		A*
1522d	650fr	Same species (head & one in distance)		A*
	Margin	UL & LR: Same species		Z*
1548	SS 2400fr	White Rhinoceros, <i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	Rhinocerotidae	A*
	Margin	L & R: Same species		Z*
2011 December 20 (Gorillas) (MS/4 & SS/1)				
1523a	650fr	Eastern Gorilla, <i>Gorilla beringei</i> (two adults with infant)	Hominidae	A*
1523b	650fr	Same species (two adults)		A*
1523c	650fr	Same species (two males)		A*
1523d	650fr	Same species (two adults & juvenile)		A*
	Margin	LR: Same species		Z*
1549	SS 2400fr	Western Gorilla, <i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Hominidae	A*
	Margin	LL & R: Same species		Z*
2011 December 20 (Bats) (MS/4 & SS/1)				
1524a	650fr	Long-haired Rousette, <i>Rousettus lanosus</i> (upside down)	Pteropodidae	(new) A*
1524b	650fr	Long-haired Rousette, <i>Rousettus lanosus</i> (one upright)	Pteropodidae	A*
1524c	650fr	Woermann's Bat, <i>Megaloglossus woermanni</i>	Pteropodidae	A*
1524d	650fr	Aba Roundleaf Bat, <i>Hipposideros abae</i>	Rhinolophidae	(new) A*
	Margin	UR: Aba Roundleaf Bat, <i>Hipposideros abae</i>	Rhinolophidae	Z*
		LR: Little Brown Bat, <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Vespertilionidae	Z*
1550	SS 2400fr	Franquett's Epauletted Bat, <i>Epomops franqueti</i>	Pteropodidae	A*
	Margin	LR: Long-haired Rousette, <i>Rousettus lanosus</i>	Pteropodidae	Z*
		UL: U/I bat		U Z
2011 December 20 (Lions) (MS/4 & SS/1)				
1525a	650fr	Lion, <i>Panthera leo</i> ♂ & ♀	Felidae	A*
1525b	650fr	Same species (two on tree limb)		A*
1525c	650fr	Same species (three cubs)		A*
1525d	650fr	Same species (male head)		A*
	Margin	LR: Same species		Z*
1551	SS 2400fr	Lion, <i>Panthera leo</i> (also in LL & R margin)	Felidae	A*
2011 December 20 (Wild Cats) (MS/4 & SS/1)				
1526a	650fr	Sand Cat, <i>Felis margarita</i>	Felidae	A*
1526b	650fr	Marbled Cat, <i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Felidae	A*
1526c	650fr	Wild Cat, <i>Felis silvestris lybica</i>	Felidae	A*
1526d	650fr	African Golden Cat, <i>Caracal aurata</i>	Felidae	A*
	Margin	UL & LR: African Golden Cat, <i>Caracal aurata</i>	Felidae	Z*
1552	SS 2400fr	African Golden Cat, <i>Caracal aurata</i> (Cap: <i>Profelis aurata</i>)	Felidae	A*
	Margin	LL & LR: Serval, <i>Leptailurus serval</i>	Felidae	Z*

CENTRAL AFRICA (continued) **2011 December 20** (Elephants) (MS/4 & SS/1)

1528a	650fr	African Bush Elephant, <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Elephantidae
1528b	650fr	African Forest Elephant, <i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>	Elephantidae
1528c	650fr	African Bush Elephant, <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Elephantidae
1528d	650fr	African Forest Elephant, <i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>	Elephantidae
1554	SS 2400fr	African Bush Elephant, <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Elephantidae

2011 December 20 (Dolphins) (MS/4 & SS/1)

1530a	650fr	Atlantic Humpbacked Dolphin, <i>Sousa teuszii</i>	Delphinidae
	650fr	Common Bottlenose Dolphin, <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Delphinidae
1530b	650fr	Common Bottlenose Dolphin, <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Delphinidae
1530c	650fr	Atlantic Humpbacked Dolphin, <i>Sousa teuszii</i>	Delphinidae
1530d	650fr	Common Bottlenose Dolphin, <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Delphinidae
1556	SS 2400fr	Heaviside's Dolphin, <i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i>	Delphinidae

2011 December 20 (Whales) (MS/4 & SS/1)

1531a	650fr	Common Minke Whale, <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Balaenopteridae
1531b	650fr	Southern Right Whale, <i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Balaenidae
1531c	650fr	Common Minke Whale, <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Balaenopteridae
1531d	650fr	Humpback Whale, <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Balaenopteridae
1557	SS 2400fr	Pygmy Right Whale, <i>Caperea marginata</i>	Neobalaenidae
		Common Minke Whale, <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Balaenopteridae

FIJI**2015 April 30** (Fiji Flying Fox) (Set/4)

1325	40c	Fijian Monkey-faced Fruit Bat, <i>Mirimiri acrodonta</i> (head-vert)	Pteropodidae	(new) A*
1326	65c	Same species (in flight)		A*
1327	90c	Same species (head-horiz)		A*
1328	\$10	Same species (hanging from tree)		A*

FRENCH SOUTHERN & ANTARCTIC TERR **2015 July 14** (60th anniv F.S.A.T.) (Horiz strip/3)

529a	80c	Subantarctic Fur Seal, <i>Arctocephalus tropicalis</i>	Otariidae	B
529b	80c	Killer Whale, <i>Orcinus orca</i>	Delphinidae	B

GHANA**2015 November 2** (Wild Cats of Africa) (MS/6, MS/4, & 2ea SS/1)

2857a	3.50ce	Caracal, <i>Caracal caracal</i> (both ears touching top)	Felidae	A*
2857b	3.50ce	Same species (facing left)		A*
2857c	3.50ce	Same species (two juveniles)		A*
2857d	3.50ce	Same species (on tree branch)		A*
2857e	3.50ce	Same species (mouth open)		A*
2857f	3.50ce	Same species (one ear touching top)		A*
2857	Margin	R: Same species (silhouette)		Z
2858a	4ce	Lion, <i>Panthera leo</i> (♀ facing right-mouth open)	Felidae	A*
2858b	4ce	Same species (♂ head only)		A*
2858c	4ce	Same species (♂ looking left)		A*
2858d	4ce	Same species (♀ facing right-mouth closed)		A*
2858	Margin	Top: Same species (head)		Z*
2859	SS 12ce	Jaguar, <i>Panthera onca</i> (not native to Africa)	Felidae	A*
2860	SS 12ce	Cheetah, <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Felidae	A*
	Margin	Top: Same species		Z*

GREENLAND**2015 October 19** (Christmas) (Set/2)

711	11k	Polar Bear, <i>Ursus maritimus</i> (with cubs)	Ursidae	A*
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GRENADA		2015 May 18 (Whales) (2ea MS/4 & 2ea SS/1)		
4028a	\$3.25	Common Minke Whale, <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Balaenopteridae	A*
4028b	\$3.25	Grey Whale, <i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Eschrichtiidae	A*
4028c	\$3.25	Humpback Whale, <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Balaenopteridae	A*
4028d	\$3.25	Fin Whale, <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Balaenopteridae	A*
4029a	\$3.25	Bowhead Whale, <i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Balaenidae	A*
4029b	\$3.25	Narwhal, <i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Monodontidae	A*
4029c	\$3.25	Beluga, <i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	Monodontidae	A*
4029d	\$3.25	Long-finned Pilot Whale, <i>Globicephala melas</i>	Delphinidae	A*
4030	\$10	Sperm Whale, <i>Physeter catodon</i>	Physeteridae	A*
4031	\$10	Killer Whale, <i>Orcinus orca</i>	Delphinidae	A*
INDIA		2015 October 29 (Third India-Africa Forum Summit) (Set/6 & SS/6)		
2747	5r	Indian Rhinoceros, <i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>	Rhinocerotidae	A*
2748	5r	Black Rhinoceros, <i>Diceros bicornis</i>	Rhinocerotidae	A*
2749	5r	Blackbuck, <i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	Bovidae	A*
2750	5r	Thomson's Gazelle, <i>Gazella thomsonii</i>	Bovidae	A*
2751	25r	Indian Lion, <i>Panthera leo persica</i>	Felidae	A*
2752	25r	African Lion, <i>Panthera leo</i>	Felidae	A*
2752a		SS/6 (Sc#2747-52)		
(200r)		SS/6 (like Sc#2752a with foil application & embossing)		
		2015 December 3 (99th anniv India Zoological Survey) (Set/2 & SS/2)		
2772	5r	Lion, <i>Panthera leo</i>	Felidae	B*
		Chital or Spotted Deer, <i>Axis axis</i>	Cervidae	B*
		Gaur, <i>Bos frontalis</i>	Bovidae	B*
2773	25r	Asiatic Elephant, <i>Elephas maximus</i>	Elephantidae	B*
		Indian Gazelle, <i>Gazella bennettii</i>	Bovidae	(new) B*
		Tiger, <i>Panthera tigris</i>	Felidae	B*
		Leopard, <i>Panthera pardus</i>	Felidae	B*
2773a		SS/2 (Sc#2272-73)		
INDONESIA		2015 November 2 (Surabaya 2015 National Philatelic Exhibition)(MS/4)		
2437a	5000r	Asiatic Elephant, <i>Elephas maximus</i> (facing right)	Elephantidae	A*
2437b	5000r	Same species (facing left)		A*
2437c	5000r	Same species (head only)		A*
2437d	5000r	Same species (adult & juvenile)		A*
IRELAND		2015 July 1 (Wildlife) (2ea Bklt/10) (s/a)		
2078	70c	Red Fox, <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Canidae	A*
2078a		Bklt/10 (Sc#2078)		
2079	€1.05	European Otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Mustelidae	A*
2079a		Bklt/10 + 10 etiquettes (Sc#2079)		
KENYA		2010 November 30 (30th anniv Pan-African Postal Union)		
852A	25sh	African Bush Elephant, <i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Elephantidae	A*
KOREA (South)		2015 March 26 (Endangered Wildlife) (Horiz pair & SS/2)		
2441a	300w	Grey Wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> ♀ (with pups)	Canidae	A*
2441b	300w	Grey Wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> ♂	Canidae	A*
2441c		SS/2 (Sc#2441a-b)		
MALAYSIA		2014 December 1 (2014 World Youth Stamp Exhibition) (MS/2)		
1519a	\$2	Bornean Orangutan, <i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Hominidae	A*
1519b	\$3	Tiger, <i>Panthera tigris jacksoni</i>	Felidae	A*

MALAYSIA (continued)		2015 February 25 (Giant Panda Conservation) (Set/2 & SS/2)		
1539	70c	Giant Panda, <i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i> (Liang Liang)	Ursidae	A*
1540	70c	Giant Panda, <i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i> (Xing Xing)	Ursidae	A*
1541a	\$4	Giant Panda, <i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i> (Liang Liang)	Ursidae	A*
1541b	\$4	Giant Panda, <i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i> (Xing Xing)	Ursidae	A*
		2015 April 13 (Endangered Marine Life) (Set/3 & SS/1)		
1543	80c	Blue Whale, <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Balaenopteridae	A*
1544	\$1.40	Killer Whale, <i>Orcinus orca</i>	Delphinidae	A*
1545	SS \$5	Humpback Whale, <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Balaenopteridae	A*
MARSHALL ISLANDS		2015 October 9 (Mammals) (MS/15)		
1126a	49c	Snow Leopard, <i>Uncia uncia</i>	Felidae	A*
1126b	49c	Pampas Deer, <i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i>	Cervidae	A*
1126c	49c	Muskox, <i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	Bovidae	A*
1126d	49c	Maned Wolf, <i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>	Canidae	A*
1126e	49c	Okapi, <i>Okapia johnstoni</i>	Giraffidae	A*
1126f	49c	Gaur, <i>Bos frontalis</i>	Bovidae	A*
1126g	49c	Malayan Porcupine, <i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Hystricidae	A*
1126h	49c	Arabian Oryx, <i>Oryx leucoryx</i>	Bovidae	A*
1126i	49c	African Clawless Otter, <i>Aonyx capensis</i>	Mustelidae	A*
1126j	49c	Tiger, <i>Panthera tigris</i>	Felidae	A*
1126k	49c	Bridled Nail-tailed Wallaby, <i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>	Macropodidae	A*
1126l	49c	Jaguar, <i>Panthera onca</i>	Felidae	A*
1126m	49c	Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat, <i>Lasiorhinus latifrons</i>	Vombatidae	A*
1126n	49c	Chimpanzee, <i>Pan troglodytes</i>	Hominidae	A*
1126o	49c	Polar Bear, <i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Ursidae	A*
		2016 March 3 (Wildlife) (MS/10)		
1133b	49c	Common Short-beaked Dolphin, <i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Delphinidae	A*
1133c	49c	Blue Whale, <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Balaenopteridae	A*
MEXICO		2015 October 22 (Prairie Dog)		
2957	13.50p	Mexican Prairie Dog, <i>Cynomys mexicanus</i>	Sciuridae	A*
		2015 December 21 (Porpoise) (Horiz strip/3)		
2975a	7.50p	Vaquita, <i>Phocoena sinus</i>	Phocoenidae	A*
2975b	11.50p	Same species (with aerial view Baja California)		A*
2975c	11.50p	Same species (two porpoises)		A*
MONGOLIA		2015 January 21 (Snow Leopards) (MS/4)		
2820a	1000t	Snow Leopard, <i>Uncia uncia</i> (green panel)	Felidae	A*
2820b	1000t	Same species (blue panel)		A*
2820c	1300t	Same species (purple panel)		A*
2820d	1300t	Same species (magenta panel)		A*
		2015 August 3 (Dogs & Yaks) (Set/4)		
2826	300t	Yak, <i>Bos grunniens</i>	Bovidae	B*
2828	800t	Yak, <i>Bos grunniens</i>	Bovidae	B*
SPAIN		2015 July 21 (Protected Animals) (Block/4)		
4060c	55c	Long-fingered Bat, <i>Myotis capaccinii</i>	Vespertilionidae	(new) A*



ORNITHOLOGY

Editor

Glenn G. Mertz, BU1455

Corrections/Updates



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC – Vol. 63(2), p.101–02

Update: Numbers for issues of 2011 have been assigned by Scott.

Parrots: Sc#1533a–d, SS: Sc#1559

Owls: Sc#1536a–d, SS: Sc#1562 (Short-eared Owl)

Owls: Sc#1537a–d, SS: Sc#1563 (Pel's Fishing-Owl)

Raptors: Sc#1532a–d, SS: Sc#1558

Peacock: Sc#1534a–d, SS: Sc#1560

Kingfishers/Bee-eaters: Sc#1535a–d, SS: Sc#1561

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE – Vol. 63(4), p.258

Update: On Sc#2611 SS, the bird in the margin is a Slender-billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris*), Scolopacidae.

New Issues

Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family/Subfamily	Code
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 2014 February 25 (John Hanning Speke) (MS/4 & SS/1) B*				
Mi4503	750fr	Caspian Tern, <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Cap: <i>Sterna caspia</i>)	Laridae	
Mi4504 SS	2650fr	Eurasian Hoopoe, <i>Upupa epops</i>	Upupidae	
	Margin	UR: Abdim's Stork, <i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	Ciconiidae	
2014 February 25 (Jawaharlal Nehru) (MS/4 & SS/1) B*				
Mi4593	900fr	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Phasianidae	
Mi4594 SS	3000fr	U/I doves (margin)		
2015 June 25 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*				
N/A	900fr	Northern Hawk-Owl, <i>Surnia ulula</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	900fr	Boreal Owl, <i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	900fr	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	900fr	Snowy Owl, <i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	SS 3000fr	Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	L: Long-eared Owl, <i>Asio otus</i>	Strigidae	
2015 June 25 (Raptors) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*				
N/A	900fr	Martial Eagle, <i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	900fr	Northern Harrier, <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	900fr	Jackal Buzzard, <i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	900fr	White-backed Vulture, <i>Gyps africanus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 3000fr	African Fish-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	L: Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Pandionidae	
2015 June 25 (Gulls) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*				
N/A	900fr	Slender-billed Gull, <i>Chroicocephalus genei</i> (Cap: <i>Larus genei</i>)	Laridae	
N/A	900fr	Heermann's Gull, <i>Larus heermanni</i>	Laridae	
N/A	900fr	Kelp Gull, <i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Laridae	
N/A	900fr	Black-headed Gull, <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Laridae	
N/A	SS 3000fr	Dolphin Gull, <i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>	Laridae	
	Margin	UL: Black-headed Gull, <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Laridae	

CENTRAL AFRICA (continued) 2015 June 25 (Tropic Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*

N/A	750fr	Chestnut-eared Finch, <i>Taeniopygia castanotis</i> (Now lumped under Zebra Finch, <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>)	Estrildidae Estrildidae
N/A	750fr	Tucuman Parrot, <i>Amazona tucumana</i>	Psittacidae
N/A	750fr	Red-breasted Toucan, <i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>	Ramphastidae
N/A	750fr	Gray Crowned-Crane, <i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Gruidae
N.A	SS 2650fr	Broad-billed Hummingbird, <i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>	Trochilidae
	Margin	L: Northern Red-billed Hornbill, <i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	Bucerotidae

2015 June 25 (Ducks) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*

N/A	750fr	Wood Duck, <i>Aix sponsa</i>	Anatidae
N/A	750fr	Mallard, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ♂	Anatidae
N/A	750fr	Mallard, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ♀	Anatidae
N/A	750fr	Green-winged Teal, <i>Anas carolinensis</i>	Anatidae
N/A	SS 2650fr	Mandarin Duck, <i>Aix galericulata</i>	Anatidae
	Margin	L: Common Merganser, <i>Mergus merganser</i>	Anatidae

2015 October 21 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*

The MS has three se-tenant stamps in a horizontal row, with the fourth stamp located below the first stamp on the left, but not attached to the stamp above it.

N/A	900fr	Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae
N/A	900fr	Australasian Grass-Owl, <i>Tyto longimembris</i>	Tytonidae
N/A	900fr	Sjostedt's Owlet, <i>Glaucidium sjostedti</i>	Strigidae
N/A	900fr	African Wood-Owl, <i>Strix woodfordii</i>	Strigidae
	Margin	LR: African Grass-Owl, <i>Tyto capensis</i>	Tytonidae
N/A	SS 3000fr	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo lacteus</i>	Strigidae
	Margin	LL: Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae
		R: Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo lacteus</i>	Strigidae

2015 October 21 (Bald Eagle) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*

N/A	750fr	Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (1 perched, 1 in flight)	Accipitridae
N/A	750fr	Same species (in flight with fish)	Accipitridae
N/A	750fr	Same species (two perched)	Accipitridae
N/A	750fr	Same species (two in flight)	Accipitridae
	Margin	LR: Same species	
N/A	SS 2650fr	Same species (also in LL, UR, & LR margin)	Accipitridae

2015 October 21 (Singapore Philatelic Exposition 2015) A*

MS/4 circular stamps with one stamp featuring a bird and SS/1

N/A	750fr	Eastern Crimson Sunbird, <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i> (also in R margin)	Nectariniidae
N/A	SS 2650fr	UL: Eastern Crimson Sunbird, <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	Nectariniidae
		Bot: Oriental Pied Hornbill, <i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	Bucerotidae

2015 November 10 (Berthe Morisot) (MS/4) C

N/A	900fr	Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i> (painting)	Anatidae
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2015 November 10 (Hong Kong 2015) A*

MS/4 for the 31st Asian International Stamp Exhibition held in Hong Kong, with the theme, "Africa and Asia Working Together for Conservation," with one stamp depicting a bird.

N/A	900fr	Golden Pheasant, <i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	Phasianidae
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2015 December 15 A*

Five sets, of four stamps each, and five SSs. Each MS is designed like the 2015 October 21 issue.

CENTRAL AFRICA (continued)			2015 December 15 (Macaws)	A*
N/A	900fr	Scarlet Macaw, <i>Ara macao</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	900fr	Blue-throated Macaw, <i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	900fr	Red-and-green Macaw, <i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	900fr	Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Psittacidae	
	Margin	LR: Red-and-green Macaw, <i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	SS 3000fr	Gray Parrot, <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (also in LR margin)	Psittacidae	
			2015 December 15 (Hummingbirds)	A*
N/A	900fr	Marvelous Spatuletail, <i>Loddigesia mirabilis</i>	Trochilidae	
N/A	900fr	Anna's Hummingbirds, <i>Calypte anna</i>	Trochilidae	
N/A	900fr	Tufted Coquette, <i>Lophornis ornatus</i>	Trochilidae	
N/A	900fr	Violet-bellied Hummingbird, <i>Damophila julie</i>	Trochilidae	new
	Margin	LR: Purple-throated Mountaingem, <i>Lampornis calolaemus</i>	Trochilidae	
N/A	SS 3000fr	Ruby-throated Hummingbird, <i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Trochilidae	
	Margin	LL: Purple-throated Mountaingem, <i>Lampornis calolaemus</i>	Trochilidae	
		R: Anna's Hummingbird, <i>Calypte anna</i>	Trochilidae	
			2015 December 15 (Marine Birds)	A*
N/A	900fr	Wandering Albatross, <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Diomedidae	
N/A	900fr	Sandwich Tern, <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Laridae	
N/A	900fr	Caspian Tern, <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Laridae	
N/A	900fr	Blue-footed Booby, <i>Sula nebouxii</i>	Sulidae	
	Margin	LR: Black Tern, <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Laridae	
N/A	SS 3000fr	White-capped Albatross, <i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Diomedidae	
	Margin	LL: Blue-footed Booby, <i>Sula nebouxii</i>	Sulidae	
		Ctr: Parasitic Jaeger, <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Stercorariidae	
		LR: Red-footed Booby, <i>Sula sula</i>	Sulidae	
			2015 December 15 (Birds of Prey)	A*
N/A	750fr	Long-legged Buzzard, <i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	750fr	Verreaux's Eagle, <i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	750fr	White-backed Vulture, <i>Gyps africanus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	750fr	Lappet-faced Vulture, <i>Torgos tracheliotus</i> (also in margin)	Accipitridae	
	Margin	LR: Lammergeier, <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 2650fr	White-backed Vulture, <i>Gyps africanus</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	R: Cape Griffon, <i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Accipitridae	
			2015 December 15 (Owls)	A*
N/A	750fr	Barred Owl, <i>Strix varia</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	750fr	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo lacteus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	750fr	Eurasian Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo bubo</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	750fr	Snowy Owl, <i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	LR: Long-eared Owl, <i>Asio otus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	SS 2650fr	Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae	
	Margin	LR: Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
CHINA (People's Republic)			2015 August 20	A*
4299	\$1.20	Mandarin Duck, <i>Aix galericulata</i>	Anatidae	
CZECH REPUBLIC			2015 September 2 (Owls) (MS/4 + 4 labels)	A*
3649a	13k	Little Owl, <i>Athene noctua</i>	Strigidae	
3649b	17k	Boreal Owl, <i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Strigidae	

CZECH REPUBLIC (continued)

3649c	21k	Top: Snowy Owl, <i>Bubo scandiacus</i> (Cap: <i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>)	Strigidae
		Bot: Tawny Owl, <i>Strix aluco</i>	Strigidae
3649d	25k	Eurasian Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo bubo</i>	Strigidae
Labels		UL: Northern Hawk-Owl, <i>Surnia ulula</i>	Strigidae
		ML: Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Strigidae
		Bot: Eurasian Pygmy-Owl, <i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Strigidae
		LR: European Scops-Owl, <i>Otus scops</i>	Strigidae
Margin		UL: Two U/I owls	
		LL: Ural Owl, <i>Strix uralensis</i>	Strigidae
		LL: Great Gray Owl, <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Strigidae
		Bot: Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae
		LR: Long-eared Owl, <i>Asio otus</i>	Strigidae

DJIBOUTI

Note: I recently checked the latest additions of the Scott Stamp Catalogue, and Scott's last update this country was in 1989. So who knows when these issues will get an assigned number?

2013 (3ea MS/4)**A***

Three sheets of four se-tenant stamps: Falcons, Owls, and Parrots. These may be "illegal" issues, as I have not seen them listed on Kjell Sharning's website, nor on Birds of the World website, that announces new country listings of upcoming bird issues, nor yet listed by Scott Publishing.

N/A	100fr	Northern Goshawk, <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	200fr	American Kestrel, <i>Falco sparverius</i>	Falconidae
N/A	300fr	Gyr Falcon, <i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Falconidae
N/A	400fr	Black-collared Hawk, <i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	100fr	Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae
N/A	200fr	Snowy Owl, <i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Strigidae
N/A	300fr	Little Owl, <i>Athene noctua</i>	Strigidae
N/A	400fr	Spotted Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo africanus</i>	Strigidae
N/A	100fr	Red-fronted Parakeet, <i>Chamosyna rubronotata</i>	Psittaculidae
N/A	200fr	Plum-faced Lorikeet, <i>Oreopsittacus arfaki</i>	Psittaculidae
N/A	300fr	Kuhl's Lorikeet, <i>Vini kuhlii</i>	Psittaculidae
N/A	400fr	Duchess Lorikeet, <i>Chamosyna margarethae</i>	Psittaculidae

(Cap: *Hamosyna*—the first letter is missing from the genus name)

In addition to the three MS listed above, others were issued in 2013, but not listed by the websites I mentioned, nor has Scott Publications listed them. Again, the question is whether they are "illegal" issues.

Below is listed another sheet of six stamps. In addition, I have three other sheets printed with a date of 2013, each with two bird species. These were available on Bombay's website, "Stamps of the World," which is where I purchased them. Whether Bombay knows if they are "illegal" or not, is not known. I do not know if he gets all his stock from valid postal administrations, or from "agents" that represent country postal administrations that authorized the stamps, or if the "agent" produces these issues for them and then supplies those to dealers as representatives of the country postal authorities they claim to represent.

2013 (MS/6)**A***

N/A	100fr	Red Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea rubra</i>	Paradisaeidae
N/A	200fr	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Phasianidae
N/A	300fr	Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea raggiana</i>	Paradisaeidae
N/A	400fr	Green Peafowl, <i>Pavo muticus</i>	Phasianidae
N/A	500fr	Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea raggiana</i>	Paradisaeidae
N/A	600fr	Greater Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea apoda</i>	Paradisaeidae

DJIBOUTI (continued)		2013 (Animals of Africa) (3ea SS/2)		A*
N/A	SS 350fr	Giant Kingfisher, <i>Megaceryle maximus</i>	Alcedinidae	
N/A	SS 350fr	Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill, <i>Tockus leucomelas</i> SS/2 (a–b)	Bucerotidae	
N/A	SS 350fr	Brown-necked Parrot, <i>Pocephalus robustus</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	SS 350fr	European Roller, <i>Coracias garrulus</i> SS/2 (a–b)	Coraciidae	
N/A	SS 350fr	Ostrich, <i>Struthio camelus</i>	Struthionidae	
N/A	SS 350fr	Same species SS/2 (a–b)		
		2015 (Audubon 230th Birth anniv) (MS/3 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	300fr	Prothonotary Warbler, <i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Parulidae	
N/A	300fr	Tricolored Heron, <i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Ardeidae	
N/A	300fr	Peregrine Falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Falconidae	
	Margin	UR: Two-barred Crossbill, <i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Fringillidae	
N/A	SS 1200fr	UR: Cerulean Warbler, <i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	Parulidae	
		UL: Townsend's Warbler, <i>Setophaga townsendii</i>	Parulidae	
		UL: Mountain Bluebird, <i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Turdidae	
		UL: Western Bluebird, <i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Turdidae	
		2016 January 25 (Sylviidae) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
The following six MS have two pairs vertically se-tenant.				
N/A	260fr	Golden-breasted Fulvetta, <i>Lioparus chrysotis</i>	Sylviidae	new
N/A	260fr	Gray-headed Parrotbill, <i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	Sylviidae	new
N/A	260fr	Rüppell's Warbler, <i>Sylvia rueppelli</i>	Sylviidae	
N/A	260fr	Abyssinian Catbird, <i>Parophasma galinieri</i>	Sylviidae	
N/A	SS 960fr	Fire-tailed Myzornis, <i>Myzornis pyrrhoura</i>	Sylviidae	
	Margin	UR & R: Golden-breasted Fulvetta, <i>Lioparus chrysotis</i> (Previously listed in the Timaliidae family, but was determined not to be a true babbler.)	Sylviidae	
		2016 January 25 (Nectariniidae – Sunbirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	260fr	Crimson-backed Sunbird, <i>Nectarinia minima</i>	Nectariniidae	new
N/A	260fr	Malachite Sunbird, <i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	Nectariniidae	
N/A	260fr	Purple-throated Sunbird, <i>Leptocoma sperata</i>	Nectariniidae	
N/A	260fr	Plain-throated Sunbird, <i>Anthreptes malacensis</i>	Nectariniidae	
N/A	SS 960fr	Southern Double-collared Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>	Nectariniidae	
	Margin	LR: Southern Double-collared Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>	Nectariniidae	
		UL: Variable Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	Nectariniidae	
		MR: Beautiful Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i> (Cap: <i>Nectarinia pulchellus</i>)	Nectariniidae	
		2016 January 25 (Sturnidae – Starlings) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	260fr	European Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Sturnidae	
N/A	260fr	Fischer's Starling, <i>Spreo fischeri</i>	Sturnidae	new
N/A	260fr	White-shouldered Starling, <i>Sturnia sinensis</i>	Sturnidae	new
N/A	260fr	Yellow-faced Myna, <i>Mino dumontii</i>	Sturnidae	
N/A	SS 960fr	Hildebrandt's Starling, <i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>	Sturnidae	
	Margin	LR: Hildebrandt's Starling, <i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>	Sturnidae	
		Top: European Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Sturnidae	
		2016 January 25 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	260fr	Eastern Screech-Owl, <i>Megascops asio</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	260fr	Spectacled Owl, <i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Strigidae	

DJIBOUTI (continued)

N/A	260fr	Barred Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo sumatranus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	260fr	Northern White-faced Owl, <i>Ptilopsis leucotis</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	SS 960fr	Great Gray Owl, <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	UL & UR: Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
2016 January 25 (Parrots) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	260fr	Eclectus Parrot, <i>Eclectus roratus</i>	Psittaculidae	
N/A	260fr	Hyacinth Macaw, <i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	260fr	†Carolina Parakeet, <i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	260fr	Rainbow Lorikeet, <i>Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus</i> (a ssp. of Rainbow Lorikeet)	Psittaculidae	
N/A	SS 960fr	Gray Parrot, <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Psittacidae	
	Margin	UR & LR: †Carolina Parakeet, <i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>	Psittacidae	
2016 January 25 (Eagles) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	260fr	Long-crested Eagle, <i>Lophaeetus occipitalis</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	260fr	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle, <i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	260fr	White-bellied Sea-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	260fr	Imperial Eagle, <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 960fr	Tawny Eagle, <i>Aquila rapax</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	UR: White-bellied Sea-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	Accipitridae	
ECUADOR 2015 October 20 (Birds) (2ea s/a Bklt/8)				A*
2164a	25c	Emerald Tanager, <i>Tangara florida</i>	Thraupidae	
2164b	25c	Ocellated Tapaculo, <i>Acropternis orthonyx</i>	Conopophagidae	new
2164c	50c	Orange-breasted Fruiteater, <i>Pipreola jucunda</i>	Cotingidae	new
2164d	50c	Rose-faced Parrot, <i>Pyrilia pulchra</i> (Cap: <i>Pionopsitta pyrilia</i>)	Psittacidae	Vol. 65(1)
2164e	75c	Toucan Barbet, <i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>	Capitonidae	
2164f	75c	White-tailed Trogon, <i>Trogon chionurus</i>	Trogonidae	
2164g	\$1	Wire-tailed Manakin, <i>Pipra filicauda</i>	Pipridae	
2164h	\$1	Black-faced Dacnis, <i>Dacnis lineate</i> (Cap: <i>D. egregia</i> , a ssp.)	Thraupidae	
2164		Bklt/8 (Sc#2164a–h)		
2165a	25c	Bay Wren, <i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i> (Cap: <i>Thryothorus n.</i>)	Troglodytidae	Vol. 65(1)
2165b	25c	Banded Ground-Cuckoo, <i>Neomorphus radiolosus</i> (This bird was previously shown on a 1982 Grunay local issue.)	Cuculidae	Vol. 65(1)
2165c	50c	Black-necked Red-Cotinga, <i>Phoenicircus nigricollis</i>	Cotingidae	
2165d	50c	Bay-headed Tanager, <i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Thraupidae	
2165e	75c	Buff-fronted Owl, <i>Aegolius harrisii</i>	Strigidae	
2165f	75c	Crescent-faced Antpitta, <i>Grallaricula lineifrons</i>	Grallariidae	Vol. 65(1)
2165g	\$1	Elegant Crescentchest, <i>Melanopareia elegans</i>	Melanopareiidae	Vol. 65(1)
2165h	\$1	Crimson-mantled Woodpecker, <i>Colaptes rivolii</i>	Picidae	
2165		Bklt/8 (Sc#2165a–h)		
FALKLAND ISLANDS 2016 January 13 (Birds of Prey) (Set/6)				A*
1157	31p	Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i> (Cap: <i>Tyto a. tuidara</i> , a ssp.)	Tytonidae	
1158	31p	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i> (Cap: <i>Asio f. sanfordi</i> , a ssp.)	Strigidae	
1159	76p	Southern Crested Caracara, <i>Caracara plancus</i>	Falconidae	
1160	76p	Variable Hawk, <i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i> (Cap: Red-backed Hawk, <i>Buteo polyosoma</i>)	Accipitridae	
1161	1.01£	Peregrine Falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (Cap: <i>F. p. cassini</i> , a ssp.)	Falconidae	
1162	1.22£	Striated Caracara, <i>Phalcoboenus australis</i>	Falconidae	

FRENCH SOUTHERN & ANTARCTIC TERR. 2014 July 15 (60th anniv F.S.A.T.) (Strip/3)			B*
529a	80c	Red-footed Booby, <i>Sula sula</i>	Sulidae
529b	80c	Wandering Albatross, <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Diomedeidae
529c	80c	Adelie Penguin, <i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>	Spheniscidae
		Snow Petrel, <i>Pagodroma nivea</i>	Procellariidae
2015 November 5 (Adélie Land) (SS/1)			B*
533	SS 1.24€	Emperor Penguin, <i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>	Spheniscidae
GHANA 2015 March 2 (Sunbirds of Africa) (MS/9 & SS/1)			A*
2836a	2.50ce	Variable Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	Nectariniidae
2836b	2.50ce	Greater Double-collared Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris afer</i>	Nectariniidae
		(Cap: Southern Double-collared Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>)	
2836c	2.50ce	Scarlet-chested Sunbird, <i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	Nectariniidae
2836d	2.50ce	Eastern Olive Sunbird, <i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	Nectariniidae
2836e	2.50ce	Amethyst Sunbird, <i>Chalcomitra amethystine</i>	Nectariniidae
2836f	2.50ce	Malachite Sunbird, <i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	Nectariniidae
2836g	2.50ce	Mariqua (or Marico) Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	Nectariniidae
2836h	2.50ce	Collared Sunbird, <i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	Nectariniidae
2836i	2.50ce	Orange-breasted Sunbird, <i>Anthobaphes violacea</i>	Nectariniidae
2837	SS 9ce	Splendid Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris coccinigaster</i>	Nectariniidae
2015 June 5 (Birds of Ghana) (MS/4 & SS/1)			A*
2841a	3ce	Secretary-bird, <i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Sagittariidae
2841b	3ce	Great White Pelican, <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Pelecanidae
2841c	3ce	Lesser Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Phoenicopteridae
2841d	3ce	Beautiful Sunbird, <i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>	Nectariniidae
2842	SS 7ce	Saddle-billed Stork, <i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	Ciconiidae
2015 August 3 (Swans/ Singapore 2015) (MS/3 & SS/1)			A*
2847a	4ce	Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i> (in flight)	Anatidae
2847b	4ce	Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i> (standing facing left)	Anatidae
2847c	4ce	Black-necked Swan, <i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>	Anatidae
2847	Margin	R: Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i>	Anatidae
2848	SS 9ce	Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i>	Anatidae
	Margin	LR: Black Swan, <i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Anatidae
GREAT BRITAIN (Alderney) 2015 May 1 (Flora & Fauna) (SS/6)			C
521	(55p)	Common Swift, <i>Apus apus</i> (in distance) (UK Letter rate)	Apodidae
524a		SS/6 (Sc#519–24)	
GREENLAND 2015 January 19 (Illustrations of Songs) (Set/2)			C
692	49k	White-tailed Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Accipitridae
GRENADA 2013 October 21 (Parrots Type of 2013) (additional)			A*
3937A	\$100	Mealy Parrot, <i>Amazona farinose</i>	Psittacidae
GUYANA 2015 January 5 (Seagulls) (2ea MS/3 & 2ea SS/1)			A*
4383a	\$300	Black-headed Gull, <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Laridae
4383b	\$300	California Gull, <i>Larus californicus</i>	Laridae
4383c	\$300	Heermann's Gull, <i>Larus heermanni</i>	Laridae
4384a	\$300	Belcher's Gull, <i>Larus belcheri</i>	Laridae
		(Cap: Franklin's Gull, <i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>)	
4384b	\$300	Black-legged Kittiwake, <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Laridae
4384c	\$300	Glaucous-winged Gull, <i>Larus glaucescens</i>	Laridae

GUYANA (continued)

4385	SS \$800	Western Gull, <i>Larus occidentalis</i>	Laridae	
4386	SS \$800	Laughing Gull, <i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	Laridae	
2015 January 5 (Parrots) (2ea MS/4 & 2ea SS/1)				A*
4387a	\$200	Sun Parakeet, <i>Aratinga solstitialis</i> (Cap: Sun Conure)	Psittacidae	
4387b	\$200	Red-fan Parrot, <i>Deroptyus accipitrinus</i> (Cap: Red-tailed Amazona, <i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>)	Psittacidae	
4387c	\$200	Black-headed Parrot, <i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	Psittacidae	
4387d	\$200	Yellow-crowned Parrot, <i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Psittacidae	
4387	Margin	UL: Sun Parakeet, <i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	Psittacidae	
4388a	\$200	Scarlet Macaw, <i>Ara macao</i>	Psittacidae	
4388b	\$200	Red-lore Parrot, <i>Amazona autumnalis</i> (Cap: <i>A. lilacine</i> , a ssp.)	Psittacidae	
4388c	\$200	Jandaya Parakeet, <i>Aratinga jandaya</i>	Psittacidae	
4388d	\$200	Blue-headed Parrot, <i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Psittacidae	
4388	Margin	UL: Scarlet Macaw, <i>Ara macao</i>	Psittacidae	
4389	SS \$800	Blue-crowned Parakeet, <i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i> (Cap: <i>Thectocerus acuticaudatus</i>)	Psittacidae	
4390	SS \$800	Brown-hooded Parrot, <i>Pyrilia haematotis</i>	Psittacidae	new
INDIA 2015 December 3 (99th anniv India Zoological Survey) (Set & SS/2)				C
2772	5r	Great Hornbill, <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Bucerotidae	
		Rose-ringed Parakeet, <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Psittaculidae	
2773	25r	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Phasianidae	
2773a		SS/2 (Sc#2772-73)		
IRAQ 2015 January 21 (Iraqi Birds) (Set/5 & SS)				A*
1953	250d	Eurasian Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i>	Passeridae	
1954	500d	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater, <i>Merops persicus</i>	Meropidae	
1955	750d	European Robin, <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Muscicapidae	
1956	1000d	Common Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Alcedinidae	
1957	1000d	European Goldfinch, <i>Spinus carduelis</i>	Fringillidae	
1958	SS 1500d	Sheet has three perforated non-denominated labels		
	Label	L: European Robin, <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> (different)	Muscicapidae	
		Ctr: European Goldfinch, <i>Spinus carduelis</i> (different)	Fringillidae	
		R: Common Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i> (different)	Alcedinidae	
	Margin	UR: Eurasian Tree Sparrow, <i>Passer montanus</i>	Passeridae	
		Bot: Blue-cheeked Bee-eater, <i>Merops persicus</i>	Meropidae	
IRELAND 2015 July 1 (Wildlife) (Set/2 s/a coil)				A*
2076	70c	Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i>	Anatidae	
2077	70c	Great Spotted Woodpecker, <i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Picidae	

IVORY COAST

In Vol. 64(3), I listed a set of stamps issued by Ivory Coast on 10 March 2014, but without Scott numbers, as Scott has not assigned numbers to this set. As of 2016, the last numbers assigned by Scott were for issues in 2008.

The Editor of *Biophilately*, entered Michel numbers in place of my “n/a” listings. I will not enter any other numbers except the Scott numbers in my listings, as I believe most of the subscribers to this journal live in the U.S.

[Ed. Note: As the Ornithology editor has pointed out, if we wait for the assignment of Scott Catalogue numbers for the stamps of some countries, we may be waiting for years, or even decades. What’s more, some issues will never receive Scott numbers due to the rules set by the Scott Catalogue editors. I think it is important to include as much information about the items in our listings as is available. The numbers assigned by other major catalog publishers help to identify these entries. Therefore, I will continue to enter these values when they are obtainable.]

In my review of the issues I have of the Ivory Coast, I found two more SSs that have not been listed in *Biophilately*.

IVORY COAST **2005 November 10** **A***

Both stamps on the SSs have a white frame. These same two species appear on a MS of four se-tenant stamps that have the Boy Scout emblem, as do the single SSs, but the other two stamps are of other fauna species. All four of the MS stamps have no white frame around the stamps.

N/A	220fr	Pel's Fishing-Owl, <i>Scotopelia peli</i>	Strigidae
N/A	260fr	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Strigidae

JAPAN **2015 May 12** (60th anniv Yamaguchi Local Autonomy Law) (MS/5) **A***

3824c	82¥	Hooded Crane, <i>Grus monacha</i>	Gruidae
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KIRIBATI **2015 July 17** (Bird Type of 2008 surch & ovpt for Singapore 2015) **A***

1021	40c	Red Phalarope, <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Sc#935 surch & ovpt)	Scolopacidae
1022	60c	Bonin Petrel, <i>Pterodroma hypoleuca</i> (Sc#938 surch & ovpt)	Procellariidae
1023	\$1	Pink-footed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus creatopus</i> (Sc#936 ovpt)	Procellariidae
1024	\$2	Ring-billed Gull, <i>Larus delawarensis</i> (Sc#937 ovpt)	Laridae

MALDIVIVE ISLANDS **2014 April 1** (Birds of Prey of the Indian Ocean) (MS/4 & SS/1) **A***

Mi5143	22r	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Strigidae
Mi5144	22r	Pallid Harrier, <i>Circus macrourus</i>	Accipitridae
Mi5145	22r	Oriental Honey-Buzzard, <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Accipitridae
Mi5146	22r	Amur Falcon, <i>Falco amurensis</i>	Falconidae
Mi5147	SS 70r	Lesser Kestrel, <i>Falco naumanni</i>	Falconidae
Margin	LL:	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Strigidae
	UR & LR:	Eurasian Kestrel, <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Falconidae

2014 April 1 (Owls of the Indian Ocean) (MS/4 & SS/1) **A***

Mi5178	22r	Oriental Bay-Owl, <i>Phodilus badius</i>	Tytonidae
Mi5179	22r	Brown Wood-Owl, <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Strigidae
Mi5180	22r	Boreal Owl, <i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Strigidae
Mi5181	22r	Brown Fish-Owl, <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> (Cap: <i>Bubo zeylonensis</i>)	Strigidae
Mi5182	SS 70r	Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae
Margin	R:	Rock Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	Strigidae
	LL:	Tawny Owl, <i>Strix aluco</i>	Strigidae
	Bot:	Mottled Wood-Owl, <i>Strix ocellata</i>	Strigidae
		(This species is also shown on a Niger stamp issued December 2015)	new

2014 July 5 (50th anniv of Red List) (MS/4) **A***

Mi5233	20r	Javan Hawk-Eagle, <i>Nisaetus bartelsi</i> (Cap: <i>Spizaetus bartelsi</i>)	Accipitridae
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2014 October 7 (3rd Intl. Conference SIDS) (SS/1) **C**

Mi5344	SS 70r	Common Myna, <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (?)	Sturnidae
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2014 December 15 (Owls & Mushrooms) (MS/4 & SS/1) **A***

Mi5440	22r	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i> (w/ <i>Lactarius indigo</i>)	Strigidae
Mi5441	22r	Same species (w/ <i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>)	Strigidae
Mi5442	22r	Same species (w/ <i>Coprinopsis atramentaria</i>)	Strigidae
Mi5443	22r	Same species (w/ <i>Leucocoprinus birnbaumii</i>)	Strigidae
Mi5444	SS 70r	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i> (also in R margin)	Strigidae

2014 December 15 (Pigeons & Fruits) (MS/4 & SS/1) **A***

Mi5445	20r	Rock Pigeon, <i>Columba livia</i> (walking)	Columbidae
Mi5446	20r	Same species (in flight)	Columbidae
Mi5447	20r	Oriental Turtle-Dove, <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Columbidae
Mi5448	20r	European Turtle-Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Columbidae

MALDIVE ISLANDS (continued)

Mi5449	SS 60r	Oriental Turtle-Dove, <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Columbidae	
	Margin	UR & R: European Turtle-Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Columbidae	
2014 December 15 (Birds of Prey) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi5450	22r	Eurasian Hobby, <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Falconidae	
Mi5451	22r	Amur Falcon, <i>Falco amurensis</i>	Falconidae	
Mi5452	22r	Eurasian Kestrel, <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Falconidae	
Mi5453	22r	Lesser Kestrel, <i>Falco naumanni</i>	Falconidae	
Mi5454	SS 70r	Montagu's Harrier, <i>Circus pygargus</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	LL: Oriental Honey-Buzzard, <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	Accipitridae	
		R: Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Pandionidae	
2014 December 15 (Water Birds & Corals) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi5455	20r	Eurasian Coot, <i>Fulica atra</i>	Rallidae	
Mi5456	20r	Eurasian Moorhen, <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Rallidae	
Mi5457	20r	White-breasted Waterhen, <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Rallidae	
Mi5458	20r	Watercock, <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	Rallidae	
Mi5459	SS 60r	Eurasian Moorhen, <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Rallidae	
	Margin	UR: White-breasted Waterhen, <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Rallidae	
		LR: Watercock, <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	Rallidae	
2014 December 15 (Seabirds & Shells) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi5460	22r	Streaked Shearwater, <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>	Procellariidae	
Mi5461	22r	Wilson's Storm-Petrel, <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Hydrobatidae	
Mi5462	22r	Audubon's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	Procellariidae	
Mi5463	22r	Wedge-tailed Shearwater, <i>Puffinus pacificus</i>	Procellariidae	
Mi5464	SS 70r	Bulwer's Petrel, <i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Procellariidae	Vol. 64(2)
	Margin	LR: Audubon's Shearwater, <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	Procellariidae	
2014 December 15 (Wading Birds & Insects) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi5465	20r	Gray Heron, <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Ardeidae	
Mi5466	20r	Indian Pond-Heron, <i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Ardeidae	
Mi5467	20r	Indian Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	Phalacrocoracidae	new
Mi5468	20r	Eurasian Spoonbill, <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Threskiornithidae	
Mi5469	SS 60r	Cattle Egret, <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Ardeidae	
	Margin	LR: Little Egret, <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Ardeidae	
2014 December 15 (Terns & Lighthouses) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi5470	22r	Roseate Tern, <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Laridae	
Mi5471	22r	Common Tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Laridae	
Mi5472	22r	Caspian Tern, <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Laridae	
Mi5473	22r	Sooty Tern, <i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Laridae	
Mi5474	SS 70r	Caspian Tern, <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Laridae	
	Margin	LR: Roseate Tern, <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Laridae	
2014 December 15 (Songbirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi5475	20r	Tree Pipit, <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Motacillidae	
Mi5476	20r	Common Myna, <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Sturnidae	
Mi5477	20r	House Crow, <i>Corvus splendens</i>	Corvidae	
Mi5478	20r	Gray Wagtail, <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Motacillidae	
Mi5479	SS 60r	House Sparrow, <i>Passer domesticus</i>	Passeridae	
	Margin	LR: Western Yellow Wagtail, <i>Motacilla flava</i>	Motacillidae	
		UR: Barn Swallow, <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Hirundinidae	

MALDIVE ISLANDS (continued)			2014 December 15 (Bee-eaters & Orchids) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi5480	22r	European Bee-eater, <i>Merops apiaster</i> (w/ <i>Cattleya labiata</i>)	Meropidae	
Mi5481	22r	Same species (w/ <i>Vanda tricolor</i>)	Meropidae	
Mi5482	22r	Same species (w/ <i>Cymbidium dayanum</i>)	Meropidae	
Mi5483	22r	Same species (w/ <i>Vanda denisoniana</i>)	Meropidae	
Mi5484	SS 70r	European Bee-eater, <i>Merops apiaster</i> (also in UR & R margin)	Meropidae	
			2014 December 15 (Pelicans) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi5485	20r	Great White Pelican, <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (fish in pouch)	Pelecanidae	
Mi5486	20r	Same species (fish in beak)	Pelecanidae	
Mi5487	20r	Same species (two birds)	Pelecanidae	
Mi5488	20r	Same species (fish in pouch facing left)	Pelecanidae	
N/A	SS 60r	Great White Pelican, <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (also in R margin)	Pelecanidae	
			2015 January 28 (India Subcontinent Fauna–Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi5594	20r	Indian Scops-Owl, <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Strigidae	
Mi5595	20r	Spotted Owlet, <i>Athene brama</i>	Strigidae	
Mi5596	20r	Tawny Fish-Owl, <i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	Strigidae	
Mi5597	20r	Rock Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	Ctr: Tawny Fish-Owl, <i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	Strigidae	
Mi5598	SS 60r	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i> (Cap: <i>Bubo bengalensis</i>)	Strigidae	
	Margin	LL & LR: Rock Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	Strigidae	
			2015 January 28 (India Subcontinent Fauna–Parrots) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi5599	20r	Vernal Hanging-Parrot, <i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	Psittaculidae	
Mi5600	20r	Malabar Parakeet, <i>Psittacula columboides</i>	Psittaculidae	
Mi5601	20r	Lord Derby's Parakeet, <i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	Psittaculidae	
Mi5602	20r	Alexandrine Parakeet, <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Psittaculidae	
	Margin	Ctr: Plum-headed Parakeet, <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Psittaculidae	
Mi5603	SS 60r	Plum-headed Parakeet, <i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Psittaculidae	
	Margin	LL & LR: Alexandrine Parakeet, <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Psittaculidae	
			2015 May 25 (Birds of Prey–Eagles) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi5815	22mvr	Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi5816	22mvr	Bateleur, <i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi5817	22mvr	Black Eagle, <i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi5818	22mvr	Imperial Eagle, <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	U/I eagle (with falconer)		
Mi5819	SS 70mvr	Golden Eagle, <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	LR: Golden Eagle, <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Accipitridae	
		LL: White-tailed Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Accipitridae	
			2015 May 25 (Birds of World–Kingfishers) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi5820	22mvr	Collared Kingfisher, <i>Todiramphus chloris</i> (Cap: <i>Alcedo websteri</i> , Bismarck Kingfisher, which has yet to appear on a stamp)	Alcedinidae	
Mi5821	22mvr	Spotted Kingfisher, <i>Actenoides lindsayi</i>	Alcedinidae	
Mi5822	22mvr	White-throated Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Alcedinidae	
Mi5823	22mvr	Rufous-collared Kingfisher, <i>Actenoides concretus</i>	Alcedinidae	
	Margin	Ctr: Azure Kingfisher, <i>Ceyx azureus</i> (Cap/Syn: <i>Alcedo azurea</i>)	Alcedinidae	
Mi5824	SS 60mvr	Pied Kingfisher, <i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Alcedinidae	
	Margin	LR: Ruddy Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	Alcedinidae	
		LL: Blue-winged Kookaburra, <i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Alcedinidae	

MALDIVE ISLANDS (continued)			2015 May 25 (Birds of World–Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi5825	22mvr	Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
Mi5826	22mvr	Spectacled Owl, <i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Strigidae	
Mi5827	22mvr	Barred Owl, <i>Strix varia</i>	Strigidae	
Mi5828	22mvr	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	Ctr: Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
Mi5829	SS 70mvr	Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae	
	Margin	LL: Northern Hawk-Owl, <i>Surnia ulula</i>	Strigidae	
		LR: Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae	
			2015 August 10 (Conservation Projects–Penguins) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi5835	22mvr	Jackass Penguin, <i>Spheniscus demerus</i> (♂ & ♀ w/ nestling)	Spheniscidae	
Mi5836	22mvr	Same species (♂ & ♀ w/ egg)	Spheniscidae	
Mi5837	22mvr	Same species (adult & chick)	Spheniscidae	
Mi5838	22mvr	Same species (♂ & ♀ w/ chick)	Spheniscidae	
	Margin	UR: Same species	Spheniscidae	
Mi5939	SS 70mvr	Same species (also in Bot & R margin)	Spheniscidae	
			2015 December 2 (BAA Atoll UNESCO Biosphere Reserve) (MS/4)	A*
N/A	10L	Lesser Frigatebird, <i>Fregata ariel</i>	Fregatidae	
			2015 December 9 (Ducks) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Each of the following MS and SS shows a “Birds of the Maldives” logo in the margin that includes images of Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>), Eurasian Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>), and Roseate Terns (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>).				
Mi6070	20mvr	Tufted Duck, <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ♂ & ♀	Anatidae	
Mi6071	20mvr	Eurasian Teal, <i>Anas crecca</i> ♂ & ♀ (This is now a ssp.)	Anatidae	
Mi6072	20mvr	Garganey, <i>Anas querquedula</i> ♂ & ♀	Anatidae	
Mi6073	20mvr	Lesser Whistling-Duck, <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Anatidae	
	Margin	U/I ducks in flight		
Mi6074	SS 60mvr	Northern Shoveler, <i>Anas clypeata</i> ♂	Anatidae	
	Margin	LL: Northern Shoveler, <i>Anas clypeata</i> ♀	Anatidae	
			2015 December 9 (Birds of Prey) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi6075	20mvr	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Strigidae	
Mi6076	20mvr	Common Buzzard, <i>Buteo buteo</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi6077	20mvr	Eurasian Marsh-Harrier, <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi6078	20mvr	Peregrine Falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Falconidae	
Mi6079	SS 60mvr	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	LL: Common Buzzard, <i>Buteo buteo</i>	Accipitridae	
		Top: Pallid Harrier, <i>Circus macrourus</i>	Accipitridae	
			2015 December 9 (Wading Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi6080	22mvr	Black-crowned Night-Heron, <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Ardeidae	
Mi6081	22mvr	Ruff, <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Scolopacidae	
Mi6082	22mvr	Common Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (with nest)	Scolopacidae	
Mi6083	22mvr	Black-winged Stilt, <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Recurvirostridae	
Mi6084	SS 70mvr	Black-crowned Night-Heron, <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Ardeidae	
	Margin	L: Common Snipe, <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Scolopacidae	
		Bot: Ruff, <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Scolopacidae	
			2015 December 9 (Seabirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi6085	22mvr	Great Frigatebird, <i>Fregata minor</i>	Fregatidae	
Mi6086	22mvr	Red-footed Booby, <i>Sula sula</i>	Sulidae	
Mi6087	22mvr	Red-billed Tropicbird, <i>Phaethon aethereus</i> (Cap: <i>P. lepturus</i>)	Phaethontidae	
Mi6088	22mvr	Wilson’s Storm-Petrel, <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Hydrobatidae	

MALDIVE ISLANDS (continued)

Mi6089 SS 70mvr Mew Gull, *Larus canus* Laridae
 Margin UL & LL: White-tailed Tropicbird, *Phaethon lepturus* Phaethontidae

2015 December 9 (Terns) (MS/4 & SS/1)**A***

Mi6090 22mvr Gull-billed Tern, *Gelochelidon nilotica* Laridae
 Mi6091 22mvr Roseate Tern, *Sterna dougallii* Laridae
 Mi6092 22mvr Sooty Tern, *Onychoprion fuscatus* Laridae
 Mi6093 22mvr Great Crested Tern, *Thalasseus bergii* Laridae
 Margin UL & UR: Roseate Tern, *Sterna dougallii* Laridae
 Mi6094 SS 70mvr Bridled Tern, *Onychoprion anaethetus* Laridae
 Margin LL: Roseate Tern, *Sterna dougallii* Laridae
 UL & LR: White Tern, *Gygis alba* Laridae
 ML: Caspian Tern, *Hydroprogne caspia* Laridae
 Top: Saunder's Tern, *Sternula saundersi* Laridae

MAURITANIA**2011 October 24** (Birds) (Set/4) (Philapost)**A***

This set, all birds, appeared out of the blue with the latest Scott new issues listing.

828 150um White Pelican, *Pelecanus onocrotalus* Pelecanidae
 829 220um Western Reef-Heron, *Egretta gularis* Ardeidae
 830 370um Black-bellied Plover, *Pluvialis squatarola* Charadriidae
 (The bird is shown in its non-breeding plumage)
 831 440um Caspian Tern, *Hydroprogne caspia* Laridae

NEW CALEDONIA**2015 August 5** (50th anniv New Caledonia Ornithological Society)**A***

1199 180fr New Caledonian Imperial-Pigeon, *Ducula goliath* Columbidae

This stamp was issued in a sheet of ten identical stamps with two vertical rows of five each. What is interesting is that around the border of the sheet are the heads of 17 different birds. Chris Gibbons took a stab at identifying them, so I have listed them here starting at the top right and continuing clockwise around the sheet.

Crow Honeyeater, *Gymnomyza aubryana* Meliphagidae
 †New Caledonian Parakeet, *Charmosyna diadema* Psittaculidae
 Green-backed White-eye, *Zosterops xanthochroa* Zosteropidae
 Cloven-feathered Dove, *Drepanoptila holosericea* Columbidae
 New Caledonian Crow, *Corvus moneduloides* Corvidae
 Red-throated Parrotfinch, *Erythrura psittacea* Estrildidae
 New Caledonian Grassbird, *Megalurulus mariei* Locustellidae
 New Caledonian Whistler, *Pachycephala caledonica* Pachycephalidae
 New Caledonian Friarbird, *Philemon diemenensis* Meliphagidae
 Kagu, *Rhynochetos jubatus* Rhynochetidae
 Horned Parakeet, *Eunymphicus cornutus* Psittaculidae
 Barred Honeyeater, *Phylidonyris undulates* Meliphagidae
 New Caledonian Owlet-Nightjar, *Aegotheles savesi* Aegothelidae
 Ouvea Horned Parakeet, *Eunymphicus cornutus uvaeensis* (ssp.) Psittaculidae
 Roseate Tern, *Sterna dougallii* Laridae
 New Caledonian Parakeet, *Cyanoramphus saisseti* Psittaculidae
 Tahiti Petrel, *Pseudobulweria rostrata* Procellariidae

NIGER**2013 September 30** (Birds of Niger) (MS/4 & SS/1)**A***

Mi2431 750fr Blue-breasted Kingfisher, *Halcyon malimbica* Alcedinidae
 Mi2432 750fr R: Golden Nightjar, *Caprimulgus eximius* Caprimulgidae **new**
 L: Bar-tailed Lark, *Ammomanes cincture* Alaudidae **new**
 Mi2433 750fr Hamerkop, *Scopus umbretta* Scopidae
 Mi2434 750fr Violet Turaco, *Musophaga violacea* Musophagidae

NIGER (continued)

Mi2435 SS	2500fr	Striped Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	Alcedinidae	
	Margin	UR: Hamerkop, <i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Scopidae	
		LL & LR: Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill, <i>Bucorvus abyssinicus</i>	Bucorvidae	
2014 April 25 (50th anniv of Red List) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi2709	750fr	Rüppell's Griffon, <i>Gyps rueppellii</i> (also in LL margin)	Accipitridae	
Mi2710	750fr	Gray Crowned-Crane, <i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Gruidae	
Mi2711 SS	Margin	UL: Basra Reed-Warbler, <i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i>	Acrocephalidae	
		LR: Gray Crowned-Crane, <i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Gruidae	
2014 June 25 (Water Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi2795	750fr	Atlantic Puffin, <i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Alcidae	
Mi2796	750fr	Gray Heron, <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Ardeidae	
Mi2797	750fr	Crested Auklet, <i>Aethia cristatella</i>	Alcidae	
Mi2798	750fr	Eared Grebe, <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Podicipedidae	
Mi2799 SS	2500fr	Mandarin Duck, <i>Aix galericulata</i>	Anatidae	
	Margin	UL: Brown Pelican, <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Pelecanidae	
2014 June 25 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi2800	750fr	Eastern Screech-Owl, <i>Megascops asio</i>	Strigidae	
Mi2801	750fr	Spotted Owl, <i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Strigidae	
Mi2802	750fr	Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
Mi2803	750fr	Great Gray Owl, <i>Bubo nebulosa</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	UL & LR: U/I owls		
Mi2804 SS	2500fr	Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae	
	Margin	LL: Northern Hawk-Owl, <i>Surnia ulula</i>	Strigidae	
2014 June 25 (Raptors) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi2805	750fr	Great Philippine Eagle, <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi2806	750fr	Chinese Sparrowhawk, <i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi2807	750fr	White-tailed Kite, <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi2808	750fr	Lammergeier, <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	LR: Harpy Eagle, <i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi2809 SS	2500fr	Harpy Eagle, <i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	LL: Lammergeier, <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Accipitridae	
		LR: Steller's Sea-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	Accipitridae	
2014 June 25 (Extinct Animals) (MS/4)				A*
Mi2812	750fr	†Great Auk, <i>Pinguinus impennis</i>	Alcidae	
2014 June 25 (WWF Stamp-on-Stamp) (MS/4 & SS/1)				B*
Mi2883	750fr	Black-billed Parrot, <i>Amazona agilis</i> (Jamaica Sc#1124 s-o-s)	Psittacidae	
Mi2884 SS	2500fr	Christmas Island Frigatebird, <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Fregatidae	
		(Christmas Island Sc#487 s-o-s with WWF logo)		
	Margin	LL: Christmas Island Frigatebird, <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Fregatidae	
2014 September 10 (Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
Mi2937	750fr	Superb Starling, <i>Lamprolornis superbus</i>	Sturnidae	
Mi2938	750fr	Great Tit, <i>Parus major</i>	Paridae	
Mi2939	750fr	Mallard, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Anatidae	
Mi2940	750fr	Black Stork, <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Ciconiidae	
	Margin	Ctr & MR: European Starling, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Sturnidae	
Mi2941 SS	2500fr	Nicobar Pigeon, <i>Caloenas nicobarica</i>	Columbidae	
	Margin	UL: Squacco Heron, <i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Ardeidae	

NIGER (continued)			2014 September 10 (Parrots) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi2942	750fr	Red-and-green Macaw, <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (Cap: <i>Ara macao</i>)	Psittacidae	
Mi2943	750fr	Rosey-faced Lovebird, <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	Psittaculidae	
Mi2944	750fr	Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Psittacidae	
Mi2945	750fr	Rainbow Lorikeet, <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Psittaculidae	
	Margin	UL & Ctr: Rainbow Lorikeet, <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Psittaculidae	
Mi2946 SS	2500fr	Hyacinth Macaw, <i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Psittaculidae	
	Margin	Top: Sun Parakeet, <i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	Psittaculidae	
			2014 September 10 (Castles) (MS/4 & SS/1)	B*
Mi2992	750fr	Great Egret, <i>Ardea alba</i>	Ardeidae	
Mi2993	750fr	Mallard, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Anatidae	
Mi2994	750fr	Eurasian Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo bubo</i>	Strigidae	
Mi2995	750fr	Rook, <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Corvidae	
	Margin	Ctr: White Stork, <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Ciconiidae	
Mi2996 SS	2500fr	Herring Gull, <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Laridae	
	Margin	Top: Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae	
			2014 October 13 (Storks) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi3050	750fr	Wood Stork, <i>Mycteria americana</i>	Ciconiidae	
Mi3051	750fr	White Stork, <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> (standing on nest)	Ciconiidae	
Mi3052	750fr	Same species (in flight)	Ciconiidae	
Mi3053	750fr	Same species (courtship pair)	Ciconiidae	
Mi3054 SS	2500fr	Painted Stork, <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Ciconiidae	
	Margin	LR: Same species (pair)	Ciconiidae	
		UR: White Stork, <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Ciconiidae	
			2014 October 13 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi3055	750fr	Spotted Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo africanus</i> (with chick)	Strigidae	
Mi3056	750fr	Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae	
Mi3057	750fr	Eurasian Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo bubo</i> (with chick)	Strigidae	
Mi3058	750fr	Little Owl, <i>Athene noctua</i>	Strigidae	
Mi3059 SS	2500fr	Eurasian Pygmy-Owl, <i>Glaucidium passerinum</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	LR: Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
			2014 October 13 (Osprey) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi3060	750fr	Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (flying right)	Pandionidae	
Mi3061	750fr	Same species (flying up)	Pandionidae	
Mi3062	750fr	Same species (flying left)	Pandionidae	
Mi3063	750fr	Same species (flying toward viewer)	Pandionidae	
Mi3064 SS	2500fr	Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Pandionidae	
	Margin	LR: Same species (flying left with fish)	Pandionidae	
			2014 October 13 (Hippopotamuses) (MS/4)	C
Mi3066	750fr	Gray Heron, <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Ardeidae	
			2014 October 13 (Lighthouses) (MS/4 & SS/1)	B*
Mi3080	750fr	Greylag Goose, <i>Anser anser</i>	Anatidae	
Mi3081	750fr	Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i>	Anatidae	
Mi3082	750fr	Herring Gull, <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Laridae	
Mi3083	750fr	Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	Anatidae	
Mi3084 SS	2500fr	Mallard, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> (also in LL margin)	Anatidae	

NIGER (continued)		2014 November 30 (Rhinoceros Hornbill) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
Both sheets are shaped and printed with a Rhinoceros Hornbill image.				
Mi3145	500fr	Rhinoceros Hornbill, <i>Buceros rhinoceros</i> (perched facing front)	Bucerotidae	
Mi3146	500fr	Same species (in flight to right)	Bucerotidae	
Mi3147	500fr	Same species (in flight up)	Bucerotidae	
Mi3148	500fr	Same species (perched facing rear)	Bucerotidae	
Mi3149 SS	2000fr	Same species	Bucerotidae	
		2014 November 30 (Water Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
Mi3189	750fr	Dalmatian Pelican, <i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Pelecanidae	
Mi3190	750fr	Sanderling, <i>Calidris alba</i>	Scolopacidae	
Mi3191	750fr	Green Heron, <i>Butorides virescens</i>	Ardeidae	
Mi3192	750fr	Cattle Egret, <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Ardeidae	
	Margin	Top: Herring Gull, <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Laridae	
Mi3193 SS	2500fr	Tufted Puffin, <i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	Alcidae	
	Margin	Top: U/I wading bird		
		2014 November 30 (Raptors) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
Mi3194	750fr	Bateleur, <i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi3195	750fr	Golden Eagle, <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Accipitridae	
Mi3196	750fr	Snowy Owl, <i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Strigidae	
Mi3197	750fr	Steller's Sea-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	Top: U/I bird of prey		
Mi3198 SS	2500fr	Secretary-bird, <i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Sagittariidae	
	Margin	Top: Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae	
		2015 February 25 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
Mi3295	750fr	Grayish Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo cinerascens</i>	Strigidae	
Mi3296	750fr	Pel's Fishing-Owl, <i>Scotopelia peli</i>	Strigidae	
Mi3297	750fr	Pearl-spotted Owlet, <i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	Strigidae	
Mi3298	750fr	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo lacteus</i>	Strigidae	
Mi3299 SS	2500fr	Northern White-faced Owl, <i>Ptilopsis leucotis</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	L: European Scops-Owl, <i>Otus scops</i>	Strigidae	
		R: Pharaoh Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo ascalaphus</i>	Strigidae	
		2015 April 20 (Peafowl) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
Mi3430	825fr	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Phasianidae	
Mi3431	825fr	Same species ♂ & ♀	Phasianidae	
Mi3432	825fr	Green Peafowl, <i>Pavo muticus</i>	Phasianidae	
Mi3433	825fr	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Phasianidae	
	Margin	Bot: Green Peafowl, <i>Pavo muticus</i> ♀	Phasianidae	
Mi3434 SS	3000fr	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i> (also in UR margin)	Phasianidae	
		2015 April 20 (Hummingbirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
Mi3435	825fr	Broad-billed Hummingbird, <i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>	Trochilidae	
Mi3436	825fr	Anna's Hummingbird, <i>Calypte anna</i>	Trochilidae	
Mi3437	825fr	Purple-throated Woodstar, <i>Calliphlox mitchellii</i>	Trochilidae	Vol. 64(2)
Mi3438	825fr	Costa's Hummingbird, <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Trochilidae	
	Margin	Top: U/I hummingbird		
Mi3439 SS	3000fr	Rufous Hummingbird, <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Trochilidae	
	Margin	UR: Wine-throated Hummingbird, <i>Atthis ellioti</i>	Trochilidae	Vol. 64(3)
		UL: Rufous Hummingbird, <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Trochilidae	

NIGER (continued)		2015 April 20 (Water Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi3440	825fr	Mew Gull, <i>Larus canus</i> (also in UL margin)	Laridae
Mi3441	825fr	Snowy Egret, <i>Egretta thula</i> (also in Top margin)	Ardeidae
Mi3442	825fr	Baikal Teal, <i>Anas formosa</i>	Anatidae
Mi3443	825fr	American Avocet, <i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	Recurvirostridae
	Margin	Top: Mallard, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Anatidae
		LR: Gray Heron, <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Ardeidae
		Bot: Australian Pelican, <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Anatidae
Mi3444 SS	3000fr	Mandarin Duck, <i>Aix galericulata</i>	Anatidae
	Margin	R: Greater Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Phoenicopteridae
		2015 April 20 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi3445	825fr	Great Gray Owl, <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Strigidae
Mi3446	825fr	Snowy Owl, <i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Strigidae
Mi3447	825fr	Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae
Mi3448	825fr	Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae
	Margin	UL: Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae
Mi3449 SS	3000fr	Eurasian Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo bubo</i>	Strigidae
	Margin	Top & UR: Barred Owl, <i>Strix varia</i>	Strigidae
		2015 April 20 (Raptors) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi3450	825fr	Short-toes Eagle, <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Accipitridae
Mi3451	825fr	Steppe Eagle, <i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Accipitridae
Mi3452	825fr	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo lacteus</i>	Strigidae
Mi3453	825fr	Cape Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo capensis</i>	Strigidae
Mi3454 SS	3000fr	Golden Eagle, <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Accipitridae
	Margin	UR: African Fish-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Accipitridae
		2015 April 20 (Parrots) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
Mi3455	825fr	Pink Cockatoo, <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Cacatuidae
Mi3456	825fr	New Zealand Kaka, <i>Nestor meridionalis</i>	Strigopidae
Mi3457	825fr	Hyacinth Macaw, <i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Psittacidae
Mi3458	825fr	Lilac-crowned Parrot, <i>Amazona finschi</i>	Psittacidae
	Margin	UL: U/I cockatoo	
Mi3459 SS	3000fr	Scarlet Macaw, <i>Ara macao</i> (also many in margin)	Psittacidae
		2015 April 20 (Extinct Animals) (MS/4)	A*
Mi3462	825fr	†Great Auk, <i>Pinguinus impennis</i>	Alcidae
		2015 April 20 (African Fauna) (MS/4)	A*
Mi3466	825fr	Great White Pelican, <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (also in top margin)	Pelecanidae
		2015 July 20 (150th death anniv Lincoln) (MS/3 & SS/1)	B*
Mi3560	1100fr	Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephala</i> (also in UR margin)	Accipitridae
Mi3561 SS	3000fr	Same species	Accipitridae
		2015 December 28 (Endangered Animals) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	750fr	Gray Crowned-Crane, <i>Balearic regulorum</i>	Gruidae
N/A	SS 2700fr	Great Philippine Eagle, <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Accipitridae
		2015 December 28 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	750fr	Spotted Wood-Owl, <i>Strix seloputo</i>	Strigidae
N/A	750fr	Mottled Wood-Owl, <i>Strix ocellata</i>	Strigidae
N/A	750fr	Tawny Owl, <i>Strix aluco</i>	Strigidae

NIGER (continued)

N/A	750fr	African Wood-Owl, <i>Strix woodfordii</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	LL: Barred Owl, <i>Strix varia</i>	Strigidae	
		LR: Spotted Owl, <i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	SS 2700fr	Brown Wood-Owl, <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	UR: Barred Owl, <i>Strix varia</i>	Strigidae	
		MR & LR: Spotted Owl, <i>Strix occidentalis</i>	Strigidae	
		LL: Brown Wood-Owl, <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Strigidae	
		ML: Chaco Owl, <i>Strix chacoensis</i>	Strigidae	new
2015 December 28 (Bustards) (MS/4)				A*
N/A	750fr	Arabian Bustard, <i>Ardeotis arabs</i>	Otididae	
N/A	750fr	Black-bellied Bustard, <i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>	Otididae	
N/A	750fr	Stanley Bustard, <i>Neotis denhami</i>	Otididae	
N/A	750fr	Nubian Bustard, <i>Neotis nuba</i>	Otididae	Vol. 65(1)
2015 December 28 (Warthogs) (MS/4)				B*
N/A	750fr	Piapiac, <i>Ptilostomus afer</i> (on warthog back)	Corvidae	
2015 December 28 (Falcons) (MS/4)				A*
N/A	750fr	Eurasian Hobby, <i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Falconidae	
N/A	750fr	Lanner Falcon, <i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Falconidae	
N/A	750fr	Red-necked Falcon, <i>Falco chicquera</i>	Falconidae	
N/A	750fr	Eurasian Kestrel, <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Falconidae	
2015 December 28 (Nightjars) (MS/4)				A*
N/A	750fr	Eurasian Nightjar, <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Caprimulgidae	
N/A	750fr	Standard-winged Nightjar, <i>Caprimulgus longipennis</i>	Caprimulgidae	new
N/A	750fr	Long-tailed Nightjar, <i>Caprimulgus climacurus</i>	Caprimulgidae	new
N/A	750fr	Egyptian Nightjar, <i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	Caprimulgidae	new
2015 December 28 (Pelicans) (MS/4)				A*
N/A	750fr	Pink-backed Pelican, <i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> (in flight)	Pelecanidae	
N/A	750fr	Great White Pelican, <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (in flight)	Pelecanidae	
N/A	750fr	Pink-backed Pelican, <i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> (swimming)	Pelecanidae	
N/A	750fr	Great White Pelican, <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (swimming)	Pelecanidae	
2015 December 28 (Thick-knees) (MS/4)				A*
N/A	750fr	Water Thick-knee, <i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	Burhinidae	
N/A	750fr	Senegal Thick-knee, <i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Burhinidae	new
N/A	750fr	Eurasian Thick-knee, <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	Burhinidae	
N/A	750fr	Spotted Thick-knee, <i>Burhinus capensis</i>	Burhinidae	
2015 December 28 (Vultures) (MS/4)				A*
N/A	750fr	White-headed Vulture, <i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	750fr	White-backed Vulture, <i>Gyps africanus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	750fr	Egyptian Vulture, <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	750fr	Lappet-faced Vulture, <i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	Accipitridae	
ST. THOMAS & PRINCE ISLANDS 2014 March 25 (50th anniv Forth Bridge) (MS/4 & SS/1)				B*
Mi5529	25000d	Arctic Tern, <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Laridae	
Mi5532	25000d	Sandwich Tern, <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Laridae	
Mi5533	SS96000d	Northern Gannet, <i>Morus bassanus</i>	Sulidae	
2014 March 25 (50th anniv of Red List) (MS/4)				A*
Mi5534	25000d	Ural Owl, <i>Strix uralensis</i>	Strigidae	
Mi5535	25000d	New Caledonian Parakeet, <i>Cyanoramphus saisseti</i>	Psittaculidae	

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE (cont)			2014 August 8 (Eagles) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	25000d	Harpy Eagle, <i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	25000d	Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	25000d	African Fish-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	25000d	Great Philippine Eagle, <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	Top: Imperial Eagle, <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Steller's Sea-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	UL & LR: Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae	
			2014 August 8 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	25000d	Great Gray Owl, <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	25000d	Snowy Owl, <i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	25000d	Eurasian Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo bubo</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	25000d	Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Barred Owl, <i>Strix varia</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	R: Burrowing Owl, <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Strigidae	
			2014 August 8 (WWF-Birds) (MS/4, MS/8, & SS/1)	A*
N/A	25000d	Blue-breasted Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon malimbica</i> (on branch)	Alcedinidae	
N/A	25000d	Same species (wings spread)	Alcedinidae	
N/A	25000d	Same species (on post)	Alcedinidae	
N/A	25000d	Same species (head only)	Alcedinidae	
N/A		MS/4 (a-d)		
N/A		MS/8 (2ea a-d + WWF panda label)		
N/A	SS 96000d	Same species (also in UL margin)	Alcedinidae	
			2014 September 15 (Bee-eaters) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	25000d	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, <i>Merops leschenaulti</i> (spread wings)	Meropidae	
N/A	25000d	Same species (pair on branch)		
N/A	25000d	European Bee-eater, <i>Merops apiaster</i>	Meropidae	
N/A	25000d	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, <i>Merops leschenaulti</i> (one w/ bee)	Meropidae	
	Margin	Top: European Bee-eater, <i>Merops apiaster</i> (five on branch)	Meropidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	White-fronted Bee-eater, <i>Merops bullockoides</i>	Meropidae	
	Margin	L: Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, <i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	Meropidae	
			2014 September 15 (Hummingbirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	25000d	Golden-tailed Sapphire, <i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>	Trochilidae	Vol. 63(4)
N/A	25000d	Anna's Hummingbird, <i>Calypte anna</i>	Trochilidae	
N/A	25000d	Sparkling Violetear, <i>Colibri coruscans</i>	Trochilidae	
N/A	25000d	Volcano Hummingbird, <i>Selasphorus flammula</i>	Trochilidae	Vol. 63(4)
	Margin	Top: Green Hermit, <i>Phaethornis guy</i>	Trochilidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Allen's Hummingbird, <i>Selasphorus sasin</i> (also in R margin)	Trochilidae	
			2014 September 15 (Global Climate) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	25000d	Herring Gull, <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Laridae	
N/A	25000d	Emperor Penguin, <i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i> (with chick)	Spheniscidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Kelp Gull, <i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Laridae	
			2014 September 15 (Grapes & Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	25000d	Rosey-faced Lovebird, <i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	Psittaculidae	
N/A	25000d	Pyrrhuloxia, <i>Cardinalis sinuatus</i>	Cardinalidae	
N/A	25000d	Red-and-green Macaw, <i>Ara chloroptera</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	25000d	European Robin, <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Muscicapidae	
	Margin	UL: Red-and-green Macaw, <i>Ara chloroptera</i>	Psittacidae	

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE (continued)

N/A	SS 96000d	Zebra Finch, <i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Estrildidae	
	Margin	R: Cockatiel, <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cacatuidae	
2014 September 15 (Hornbills) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	25000d	Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill, <i>Tockus leucomelas</i>	Bucerotidae	
N/A	25000d	Rhinoceros Hornbill, <i>Buceros rhinoceros</i>	Bucerotidae	
N/A	25000d	Great Hornbill, <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Bucerotidae	
N/A	25000d	Wreathed Hornbill, <i>Aceros undulatus</i>	Bucerotidae	
	Margin	Top: Malabar Gray Hornbill, <i>Ocyrceros griseus</i>	Bucerotidae	new
N/A	SS 96000d	Great Hornbill, <i>Buceros bicornis</i> (also in R margin)	Bucerotidae	
2014 September 15 (Pheasants) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	25000d	Ring-necked Pheasant, <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> (head facing right)	Phasianidae	
N/A	25000d	Same species (wings spread)	Phasianidae	
N/A	25000d	Same species (head facing left)	Phasianidae	
N/A	25000d	Silver Pheasant, <i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Phasianidae	
	Margin	Top: Lady Amherst's Pheasant, <i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	Phasianidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Ring-necked Pheasant, <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> (also in R margin)	Phasianidae	
2014 September 15 (Predators) (MS/4)				A*
N/A	25000d	White-backed Vulture, <i>Gyps africanus</i>	Accipitridae	
2014 September 15 (Secretary-bird) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	25000d	Secretary-bird, <i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i> (facing right)	Sagittariidae	
N/A	25000d	Same species (head only)	Sagittariidae	
N/A	25000d	Same species (in flight)	Sagittariidae	
N/A	25000d	Same species (facing left)	Sagittariidae	
	Margin	Top: Same species	Sagittariidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Same species (also in R margin)	Sagittariidae	
2014 October 15 (Flamingos) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	25000d	American Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Phoenicopteridae	
N/A	25000d	Lesser Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Phoenicopteridae	
N/A	25000d	James's Flamingo, <i>Phoenicoparrus andinus</i>	Phoenicopteridae	
N/A	25000d	Chilean Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus chilensis</i>	Phoenicopteridae	
N/A	SS 96000d	American Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (also in R margin)	Phoenicopteridae	
2014 October 15 (Kingfishers) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	25000d	Azure Kingfisher, <i>Ceyx azureus</i> (Cap/Syn: <i>Alcedo azurea</i>)	Alcedinidae	
N/A	25000d	Common Paradise-Kingfisher, <i>Tanysiptera galatea</i>	Alcedinidae	
N/A	25000d	Woodland Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	Alcedinidae	
N/A	25000d	Common Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Alcedinidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Belted Kingfisher, <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Alcedinidae	
	Margin	Top: Common Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Alcedinidae	
		LR: Azure Kingfisher, <i>Ceyx azureus</i> (Cap/Syn: <i>Alcedo azurea</i>)	Alcedinidae	
2014 October 15 (Parrots) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	25000d	Rainbow Lorikeet, <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Psittaculidae	
N/A	25000d	Ground Parrot, <i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Psittaculidae	Vol. 64(1)
N/A	25000d	Blue-streaked Lory, <i>Eos reticulata</i>	Psittaculidae	
N/A	25000d	Dusky Lory, <i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>	Psittaculidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Yellow-streaked Lory, <i>Chalcopsitta sintillata</i>	Psittaculidae	Vol. 64(1)
	Margin	UR & R: Blue-streaked Lory, <i>Eos reticulata</i>	Psittaculidae	

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE (cont)			2014 November 17 (Birds of Prey) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	25000d	Lappet-faced Vulture, <i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	25000d	Secretary-bird, <i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Sagittariidae	
N/A	25000d	Lammergeier, <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	25000d	Harpy Eagle, <i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Blakiston's Fish-Owl, <i>Bubo blakistoni</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	UL & LR: Lammergeier, <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Accipitridae	
			2014 November 17 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	25000d	Great Gray Owl, <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	25000d	Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	25000d	Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	25000d	Great Gray Owl, <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Spotted Owl, <i>Athene brama</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	R: Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
			2014 November 17 (World Youth Stamp Exhibition) (MS/3 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	33000d	Rhinoceros Hornbill, <i>Buceros rhinoceros</i> (facing right)	Bucerotidae	
N/A	33000d	Same species (on thick branch facing right)	Bucerotidae	
N/A	33000d	Same species (facing left)	Bucerotidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Same species (also throughout margin)	Bucerotidae	
			2015 May 21 (Rainforest Parrots) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	19000d	Jandaya Parakeet, <i>Aratinga jandaya</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	19000d	Red-fan Parrot, <i>Derophtus accipitrinus</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	19000d	Golden Parakeet, <i>Guarouba guarouba</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	19000d	Crimson-bellied Parakeet, <i>Pyrrhura perlata</i>	Psittacidae	
	Margin	UR: Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Psittacidae	
		LL: Sun Parakeet, <i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	Psittacidae	
		LR: U/I parrot		
N/A	SS 86000d	L: Scarlet Macaw, <i>Ara macao</i>	Psittacidae	
		R: Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Psittacidae	
	Margin	R: Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Psittacidae	
		L: Rainbow Lorikeet, <i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Psittaculidae	
			2015 May 21 (Harpy Eagle) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	19000d	Harpy Eagle, <i>Harpia harpyja</i> (perched w/ catch)	Accipitridae	
N/A	19000d	Same species (pair at nest)	Accipitridae	
N/A	19000d	Same species (perched)	Accipitridae	
N/A	19000d	Same species (in flight)	Accipitridae	
	Margin	UL & LR: Same species	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 86000d	Harpy Eagle, <i>Harpia harpyja</i> (also in L & R margin)	Accipitridae	
			2015 May 21 (Toucans) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	19000d	Black-mandibled Toucan, <i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>	Ramphastidae	
N/A	19000d	Keel-billed Toucan, <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Ramphastidae	
N/A	19000d	Guianan Toucanet, <i>Selenidera culik</i>	Ramphastidae	
N/A	19000d	Toco Toucan, <i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Ramphastidae	
	Margin	UL: Keel-billed Toucan, <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Ramphastidae	
		LR: Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan, <i>Andigena hypoglauca</i>	Ramphastidae	
N/A	SS 86000d	Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan, <i>Andigena laminirostris</i>	Ramphastidae	
	Margin	L & UR: Keel-billed Toucan, <i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Ramphastidae	
		LR: Channel-billed Toucan, <i>Ramphastos vitellinus ariel</i> (ssp.)	Ramphastidae	

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE (cont)			2015 May 21 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	19000d	Central American Pygmy-Owl, <i>Glaucidium griseiceps</i>	Strigidae	Vol. 64(3)
N/A	19000d	Shelley's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo shelleyi</i> ,	Strigidae	
N/A	19000d	Philippine Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo philippensis</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	19000d	Fraser's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo poensis</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	UR: Fraser's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo poensis</i>	Strigidae	
		LR: Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, <i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	SS 86000d	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, <i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	UL: Shelley's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo shelleyi</i>	Strigidae	
		UR: Philippine Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo philippensis</i>	Strigidae	
			2015 September 23 (230th anniv J.J. Audubon) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	31000d	Red-shouldered Hawk, <i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	31000d	Northern Bobwhite, <i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Odontophoridae	
N/A	31000d	Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	Anatidae	
	Margin	Bot: Multiple U/I birds		
N/A	SS 96000d	Mallard, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Anatidae	
	Margin	Top: Lincoln's Sparrow, <i>Melospiza lincolnii</i> (Cap: Lincoln Finch)	Emberizidae	
		UR & MR: Northern Mockingbird, <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Mimidae	
			2015 September 23 (Lighthouses) (MS/4 & SS/1)	B*
N/A	31000d	Herring Gull, <i>Larus argentatus</i> (also many in margin)	Laridae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Same species (also in UR margin)		
			2015 November 18 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS1)	A*
N/A	31000d	Northern Hawk-Owl, <i>Surnia ulula</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	31000d	White-fronted Scops-Owl, <i>Otus sagittatus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	31000d	R: Snowy Owl, <i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Strigidae	
		L: Pearl-spotted Owlet, <i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	31000d	Koepcke's Screech-Owl, <i>Megascops koepckeae</i>	Strigidae	Vol. 65(1)
	Margin	UR: Indian Scops-Owl, <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Strigidae	
		LR: Mottled Wood-Owl, <i>Strix ocellata</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Great Gray Owl, <i>Strix nebulosa</i> (also in UR margin)	Strigidae	
	Margin	MR: Boreal Owl, <i>Aegolius funereus</i>	Strigidae	
		Ctr: Oriental Bay-Owl, <i>Phodilus badius</i>	Tytonidae	
		LR: Western Screech-Owl, <i>Megascops kennicottii</i>	Strigidae	
			2015 November 18 (31st Asia Intl. Stamp Exhibition) (MS/4)	A*
N/A	31000d	Red-crowned Crane, <i>Grus japonensis</i>	Gruidae	
N/A	31000d	Gray Parrot, <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Psittacidae	
N/A	31000d	São Tomé Ibis, <i>Bostrychia bocagei</i>	Threskiornithidae	
			2015 December 29 (Raptors) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
The stamps in the following sheets are shield-shaped with six sides and not se-tenant.				
N/A	31000d	Little Owl, <i>Athene noctua</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	31000d	Common Buzzard, <i>Buteo buteo</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	31000d	Eurasian Griffon, <i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	31000d	Great Philippine Eagle, <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 96000d	São Tomé Scops-Owl, <i>Otus hartlaubi</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	LL: Egyptian Vulture, <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Accipitridae	
		UR: African Fish-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Accipitridae	
		LR: Eurasian Marsh-Harrier, <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Accipitridae	
		Bot: Harpy Eagle, <i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Accipitridae	

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE (cont)			2015 December 29 (Birds of St. Thomas) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	31000d	Squacco Heron, <i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Ardeidae	
N/A	31000d	Greater Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Phoenicopteridae	
N/A	31000d	Masked Booby, <i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Sulidae	
N/A	31000d	Great Shearwater, <i>Puffinus gravis</i>	Procellariidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Fulvous Whistling-Duck, <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Anatidae	
	Margin	MR: Greater Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Phoenicopteridae	
		Ctr: Grey Heron, <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Ardeidae	
		LR: Squacco Heron, <i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Ardeidae	
		LL: Palm-nut Vulture, <i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Accipitridae	
			2015 December 29 (Lighthouses) (MS/4 & SS/1)	B*
N/A	31000d	Black-headed Gull, <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> (Fanad Head)	Laridae	
N/A	31000d	Same species (Start Point light)	Laridae	
N/A	31000d	Same species (Peggy's Point light)	Laridae	
N/A	31000d	Same species (Portland Head light)	Laridae	
N/A	SS 96000d	LL: U/I gull	Laridae	
			2015 December 29 (Stamps-on-Stamps) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	31000d	Blue-breasted Quail, <i>Coturnix chinensis</i> (Malaysia Sc#821 s-o-s)	Phasianidae	
N/A	SS 96000d	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo lacteus</i> (Gambia Sc#381 s-o-s)	Strigidae	
			2015 December 29 (Plovers) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	31000d	American Golden-Plover, <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Charadriidae	
N/A	31000d	European Golden-Plover, <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Charadriidae	
N/A	31000d	Black-bellied Plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Charadriidae	
N/A	31000d	Little Ringed Plover, <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Charadriidae	
	Margin	UR & ML: U/I plovers		
N/A	SS 96000d	European Golden-Plover, <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Charadriidae	
	Margin	LL & Ctr: Little Ringed Plover, <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Charadriidae	
		LR: American Golden-Plover, <i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	Charadriidae	
ST. VINCENT (Mustique)			2013	A*
In Vol. 65(1), I listed some issues for St. Vincent Grenadines from Mustique, and Union Island. One of the issues I did not list was a sheet from Mustique with a logo for Brasiliana 2013, titled "Birds of South America." I did not own the issue at the time and I could not read clearly the names printed on the stamps in the photos on line. I have since purchased the sheet and I am listing it, but these might not get any Scott listing. Read the article for listings of these islands in Vol. 65(1) as given by Scott Publishing. Chuck Braun was helpful in identifying these species as the English names were not listed in the Clements Checklist under the names printed on the stamps.				
N/A	\$3.25	Musician Wren, <i>Cyphorhinus arada</i> (Cap: Red-breasted Wren)	Troglodytidae	
N/A	\$3.25	Green-throated Mango, <i>Anthracothorax viridugula</i> ♀ (?) (Cap: Fan-tailed Hummingbird)	Trochilidae	
N/A	\$3.25	Green Mango, <i>Anthracothorax viridis</i> (Cap: Green Mango)	Trochilidae	
N/A	\$3.25	(LR) U/I hummingbird (Cap: Green-tailed Mango)	Trochilidae	
SIERRA LEONE			2014 (Farm Animals) (MS/3)	A*
N/A	6000Le	Mallard, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Anatidae	
			2015 May 22 (Birds of Prey) (MS/6 & 2ea SS/1)	A*
N/A	4300Le	Bateleur, <i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	4300Le	Lizard Buzzard, <i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	4300Le	Jerdon's Baza, <i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	4300Le	African Hobby, <i>Falco cuvierii</i>	Falconidae	
N/A	4300Le	Crowned Hawk-Eagle, <i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	Accipitridae	

SIERRA LEONE (continued)

N/A	4300Le	Beaudouin's Snake-Eagle, <i>Circaetus beaudouini</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	UL: U/I raptor Top: U/I raptor		
N/A	SS 10000Le	Fox Kestrel, <i>Falco alopex</i>	Falconidae	Vol. 64(3)
	Margin	UR: U/I raptor MR: Lizard Buzzard, <i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 14000Le	African Harrier-Hawk, <i>Polyboroides typus</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	UR: U/I raptor MR: Lizard Buzzard, <i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	Accipitridae	
2015 May 22 Cuckoos (MS/6 & 2ea SS/1)				A*
N/A	4300Le	Klaas's Cuckoo, <i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i> ♂ (also in top margin)	Cuculidae	
N/A	4300Le	Red-chested Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	Cuculidae	
N/A	4300Le	Great Spotted Cuckoo, <i>Clamator glandarius</i>	Cuculidae	
N/A	4300Le	Dideric Cuckoo, <i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Cuculidae	
N/A	4300Le	Common Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuculidae	
N/A	4300Le	Klaas's Cuckoo, <i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i> ♀	Cuculidae	
	Margin	UR: Senegal Coucal, <i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	Cuculidae	
N/A	SS 10000Le	Levaillant's Cuckoo, <i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	Cuculidae	
	Margin	Top & UR: Klaas's Cuckoo, <i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i> ♂&♀ LL: U/I owl	Cuculidae	
N/A	SS 14000Le	Senegal Coucal, <i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	Cuculidae	
	Margin	Top & UR: Klaas's Cuckoo, <i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i> ♂&♀ LL: U/I owl	Cuculidae	
2015 May 22 (African Fish Eagle) (MS/6 & 2ea SS/1)				A*
N/A	4300Le	African Fish-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i> (perched facing left)	Accipitridae	
N/A	4300Le	Same species (two birds)	Accipitridae	
N/A	4300Le	Same species (wings spread)	Accipitridae	
N/A	4300Le	Same species (in flight to right)	Accipitridae	
N/A	4300Le	Same species (in flight to left) (also in UR margin)	Accipitridae	
N/A	4300Le	Same species (head only) (also in UL margin)	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 10000Le	Same species (also in top margin)	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 14000Le	Same species (also in top margin)	Accipitridae	
2015 May 22 (Owls) (MS/6 & 2ea SS/1)				A*
N/A	4300Le	Pel's Fishing-Owl, <i>Scotopelia peli</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	4300Le	African Wood-Owl, <i>Strix woodfordii</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	4300Le	Eurasian Scops-Owl, <i>Otus scops</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	4300Le	Fraser's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo poensis</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	4300Le	Pharaoh Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo ascalaphus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	4300Le	Northern White-faced Owl, <i>Ptilopsis leucotis</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	LL: U/I owl LR: African Fish-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 10000Le	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo lacteus</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	LL: U/I owl LR: African Fish-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 14000Le	Akun Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo leucostictus</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	LL: U/I owl LR: African Fish-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Accipitridae	

SIERRA LEONE (continued) **2015 June 26** (Endurance Expedition Centenary) (MS/4 & SS/1) **C***
Commemorates the “Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914/1917.” Photos of Tom Crean, Frank Wild, Frank Worsley, and Ernest Shackleton. Only one stamp features birds.

N/A	6000Le	Emperor Penguin, <i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>	Spheniscidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Same species (also in LR margin)	Spheniscidae

2015 June 26 (Crimson Sunbird–Singapore 2015) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*			
N/A	3500Le	Crimson Sunbird, <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i> (head) (also UR margin)	Nectariniidae
N/A	3500Le	Same species (hovering at flower)	Nectariniidae
N/A	3500Le	Same species (facing right)	Nectariniidae
N/A	3500Le	Same species (in flight)	Nectariniidae
N/A	SS 14000Le	Same species (also in UL margin)	Nectariniidae

2015 August 21 (Eagles) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*			
N/A	5500Le	Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	5500Le	Martial Eagle, <i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	5500Le	Wedge-tailed Eagle, <i>Aquila audax</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	5500Le	White-tailed Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	SS 22000Le	Golden Eagle, <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Accipitridae
	Margin	UR & LR: Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae

2015 August 21 (Extinct Animals) (MS/4) A*			
N/A	5500Le	†Dodo, <i>Raphus cucullatus</i>	Columbidae

2015 August 21 (Kingfishers) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*			
N/A	5500Le	Giant Kingfisher, <i>Megaceryle maximus</i>	Alcedinidae
N/A	5500Le	Gray-headed Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	Alcedinidae
N/A	5500Le	Belted Kingfisher, <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> (facing right)	Alcedinidae
N/A	5500Le	Belted Kingfisher, <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i> (facing left)	Alcedinidae
N/A	SS 22000Le	Black-capped Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Alcedinidae
	Margin	R: Azure Kingfisher, <i>Ceyx azureus</i> (Cap/Syn: <i>Alcedo azurea</i>)	Alcedinidae

2015 August 21 (Water Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*			
N/A	5500Le	Mandarin Duck, <i>Aix galericulata</i>	Anatidae
N/A	5500Le	Pacific Loon, <i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Gaviidae
N/A	5500Le	Great Blue Heron, <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Ardeidae
N/A	5500Le	Painted Stork, <i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Ciconiidae
N/A	SS 22000Le	Great White Pelican, <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Pelecanidae
	Margin	R: Greater Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Phoenicopteridae

2015 October 23

The following twenty sets, titled “World of Birds,” have a MS/4 formatted three stamps se-tenant horizontally with the fourth stamp below and separated from the others, and a SS/1. All sheets are an irregular shape and show a nest in the bottom margin.

2015 October 23 (Eagles) (MS/4 & SS/1) A*			
N/A	6000Le	Wedge-tailed Eagle, <i>Aquila audax</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	6000Le	Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Pandionidae
N/A	6000Le	Great Philippine Eagle, <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	6000Le	Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	SS 24000Le	African Fish-Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Accipitridae
	Margin	R: Harpy Eagle, <i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Accipitridae
		UR: Great Philippine Eagle, <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Accipitridae

SIERRA LEONE (continued)		2015 October 23 (Parrots) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	Gray Parrot, <i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Psittacidae
N/A	6000Le	Regent Parrot, <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	Psittaculidae
N/A	6000Le	Scarlet Macaw, <i>Ara macao</i>	Psittacidae
N/A	6000Le	Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Psittacidae
	Margin	LL: Eastern Rosella, <i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Psittaculidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Rainbow Lorikeet, <i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Psittaculidae
	Margin	R: Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Psittacidae
		2015 October 23 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	Spotted Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo africanus</i>	Strigidae
N/A	6000Le	Sokoke Scops-Owl, <i>Otus ireneae</i>	Strigidae
N/A	6000Le	Southern White-faced Owl, <i>Ptilopsis granti</i>	Strigidae
N/A	6000Le	Collared Scops-Owl, <i>Otus lettia</i>	Strigidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Red-chested Owlet, <i>Glauclidium tephronotum</i>	Strigidae
	Margin	R: Spotted Eagle-Owl, <i>Bubo africanus</i>	Strigidae
		2015 October 23 (Bee-eaters) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	European Bee-eater, <i>Merops apiaster</i>	Meropidae
N/A	6000Le	Little Bee-eater, <i>Merops pusillus</i>	Meropidae
N/A	6000Le	European Bee-eater, <i>Merops apiaster</i>	Meropidae
N/A	6000Le	Blue-throated Bee-eater, <i>Merops viridis</i>	Meropidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Rainbow Bee-eater, <i>Merops ornatus</i>	Meropidae
	Margin	Top: Southern Carmine Bee-eater, <i>Merops nubicoides</i>	Meropidae
		R: Red-throated Bee-eater, <i>Merops bulocki</i>	Meropidae
		2015 October 23 (Hummingbirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	L: Lucifer Hummingbird, <i>Calothorax lucifer</i>	Trochilidae
		R: Xantus's Hummingbird, <i>Hylocharis xantusii</i>	Trochilidae
N/A	6000Le	Bot: Lucifer Hummingbird, <i>Calothorax lucifer</i>	Trochilidae
		Top: Rufous Hummingbird, <i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Trochilidae
N/A	6000Le	Blue-throated Hummingbird, <i>Lampornis clemenciae</i>	Trochilidae
N/A	6000Le	Calliope Hummingbird, <i>Selasphorus calliope</i>	Trochilidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	ML: Calliope Hummingbird, <i>Selasphorus calliope</i>	Trochilidae
		Bot: White-eared Hummingbird, <i>Hylocharis leucotis</i>	Trochilidae
		Top: Broad-billed Hummingbird, <i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>	Trochilidae
	Margin	R: Lucifer Hummingbird, <i>Calothorax lucifer</i>	Trochilidae
		2015 October 23 (Seabirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	Northern Gannet, <i>Morus bassanus</i>	Sulidae
N/A	6000Le	Blue-footed Booby, <i>Sula nebouxii</i>	Sulidae
N/A	6000Le	Imperial Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax atriceps</i>	Phalacrocoracidae
N/A	6000Le	Gentoo Penguin, <i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	Spheniscidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Spotted Shag, <i>Phalacrocorax punctatus</i>	Phalacrocoracidae
	Margin	R: Blue-footed Booby, <i>Sula nebouxii</i>	Sulidae
15507		2015 October 23 (Kingfishers) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	Black-backed Dwarf-Kingfisher, <i>Ceyx erithaca</i>	Alcedinidae
N/A	6000Le	UR: White-throated Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Alcedinidae
		LL: Gray-headed Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	Alcedinidae
N/A	6000Le	Belted Kingfisher, <i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Alcedinidae
N/A	6000Le	Azure Kingfisher, <i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Alcedinidae
	Margin	LL: Common Kingfisher, <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Alcedinidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Woodland Kingfisher, <i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	Alcedinidae
	Margin	UR & LR: Buff-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher, <i>Tanysiptera sylvia</i>	Alcedinidae

SIERRA LEONE (continued)		2015 October 23 (Birds of Prey) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	White-tailed Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	6000Le	Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	6000Le	Steller's Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	6000Le	Great Philippine Eagle, <i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Accipitridae
	Margin	LL: Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Red Kite, <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Accipitridae
	Margin	R: Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae
		2015 October 23 (Water Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	Tricolored Heron, <i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Ardeidae
N/A	6000Le	Roseate Spoonbill, <i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Threskiornithidae
N/A	6000Le	Saddle-billed Stork, <i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	Ciconiidae
N/A	6000Le	Sandhill Crane, <i>Grus canadensis</i>	Gruidae
	Margin	LL: Mute Swan, <i>Cygnus olor</i> (with chicks in nest)	Anatidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Anhinga, <i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhingidae
	Margin	R: Brown Pelican, <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> (with chick)	Pelecanidae
		2015 October 23 (White-breasted Guineafowl) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	White-breasted Guineafowl, <i>Agelastes meleagrides</i> (two birds)	Phasianidae
N/A	6000Le	Same species (facing right)	Phasianidae
N/A	6000Le	Same species (facing left)	Phasianidae
N/A	6000Le	Same species (head)	Phasianidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Same species (also in R margin)	
		2015 October 23 (Ibises) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	Bald Ibis, <i>Geronticus calvus</i>	Threskiornithidae
N/A	6000Le	Australian Ibis, <i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>	Threskiornithidae
N/A	6000Le	Waldrapp, <i>Geronticus eremite</i>	Threskiornithidae
N/A	6000Le	Madagascar Ibis, <i>Lophotibis cristata</i>	Threskiornithidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Scarlet Ibis, <i>Eudocimus ruber</i>	Threskiornithidae
	Margin	R: Waldrapp, <i>Geronticus eremite</i>	Threskiornithidae
		2015 October 23 (Pigeons & Doves) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	Pheasant Pigeon, <i>Otidiphaps nobilis</i>	Columbidae
N/A	6000Le	Pink-headed Fruit-Dove, <i>Ptilinopus porphyreus</i>	Columbidae
N/A	6000Le	Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove, <i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Columbidae
(This bird was previously shown on a 1982 Grunay local issue.)			
N/A	6000Le	Pinon Imperial-Pigeon, <i>Ducula pinon</i>	Columbidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	L: Spinifex Pigeon, <i>Geophaps plumifera</i>	Columbidae
		R: Little Cuckoo-Dove, <i>Macropygia ruficeps</i>	Columbidae
	Margin	R: Red collared-Dove, <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	Columbidae
		UR: European Turtle-Dove, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Columbidae
		2015 October 23 (African Penguin) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	African Penguin, <i>Spheniscus demersus</i> (pair with chick)	Spheniscidae
N/A	6000Le	Same species (pair with eggs)	Spheniscidae
N/A	6000Le	Same species (pair with fish)	Spheniscidae
N/A	6000Le	Same species (swimming)	Spheniscidae
N/A	SS 24000Le	Same species (also in R margin)	Spheniscidae
		2015 October 23 (Flamingos) (MS/4 & SS/1)	A*
N/A	6000Le	American Flamingo, <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (with chick)	Phoenicopteridae
N/A	6000Le	Same species (with spread wings)	Phoenicopteridae
N/A	6000Le	Same species (preening)	Phoenicopteridae

SIERRA LEONE (continued)

N/A	6000Le	Same species (pair)	Phoenicopteridae	
N/A	SS 24000Le	Same species (also in R & Bot margin)	Phoenicopteridae	
2015 October 23 (Birds-of-Paradise) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	6000Le	Goldie's Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea decora</i>	Paradisaeidae	
N/A	6000Le	Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea raggiana</i>	Paradisaeidae	
N/A	6000Le	Lesser Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea minor</i>	Paradisaeidae	
N/A	6000Le	Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea raggiana</i>	Paradisaeidae	
N/A	SS 24000Le	Greater Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea apoda</i>	Paradisaeidae	
	Margin	UR: Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea raggiana</i>	Paradisaeidae	
		LR: Blue Bird-of-Paradise, <i>Paradisaea rudolphi</i>	Paradisaeidae	
2015 October 23 (Protected Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	6000Le	Hildebrandt's Starling, <i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>	Sturnidae	
N/A	6000Le	California Quail, <i>Callipepla californica</i>	Odontophoridae	
N/A	6000Le	White-winged Crossbill, <i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	Fringillidae	
N/A	6000Le	Long-tailed Duck, <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Anatidae	
N/A	SS 24000Le	Kinglet Calyptura, <i>Calyptura cristata</i>	Cotingidae	new
	Margin	R: Long-tailed Duck, <i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Anatidae	
2015 October 23 (Warblers) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	6000Le	Cape May Warbler, <i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	Parulidae	
N/A	6000Le	Yellow-throated Warbler, <i>Setophaga dominica</i>	Parulidae	
N/A	6000Le	Elfin-woods Warbler, <i>Setophaga angelae</i>	Parulidae	Vol. 65(1)
N/A	6000Le	Ménétries's Warbler, <i>Sylvia mystacea</i>	Sylviidae	Vol. 65(1)
	Margin	LL: Yellow Warbler, <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Parulidae	
N/A	SS 24000Le	American Yellow Warbler, <i>Setophaga petechia aestiva</i> (ssp.)	Parulidae	
	Margin	R & Bot: Basra Reed-Warbler, <i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i>	Parulidae	
2015 October 23 (Ducks) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	6000Le	Harlequin Duck, <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Anatidae	
N/A	6000Le	King Eider, <i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	Anatidae	
N/A	6000Le	Mallard, <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Anatidae	
N/A	6000Le	Wood Duck, <i>Aix sponsa</i> (also in Top margin)	Anatidae	
N/A	SS 24000Le	Common Shelduck, <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Anatidae	
	Margin	LR: Wood Duck, <i>Aix sponsa</i>	Anatidae	
		Top: U/I duck in flight		
2015 October 23 (Tropical Birds) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	6000Le	Black-backed Dwarf-Kingfisher, <i>Ceyx erithaca</i>	Alcedinidae	
N/A	6000Le	Red-legged Honeycreeper, <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Thraupidae	
N/A	6000Le	Saffron Finch, <i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Emberizidae	
N/A	6000Le	Red-crested Cardinal, <i>Paroaria coronata</i>	Thraupidae	
	Margin	LL: Channel-billed Toucan, <i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Bucerotidae	
N/A	SS 24000Le	Great Hornbill, <i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Bucerotidae	
	Margin	R: Channel-billed Toucan, <i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Bucerotidae	
2015 October 23 (Peacocks) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	6000Le	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i> (facing right)	Phasianidae	
N/A	6000Le	Green Peafowl, <i>Pavo muticus</i>	Phasianidae	
N/A	6000Le	White Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i> mut. <i>alba</i> (ssp.)	Phasianidae	
N/A	6000Le	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i> (sitting)	Phasianidae	
N/A	SS 24000Le	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i> (also in R margin)	Phasianidae	

SIERRA LEONE (continued)		2016 January 28 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	6000Le	Southern White-faced Owl, <i>Ptilopsis granti</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	6000Le	Little Owl, <i>Athene noctua</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	6000Le	Barred Owl, <i>Strix varia</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	6000Le	Great Gray Owl, <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	L: Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	SS 24000Le	Short-eared Owl, <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	Top: Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
		2016 January 28 (Hawks) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	6000Le	Northern Goshawk, <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	6000Le	Red-tailed Hawk, <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> (also in L margin)	Accipitridae	
N/A	6000Le	Pale Chanting-Goshawk, <i>Melierax canorus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	6000Le	Sharp-shinned Hawk, <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 24000Le	Eurasian Sparrowhawk, <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	R: Northern Goshawk, <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Accipitridae	
		2016 January 28 (Doves) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	6000Le	Eurasian Collared-Dove, <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Columbidae	
N/A	6000Le	Zebra Dove, <i>Geopelia striata</i>	Columbidae	
N/A	6000Le	Sulawesi Ground-Dove, <i>Gallicolumba tristigmata</i>	Columbidae	new
N/A	6000Le	Mountain Imperial-Pigeon, <i>Ducula badia</i>	Columbidae	
	Margin	L: Pied Imperial-Pigeon, <i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Columbidae	
N/A	SS 24000Le	Victoria Crowned-Pigeon, <i>Goura victoria</i>	Columbidae	
	Margin	UR: Emerald Dove, <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Columbidae	
		2016 January 28 (Cuckoos) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	6000Le	African Emerald Cuckoo, <i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	Cuculidae	
N/A	6000Le	Klaas's Cuckoo, <i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	Cuculidae	
N/A	6000Le	Yellow-billed Cuckoo, <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Cuculidae	
N/A	6000Le	Plaintive Cuckoo, <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Cuculidae	new
	Margin	L: Large Hawk-Cuckoo, <i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	Cuculidae	new
N/A	SS 24000Le	Common Cuckoo, <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuculidae	
	Margin	UR: Asian Emerald Cuckoo, <i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	Cuculidae	new
SOLOMON ISLANDS		2015 April 24 (Taiwan Protected Species) (MS/4) (circular)		A*
N/A	\$5	Brown Wood-Owl, <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	UL: U/I bird in flight		
		2015 June 26 (Seabirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	\$12	Short-tailed Albatross, <i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Diomedidae	
N/A	\$12	Northern Fulmar, <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Procellariidae	
N/A	\$12	Double-crested Cormorant, <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Phalacrocoracidae	
N/A	\$12	Great White Pelican, <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Pelecanidae	
N/A	SS \$40	Magnificent Frigatebird, <i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Fregatidae	
	Margin	Bot: Australian Gannet, <i>Morus serrator</i>	Sulidae	
		2015 June 26 (Australian Hawks) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	\$12	Swamp Harrier, <i>Circus approximans</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	\$12	Gray Goshawk, <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	\$12	Pacific Baza, <i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	\$12	Spotted Harrier, <i>Circus assimilis</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS \$40	Red Goshawk, <i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	ML: Gray Goshawk, <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Accipitridae	
		LR: Pacific Baza, <i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Accipitridae	

SOLOMON ISLANDS (continued) 2015 June 26 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)			A*
N/A	\$12	Powerful Owl, <i>Ninox strenua</i>	Strigidae
N/A	\$12	Barking Owl, <i>Ninox connivens</i>	Strigidae
N/A	\$12	Australasian Grass-Owl, <i>Tyto longimembris</i>	Tytonidae
N/A	\$12	Sooty Owl, <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Tytonidae
N/A	SS \$40	L: Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae
		R: Lesser Sooty Owl, <i>Tyto multipunctata</i>	Tytonidae
		(This species has been lumped with Sooty Owl.)	
Margin		ML: Australian Masked-Owl, <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Tytonidae
		LR: Southern Boobook, <i>Ninox boobook</i>	Tytonidae
		(This species was recently lumped with Morepork, <i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i> . The name Morepork was also changed to Southern Boobook.)	
2015 September 3 (Frigatebirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)			A*
N/A	\$12	Christmas Island Frigatebird, <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Fregatidae
N/A	\$12	Great Frigatebird, <i>Fregata minor</i>	Fregatidae
N/A	\$12	Christmas Island Frigatebird, <i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Fregatidae
N/A	\$12	Lesser Frigatebird, <i>Fregata ariel</i>	Fregatidae
N/A	SS \$40	Great Frigatebird, <i>Fregata minor</i> (also in Bot margin)	Fregatidae
2015 September 3 (Terns) (MS/4 & SS/1)			A*
N/A	\$12	Little Tern, <i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Laridae
N/A	\$12	Brown Noddy, <i>Anous stolidus</i>	Laridae
N/A	\$12	Common Tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Laridae
N/A	\$12	White Tern, <i>Gygis alba</i>	Laridae
N/A	SS \$40	Caspian Tern, <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Laridae
Margin		UL: Black-naped Tern, <i>Sterna sumatrana</i>	Laridae
		MR: Common Tern, <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Laridae
		ML: Bridled Tern, <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Laridae
		LR: Whiskered Tern, <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Laridae
		LL: White-winged Tern, <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	Laridae
2015 September 3 (Monarch Flycatchers) (MS/4 & SS/1)			A*
N/A	\$12	Black-winged Monarch, <i>Monarcha frater</i>	Monarchidae
N/A	\$12	Melanesian Flycatcher, <i>Myiagra caledonica</i>	Monarchidae
N/A	\$12	Black-throated Shrikebill, <i>Clytorhynchus nigrogularis</i>	Monarchidae
N/A	\$12	Island Monarch, <i>Monarcha cinerascens</i>	Monarchidae
N/A	SS \$40	White-capped Monarch, <i>Monarcha richardsii</i>	Monarchidae
Margin		UR: Black-throated Shrikebill, <i>Clytorhynchus nigrogularis</i> ♀	Monarchidae
		LR: Black-throated Shrikebill, <i>Clytorhynchus nigrogularis</i> ♂	Monarchidae
		ML: Black-winged Monarch, <i>Monarcha frater</i>	Monarchidae
2015 September 3 (Honeyeaters) (MS/4 & SS/1)			A*
N/A	\$12	Cardinal Myzomela, <i>Myzomela cardinalis</i>	Meliphagidae
N/A	\$12	Sooty Myzomela, <i>Myzomela tristrami</i>	Meliphagidae
N/A	\$12	Yellow-vented Myzomela, <i>Myzomela eichhorni</i>	Meliphagidae
N/A	\$12	Noisy Miner, <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Meliphagidae
N/A	SS \$40	Noisy Miner, <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Meliphagidae
Margin		ML: Cardinal Myzomela, <i>Myzomela cardinalis</i>	Meliphagidae
		UR & LR: Noisy Miner, <i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Meliphagidae
2015 September 25 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)			A*
N/A	\$12	Indian Scops-Owl, <i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Strigidae
N/A	\$12	Australasian Grass-Owl, <i>Tyto longimembris</i>	Tytonidae

SOLOMON ISLANDS (continued)

N/A	\$12	L: Red Owl, <i>Tyto soumagnei</i>	Tytonidae
		R: Spotted Wood-Owl, <i>Strix seloputo</i>	Strigidae
N/A	\$12	L: Oriental Bay-Owl, <i>Phodilus badius</i>	Tytonidae
		R: Australasian Grass-Owl, <i>Tyto longimembris</i>	Tytonidae
N/A	SS \$40	Brown Wood-Owl, <i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	Strigidae
	Margin	UR: Australasian Grass-Owl, <i>Tyto longimembris</i>	Strigidae
		LR: Spotted Wood-Owl, <i>Strix seloputo</i>	Strigidae

2015 September 25 (Birds of Prey) (MS/4 & SS/1)**A***

N/A	\$12	Black Kite, <i>Milvus migrans</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	\$12	Eurasian Griffon, <i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	\$12	Montagu's Harrier, <i>Circus pygargus</i>	Accipitridae
N/A	\$12	Top: Northern Goshawk, <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Accipitridae
		Bot: Common Wood-Pigeon, <i>Columba palumbus</i> (being eaten)	Columbidae
N/A	SS \$40	Osprey, <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Pandionidae
	Margin	UR & R: Brown Falcon, <i>Falco berigora</i>	Falconidae

TOGO

This following eight sets have a date of issuance conflict. One site lists the issue date as 2015 June 1, and another the date of 2015 June 22. Since Togo is another country that Scott Publishing has clearly fallen behind assigning numbers to, I am going to use the 2015 June 1 date and we will see what date Scott confirms is the official date when they confer with the Togo Postal officials.

[Ed. Note: Togo, like many other West African countries, has experienced lots of turmoil in their government during the past several years. This situation has likely affected its postal administration and perhaps this is one reason the Scott publishers have delayed their listings. Additionally, these sets are produced in Europe by Stamperija, a well-known agent for issues aimed at collectors, and not for mailers in the denoted country. These types of issues rarely receive catalog recognition. So, I will not hold my breath in expectation.]

2015 June 1 (African Fauna) (MS/4)**A***

N/A	750fr	Common Ostrich, <i>Struthio camelus</i>	Struthionidae
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2015 June 1 (Endangered Species) (MS/4)**A***

N/A	750fr	African Penguin, <i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	Spheniscidae
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2015 June 1 (Penguins) (MS/4 & SS/1)**A***

N/A	750fr	Southern Rockhopper Penguin, <i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	Spheniscidae
N/A	750fr	Magellanic Penguin, <i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>	Spheniscidae
N/A	750fr	Humboldt Penguin, <i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Spheniscidae
N/A	750fr	Macaroni Penguin, <i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>	Spheniscidae
	Margin	R: Emperor Penguin, <i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>	Spheniscidae
N/A	SS 2500fr	Gentoo Penguin, <i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	Spheniscidae
	Margin	LL & R: King Penguin, <i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>	Spheniscidae

2015 June 1 (Parrots) (MS/4 & SS/1)**A***

N/A	750fr	Hyacinth Macaw, <i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Psittacidae
N/A	750fr	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, <i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Cacatuidae
N/A	750fr	Scarlet Macaw, <i>Ara macao</i>	Psittacidae
N/A	750fr	Puerto Rican Parrot, <i>Amazona vittata</i>	Psittacidae
	Margin	R: Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Psittacidae
N/A	SS 2500fr	Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Psittacidae
	Margin	LL: Blue-and-yellow Macaw, <i>Ara ararauna</i>	Psittacidae
		LL & R: Scarlet Macaw, <i>Ara macao</i>	Psittacidae

TOGO (continued)		2015 June 1 (Rhinoceroses) (SS/1)		C
N/A	SS 2500fr	LL: Cattle Egret, <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Ardeidae	
		2015 June 1 (Seabirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	750fr	Waved Albatross, <i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Diomededidae	
N/A	750fr	Mandarin Duck, <i>Aix galericulata</i>	Anatidae	
N/A	750fr	Black Skimmer, <i>Rynchops niger</i>	Rynchopidae	
N/A	750fr	Atlantic Puffin, <i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Alcidae	
	Margin	R: Swallow-tailed Gull, <i>Creagrus furcatus</i>	Laridae	
N/A	SS 2500fr	Australian Pelican, <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Pelecanidae	
	Margin	R: Black-browed Albatross, <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> (Cap: <i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>)	Diomededidae	
		LL: Whooper Swan, <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Anatidae	
		2015 June 1 (Songbirds) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	750fr	Eastern Meadowlark, <i>Sturnella magna</i>	Icteridae	
N/A	750fr	Turquoise Tanager, <i>Tangara mexicana</i>	Thraupidae	
N/A	750fr	Blue Jay, <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Corvidae	
N/A	750fr	Northern Cardinal, <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Cardinalidae	
	Margin	R: Cedar Waxwing, <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Bombycillidae	
N/A	SS 2500fr	Northern Cardinal, <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Cardinalidae	
	Margin	LL: Cactus Wren, <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i> R: Vermilion Flycatcher, <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Troglodytidae Tyrannidae	
		2015 June 1 (Birds of Prey) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	750fr	Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	750fr	Gyr Falcon, <i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Falconidae	
N/A	750fr	Long-legged Buzzard, <i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	750fr	Long-eared Owl, <i>Asio otus</i>	Strigidae	
	Margin	R: Red-tailed Hawk, <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 2500fr	Egyptian Vulture, <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	LL: White-backed Vulture, <i>Gyps africanus</i> R: Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae Accipitridae	
		2015 June 15 (120th death anniv Louis Pasteur) (MS/4)		B*
N/A	1000fr	Red Junglefowl, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	Phasianidae	
		2015 June 15 (Lighthouses) (MS/4)		B*
N/A	1000fr	Elegant Tern, <i>Thalasseus elegans</i>	Laridae	
		2015 June 15 (Kingfishers) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	1000fr	Banded Kingfisher, <i>Lacedo pulchella</i>	Alcedinidae	
N/A	1000fr	Black-backed Dwarf-Kingfisher, <i>Ceyx erithacus rufidorsa</i> (Cap: <i>Ceyx rufidorsa</i>)	Alcedinidae	
N/A	1000fr	Sacred Kingfisher, <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Alcedinidae	
N/A	1000fr	Ringed Kingfisher, <i>Megaceryle torquatus</i>	Alcedinidae	
	Margin	LR: Blue-winged Kookaburra, <i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Alcedinidae	
N/A	SS 3200fr	Blue-winged Kookaburra, <i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Alcedinidae	
	Margin	UL: Sacred Kingfisher, <i>Todiramphus sanctus</i> LL: Yellow-billed Kingfisher, <i>Syma torotoro</i> LR: Madagascar Pygmy-Kingfisher, <i>Corythornis madagascariensis</i>	Alcedinidae Alcedinidae Alcedinidae	
		2015 June 15 (Extinct Animals) (MS/4 & SS/1)		A*
N/A	1000fr	†Great Auk, <i>Pinguinus impennis</i>	Alcidae	
N/A	1000fr	†Upland Moa, <i>Megalapteryx didinus</i> *	†Megalapterygidae	V.64(3)

TOGO (continued)

N/A	SS 3200fr	†Dodo, <i>Raphus cucullatus</i>	Columbidae
	Margin	ML: †Great Auk, <i>Pinguinus impennis</i>	Alcidae
		LR: †Mauritius Blue-Pigeon, <i>Alectroenas nitidissimus</i>	Psittacidae

*The Upland Moa did not appear in the *Clements Checklist of Birds of the World*. Both Chuck Braun and I had to look this species up using the website. The family of Megalapterygidae is also not listed in the extant list of families published by Cornell University in 2015.

I emailed Thomas S. Schulenberg, Research Associate, at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, to find out if this species was to be added to the Clements Checklist at some future update. This is the reply I received from Tom.

“This is a valid species, but neither it, nor any other species of moa, are good candidates for addition to the Clements Checklist. We haven’t defined our cutoff date for how far back into time we go with regard to extinct species, but the general rule of thumb is back ca 500 years, i.e., long enough to pick up the Dodo, but not to delve deeper.

“This is arbitrary, especially since moas did overlap with earliest Maori on New Zealand, and so they would be included if we to extend our window back to 1000 or 10,000 years before present. But we’re not anxious to do so.

“I’m not sure that there is a clear consensus on where moas would be placed in the linear sequence in the Checklist—the relationship among these birds (ostriches, rheas, tinamous, moas, emus, cassowaries, kiwis, and the equally extinct elephant birds of Madagascar) continue to be debated. The best thing for you to do would be to insert moas between rheas and Tinamous.”

2015 June 15 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/1)**A***

N/A	1000fr	Spectacled Owl, <i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Strigidae
N/A	1000fr	Snowy Owl, <i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Strigidae
N/A	1000fr	Barn Owl, <i>Tyto alba</i>	Tytonidae
N/A	1000fr	Oriental Bay-Owl, <i>Phodilus badius</i>	Tytonidae
	Margin	LR: Barred Owl, <i>Strix varia</i>	Strigidae
N/A	3200fr	Tawny Owl, <i>Strix aluco</i>	Strigidae
	Margin	L: Long-eared Owl, <i>Asio otus</i>	Strigidae
		UL: Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae

2015 October 26 (Bee-eaters) (MS/4 & SS/1)**A***

N/A	950fr	European Bee-eater, <i>Merops apiaster</i>	Meropidae
N/A	950fr	Blue-throated Bee-eater, <i>Merops viridis</i>	Meropidae
N/A	950fr	Red-bearded Bee-eater, <i>Nyctyornis amictus</i>	Meropidae
N/A	950fr	White-fronted Bee-eater, <i>Merops bullockoides</i>	Meropidae
N/A	SS 3200fr	European Bee-eater, <i>Merops apiaster</i> (also in R margin)	Meropidae

2015 December 18 (Barbets) (MS/4 & SS/1)**A***

N/A	950fr	Yellow-throated Tinkerbird, <i>Pogoniulus subsulphureus</i>	Capitonidae	Vol. 65(1)
N/A	950fr	Double-toothed Barbet, <i>Lybius bidentatus</i>	Capitonidae	
N/A	950fr	Red-rumped Tinkerbird, <i>Pogoniulus atroflavus</i>	Capitonidae	Vol. 65(1)
N/A	950fr	Yellow-billed Barbet, <i>Trachyphonus purpuratus</i>	Capitonidae	
	Margin	LR: Yellow-spotted Barbet, <i>Buccanodon duchaillui</i>	Capitonidae	
N/A	SS 3000fr	Vieillot’s Barbet, <i>Lybius vieilloti</i>	Capitonidae	Vol. 65(1)
	Margin	UR: Bearded Barbet, <i>Lybius dubius</i>	Capitonidae	
		LL: Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird, <i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	Capitonidae	

2015 December 18 (Hérons) (MS/4 & SS/1)**A***

N/A	950fr	Great Egret, <i>Ardea alba</i>	Ardeidae
N/A	950fr	Western Reef-Heron, <i>Egretta gularis</i>	Ardeidae
N/A	950fr	Black-crowned Night-Heron, <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Ardeidae
N/A	950fr	Purple Heron, <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Ardeidae
	Margin	Bot: Squacco Heron, <i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Ardeidae

TOGO (continued)

N/A	SS 3000fr	Black-headed Heron, <i>Ardea melanocephala</i> (also in UR margin)	Ardeidae	
	Margin	Bot: Great Egret, <i>Ardea alba</i>	Ardeidae	
2015 December 18 (Honeyguides) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	950fr	Greater Honeyguide, <i>Indicator indicator</i> ♀	Indicatoridae	
N/A	950fr	Greater Honeyguide, <i>Indicator indicator</i> ♂ (looking left)	Indicatoridae	
N/A	950fr	Spotted Honeyguide, <i>Indicator maculatus</i>	Indicatoridae	new
N/A	950fr	Greater Honeyguide, <i>Indicator indicator</i> ♂ (looking right)	Indicatoridae	
N/A	SS 3000fr	L: Wahlberg's Honeyguide, <i>Prodotiscus regulus</i>	Indicatoridae	new
		R: Least Honeyguide, <i>Indicator exilis</i>	Indicatoridae	new
	Margin	UR: Lesser Honeyguide, <i>Indicator minor</i>	Indicatoridae	
		LL: Greater Honeyguide, <i>Indicator indicator</i> ♀	Indicatoridae	
		LR: Spotted Honeyguide, <i>Indicator maculatus</i>	Indicatoridae	
2015 December 18 (Vultures) (MS/4 & SS/1)				A*
N/A	950fr	White-backed Vulture, <i>Gyps africanus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	950fr	Hooded Vulture, <i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	950fr	Egyptian Vulture, <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	950fr	Palm-nut Vulture, <i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	LL: Turkey Vulture, <i>Cathartes aura</i>	Cathartidae	
		Bot: King Vulture, <i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	Cathartidae	
		LR: Lammergeier, <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Accipitridae	
N/A	SS 3000fr	Egyptian Vulture, <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Accipitridae	
	Margin	UR: Lammergeier, <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Accipitridae	
		Bot: Palm-nut Vulture, <i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Accipitridae	
2015 December 30 (Owls) (MS/4 & SS/2)				A*
N/A	950fr	Burrowing Owl, <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	950fr	Great Horned Owl, <i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	950fr	Southern White-faced Owl, <i>Ptilopsis granti</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	950fr	Great Gray Owl, <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	SS 1500fr	Northern Pygmy-Owl, <i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Strigidae	
N/A	SS 1500fr	Spotted Wood-Owl, <i>Strix seloputo</i> (also in Bot margin)	Strigidae	

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NEW BIRDS IN THE PHILATELIC AVIARY

Charles E. Braun, BU1364

Corrections

Derbyan Parakeet (*Psittacula derbiana*) is on North Korea, 1975, 20c.

Black-necked Red Cotinga (*Phoenicircus nigricollis*) is on Mali. 1997, 200fr.

New Birds



BLACK PETREL, *Procellaria parkinsoni* Procellariidae
Tonga (Niuafo'ou), 2016 February 26, not yet cataloged, 50c–\$3.50

Length: 18 inches, sexes alike, migratory. All black.

Habitat: Marine pelagic.

Range: Breeds on Little and Great Barrier Islands off New Zealand. Migrates to the eastern and central Pacific.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 1.



INDIAN CORMORANT, *Phalacrocorax fuscicollis* Phalacrocoracidae
Maldives, 2014 December 15, not yet cataloged, 20r

Length: 25 inches sexes alike, resident. Black with yellow gular skin.

Habitat: Fresh and salt water areas.

Range: Pakistan to Vietnam, Malaya, and Sri Lanka.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 1.



WHISTLING HERON, *Syrigma sibilatrix* Ardeidae
Surinam, 2016 February 17, not yet cataloged, \$7.25

Length: 20 to 22 inches, sexes alike, resident. Gray above and buffy below with a dark face and bluish skin around the eyes.

Habitat: Open wet grasslands.

Range: Eastern Colombia to Venezuela and Bolivia to northwestern Argentina.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 1.



SENEGAL THICK-KNEE, *Burhinus senegalensis* Burhinidae
Niger, 2015 December 28, not yet cataloged, 750fr

Length: 13 to 15 inches, sexes alike, resident. Sandy brown with a white belly, streaked breast and a white wingbar.

Habitat: Riversides, grasslands, and irrigated fields.

Range: Senegal to Kenya and Egypt.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 3.

**CHACO OWL, *Strix chacoensis*** Strigidae

Niger, 2015 December 28, not yet cataloged, SS 2700fr ML margin

Length: 14 to 16 inches, sexes alike, resident. Barred and spotted dark brown above and finely brown-barred white below, with a dark-rimmed white facial disc.

Habitat: Dry chaco woodland.

Range: Southern Bolivia to northern Argentina.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.

**BLACK-AND-WHITE OWL, *Ciccaba nigrolineata*** Strigidae

Guinea-Bissau, 2016 January 18, not yet cataloged, 500fr

Length: 13 to 18 inches, sexes alike, resident. Sooty-brown above with white neck and below finely barred with dark brown.

Habitat: Humid forest, forest edges, and clearings.

Range: Southern Mexico to northwestern Peru.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.

**LESSER JACANA, *Microparra capensis*** Jacanidae

(All 8 species are now on stamps.)

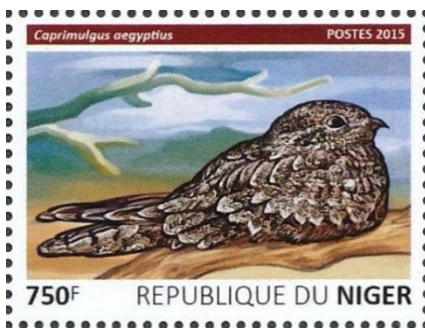
Mozambique, 2015 October 15, not yet cataloged, SS \$175 UR margin

Length: 6 inches, sexes alike, resident. Blackish above and white below with a cinnamon crown, golden-rufous forehead, and a dark line through the eye.

Habitat: Shallow water.

Range: Mali to Ethiopia and eastern South Africa.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.

**EGYPTIAN NIGHTJAR, *Caprimulgus aegyptius*** Caprimulgidae

Niger, 2015 December 28, not yet cataloged, 750fr

Length: 10 inches, migratory. The male (shown) is sandy-gray or grayish-buff with black spots above and buff spots and brown bars below and white tips on the tail. The female has pale buff tips on the tail.

Habitat: Arid regions.

Range: Breeds from Morocco to western Pakistan. Winters from Senegal to Somalia.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the

Birds of the World, Volume 5.



GOLDEN NIGHTJAR, *Caprimulgus eximius* Caprimulgidae
Niger, 2013 September 30, not yet cataloged, 750fr (on left)

Length: 9 to 10 inches, sexes alike, resident. Tawny-buff with rectangular spots and white patches near the wingtips.

Habitat: Sparsely vegetated semi-desert.

Range: Southern Mauritania to central Sudan.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.



LONG-TAILED NIGHTJAR, *Caprimulgus climacurus* Caprimulgidae
Niger, 2015 December 28, not yet cataloged, 750fr

Length: 11 to 23 inches. The male (shown) is grayish brown with dark brown streaks above and pale brown below with pale buff bars and speckles with white wing patches. The female has buffish-white wing patches.

Habitat: Semi-desert, forest, clearings, and grassland.

Range: Mauritania to southern Egypt and Uganda.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.



STANDARD-WINGED NIGHTJAR, *Macrodipteryx longipennis*
Caprimulgidae

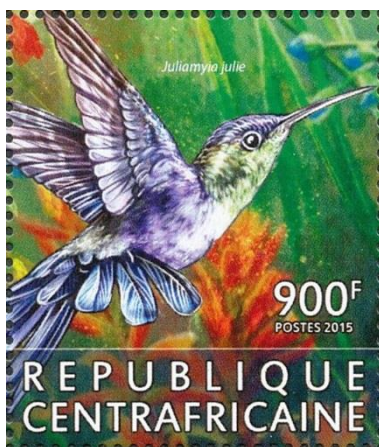
Niger, 2015 December 28, not yet cataloged, 750fr

Length: 8.5 inches with 18- to 21-inch standards, migratory. The male (shown) is brown-speckled grayish-white above and strongly barred below with extremely elongated second primaries with standards (flags). The female is plainer and paler and lacks the standards.

Habitat: Lightly wooded savanna, open grasslands, stony hillsides, and coastal plains.

Range: Breeds from Gambia to Sudan and Uganda. Winters just north of the breeding area.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.



VIOLET-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD, *Juliamyia julie* Trochilidae
Central African Republic 2015 December 15, not yet cataloged, 900fr

Length: 3.5 inches, resident. The male (shown) is green with a violet-blue belly and dark wings. The female has a grayish-white belly.

Habitat: Lowland forest, forest edges, and clearings.

Range: Central Panama to northwestern Peru.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.



MALABAR GRAY HORNBILL, *Ocyrceros griseus* Bucerotidae
St. Thomas & Prince, 2014 September 15, not yet cataloged, 4×25000d Top margin

Length: 18 inches, sexes similar but the female is paler, resident. Gray above and white below with a pale-tipped orange-yellow bill and a black throat and around the eye. A poor illustration.

Habitat: Evergreen and deciduous forest.
Range: Western coast of India.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 6.



GRAY-BREASTED MOUNTAIN-TOUCAN, *Andigena hypoglaucia*

Ramphastidae

St. Thomas & Prince, 2015 May 21, not yet cataloged, 4×19000d LR margin

Length: 18 to 19 inches, sexes similar, resident. Green-tinged brown above and gray-blue below with green wings, a red-tipped blue tail, white hind collar, red undertail, and black cap.

Habitat: Wet, temperate mountain forest.
Range: Central Colombia to Peru.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 7.



WAHLBERG'S HONEYGUIDE, *Prodotiscus regulus* Indicatoridae
Togo, 2015 December 18, not yet cataloged, SS 3000fr

Length: 5 inches, sexes alike, resident. Gray-brown above and gray-white below with a white patch on the back.

Habitat: Woodland and wooded grassland.

Range: Guinea to the Central African Republic and Sudan to South Africa

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 7.



LEAST HONEYGUIDE, *Indicator exilis* Indicatoridae

Togo, 2015 December 18, not yet cataloged, SS 3000fr UR margin

Length: 6 inches, sexes alike, resident. Yellow-streaked olive-green above and light gray below with a white loreal streak.

Habitat: forest. Clearings and grasslands with shrubs.

Range: Senegal to Zambia and northern Angola.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 7.



SPOTTED HONEYGUIDE, *Indicator maculatus* Indicatoridae

Togo, 2015 December 18, not yet cataloged, 950fr

Length: 6 inches, sexes alike, resident. Olive-green above and spotted white below with a white outer tail.

Habitat: Forest, forest clearings, and plantations.

Range: Gambia to southwestern Sudan, northern Angola, and southwestern Uganda.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 7.

**BUFF-RUMPED WOODPECKER, *Meiglyptes tristis*** Picidae(Cap: *Campethera nivososa*)

Liberia, 2016 February 20, not yet cataloged, \$100

Length: 7 inches, sexes similar, but female lacks the malar stripe, resident. Barred blackish and white above and blackish below with a vermiculated grayish-brown head.

Habitat: Forest and forest edges.

Range: Southern Myanmar to Java.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 7.

**AFRICAN BROADBILL, *Smithornis capensis*** Eurylaimidae

Liberia. 2016 February 20, not yet cataloged, \$100

Length: 5 inches, sexes similar, resident. Rufescent brown above and streaked white below with a black cap.

Habitat: Forest, savanna woodland, and coastal bush.

Range: Sierra Leone to Angola and Kenya to South Africa.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 8.

**OCELLATED TAPACULO, *Acropternis orthonyx*** Rhinocryptidae

Ecuador, 2015 October 20, not yet cataloged, 25c

Length: 8.5 inches, sexes alike, resident. White-spotted black with chestnut face, neck, and rump.

Habitat: Dense thickets in humid forest.

Range: Northwestern Venezuela to northwestern Peru.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 8.

**ORANGE-BREASTED FRUITEATER, *Pipreola jucunda*** Cotingidae

Ecuador, 2015 October 20, not yet cataloged, 50c

Length: 7 inches, resident. The male (shown) is green above and yellow below with a black hood and orange chest. The female is green with green-and-yellow-streaked underparts.

Habitat: Montane forest.

Range: Western slope of the Andes in Colombia and Ecuador.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 9.



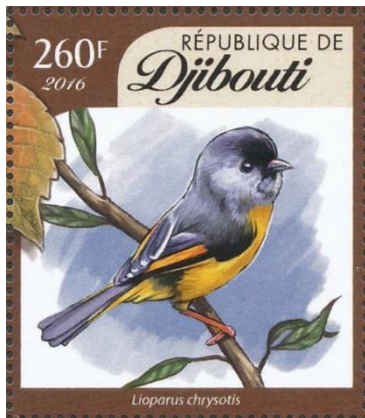
BAR-TAILED LARK, *Ammomanes cinctura* Alaudidae
Niger, 2013 September 30, not yet cataloged, 750fr (on right)

Length: 6 inches, sexes alike, resident. Tawny-rufous above and pale whitish-buff below with black in the tail.

Habitat: Deserts.

Range: Cape Verde Islands to Pakistan.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 9.



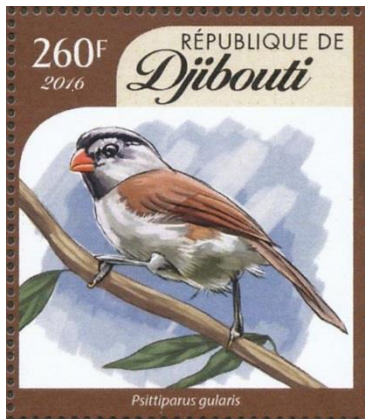
GOLDEN-BREASTED FULVETTA, *Lioparus chrysotis* Sylviidae
Djibouti, 2016 January 25, not yet cataloged, 260fr

Length: 4.5 inches, sexes alike, resident. Blackish-gray above and orange-tinged yellow below with a black crown and yellow wing patches.

Habitat: Dense undergrowth in temperate forest.

Range: Nepal to western China and Vietnam.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 12.



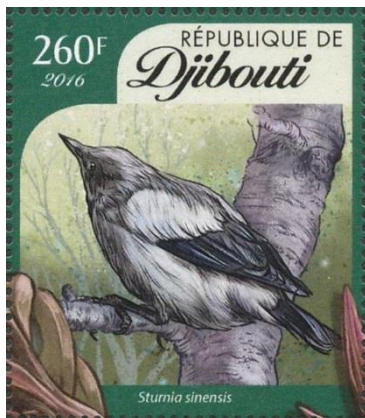
GRAY-HEADED PARROTBILL, *Paradoxornis gularis* Paradoxornithidae
Djibouti, 2016 January 25, not yet cataloged, 260fr

Length: 5 to 7 inches, sexes alike, resident. Brown above and buffish-cream below with a gray head and black front, superciliary, and chin.

Habitat: Forest and forest borders.

Range: Northern India to eastern China and Vietnam.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 12.



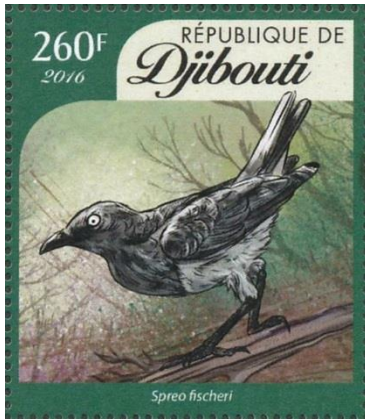
WHITE-SHOULDERED STARLING, *Sturnus sinensis* Sturnidae
Djibouti, 2016 January 25, not yet cataloged, 260fr

Length: 7 inches, migratory. The male (shown) is gray with an ochraceous belly and blackish wings with white shoulders. The female has a whitish belly and greatly reduced white in the shoulders.

Habitat: Open country and settled areas.

Range: Breeds in southeastern China; winters in Taiwan and from Vietnam to the Malay Peninsula.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 14.



FISCHER'S STARLING, *Spreo fischeri* Sturnidae
Djibouti, 2016 January 25, not yet cataloged, 260fr

Length: 7 inches, sexes alike, resident. Gray above and breast with white belly, crown, flanks, and thighs.

Habitat: Dry open thorny and wooded savanna.

Range: Southeastern Ethiopia to northeastern Tanzania.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 14.



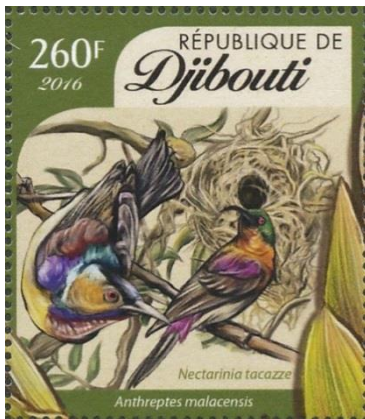
CRIMSON-BACKED SUNBIRD, *Leptocoma minima* Nectariniidae
Djibouti, 2016 January 25, not yet cataloged, 260fr

Length: 3 inches, resident. The male (shown) is deep red above and dull yellow below with a green crown, purple throat, and crimson upper breast. The female is olive above and yellow below with a crimson rump.

Habitat: Evergreen forest, plantations, and gardens.

Range; Western coast of India

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 13.



TACAZZE SUNBIRD, *Nectarinia tacazze* Nectariniidae
Djibouti, 2016 January 25, not yet cataloged, 260fr (on right)

Length: 9 inches, resident. The male (shown) is purple with a purple-tinged iridescent green head neck and upper back. The female is olive above and streaked yellow below with a pale superciliary.

Habitat: Forest clearings, grassy areas, and gardens.

Range: Eritrea to Kenya and Uganda.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 13

HYDRANGEAS

On 1 March 2016, Canada Post issued a set of non-denominated (85¢) domestic letter-rate “P” permanent Hydrangeas stamps with two designs in self-adhesive booklets of 10, coil rolls of 50, two-stamp souvenir sheets, and (\$2.50) postal cards imprinted for delivery anywhere in the world.

One stamp features the handsome pink bloom of the “Endless Summer,” a big leaf hydrangea (*Hydrangea macrophylla*) prominent in the southeastern United States.

This species has been cultivated for centuries in its native soil of eastern Asia, producing pink, blue, or lavender flowers depending on the pH balance of the soil and its aluminum content.

The second stamp pictures round, lush snowy-white flowers of “Annabelle,” a smooth hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*) native to the eastern United States.

According to Canada Post, the recent renaissance of interest in hydrangeas is due not only to the beauty and abundance of their massive blossoms, but also to the fact that the plants require little more than moderate moisture and shade in order to flourish.



The two designs alternate in both the die-cut booklet and vertical-format coil roll. The two-stamp souvenir sheet is perforated and has moisture-activated gum.

Designed by Sputnik Design Partners Inc. based on illustrations by Marie-Elaine Cusson, the stamps were printed in six-color offset lithography by Canadian Bank Note.

The color registration marks on the souvenir sheet are shaped like honey bees. Yellowjackets and longhorn beetles are other important pollinating insects represented on the stamps and souvenir sheet.

Printing quantities for the issue are one million booklet stamps, 90,000 coil stamps, and 120,000 souvenir sheets.

MARINE INVERTEBRATES

Editor

Ian Hunter, BU1619

New Listings



Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family/Subfamily	Code
ANTIGUA 2015 January 2 (Coral Reefs) (2ea MS/4, MS/2, & SS/1)				
3271a	\$3.25	Purple Wide-mesh Sea Fan, <i>Gorgonia mariae</i>	Gorgoniidae	A*
3271b	\$3.25	Orange Wide-mesh Sea Fan, <i>Gorgonia mariae</i>	Gorgoniidae	A*
3271c	\$3.25	Brain Coral, <i>Isophyllastrea rigida</i> (with green spots)	Faviidae	A*
3271d	\$3.25	Flower Coral, <i>Mussa angulosa</i>	Mussidae	A*
3271	Margin	LL & LR: U/I Coral (in reef)		U Z
3272a	\$3.25	Solitary Disk Coral, <i>Scolymia cubensis</i>	Faviidae	A
3272b	\$3.25	Antler Coral, <i>Pocillopora eydouxi</i>	Pocilloporidae	A
3272c	\$3.25	Common Mushroom Coral, <i>Fungia fungites</i>	Fungiidae	A
3272d	\$3.25	Common Lettuce Coral, <i>Pectinia lactuca</i>	Merulinidae	A
3272	Margin	LL & LR: U/I Coral (in reef)		U Z
3273a	\$5	Elkhorn Coral, <i>Acropora palmata</i>	Acroporidae	A
3273b	\$5	Orange Cup Coral, <i>Tubastraea coccinea</i>	Dendrophylliidae	A
3273	Margin	LL & LR: U/I Coral (in reef)		U Z
3274	SS \$10	Great Star Coral, <i>Montastraea cavernosa</i>	Faviidae	A
	Margin	Bot & R: U/I Coral (in reef)		U Z
CENTRAL AFRICA 2011 December 20 (Seafood) (MS/4 & SS/1)				
1543a	650fr	L: European Lobster, <i>Homarus gammarus</i>	Nephropidae	B*
		R: U/I Oyster	Ostreidae	U B
1543b	650fr	L: European Lobster, <i>Homarus gammarus</i>	Nephropidae	B*
		R: Great Scallop, <i>Pecten maximus</i>	Pectinidae	B*
1543c	650fr	L: White Sea Urchin, <i>Tripneustes ventricosus</i>	Toxopneustidae	B*
		R: European Lobster, <i>Homarus gammarus</i>	Nephropidae	B*
1543d	650fr	L: Common Cuttlefish, <i>Sepia officinalis</i>	Sepiidae	B*
		R: European Lobster, <i>Homarus gammarus</i>	Nephropidae	B*
	Margin	LR: Bigfin Reef Squid, <i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Loliginidae	Z*
1569	SS 2400fr	R: European Lobster, <i>Homarus gammarus</i>	Nephropidae	B*
		L: Cross-Cut Carpet Shell, <i>Venerupis decussata</i>	Veneridae	B*
	Margin	UR: Lobster, <i>Homarus</i> sp.	Nephropidae	Z*
		LR: U/I Saltwater Clam	Order: Mytiloida	U Z
CHINA (Taiwan) 2015 December 10 (Opening of National Palace Museum) (Set/3)				
4274	\$5	Right-spiraling Conch as part of artifact, Qing Dynasty		B
CHRISTMAS ISLAND 2015 October 30 (Christmas) (SS/2, Bklt/5, & Bklt/10)				
539	65c	Christmas tree made of Red Crabs		S
540	\$1.80	Red Crabs (with snowman made of turtle and coconut)		S
540a		SS/2 (Sc#539-40) (perf 14¼×14)		
541	\$1.80	Red Crabs (with snowman made of turtle and coconut) (s/a)		S
541a		Bklt/5 (Sc#541) (die cut 11¼)		
542	65c	Christmas tree made of Red Crabs, booklet stamp (s/a)		S
542a		Bklt/10 (Sc#542) (die cut 11¼)		

COOK ISLANDS		2015 August 5 (50th anniv Self-Government) (MS/10) (s-o-s)		
1538b	50c	U/I Corals & Starfish beneath turtle (Sc#1291a s-o-s)		U B
1538f	50c	Fiddler Crab, <i>Uca</i> sp. (Sc#1383 s-o-s)	Ocypodidae	A
1538h	50c	Giant Clam, <i>Tridacna</i> sp. (Sc#1434 s-o-s)	Tridacnidae	A
1538i	50c	Native blowing Conch (Sc#1482 s-o-s)		U B
COSTA RICA		2015 August 24 (Coral Reefs of Cahuita National Park) (MS/2 & SS/1)		
671a	500col	U/I Coral & Sea Urchin		U
671b	500col	U/I Coral		U
	Margin	Bot: U/I Coral reef		U Z
672	SS 1000col	U/I Coral		U
	Margin	Bkgrd: U/I Coral reef		U Z
FRENCH POLYNESIA		2015 November 5 (Sponges) (Bklt/6)		
1157a	100fr	a calcareous Sponge, <i>Clathrina</i> sp.	Clathrinidae	U A*
1157b	100fr	a “horny” Sponge, <i>Dysidea</i> sp.	Dysideidae	U A*
1157c	100fr	a demosponge, <i>Haliclona</i> sp.	Chalinidae	U A*
1157d	100fr	a calcareous Sponge, <i>Ernstia</i> sp.	Clathrinidae	U A*
1157e	100fr	Orange Fan Sponge, <i>Stylissa flabelliformis</i>	Dictyonellidae	A*
1157f	100fr	a sponge, <i>Darwinella</i> sp.	Darwinellidae	U A*
GREAT BRITAIN (Jersey)		2015 November 9 (Children’s Art) (Horiz strip/5)		
1910d	(47p)	Stylized Crab (at beach with children)		S
GREECE		2015 July 20 (SCUBA Diving) (Set/6 & Bklt/10)		
2695	80c	U/I Sponges (with fish)		U B
2698	€2	Yellow Gorgonians		U B
2699	80c	U/I Sponges (with fish) (s/a)		U B
2700a		Bklt/10 (Sea Sc#2699–2700) (die cut 13¾×14) (s/a)		
GRENADA GRENADINES		2015 May 18 (150th anniv Qi Baishi) (MS/4)		
2917a	\$3.25	U/I Crabs		U A
2917c	\$3.25	U/I Shrimp		U A
HONG KONG		2015 November 20 (Hong Kong 2015 Intl. Stamp Exhibition)		
1749	\$20	Shell & Crab (with various other foods, drinks & gifts)		U C
		2015 November 23 (Hong Kong 2015 Intl. Stamp Exhibition)		
1750	\$20	Shell & Shrimp (with various other foods, drinks & gifts)		U C
1750a		Bklt/3 (Sc#1692a & Sc#1749–50)		
INDONESIA		2015 June 5 (Environmental Care) (SS/1)		
2426	SS 5000r	Shell, Starfish, Jellyfish (with whale, dolphin, & fish)		U C
IRELAND		2015 July 16 (Food Production) (Horiz pair & SS/4)		
2082	€1.05	U/I Lobsters (with fisherman & fish)		U C
2083a		Horiz pair (Sc#2083–83)		
2083b		SS/4 (Sc#2080–83)		
ISRAEL		2016 February 9 (Turtles) (Block/4)		
2096d	2.30s	U/I Jellyfish (with Leatherback Turtle)		U B
JAPAN		2015 June 5 (Shells) (2ea MS/10)		
3829a	52¥	Admiral Cone, <i>Conus ammiralis</i>	Conidae	A
3829b	52¥	Noble Scallop, <i>Mimachlamys nobilis</i>	Pectinidae	A
3829c	52¥	Auger Shells	Terebridae	U A
3829d	52¥	<i>Babelomurex gemmatus</i>	Muricidae	A
3829e	52¥	Cat’s Tongue Tellin, <i>Scutarcopagia linguafelis</i>	Tellinidae	A

JAPAN (continued)

3830a	82¥	Pagoda Shell, <i>Columbarium pagoda</i>	Turbinellidae	A
3830b	82¥	Striped Bonnet, <i>Phalium flammiferum</i>	Cassidae	A
3830c	82¥	Butterfly Mitre, <i>Neocancilla papilio</i>	Mitridae	A
3830d	82¥	a Spiny Oyster, <i>Spondylus sanguineus</i>	Spondylidae	A
3830e	82¥	Perspective Sundial Shell, <i>Architectonica perspectiva</i>	Architectonica	A

2015 September 18 (Children) (MS/10)

3934e	82¥	Girl in raincoat looking at Snail		C S
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2015 November 24 (Japanese Foods) (MS/10)

3964c	82¥	Shrimp Tempura		C
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MAURITANIA**2014** (Marine Life) (Set/7)

850	370um	U/I Pink Shrimp		U A
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NEW CALEDONIA**2015 November 5** (Turtles) (MS/4)

1203d	110fr	U/I Jellyfish (with Leatherback Turtle)		U C
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PAPUA NEW GUINEA**2014 January** (Surcharges)

1732M	25k	Tigerfish, <i>Bohadschia argus</i> (Sc#1440 surch)	Holothuriidae	A*
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SOUTH GEORGIA**2013 August 29** (Shallow Marine Survey) (Set/4) (new data)

480	65p	Chiton, <i>Tonicina zschau</i>	Ischnochitonidae	A*
481	75p	Anemone, <i>Edwardsia</i> sp.	Edwardsiidae	U A*
483	£1.20	Brittle Star, <i>Ophiomages cristatus</i>	Ophiuridae	A*

SPAIN**2015 September 25** (Spanish Cuisine)

4069b	€1	U/I Mussels (also on margin)		U A*
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SWITZERLAND**2015 September 3** (Greetings) (Block/4)

1575	85c	U/I Snail		U A
1577a		Block/4 (Sc#1574–77)		

BIOLOGICAL TRIVIA

These are tough. See how many you can answer correctly. Answers are on page 163.

1. What kind of animal almost always gives birth to identical quadruplets?
2. What type of bird inspired the centuries-old proverb, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush?"
3. What are the statistical odds of finding a four-leaf clover?
4. What are the two knobs on a giraffe's head called? (Hint: They are not horns.)
5. What popular flavoring is derived from an orchid?
6. How much horsepower does an actual horse have?
7. What are the only two kinds of nuts mentioned in *The Bible*?
8. How often is the entire adult human skeleton replaced?
9. What is a group of flamingos called?
10. What is the longest recorded time that an individual ant has lived?

AUSTRALIAN BUTTERFLIES

On 3 May 2016, Australia Post issued a set of four stamps depicting spectacular Australian butterfly species: the Pale Triangle (*Graphium eurypylus*), the Bordered Rustic (*Cupha prosope*), the Cairns Birdwing (*Ornithoptera euphorion*) and the Chequered Swallowtail (*Papilio demoleus*).

The three domestic base-rate (\$1) and one international rate (\$2.75) stamps were designed by Sharon Rodziewicz from Australia Post Design Studio and printed by EgoTrade Pty Ltd. Each stamp was issued in a pane of 50 and measures 37.5mm × 26mm. The sheet stamps are perforated 13.86×14.6.

In addition to the sheets stamps, the four designs appear in a MS/4. The \$2.75 stamp was also issued in a MS/5. There is also a booklet of 20 containing the \$1 stamps in a self-adhesive pane. The booklet has six of the *O. euphorion* design and seven each of the other two designs in checkerboard format.

The three \$1 stamps are also available in a roll of 100 self-adhesive stamps. There is also a set of four maxicards each duplicating the design of one of the stamps.



Pale Triangle (*Graphium eurypylus*) is a large and eye-catching butterfly. The species is part of the *Graphium* genus of swallowtails, of which only six of the almost 90 species occur in Australia.



Bordered Rustic (*Cupha prosope*) is a medium-sized butterfly. It is seen in sunny areas, small clearings, along creeks, and at the edges of thick rainforest in some coastal areas of New South Wales and Queensland.



Cairns Birdwing (*Ornithoptera euphorion*) is boldly colored and is found only in coastal and montane rainforest areas of northeast Queensland. The female of the species is the largest butterfly found in Australia, with a wingspan of around 15 to 20 centimeters.



Chequered Swallowtail, also called Citrus Swallowtail (*Papilio demoleus*), is a large butterfly, found in most parts of mainland Australia as well as on Lord Howe Island. Its larvae feed on a wide variety of Cullen species, groundcover plants or shrubs that occur in the arid and tropical zones of northern Australia.



ENTOMOLOGY

Editor

Donald P. Wright, Jr., BU243
and José Reis



New Listings

Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family/Subfamily	Code
ARUBA				
2016 April 29 (Butterflies) (Set/8)				
	85c	Purple-Spotted Swallowtail, <i>Graphium weiskei</i> Ribbe	PAP, Papilioninae	A*
	90c	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, <i>Papilio glaucus</i> L.	PAP, Papilioninae	A*
	100c	Grand Imperial, <i>Neocheritra</i> sp. (Cap: <i>Jacoona amrita</i>)	LYC, Theclinae	A*
	130c	Claudia's Beauty, <i>Agrias claudina</i> Godart	NYM, Biblidinae	A*
	135c	<i>Eunica eurota</i> Cramer	NYM, Biblidinae	A*
	220c	Green-Banded Swallowtail, <i>Papilio palinurus</i> Fabr.	PAP, Papilioninae	A*
	320c	Silver-Washed Fritillary, <i>Argynnis paphia</i> L.	NYM, Heliconiinae	A*
	420c	Peacock, <i>Nymphalis io</i> L.	NYM, Nymphalinae	A*
AUSTRALIA				
2016 May 3 (Beautiful Butterflies) (MS/4)				
	\$1	Great Jay, Pale Green Triangle, <i>Graphium eurypylus</i> L.	PAP, Papilioninae	A*
	\$1	Australian or Bordered Rustic, <i>Cupha prosope</i> Fabr.	NYM, Heliconiinae	A*
	\$1	Cairns Birdwing, <i>Troides priamus euphorion</i> Gray	PAP, Papilioninae	A*
	\$2.75	Checkered Swallowtail, <i>Papilio demoleus</i> L.	PAP, Papilioninae	A*
	Margin	Bkgrd: Australian or Bordered Rustic, <i>Cupha prosope</i> Fabr.	NYM, Heliconiinae	Z*
BENIN				
2015 (Cats) (MS/4)				
d	500fr	Mimic Tiger Longwing, <i>Melinaea lilis messatis</i> Hewitson	NYM, Danainae	C*
	Margin	ML & MR: Stylized butterfly silhouettes	Lepidoptera	S Z
CANADA				
2016 March 1 (Hydrangeas) (Coil pair, Bklt/10, SS/2, 2ea Postal Card)				
	(85c)	Yellow Jacket, <i>Vespula</i> sp.	VES, Vespinae	C Z
	(85c)	Stylized Beetle	Coleoptera	S Z
		Coil pair (die cut) (s/a)		
		Bklt/10 (5ea) (die cut) (s/a)		
		SS/2 (perf 13½)		
	(\$2.50)	2ea Postal Card		
CUBA				
2015 November 20 (XI National Philately Championships) (Set/6)				
	75c	Monarch, <i>Danaus plexippus</i> L., ♀ & ♂	NYM, Danainae	B*
2016 January 9 (Anniversary of Mayabeque) (single)				
	90c	Stylized Western Honeybee, <i>Apis mellifera</i> L. (in coat of arms)	API, Apinae	S B
CZECH REPUBLIC				
2016 April 27 (Butterflies) (single)				
	16k	L: Old World Swallowtail, <i>Papilio machaon</i> L.	PAP, Papilioninae	B*
		R: Scarce or Kite Swallowtail, <i>Iphiclides podalirius</i> L.	PAP, Papilioninae	B*
GREAT BRITAIN (Alderney)				
2016 February 17 (Longis Nature Preserve) (Set/6)				
	56p	Glanville Fritillary, <i>Melitaea cinxia</i> L.	NYM, Nymphalinae	
GRENADA GRENADINES				
2015 May 18 (150th anniv Qi Baishi) (MS/4)				
2917d	\$3.25	Insect on leaf, Cicada?		U A
JAPAN				
2015 May 1 (Moomin Characters) (MS/10)				
3823e	82¥	Stylized insect (with characters & hammock)		S

JAPAN (continued)		2015 August 21 (Sanrio Characters) (MS/10) (s/a)		
3880c	82¥	Stylized butterfly	Lepidoptera	S
		2015 September 11 (Greetings) (MS/10) (s/a)		
3927c	52¥	Western Honeybee, <i>Apis mellifera</i> L. (bees holding heart)	API, Apinae	S
		2015 September 18 (Children) (MS/10)		
3934	Margin	Ctr: Stylized butterfly	Lepidoptera	S
		2015 November 6 (Winnie the Pooh) (MS/10) (s/a)		
3959	52¥	Honey & stylized Western Honeybee, <i>Apis mellifera</i> L.	API, Apinae	S
KOREA (South)		2015 March 12 (7th World Water Forum) (water drop shape)		
2440	300w	Stylized Butterfly	Lepidoptera	S
LEBANON		2015 March 20 (Mother's Day)		
727	£2000	Stylized Butterfly	Lepidoptera	S
LIBYA		2014 (International Children's Day) (Horiz strip/3)		
1798a	250d	Scout & stylized Butterfly	Lepidoptera	S
1798c	1000d	Scout & stylized Butterfly	Lepidoptera	S
MALAYSIA		2014 (Bandung Stamp Show 2014) (SS/1)		
	SS 3r	Stylized Butterfly (with tigers) (also in margin)	Lepidoptera	S
MARSHALL ISLANDS		2016 January 5 (Haiku) (MS/20)		
1130k	49c	"Twice the butterfly knocks at the window, making the quietest noise."		R
MOLDOVA		2016 April 5 (Europa – Think Green) (MS/6)		
	5.75L	Flowers & stylized butterfly around woman	Lepidoptera	S
NEW ZEALAND		2016 March 2 (New Zealand Glowworms) (Set/4, MS/4, & Bklt/10)		
This is a new Superfamily (Sciarioidea), Family, and Subfamily on stamps. These stamp also glow in the dark.				
	80c	<i>Arachnocampa luminosa</i> Skuse (Mangawhitikau Cave)	Keroplastidae, Arachnocampinae	A*
	\$1.40	Same species (Nikau Cave)		A*
	\$2	Same species (Ruakuri Cave)		A*
	\$2.50	Same species (Waipu Caves)		A*
		MS/4 (above) (perf 14.4×14)		
	\$2	<i>Arachnocampa luminosa</i> Skuse (s/a)	Keroplastidae, Arachnocampinae	A*
		Bklt/10 (die cut) (s/a)		
ROMANIA		2016 April 15 (Romphilatelia 2016) (MS/4)		
Each species shown with flower. Each stamp was issued in a pane of 5 + label and also in SS/1.				
	3L	Large Copper, <i>Lycaena dispar</i> Haworth	LYC, Lycaeninae	A*
	3.50L	Checkered Blue, <i>Scolitantides orion</i> Pallas	LYC, Polyommatae	A*
	5L	Silver-Washed Fritillary, <i>Argynnis paphia</i> L.	NYM, Heliconiinae	A*
	15L	Silver-Studded Blue, <i>Plebejus argus</i> L.	LYC, Polyommatae	A*
	Margin	UL: <i>Danaus</i> sp.	NYM, Danainae	U Z
SAMOA		2015 September 15 (Express Mail) (new data)		
	\$10	Small Greasy, <i>Acraea andromacha</i> Fabr.	NYM, Heliconiinae	A*
	\$12.50	Blue Tiger, <i>Tirumala limniace</i> Cramer	NYM, Danainae	A*
	\$56.25	Orange Lacewing, <i>Cethosia penthesilea</i> Cramer	NYM, Heliconiinae	A*
	\$75	Brown Pansy, <i>Junonia hedonia</i> L.	NYM, Nymphalinae	A*
		Strip/4 (above)		
		MS/4 (above)		
	Margin	UR: <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i> L.	LYC, Lycaeninae	Z*

SERBIA**2016 March 16** (WWF) (Strip/4 + label) (Pane/20 + 5 labels)

a	23c	Southern Festoon, <i>Zerynthia polyxena</i> Denis & Schiffermüller	PAP, Parnassiinae	A*
b	46c	Same species		A*
c	50c	Same species (with larva)		A*
d	70c	Same species		A*
	Label	One label from pane of 5 strips shows an adult & another label shows a larva		Z*

ST. MARTIN**2016 January 2** (Butterflies) (MS/10 + 2 labels & 8ea SS/1)

a	25c	Sickle-Winged Skipper, <i>Achylodes mithridates thraso</i> Hübner	HES, Pyrginae	A*
b	100c	Dotted Roadside Skipper, <i>Amblyscirtes eos</i> W.H. Edwards	HES, Hesperinae	A*
c	125c	White Peacock, <i>Anartia jatrophae</i> Johansson	NYM, Nymphalinae	A*
d	200c	Nais Metalmark, <i>Apodemia nais</i> W.H. Edwards	RIO, Riodininae	A*
e	250c	Southern Dusted Skipper, <i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i> Scudder	HES, Hesperinae	A*
f	300c	Red Rim, <i>Biblis hyperia</i> Cramer	NYM, Biblidinae	A*
g	350c	Little Callicore, <i>Callicore hydaspes</i> Drury	NYM, Biblidinae	A*
h	400c	Sweetheart Underwing, <i>Catocala amatrix</i> Hübner	NOC, Catocalinae*	A*
i	450c	Rosita Patch, <i>Chlosyne rosita</i> Hall	NYM, Nymphalinae	A*
j	500c	Early Hairstreak, <i>Erora laeta</i> W.H. Edwards (Cap: <i>E. lutea</i>)	LYC, Theclinae	A*
	Label	Sickle-Winged Skipper, <i>Achylodes mithridates thraso</i> Hübner	HES, Pyrginae	Z*
	Label	Little Callicore, <i>Callicore hydaspes</i> Drury	NYM, Biblidinae	Z*
SS	500c	Harmonia Tiger-Wing, <i>Tithorea harmonia</i> Cramer	NYM, Danainae	A*
Margin		Bot & MR: Small Emperor Moth, <i>Saturnia pavonia</i> L.	SAT, Saturniinae	Z*
		UL, UR, LR: U/I Caterpillars	Lepidoptera	U Z
SS	500c	Orange-Spotted Tiger-Wing, <i>Mechanitis polymnia</i> L.	NYM, Danainae	A*
Margin		LL: Small Emperor Moth, <i>Saturnia pavonia</i> L.	SAT, Saturniinae	Z*
		LL: U/I Caterpillar	Lepidoptera	U Z
		MR: U/I Butterfly	Lepidoptera	U Z
SS	500c	<i>Morpho anaxibia</i> Esper	NYM, Morphinae	A*
Margin		ML & LR: U/I Moths	Lepidoptera	U Z
		UL: U/I Butterfly	NYM, Morphinae	U Z
		UL, LL, MR, Bot: U/I Caterpillars	Lepidoptera	U Z
SS	500c	Bartram's Scrub Hairstreak, <i>Strymon acis</i>		
		ssp. <i>bartrami</i> Comstock & Huntington	LYC, Theclinae	A*
Margin		MR: Small Emperor Moth, <i>Saturnia pavonia</i> L.	SAT, Saturniinae	Z*
		UR: U/I Butterfly	NYM, Morphinae	U Z
		ML: U/I Pupa	Lepidoptera	U Z
		UL, LL, UR, LR: U/I Caterpillars	Lepidoptera	U Z
SS	500c	<i>Prepona praeneste</i> Hewitson	NYM, Charaxinae	A*
Margin		LR: Small Emperor Moth, <i>Saturnia pavonia</i> L.	SAT, Saturniinae	Z*
		ML: U/I Moth	SAT, Saturniinae	U Z
		LL, UR, MR, LR: U/I Caterpillars	Lepidoptera	U Z
SS	500c	Andromica Clearwing, <i>Greta andromica</i> Hewitson	NYM, Danainae	A*
Margin		MR: U/I Butterfly	NYM, Morphinae	U Z
		MR: U/I Moth	SAT, Saturniinae	U Z
		LL: U/I Butterfly	Lepidoptera	U Z
		UL, UR, LR: U/I Caterpillars	Lepidoptera	U Z
SS	500c	Atala, <i>Eumaeus atala</i> Poey	LYC, Theclinae	A*
Margin		UL, ML, MR: U/I Butterflies	Lepidoptera	U Z
		Top, Bot, LR: U/I Caterpillars	Lepidoptera	U Z
SS	500c	<i>Perisama hilara</i> Salvin (Cap: <i>P. priene</i>)	NYM, Biblidinae	A*
Margin		Top, UR, MR: U/I Butterflies	Lepidoptera	U Z
		UL, LR: U/I Caterpillars	Lepidoptera	U Z

SPAIN		2015 July 21 (Protected Animals) (Block/4)		
4060a	55c	U/I Dragonfly	Odonata	U
SURINAME		2016 March 16 (Butterflies) (Block/12 + 4 labels)		
a	\$1.50	Great Purple Hairstreak, <i>Atlides halesus</i> Cramer	LYC, Theclinae	A*
b	\$1.75	Giant Grayling, <i>Berberia abdelkader</i> Pierret	NYM, Satyrinae	A*
c	\$2.50	Bramble Hairstreak, <i>Callophrys dumetorum</i> Boisduval	LYC, Theclinae	A*
d	\$2.75	African Migrant, <i>Catopsilia florella</i> Fabr.	PIE, Coliadinae	A*
e	\$3.50	Spring Azure, <i>Celastrina ladon</i> Cramer	LYC, Polyommatae	A*
f	\$3.75	Western Blue Charaxes, <i>Charaxes smaragdalis</i> Butler	NYM, Charaxinae	A*
g	\$4.50	The Hermit, <i>Chazara briseis</i> L.	NYM, Satyrinae	A*
h	\$4.75	Common Jezebel, <i>Delias aruna</i> Boisduval	PIE, Pierinae	A*
i	\$5.50	Basker Moth, <i>Euchromia lethe</i> Fabr.	ARC, Ctenuchinae	A*
j	\$5.75	Great Banded Grayling, <i>Brintesia circe</i> Fabr. (Cap: <i>Kanetisa</i>)	NYM, Satyrinae	A*
k	\$6.50	Small Tortoiseshell, <i>Nymphalis urticae</i> L.	NYM, Nymphalinae	A*
l	\$7.25	Rajah Brooke's Birdwing, <i>Troides brookiana</i> Wallace	PAP, Papilioninae	A*
		Label Common Jezebel, <i>Delias aruna</i> Boisduval	PIE, Pierinae	Z*
		Label Basker Moth, <i>Euchromia lethe</i> Fabr.	ARC, Ctenuchinae	Z*
		Label Great Banded Grayling, <i>Brintesia circe</i> Fabr.	NYM, Satyrinae	Z*
		Label Rajah Brooke's Birdwing, <i>Troides brookiana</i> Wallace	PAP, Papilioninae	Z*
SWITZERLAND		2016 May 12 (Europa – Think Green) (Horiz pair)		
	100c	Stylized Butterfly around person's head	Lepidoptera	S
TONGA		2015 November 2 (Express Mail) (Set/2 & 2ea SS/1)		
	\$53	Great Mormon, <i>Papilio memnon</i> L.	PAP, Papilioninae	A*
	\$71	Dark Cerulean, <i>Jamides bochus</i> Stoll	LYC, Theclinae	A*
TONGA (Niufo'ou)		2015 November 2 (Express Mail) (Set/2 & 2ea SS/1)		
	\$53	Monarch, <i>Danaus plexippus</i> L.	NYM, Danainae	A*
	\$71	Meadow Argus, <i>Junonia villida</i> Fabr.	NYM, Nymphalinae	A*

***Note:** Recent phylogenetic DNA studies indicate that the Family Noctuidae should be broken into two families with the current subfamilies distributed between Noctuidae and Erebidae. Other families such as Arctiidae and Lymantriidae become subfamilies of the latter. I will continue using the taxonomy as found at www.nic.funet.fi until changes are made there. Because Wahlberg is one of the authors of the new work and also of FUNET website, I would expect the latter will soon change. For details, see: "Molecular Phylogenetics of Erebidae (Noctuoidea)." *Systematic Entomology* (2011), 37:102-24, Zahari, J.D. Holloway, I.J. Kitching, J.D. Fontaine, M. Mutanen, and N. Wahlberg.

Beyond the Catalog

BENIN		2014 (Exotic Butterflies) (SS/2) (Stamperija)		
a	700fr	White-Banded Noctuid, <i>Donuca lanipes</i> Butler	NOC, Catocalinae	A*
b	1300fr	Ornate Dusk-Flat, <i>Chaetocneme denitza</i> Hewitson	HES, Pyrginae	A*
	Margin	UL: Paradise Birdwing, <i>Troides paradisea</i> Staudinger	PAP, Papilioninae	Z*
		UR: <i>Zygaena</i> sp.	ZYG, Zygaeninae	U Z*
		LR: Claudia's Beauty, <i>Agrias claudina</i> Godart	NYM, Charaxinae	Z*
		Ctr: <i>Prepona praeneste buckleyana</i> Hewitson	NYM, Charaxinae	Z*
		Ctr: U/I Butterfly	Lepidoptera	U Z*
CENTRAL AFRICA		2016 February 11 (Butterflies) (MS/4 & SS/1) (Stamperija CA16001/4)		
a	750fr	Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, <i>Papilio glaucus</i> L.	PAP, Papilioninae	A*
b	750fr	Peacock, <i>Nymphalis io</i> L.	NYM, Nymphalinae	A*
c	750fr	Queen, <i>Danaus gilippus</i> Cramer	NYM, Danainae	A*
d	750fr	Eastern Black Swallowtail, <i>Papilio polyxenes</i> Fabr.	PAP, Papilioninae	A*

CENTRAL AFRICA (continued)

Margin	LL: Stylized Butterfly silhouette	PAP, Papilioninae	S Z
	LR: Silver-Washed Fritillary, <i>Argynnis paphia</i> L.	NYM, Heliconiinae	Z*
SS 2650fr	Viceroy, <i>Limnitis archippus</i> Cramer	NYM, Limenitidinae	A*
Margin	LL: Stylized Butterfly silhouette	PAP, Papilioninae	S Z
	R: Leopard Lacewing, <i>Cethosia cyane</i> Drury	NYM, Heliconiinae	Z*

2016 February 11 (Bee-eaters) (MS/4 & SS/1) (Stamperija CA16010)

c	750fr	Insect in two birds' beaks	U C
d	750fr	Insect in bird's beak	U C
SS 2500fr	R margin:	Moth in bird's beak	Lepidoptera U C Z

GUINEA BISSAU**2016 January 18** (Mushrooms) (SS/1) (Stamperija GB16001b)

SS 3000fr	UR margin:	Black-Veined White, <i>Aporia crataegi</i> L.	PIE, Pierinae Z*
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MALDIVES ISLANDS**2016 January 18** (Red Crescent) (MS/4) (Stamperija MLD16010a)

d	22r	Mosquito emblem (Dengue Prevention)	CUL, Culicinae C
		<i>Aedes aegypti</i> L. & <i>Aedes albopictus</i> Skuse are the vectors of dengue here	

MOZAMBIQUE**2015 October 15** (Butterflies) (MS/4 & SS/1) (Stamperija MOZ15407)

a	66m	Purple Emperor, <i>Apatura iris</i> L.	NYM, Apaturinae A*
b	66m	Crowned Hairstreak, <i>Evenus coronata</i> Hewitson (Cap: <i>Thecla</i>)	LYC, Theclinae A*
c	66m	Pacific Fritillary, <i>Clossiana epithore</i> Edwards (Cap: <i>Boloria</i>)	NYM, Heliconiinae A*
d	66m	Noble Leafwing, <i>Fountainea nobilis</i> Bates	NYM, Charaxinae A*
SS 175m		Common Buckeye, <i>Junonia coenia</i> Hübner	NYM, Nymphalinae A*
Margin	L:	Anna's Eighty-Eight, <i>Diaethria anna</i> Guerin-Méneville (2ea)	NYM, Biblidinae Z*
	UR:	Paris Swallowtail, <i>Papilio paris</i> L.	PAP, Papilioninae Z*

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE IS.**2015 December 29** (Owls) (SS/1) (s-o-s) (Stamperija ST15514b)

SS 96000d	LR margin:	Yellow Pansy, <i>Junonia hierta</i> Fabr.	NYM, Nymphalinae Z*
	MR:	Same species (Gambia Sc#405 s-o-s)	NYM, Nymphalinae Z*

SIERRA LEONE**2015 December 21** (Scout Jamboree) (SS/1) (Stamperija SRL15702b)

SS 26000Le	LL margin:	Magpie Moth, <i>Abraxas grossulariatus</i> L. (larva)	GEO, Ennominae Z*
	UR:	Foxy Charaxes, <i>Charaxes jasius</i> L.	NYM, Charaxinae Z*

2016 January 28 (Butterflies) (MS/4 & SS/1) (Stamperija SRL16101)

a	6000Le	Postman, <i>Heliconius melpomene</i> L.	NYM, Heliconiinae A*
b	6000Le	Lime Butterfly, <i>Papilio demoleus</i> L.	PAP, Papilioninae A*
c	6000Le	Southern Festoon, <i>Zerynthia polyxena</i> Denis & Schiffermüller	PAP, Parnassiinae A*
d	6000Le	Viceroy, <i>Limnitis archippus</i> Cramer	NYM, Limenitidinae A*
Margin	L:	Death's Head Moth, <i>Acherontia atropos</i> L. (larva & moth)	SPH, Sphinginae Z*
SS 24000Le		Southern Festoon, <i>Zerynthia polyxena</i> Denis & Schiffermüller	PAP, Parnassiinae A*
Margin	UR:	Atlas Moth, <i>Attacus atlas</i> L.	SAT, Saturniinae Z*

2016 February 26 (Baden-Powell) (SS/1) (Stamperija SRL16215b)

SS 24000Le	LL margin:	Monarch, <i>Danaus plexippus</i> L.	NYM, Danainae Z*
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2016 February 26 (Zika Virus) (MS/4) (Stamperija SRL16218a)

d	6000Le	<i>Aedes aegypti</i> L. or <i>A. albopictus</i> Skuse	CUL, Culicinae A*
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2016 March 25 (Frogs) (SS/1) (Stamperija SRL16301b)

SS 24000Le	Top margin:	U/I Fly (on frog's extended tongue)	Diptera U C Z
Margin	LR:	Ladybird Beetle	Coccinellidae U Z



PALEONTOLOGY

Editor

Michael Kogan, BU1863

New Listings



Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family	Code
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GUINEA 2016 March 18 (500th anniv Conrad Gessner)^[1] (MS/4 & SS/1)

Conrad Gessner (1516–1565) was the first naturalist to write a book about fossils: Gesner, Conrad (1565) *De omnium rerum fossilium genere, gemmis, lapidibus, metallis, et huiusmodi*.

a	10000fr	Gessner elder portrait & book with illustrations		R
b	10000fr	Book illustrations from <i>History of Animals</i> (dromedary)		R
c	10000fr	Book illustrations from <i>History of Plants</i>		R
d	10000fr	Gessner younger portrait & book illustrations		R
	SS 40000fr	Gessner portrait (with bird, rhinoceros, and dog illustrations)		

GUINEA BISSAU 2016 January 18 (Dinosaurs)^[1] (MS/6 & SS/1)

a	500fr	<i>Ceratosaurus</i>	†Ceratosauridae	A
b	500fr	<i>Pteranodon longiceps</i>	†Pteranodontidae	A
c	500fr	U/I Pterosaur	Order: †Pterosauria	U
d	500fr	<i>Parasaurolophus walker</i>	†Hadrosauridae	A
e	500fr	<i>Utahraptor ostrommaysorum</i>	†Dromaeosauridae	A
f	500fr	<i>Torosaurus</i>	†Ceratopsidae	A
	Margin	Bot: <i>Koolasuchus</i>	†Chigutisauridae	Z
	SS 3000fr	<i>Tupandactylus imperator</i>	†Tapejaridae	A
	Margin	LL: <i>Allosaurus fragilis</i>	†Allosauridae	Z
		MR: <i>Velociraptor</i>	†Dromaeosauridae	Z
		LR: <i>Triceratops</i>	†Ceratopsidae	Z
		Top: U/I Pterosaur	Order: †Pterosauria	U Z

ST THOMAS & PRINCE ISLANDS 2015 December 29 (Stamps-on-Stamps)^[1] (SS/1)

SS 96000d	LL: † <i>Elephas</i> (= <i>Mammuthus</i>) <i>planifrons</i> (Nepal Sc#943 s-o-s)	Elephantidae	Z
	(Cap: <i>Archidiskidon planifrons</i>)		
	Bkgrd: Dinosaurs (USA Sc#3136 s-o-s)		C Z
	Bot: Human evolution		R Z

SERBIA 2016 February 23 (125th anniv Serbian Geological Society)

Serbian Geological Society building in the background and Jovan M. Žujović on the foreground. Žujović was an anthropologist known as a pioneer in geological and paleontological science in Serbia. Printed in a sheet of eight stamps and central label. A fossilized ammonite is depicted on the label.

23d	Jovan M. Žujović & Serbian Geological Society building		R
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SIERRA LEONE 2015 December 12 (Charles Darwin)^[1] (MS/4 & SS/1)

a	6000Le	<i>Stegosaurus stenops</i>	†Stegosauridae	A
b	6000Le	Darwin younger portrait (with HMS <i>Beagle</i>)		R
c	6000Le	Darwin elder portrait & <i>Allosaurus fragilis</i>	†Allosauridae	B
d	6000Le	<i>Dimorphodon</i> (= <i>Pterodactylus</i>) <i>macronyx</i>	†Dimorphodontidae	A
	SS 24000Le	Darwin elder portrait & <i>Tyrannosaurus rex</i>	†Tyrannosauridae	A
	Margin	R: <i>Iguanodon</i> (?)	Clade: †Hadrosauriformes	Z

SIERRA LEONE (continued)		2016 March 26 (Prehistoric Water Animals) ^[1] (MS/4 & SS/1)		
a	6000Le <i>Dunkleosteus</i>		†Dunkleosteidae	A
b	6000Le <i>Tylosaurus</i>		†Mosasauridae	A
c	6000Le <i>Nothosaurus</i>		†Nothosauridae	A
d	6000Le <i>Henodus</i>		†Henodontidae	A
	Margin LL: <i>Ichthyosaurus</i>		†Ichthyosauridae	Z
	LL: Ammonite		Subclass: †Ammonoidea	Z
	Bot: <i>Crocosaurus</i>		†Metriorhynchidae	Z
	Ctr: <i>Shonisaurus</i>		†Shastasauridae	Z
SS 24000	Top: <i>Carcharodon megalodon</i>		Lamnidae	B
	Bot: <i>Diplocaulus</i>		†Diplocaulidae	B
Margin	UL: Thalattoarchon saurophagis		Order: †Ichthyosauria	Z
	Top: <i>Ichthyosaurus</i>		†Ichthyosauridae	Z
	Ctr & MR: <i>Mosasaurus</i>		†Mosasauridae	Z
	Bot: <i>Crocosaurus</i>		†Metriorhynchidae	Z
	LR: <i>Ichthyosaurus</i>		†Ichthyosauridae	Z
SLOVENIA		2016 March 25 (Mammal Fossils in Slovenia: Cave Bear)		
58c	Cave Bear, <i>Ursus spelaeus</i> (skull)		Ursidae	A

Other Stamps to Consider

LIECHTENSTEIN **2016 March 7** (Archaeological Finds in Liechtenstein: Utensils) (Set/3)
The dagger was made of flint, prehistoric man's steel, in the Neolithic period.

1676 100rp Dagger (flint tool) R

FALKLAND ISLANDS **2016 March 30** (Historic Dockyard Museum) (Set/4)
£1.01 †Falkland Islands Wolf or Warrah, *Dusicyon australis* (skull) Canidae A

The warrah was the Falklands' only native land mammal. Its existence in isolation on the islands fascinated Charles Darwin. (Darwin and a warrah are depicted on Falklands Sc#346 and Sc#978.) To this day it remains something of an enigma.

GERMANY **2016 April 7** (Moselle Loop) (s/a Pair)
The Moselle is a river flowing through France, Luxembourg, and Germany. The present source region of the Moselle was formed about 50 million years ago. Some small marine fossils are found in the region.

a 90c Moselle River (left-hand loop) R
b 90c Moselle River (right-hand loop) R

CHINA (Taiwan) **2016 April 20** (Taiwan Scenery – Taitung County) (SS/4)
One stamp shows the National Museum of Prehistory, Taiwan's first museum dedicated to prehistoric and indigenous cultures. It is also the first museum to contain a prehistoric site and eco-park on the premises, and the first national museum built on the east coast of Taiwan. There are at least two permanent exhibitions that fit our topic: "The Ice Age" and "Human Evolution."

d \$12 National Museum of Prehistory R

SERBIA **2016 May 5 (Europa – Think Green)** (Set/2)
69c Human Evolution R

Attention: Fake!

Some fossil stamps of Dansolihon appeared on some online auctions. Dansolihon is a place with a very small population in the province of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines. These stamps are illegal issues.

Local Stamps

Note: According to *Fédération Internationale de Philatélie* (FIP) regulations, issues of countries that are not recognized by the Universal Postal Union are not allowed in exhibitions organized or sponsored by the FIP. The FIP recommends that collectors avoid these stamps in their collections.

[*Ed. Note: Transnistria (also called Trans-Dniestr or Transdnjestria) is a partially recognized state located mostly on a strip of land between the River Dniester and the eastern Moldovan border with Ukraine. It is governed by the Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic (PMR) and does not issue its own postage stamps. These issues may be valid for postage only within Transnistria. The rate diagram below is given to interpret the letter denominations.*]

TRANSNISTRIA		2016 March 18 (Prehistoric Animals) (4ea MS/4 & SS/1+4 labels)	
a	A <i>Sinosauropteryx</i>	†	Compsognathidae A
b	K <i>Velociraptor</i>	†	Dromaeosauridae A
c	T <i>Giganotosaurus</i>	†	Carcharodontosauridae A
d	B <i>Tyrannosaurus</i>	†	Tyrannosauridae A
a	A <i>Ophthalmosaurus</i>	†	Ophthalmosauridae A
b	K <i>Nothosaurus</i>	†	Nothosauridae A
c	T <i>Allosaurus</i>	†	Allosauridae A
d	B <i>Ichthyosaur</i>	Clade: †	Eoichthyosauria A
a	A <i>Stegosaurus</i>	†	Stegosauridae A
b	K <i>Euoplocephalus</i>	†	Ankylosauridae A
c	T <i>Triceratops</i>	†	Ceratopsidae A
d	B <i>Parasaurolophus</i>	†	Hadrosauridae A
a	A <i>Tropeognathus</i>	†	Ornithocheiridae A
b	K <i>Microraptor</i>	†	Dromaeosauridae A
c	T <i>Rhamphorhynchus</i>	†	Rhamphorhynchidae A
d	B <i>Pterodactylus</i>	†	Pterodactylidae A
	SS P <i>Mamenchisaurus</i> (body extends on labels)	†	Mamenchisauridae A

Code & Rate	Destination	Sender	Nominal Value (PMR rubles)
A – Intercity letters up to 50g	Inter-City	Individuals & Government Entities	0.75
B – Registration fee	All	Commercial Enterprises	10.45
K – Registration fee	All	Individuals & Government Entities	3.40
P – Intercity letters 100–250g	Inter-City	Commercial Enterprises	24.05
T – Intercity letters up to 50g	Inter-City	Commercial Enterprises	6.00

Source: Appendix №1 to the Order of the State Service of Communication, Information, and Media of the PMR

Postal Stationery & Special Covers

MOLDOVA

2016 March 14 (Lev Semyonovich Berg)

Lev Semyonovich Berg (14 March 1876–24 December 1950) was a leading Soviet geographer, biologist, and ichthyologist who served as President of the Soviet Geographical Society between 1940 and 1950. He also developed his own **evolutionary theory** (Nomogenesis) as opposed to the theories of Darwin and Lamarck. He studied both modern and prehistoric fishes. One of his most famous publications is, “Classification of fishes, both recent and fossil” (1940). Between 1934 and 1950, he was Director of the Laboratory of fossil fish of the Zoological Institute of the USSR in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg).

1.75L L.S. Berg (postal stationery with imprinted stamps)

Personalized Issue

FRANCE

2016 May 19 (89th Congress of FFAP)

(1st)	<i>Tyrannosaurus</i> skeleton (?) (Natural History Museum at Paris)	†	Tyrannosauridae A
Margin	<i>Turritella</i> sp. fossil (with amethyst crystal)		Turritellidae Z

Commemorative Postmarks

CZECH REPUBLIC

2016 January 6 (250th anniv Kaspar Maria von Sternberg)

On 6 January 2016, the Post of Czech Republic made a commemorative postmark used on a new commemorative sheet featuring Kaspar Maria von Sternberg (1761–1838), the “Father of Paleobotany.” Von Sternberg previously appeared on another souvenir sheet in 2011.

GERMANY

2016 May 6 (250th anniv Kaspar Maria von Sternberg)

Postmark with a prehistoric elephant (*Palaeoloxodon antiquus*). The postmark also feature diatom algae.

Future Issues

2016.05.09: Serbia: Human evolution on CEPT stamp

2016.05.26: Canada: Dinosaurs (second set)

2016.06.09: Ukraine: Commemorative cover for “50 anniversary of The National Museum of Natural History at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine” (paleontology exhibition)

2016.10.12: Croatia: “Paleontology,” MS/8

2016.10.12: Czech Republic: Postmark with ammonite

2016.06.30: Spain: Dinosaurs (second set)

2015.11.05: Moldova: Extinct fauna of Moldova (very likely prehistoric animals, similar to the set from 2010)

Delayed: Cuba: Prehistoric animals “Dinosaurs” set/6 + 1 blocks (was planned for 2016.01.31)

Next Year:

2017.03.24: Slovenia: “Mammal Fossils in Slovenia: Cave Lion”

2017.??.??: Nepal: “Prehistoric Mammals,” set/8 proposed by Natural History Museum. If it is accepted, it will be the third set from Nepal to show local prehistoric mammals.

Notes:

[1] Commercial issue: Stamps issued only for sale to collectors, not used for postal purpose. Stamps of countries that issued excessive or too expensive stamps. Not recommended for serious collectors.

If you know about any recent or future Paleontology-related stamps not listed above, please send a short message to Associate Editor Mr. Michael Kogan (admin@paleophilatelie.eu), or by post to the Editor, Jack R. Congrove (address on inside cover).

Images and detailed descriptions of all stamps mentioned above can be viewed on the following website: <http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/year/current.html>.

CAVE BEAR

On 25 March 2016, Slovenia issued a single stamp depicting the skull of a Cave Bear (*Ursus spelaeus*). Shown here is a first day cover with a pictorial postmark and cachet based on the reassembled cave bear skeleton in the Slovenian Museum of Natural History in Ljubljana. The museum is Slovenia's oldest cultural and scientific institution.



Slovenia First Day Cover with pictorial postmark

Slovenia has more than 70 documented cave bear sites. Cave bears are a typical example of Pleistocene megafauna that once roamed Europe and western Asia.

Enormous quantities of bones have been unearthed in many caves, indicating the presence of up to a thousand animals. The last cave bears in Slovenia died out approximately 25,000 years ago.

All cave bears used to be lumped together as *U. spelaeus*. Genetic analyses have enabled researchers to prove the existence of a number of other species or subspecies. These are distinguished from each other both by genetic differences and by the shape of their skulls and teeth.

The stamp is perforated 14 and was designed by Edi Berk and printed by four-color offset in sheets of 25 by *Agencija za komercijalnu djelatnost, Zagreb, Croatia*.



BIOLOGY REFERENCE WEBSITES

This section contains a listing of web links to on-line references relating to biology topics on stamps and general philatelic information. We are providing this information to assist members in research and not to endorse the sites listed in any way. If readers know of, or use other useful sites, please send the links to your editor and we will include them in future editions. New entries since the last publication are indicated with an asterisk (*).

STAMP ISSUES

***ATA TopicalsOnLine.** On-line stamp sales by topic and country. Anyone can be a buyer, but you must be an ATA member in good standing to be a seller. Robust search capability and reasonable prices.

<https://www.topicalsonline.com/>

Catawiki. Listings and illustrations of stamps for sale by topic for every theme from A to Z.

<http://www.catawiki.com/catalog/stamps/100283-themes-topics>

Collectors Club of Chicago: Philatelic Encyclopedia. A comprehensive compendium of definitions for philatelic terms and topics including those in more than 40 foreign languages. The parent site has many additional reports and references. Portions are still under construction.

<http://www.collectorsclubchicago.org/philatelic-encyclopedia.php>

Cyber Stamps. On-line postage stamp catalogue of worldwide topical issues.

<http://www.cyberstamps.com>

Delcampe. Worldwide listings and illustrations of stamps for sale.

<http://stamps.delcampe.net/page/category/cat,-1,language,E.html>

***eBay.** Worldwide listings and illustrations of stamps, covers, postcards, and other collectibles for sale.

<http://www.ebay.com/>

Neofila. Modern issues from Russia, Eastern Europe, and Baltic States. Also includes some African countries.

<http://www.neofila.com/>

Stamp Collection. On-line postage stamp catalogue of worldwide issues. Includes production information.

<http://colnect.com/en/stamps/countries>

Stamperija. Listings and illustrations of thematic issues from countries located in Africa, Asia, and Oceania produced by Stamperija, Ltd., under contract to several postal administrations. Requires login.

<http://www.stamperija.eu/index.php>

Stamp World. Listings and illustrations of issues from all countries by year. Includes production information. Requires login.

<http://www.stampworld.com/en/maps/Europe/>

Stanley Gibbons. Searchable on-line stamp catalogue from Stanley Gibbons.

<http://www.allworldstamps.com/>

***Virtual Stamp Club.** Latest news from the world of stamp collecting. Links to other stamp collecting sites and the websites of almost every other collector society or major club.

<http://www.virtualstampclub.com/>

Zillions of Stamps. Worldwide listings and illustrations of stamps for sale.

<http://www.zillionsofstamps.com/>

GENERAL

***American Philatelic Society.** Listings of dealers, local clubs, stamp shows, and other philatelic events.

<http://stamps.org/>

Collect 4 All. Listings of stamps for sale by country and theme. Includes spectrum of animal stamps.

<http://www.collect4all.com/>

Fauna-Stamps. Listings of stamps for sale (mainly new issues) on all sorts of biological themes including Cats, Dogs, Horses, Birds, Butterflies, Paleontology, Flora, and WWF animal stamps.

<http://www.fauna-stamps.com/>

Tree of Life Web Project. Worldwide collaborative effort to map the genome of every organism on earth and to establish their relationships to one another.

<http://www.tolweb.org/tree>

Zip Code Zoo. Links to taxonomic identification for all areas of biology including both zoology and botany.

<http://zipcodezoo.com/>

BOTANY

Fungal Biodiversity Center. Dutch site under the Royal Netherlands Academy of Science and Arts dealing with the taxonomy and evolution of fungi. Includes searchable taxonomic databases.

<http://www.cbs.knaw.nl/>

Garden Guides. Replacement site for *www.botany.com*. All kinds of information about plants including cultivation. Listings by common name or scientific name. Grouped by plant types.

<http://www.gardenguides.com/>

International Association for Plant Taxonomy. Links for the standard international codes on taxonomy and nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants.

<http://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/main.php>

Lichens of North America. Many photos of lichens and links to related sites.

<http://www.lichen.com/>

ENTOMOLOGY:

Antbase. On-line databases maintained by the American Museum of Natural History and Ohio State University listing all the ant species of the world.

<http://www.antbase.org/index.htm>

Australian National Insect Collection. Listings of Common and Scientific Names, systematic listing, and author abbreviations.

<http://www.ces.csiro.au/aicn/intro.htm>

Cerambycidae. Species listing and illustrations of Cerambycidae of the West Palearctic Region organized by subfamily and tribe.

<http://www.cerambyx.uochb.cz/>

Cercopoidea Organised On Line. Taxonomic database operated under the auspices of *Université Pierre-et-Marie-Curie* in Paris and dedicated to the insects Cercopoidea, which belong to the Hemiptera order.

<http://rameau.snv.jussieu.fr/cool/index.php>

Entomological Data Information System. Internet links to many worldwide websites dealing with biology and ecology, especially Lepidoptera.

<http://www.insects-online.de/linkfram.htm>

FUNET. Finnish university share network site containing updated taxonomic listings for insects, especially Lepidoptera. It also has limited listings for mammals, birds, and plants.

<http://www.nic.funet.fi/pub/sci/bio/life/intro.html>

International Odonata Research Institute. Information about dragonflies and damselflies, including listings by geographical area, taxonomy, and links to related sites.

<http://www.iodonata.net/>

Natural History Museum. British site containing Lepidoptera generic names and type species listings.

<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/research-curation/research/projects/butmoth/>

Odonata Society. German site containing listings of Odonata species found in Europe (in German).

<http://www.libellula.org/>

World Bee Genera. UC Riverside site containing listing of all bee generic names and synonyms by family and subfamily current as of September 2007.

<http://cache.ucr.edu/~heraty/beepage.html>

HERPETOLOGY:

AmphibiaWeb. Provides access to information on amphibian declines, conservation, natural history, and taxonomy. Includes an on-line database of species and links to many related sites.

<http://amphibiaweb.org/index.html>

The Reptile Database. Uetz, P. (Ed.). Taxonomic database that provides basic information about all living reptile species, such as turtles, snakes, lizards, and crocodiles, as well as tuataras and amphisbaenians, but does not include dinosaurs.

<http://reptile-database.reptarium.cz/>

***Turtle Meter Stamps.** Updated website containing a worldwide catalog of meter stamps and meter marks that depict turtles and tortoises based on the owners collection of more than 220 items. There is an image of each meter with some short comments on its use and scarcity in English, Italian, and French.

<http://turtlemeterstamp.altervista.org/>

World-Wide List of Turtles and Tortoises on Stamps. This on-line listing was produced by Donald N. Riemer, a former member of the Biology Unit and contributor to this journal, who passed away in June 2012. The site contains a checklist of stamps by country along with appendixes listing labels, cinderellas, turtle look-alike stamps, and post offices with “turtle” or “tortoise” in their name.

<http://www.personal.psu.edu/crr2/turtstmp/>

ICHTHYOLOGY

FishBase. A searchable database developed at the WorldFish Center in Taiwan in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Contains all you ever wanted to know about fishes.

http://fishbase.sinica.edu.tw/home_tw.htm

MAMMALS

Feline Philately Homepage. All sorts of cat stamps, postmarks, and related articles.

<http://www.catstamps.org/>

Mammal Species of the World. On-line database of worldwide mammal species hosted by the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History.

<http://www.vertebrates.si.edu/msw/mswcfapp/msw/index.cfm>

ORNITHOLOGY

Birds of the World. All sorts of bird stamps by country and species, including new issues.

<http://www.bird-stamps.org/>

Bird Stamp Society. Website of an organization catering to collectors of bird stamps. They publish a quarterly journal that lists new birds on stamps. The site also has a biographical reference of authors of species of birds.

<http://www.bird-stamps.org/>

Theme Birds on Stamps. All sorts of bird stamps by country and species, including new issues.

<http://www.birdtheme.org/>

PALEONTOLOGY:

Dinosaur Illustrations. Galleries of dinosaur illustrations by species. Includes links to paleontology stamp sites and other related sites.

<http://www.search4dinosaurs.com/>

Paleophilatelic. Catalogue of Paleontology related philatelic items, such as paleontologists, fossils, prehistoric animals, dinosaurs, early man, and museums on official post stamps, envelopes, and post cards. Contains links to related news items and sites.

<http://www.paleophilatelic.eu/index.html>

TRIVIA ANSWERS

1. Armadillo
2. Falcon (from the sport of falconry)
3. 10,000 to 1 (odds of finding a five-leaf clover are 1,000,000 to 1)
4. Ossicones (on both males and females these are permanent ossified cartilage covered with skin)
5. Vanilla (the bean is the fruit of *Vanilla planifolia*)
6. Only 0.7 hp (in short bursts, a horse can reach between 2 and 3 hp, but continuously, it drops below one)
7. Almonds and pistachios (chestnut trees are mentioned, but not the nut)
8. Every ten years (thanks to a cell renewal process called “remodeling”)
9. A stand (or more entertainingly, a flamboyance)
10. About 30 years (queen ants live longest, one *Lasius niger* lived for 28¾ years in captivity)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This section lists the definitions of acronyms, abbreviations, and code letters used throughout this journal. This listing does not include abbreviations used for the name of a taxonomic author, or commonly used symbols.

Checklist Codes:

Br	Branch	A	Subject is the primary design element
Fl	Flowers (with or without other plant parts)	B	Subject is only part of the main design
Fr	Fruit (including seeds, nuts, grains, etc.)	C	Subject is a minor representation
FrV	Grain head with sheaf or stalk	G	Subject is a generalized depiction
L	Lichen	R	Related subject (e.g., scientist, equipment)
M	Mushroom or fungus	S	Subject is a stylized or symbolic depiction
T	Trees (without flowers or fruit)	U	Subject is unidentified or unidentifiable
V	Various (vines, vegetables, roots, leaves, etc.)	X	Subject is a lookalike (e.g., mushroom cloud)
Wr	Wreath	Z	Subject is in the Margin or selva
Wr*	Head wreath (or chaplet)	*	Subject depicted in natural colors

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

AAPE	American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors	ovpt	overprinted
anniv	anniversary	perf	perforated
APC	American Philatelic Center (Bellefonte, PA)	photo	photogravure
APS	American Philatelic Society	ptg	painting or artwork
ATA	American Topical Association	R	right position indicator
bkl	booklet	s/a	self-adhesive
Cap	captioned	Sc#	Scott Catalogue number
CTO	canceled to order	s-o-s	stamp on stamp
CTR	center position indicator	sp.	species
DS	deluxe sheet	SS	souvenir sheet
Ed.	Editor	ssp.	sub-species
Expo	Exposition	s/t	se-tenant
horiz	horizontal orientation	surch	surcharged
imperf	imperfurate	UL	upper left position indicator
Intl.	International	unwmk	un-watermarked
L	left position indicator	UPU	Universal Postal Union
litho	lithography	UR	upper right position indicator
LL	lower left position indicator	US	United States
LR	lower right position indicator	USPOD	United States Post Office Department
mm	millimeter	USPS	United States Postal Service
MS	miniature sheet	var.	variety
ML	middle left position indicator	vert	vertical orientation
MR	middle right position indicator	Vol	Volume
N/A	not applicable (or not available)	wmk	watermarked
nd	non-denominated	WWF	World Wildlife Federation
NTSS	National Topical Stamp Show	Yv#	Yvert & Tellier Catalog number
NWF	National Wildlife Federation		