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THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

A SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL DEVOTED PRIMARILY
TO THE STUDY OF THE AUSTRALIAN AVIFAUNA.

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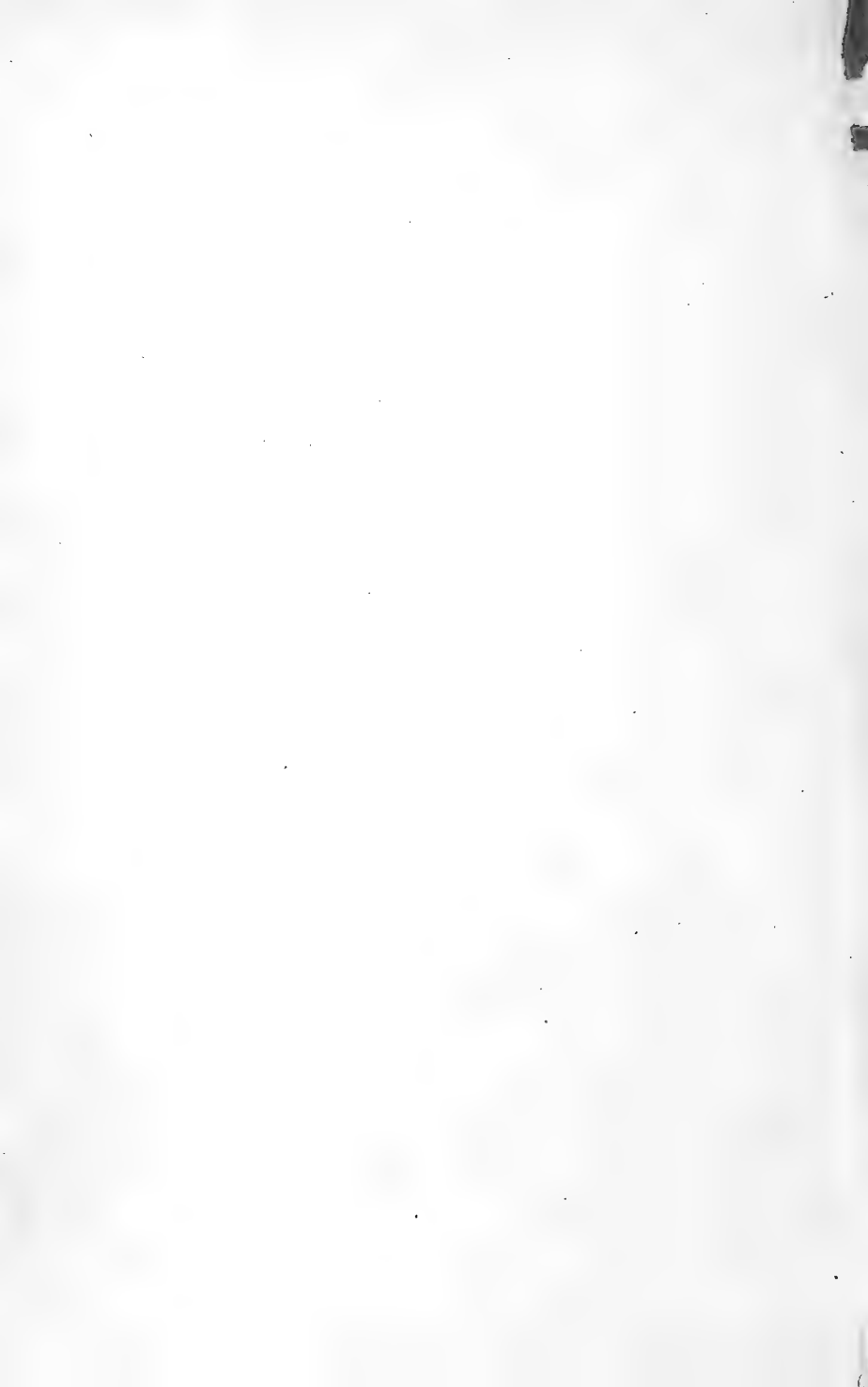


ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
AUSTRAL AVIAN MUSEUM, FOULIS COURT, FAIR OAK,
HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND.

EDITED BY
GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

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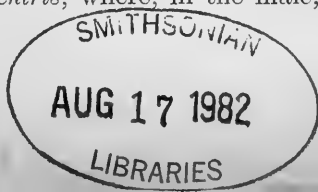
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THE COLORATION OF THE PALATE AND PHARYNX OF AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.

BY J. BURTON CLELAND.

AN examination of the mouth-cavities of Australian birds will reveal, in certain families and genera, a tendency to marked coloration. The chief departures from the ordinary flesh-colour of this part consist in black and grey tints (*Acanthiza*, *Aphelocephala*) and in yellow or orange (many *Meliphagidæ*). In cases where the bill is highly or unusually coloured, the pigmentation may extend to the palate and even pharynx, as in *Geopelia humeralis*, *Hæmatopus fuliginosus*, *Myiagra rubecula* and *M. nitida*, and *Monarcha melanopsis*.

The only Cuckoo examined, *Cacomantis flabelliformis*, has a vividly-coloured pharynx, varying from orange to pink. The *Petræcas* have yellowish throats, apparently a generic feature. In six species of *Acanthiza*, the pharynx is dark to black—again a generic point. An anomalous result, requiring confirmation, is seen in *Pachycephala rufiventris*, where, in the male, this part is:



A

whitish whilst in the female it is black. *Aphelocephala leucopsis* has always a black throat.

The most important findings are seen in the *Meliphagidæ*. This family may be divided into two groups, those having orange or yellow pharynxes and those having black. Three out of four species of *Melithreptus* have the former, nine out of ten species of *Ptilotis*, *Anellobia chrysoptera*, and *Acanthogenys rufigularis*. Three species of *Meliornis* have black throats and also *Ptilotis melanops*. I am inclined to think that the genus *Meliornis* has been derived from *Ptilotis* through melanotic mutants, and that this genus is more closely allied to *Ptilotis melanops* than to the orange-throated species. A melanotic change in plumage, undoubtedly shown in *Meliornis*, might quite well be related to a melanotic pigmentation of the pharynx. In several other genera of the *Meliphagidæ*, pigmentation was not noticeable.

The following is the list of the birds examined for the colour of their pharynx:—

[M. stands for Mathews's "Handlist of the Birds of Australasia" (*The Emu*, Vol. VII., 1907-8). Unpigmented conditions are described in the field-notes as whitish, flesh-coloured, etc.]

- (M. 33) *Geopelia humeralis*: throat and tongue, bluish state.
- (M. 75) *Pelagodroma marina*: flesh-coloured (2).
- (M. 145) *Hæmatopus fuliginosus*: orange in front, more yellow behind.
- (M. 181) *Heteropygia aurita*=*acuminata*: flesh-coloured.
- (M. 27) *Hieracidea* sp.: pale whitish-brown.
- (M. 371) *Euphema discolor*: flesh-coloured.
- (M. 386) *Dacelo gigas*: fleshy-white.
- (M. 407) *Cacomantis flabelliformis*: rich flesh-pink, reddish-orange, orange.
- (M. 430) *Cheramœca leucosternum*: whitish-flesh (2).
- (M. 438) *Petroœca leggei*: yellow.
- (M. 440) *Petroœca phœnicea*: yellow, yellowish.

- (M. 443) *Petræca rosea* : slightly yellow.
- (M. 444) *Petræca goodenovii* : yellow, yellowish (young bird).
- (M. 449) *Smicrornis brevirostris* : whitish ; pallid white, somewhat black behind.
- (M. 478) *Rhipidura diemenensis* : flesh-coloured.
- (M. 488) *Myiagra rubecula* : flesh-coloured (inside of bill lead-blue).
- (M. 490) *Myiagra nitida* : inside of bill blue-grey, throat flesh-coloured.
- (M. 501) *Monarcha melanopsis* : pale slatey-blue, darker behind.
- (M. 504) *Coracina robusta* : white.
- (M. 505) *Coracina parvirostris* : flesh-coloured.
- (M. 516) *Cinclosoma castanonotum* : slight greenish tinge.
- (M. 521) *Drymacædus brunneipygius* : white.
- (M. 525) *Hylacola cauta* : white.
- (M. 531) *Pomatostomus ruficeps* (young bird, just able to fly) : gape white, throat orange-yellow.
- (M. 545) *Oreocichla macrorhyncha* : yellowish (probably young bird).
- (M. 557) *Origma rubricata* : whitish.
- (M. 561) *Acanthiza pusilla* : blackish, dark grey, black.
- (M. 565) *Acanthiza diemenensis* : black, bluish.
- (M. 568) *Acanthiza pyrrhopygia* : blackish (2).
- (M. 569) *Acanthiza lineata* : olive-brown, grey-black.
- (M. 573) *Acanthiza uropygialis* : black (3), blackish, greyish-black (2), grey-black.
- (M. 575) *Acanthiza reguloides* : dark.
- (M. 592) *Malurus cyaneus samueli* : flesh-coloured.
- (M. 610) *Stipiturus malachurus* : white.
- (M. 646) *Grallina picata* : mouth and throat black, edges livid-white, bluish-grey except livid-white near edge.

- (M. 650) *Cracticus destructor* : fleshy-brown.
- (M. 662) *Oreoica cristata* : black.
- (M. 674) *Pachycephala rufiventris* : whitish (♀), black (♂), flesh-tinted and yellowish (probably young male).
- (M. 683) *Eopsaltria australis* : orange-yellow.
- (M. 689) *Aphelocephala leucopsis* : black (2), blackish.
- (M. 694) *Neositta chrysoptera* : somewhat orange-tinted, very pale brownish-white.
- (M. 697) *Neositta pileata* : fleshy-white.
- (M. 704) *Climacteris picumna* : yellow, inside of bill greyish, throat fleshy-white (♂), dark slate (♂), flesh-tinted and yellowish (♂).
- (M. 705) *Climacteris scandens* : whitish.
- (M. 706) *Zosterops caerulea* : whitish, fleshy, flesh-tinted, slightly yellow.
- (M. 722) *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* : dark greyish.
- (M. 726) *Pardalotus punctatus* : whitish.
- (M. 733) *Melithreptus atricapillus* : orange, gape white, orange (2).
- (M. 740) *Melithreptus validirostris* : fleshy-brown.
- (M. 741) *Melithreptus brevirostris* : yellow, orange (4).
- (M. 744) *Melithreptus affinis* : orange.
- (M. 756) *Glycyphila melanops* : whitish, bright yellow-orange (nestling).
- (M. 769) *Ptilotis fusca* : yellow, bright yellow (2).
- (M. 770) *Ptilotis chrysolis* : light orange-yellow, yellowish.
- (M. 772) *Ptilotis sonora* : yellowish tinge, orange, gape light yellow, throat orange-yellow.
- (M. 775) *Ptilotis chrysops* : orange, part orange, slightly orange.
- (M. 776) *Ptilotis flavicollis* : orange.
- (M. 778) *Ptilotis leucotis* : orange (3), reddish-orange.
- (M. 781) *Ptilotis melanops* : black (2), blackish.

- (M. 783) *Ptilotis cratitia* : pale orange.
- (M. 787) *Ptilotis plumula* : yellowish-green, gape yellow.
- (M. 791) *Ptilotis penicillata* : orange-yellow.
- (M. 797) *Meliornis pyrrhoptera* : part greyish-black, tongue and throat blackish.
- (M. 799) *Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ* : black, edges (mouth yellow in growing bird), front part whitish, back black (4), tongue and throat black, tip quarter of tongue yellow, rest black, and throat bright yellow near mouth, deep black behind (nestling).
- (M. 801) *Meliornis sericea* : black (2).
- (M. 810) *Anellobia chrysoptera* : yellow.
- (M. 812) *Acanthogenys rufigularis* : orange, yellowish.
- (M. 819) *Philemon citreigularis* : whitish.
- (M. 822) *Anthus australis* : gape and throat yellowish.
- (M. 850) *Oriolus sagittatus* : whitish.
- (M. 874) *Corone australis* : flesh-coloured.
- (M. 878) *Strepera versicolor* : mouth in front bright canary-yellow, tongue and behind black.
- (M. 882) *Struthidea cinerea* : whitish orange-brown, orange-brown.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY
REFERENCE LIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

81. *EULABEORNIS PHILIPPENSIS* YORKI, subsp. n.
Northern Buff-banded Rail.

Differs from *E. p. australis* in its smaller size and in having the buff band on the chest much darker.

Type, Cape York.

Range, Cape York, North Queensland.

- 247B. *ESACUS MAGNIROSTRIS* QUEENSLANDICUS, subsp. n.
Eastern Long-billed Stone-Plover.

Differs from *E. m. neglecta* in being darker above.
Wing, 283 mm.; culmen, 74; tarsus, 97.

Type, Mackay, Queensland.

Range, North Queensland.

313. *CARBO FUSCESCENS* Vieillot,
replaces
Carbo gouldi.

In the *Nouv. Dict d'Hist. Nat.*, Vol. VIII., p. 86, 1817, Vieillot described *Hydrocorax fuscescens*, writing: "On trouvé cet oiseau dans l'Australasie." The specimen was in immature plumage and Vieillot added: "Son plumage terne me fait soupçonner que ce n'est pas une espèce particulière; mais je ne puis déterminer celle dont il fait partie, ne connoissant que son extérieur."

When Pucheran (*Rev. Zool.* 1850, p. 625) reviewed the Vieillotian types, he confirmed Vieillot's doubt by concluding that it was simply the immature of *P. varius* Gmelin. But he added that it was collected by Péron and Lesueur and labelled "Timor." In the *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, Vol. XXVI., *H. fuscescens* is therefore included in the synonymy of *P. varius*, a New Zealand bird. But the student of Australasian ornithology knows that Péron and Lesueur did *not* collect in New Zealand, and also that much of the material gathered by these workers was wrongly labelled in Paris, Australian specimens being credited to Timor and vice versa.

I therefore wrote to Paris, but as the authorities were unwilling to send the specimen to England on account of its age and the risk, I forwarded to M. Ménegaux coloured drawings of the heads of the two Australian species, showing the differences in the bare parts of the face, which are the same in immature and adult. M. Ménegaux carefully examined the specimen, and also sent me a drawing which leaves no doubt as to the identity of Vieillot's species: and the above change becomes necessary. The nomenclature will be:—

Carbo fuscescens fuscescens Vieillot.

Carbo fuscescens tunneyi Mathews.

325. PHÆTHON LEPTURUS DOROTHEÆ, subsp. n.

Australian White-tailed Tropic-Bird.

Differs from *P. l. lepturus* Daudin in having less black on the primaries, and in having a red bill.

Type, Queensland, Australia. near Cairns; Oct., 1901.

Range, East Australian seas. Extra limital.

On p. 189, Vol. I., of this Journal, I pointed out that *Falco lunulatus* Latham, 1801, was pre-occupied by *Falco lunulatus* Daudin, 1800. I there suggested that "*frontatus*" Gould was the next name to use. Since then my friend Dr. Charles Richmond has sent me the dates of publication of Swainson's works, and I find that Swainson's *Animals in Menageries* came out in January 1st, 1838, while Gould's *Synopsis of the Birds of Australia*, part III., was not published till April, 1838.

This necessitates the following changes:—

368. FALCO LONGIPENNIS LONGIPENNIS Swainson,

replaces

Falco lunulatus lunulatus Latham,

and a synonym of this is *Falco melanotus* White and Mellor, *Emu*, Vol. XII., p. 164, 1913; Flinders Island.

369. FALCO LONGIPENNIS MURCHISONIANUS Mathews,

replaces

Falco lunulatus murchisonianus.

369A. *FALCO LONGIPENNIS APSLEYI* Mathews,
replaces
Falco lunulatus apsleyi.

On p. 251, No. 365,

FALCO PEREGRINUS MACROPUS Swainson,
replaces
Falco peregrinus melanogenys Gould,
for the same reason as above.

528A. *CALAMANTHUS CAMPESTRIS MACGILLIVRAYI*, subsp. n.
Long-billed Field-Wren.

Differs from *C. c. isabellinus* in having a longer bill, and in having the head much redder, and the ear-coverts red.

Type, Wyurra, Broken Hill, New South Wales.

Range, New South Wales (Inland).

582. Add as synonym—

? *Cacomantis lineatus* Dodd, Emu, Vol. XII., p. 165,
1913; North Queensland.

624. *MICRÆCA FASCINANS HOWEI*, subsp. n.

Allied Brown Flycatcher.

Differs from *M. f. fascinans* in having the outer tail-feathers white only on the outer web except at the base, and the inner web with a large spot of white on the point; the next feather with a large white spot on the point. In *M. f. fascinans* those two feathers are white.

Type, Kow Plains, Victoria; September 6th, 1911.

Range, Victoria (Mallee).

709A. *PACHYCEPHALA AUSTRALIS COOMOBOOLAROO*.

Lesser Yellow Shrike-Robin.

Eopsaltria coomooboolaroo Campbell, Emu, Vol. XII.,
p. 191, 1913; Queensland.

Range, Mid-Queensland.

862B. *MEGALURUS GRAMINEUS FLINDERSI*.

Flinders Island Grass-Bird.

Megalurus flindersi White and Mellor, Emu,
Vol. XII., p. 164, 1913; Flinders Island.

Range, Flinders Island.

873A. ACANTHIZA NANA PYGMEA.

Fairy Tit.

Acanthiza pygmaea Milligan, Emu, Vol. XII., p. 167.
1913; Mallee, Victoria.

Range, Victoria (Mallee).

908A. ACANTHIZA ROSINÆ, sp. n.

Allied Buff-rumped Tit.

The type of Mr. North's *Geobasileus australis*, collected at Woodside, South Australia, by Mr. Edwin Ashby, is now before me. The above new species was collected by Captain S. A. White, about twenty miles north of Adelaide. It differs from *A. r. australis* North, in being much darker above, having no rufous on the fore-head, and in having a very narrow buff rump; the throat has the feathers white, fringed with brown; rest of under-surface brown, lighter down the middle of the belly.

Type, collected twenty miles north of Adelaide, South Australia.

Range, South Australia.

933A. SERICORNIS HUMILIS FLINDERSI.

Flinders Island Scrub-Wren.

Sericornis flindersi White and Mellor, Emu, Vol. XII., p. 165, 1913; Flinders Island.

Range, Flinders Island.

983A. DIAPHORILLAS TEXTILIS MERROTSYI.

Chestnut-mantled Grass-Wren.

Amytornis merrotsyi Mellor, Emu, Vol. XII., p. 166, 1913; Lake Torrens, South Australia.

Range, South Australia (Inland).

985A. DIAPHORILLAS STRIATA RUFA.

Rufous Grass-Wren.

Amytornis rufa Campbell and Kershaw, Emu, Vol. XII., p. 274, 1913; Northern Territory.

Range, Northern Territory (Inland).

964A. MALURUS CORONATUS MACGILLIVRAYI, subsp. n.

Mauve-crowned Wren.

Differs from *M. c. coronatus* in having a bluish-mauve

crown to its head, not pinkish-mauve, and the black collar on the nape only indicated.

Type, Augustus Downs, Leichhardt River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland.

Range, Mid-Queensland (Inland).

1011. *COLLURICINCLA BRUNNEA CALOOLA*, subsp. n.

Pale-brown Shrike-Thrush.

Differs from *C. b. brunnea* in being much paler above; paler than *C. b. parryi*. Wing 129 mm.

Type, Caloola, Leichhardt River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland; June 12th, 1910.

Range, Mid-Queensland (Inland).

+ 1127A. *PARDALOTUS RUBRICATUS YORKI*, subsp. n.

Cape York Red-browed Pardalote.

Differs from *P. r. rubricatus* in having a more greenish-yellow rump, and the outer edges of the secondaries orange.

Type, Cape York, ♂; May 11th, 1912.

Range, North Queensland (Cape York).

+ 1127B. *PARDALOTUS RUBRICATUS LEICHHARDTI*, subsp. n.

Allied Red-browed Pardalote.

Differs from *P. r. yorki* in being much lighter above.

Type, Leichhardt River, Queensland, ♂; July 3rd, 1910.

Range, Mid-Queensland (Inland).

1244A. *PTILOTIS ORNATA WESLEYDALEI*.

Inland Yellow-plumed Honey-eater.

Ptilotis ornata wesleydalei Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, Vol. XXXI., p. 68, 1913; Broome Hill, South-west Australia.

Range, South-west Australia (Inland).

1246A. *PTILOTIS ORNATA UNDERBOOLI*.

Mallee Yellow-plumed Honey-eater.

Ptilotis ornata underbooli Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, Vol. XXXI., p. 68, 1913; Underbool, Victoria.

Range, Mallee Country of South Australia and Victoria.

MATTINGLEYA INORNATA (RAMSAY).

DR. WILLIAM MACGILLIVRAY of Broken Hill, sent me over some birds collected at Cape York. Amongst them he included a "Robin" that he could not name. It turned out to be "*Pachycephala peninsulæ*" Hartert. I wrote to Dr. Macgillivray to this effect, and he replied that he had since sent examples to Mr. North, who said it was "*Eopsaltria inornata*" of Ramsay (Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.) 1874, p. 604), Rockingham Bay, Queensland.

Dr. Macgillivray says it certainly is not a *Pachycephala* in its habits; it as surely is not an *Eopsaltria*.

In the Austral Avian Record, Vol. I., p. 111, I introduced a new genus for it.

As this bird has been a stumbling-block to many, I take this opportunity of giving the nomenclature:—

MATTINGLEYA GRISEICEPS INORNATA. Grey Thickhead.

Eopsaltria ? *inornata* Ramsay, Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.) 1874, p. 604; Rockingham Bay, Queensland.

Synonym:

Pachycephala enidæ Mathews, Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., p. 317, 1912; Rockingham Bay, Queensland.

MATTINGLEYA GRISEICEPS PENINSULÆ. Northern Grey Thickhead.

Pachycephala peninsulæ Hartert, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, Vol. VIII., p. xxxiii., 1899; Cape York, North Queensland.

GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

AUSTROTIS, gen. nov.

DIFFERS from *Choriotis* (type *C. arabs*) in its shorter, broader bill; probably we have here a case of convergence, as the nostrils in *Choriotis* are placed at some distance from the base of the culmen, while in *Austrotis* they are very near the base; the tarsus is more than three times the length of the middle toe in *Choriotis*, whereas in *Austrotis* it is less; the wing-formulæ in the two genera are different; in *Choriotis* the third, fourth, and fifth primaries are sub-equal and longest; the fifth primary in *Austrotis* is longest, the sixth being equal to the fourth and longer than the third.

Type, *Otis australis* Gray.

NEONECTRIS, gen. nov.

Differs from *Thyellodroma* (type *Puffinus chlororhynchus*) in its rounded tail, which is less than one-third the length of the wing; in *Thyellodroma* the tail is wedged-shaped, and is about half the length of the wing; the culmen is less than three-fourths the length of the metatarsus in *Neonectris*, whereas in *Thyellodroma* it is more; the bill is slender and puffinoid and unlike that of "*Puffinus*" *carneipes* Gould.

Type, *Puffinus brevicaudus* Gould.

KEMPIELLA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Tregellasia* Mathews in having the rectal bristles much less developed, very small legs and feet, and in having the first primary smaller in proportion, that is less than half the length of the second. In *Tregellasia* the first primary is longer than half the second.

Type, *K. kempfi* Mathews.

685A. *Kempiella kempfi*, sp. n.

Yellow-breasted Robin.

General colour above green, including the wing-coverts and rump; head grey; primaries greyish-brown, on the

outer edge a line of green ; tail-feathers like the primaries ; throat white, remainder of under-surface yellow, like the under wing-coverts ; upper mandible black, lower yellow ; iris black ; feet yellow. Total length 120 mm. ; culmen 10 (7 wide), wing 69, tarsus 14, tail 54.

Type and Range, Cape York, North Queensland.

Collected by Mr. Robin Kemp on February 28th, 1913.

This is a most interesting addition to the Australian avifauna. Its nearest allies seem to be the forms *Eopsaltria capito* Gould and *E. nana* Ramsay. These forms have been bandied about, at one time placed in *Eopsaltria* and classed in the family *Laniidæ*, at another in *Pæcilodryas* and referred to the *Muscicapidæ*. In the "Reference List" I lumped both the genera named with *Pachycephala*, and included all in the latter family. I later separated the members of the genus *Pachycephala* (*sensu lat.*) into restricted genera, and was compelled to introduce *Tregellasia* for the species named. They were very aberrant and of restricted locale. The present species gives us a nearer ally than hitherto known, but its weak legs and feet amply distinguish it. In the British Museum collection is a specimen from British New Guinea which has been wrongly identified, so that we have the fact that the present species also occurs in that country. Whether *Tregellasia* is the offshoot of *Kempiella* or vice versa is at present indeterminable, but further collections will help to solve the question, and also determine the relationship of both.

GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

ON SOME INTERESTING BIRDS IN THE
VIENNA MUSEUM.

BY TOM IREDALE.

RECENTLY passing through Vienna, I took the opportunity of examining some New Zealand birds, and also made notes on two or three others of interest in connexion with that avifauna.

In the *Annal k. k. naturhist Hofmuseum Wien*, Vol. XVII., 1902, pp. 301-322, Lorenz contributed a paper entitled "Zur Ornithologie Neuseelands," which was based on a collection obtained from Reischek. To all students of New Zealand ornithology the name of Reischek is familiar, and he stands alone as the most assiduous and painstaking collector and observer that has ever worked in New Zealand. It was obvious then that some good results would be obtained from a careful study of Reischek's collection, and Lorenz's notes on the New Zealand *Pseudogerygone*, *Anthus*, and *Nestor* are exceedingly valuable, and his paper is one of the most estimable contributions yet made to New Zealand ornithology. Unfortunately, Lorenz only dealt with the *Passeriformes*, Picarian birds, *Psittaciformes*, *Accipitri-formes*, *Strigiformes*, and *Columbiformes*, the remainder of the collection being left unworked.

When Mathews and I drew up the "Reference List to the Birds of New Zealand" (*Ibis*, 1913, pp. 201-263), we made full use of Lorenz's notes, and often deplored the fact that the Orders in which we were most interested had been left untouched. At that time I had no idea that an opportunity of examining Reischek's birds should so soon present itself, and it is somewhat unfortunate that these notes must be presented as a supplement instead of being incorporated in that "Reference List."

The Reischek collection is noteworthy in that immature and nestlings are well represented.

GALLIRALLUS HECTORI (Hutton).

In the Ibis, 1913, p. 213, Mathews and I showed that the name *Rallus australis* Sparrman had been misapplied, and concluded: "The common South Island Wood-Hen must for the present bear the name *G. hectori*, which was proposed by Hutton for an Alpine form which longer series may show worthy of separation." This opinion has been confirmed by examination of the series collected by Reischek: a fine lot from Canterbury are quite constant and can obviously not be confused with typical *G. hectori* (Hutton) of which the original description reads: "Its general hue is isabella brown or fawn coloured with the primary feathers rounded," contrasting it with the lowland bird which Hutton called "troglodytes."

For the lowland bird, which differs in its darker coloration and smaller size and which has been well described and figured in Buller's Birds of New Zealand, 1873, p. 170, under the name "*Ocydromus australis*," I propose the name "*Gallirallus hectori reischeki*," subsp. n.: Type in coll. G. M. Mathews.

PORPHYRIO ALBUS (White).

In the Birds of Australia, Vol. I., 1911, pp. 247-255, Mathews has so fully discussed this bird that nothing further appears to be necessary. The beautiful figures there given would seem to be sufficient to satisfy any student, and I entirely agree with the results put forward by Mathews. The only point where criticism might be directed is that Mathews did not personally examine the Vienna Museum unique specimen.

Yet in the Official Checklist of the Birds of Australia (Emu, Vol. XII., Supplement 1913) an "Appendix B" is included, pp. 107-108, giving a "List of Birds peculiar to Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands," and therein is included "*Notornis alba* White," though Mathews had clearly shown that this bird was referable to *Porphyrio*. Mathews was dependent on photos of the Vienna bird, but these were very clear and conclusive. The action

of the Checklist Committee is therefore incomprehensible, and though on page 4 a footnote reads: "Mr. Basset Hull was deputed to prepare a 'List of Birds Peculiar to Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands,' which list appears as Appendix B to this Checklist," I can scarcely believe that he is responsible for this strange manner of dealing with accurate and painstaking work. In the same List and place, "*Ocydromus sylvestris* Sclater" is used for the "Rufous-winged Moor-Hen" of Lord Howe Island. The same remarks apply here, as Mathews in the Birds of Australia (Vol. I., 1911, p. 191, note) had pointed out that this species would better be placed in *Tricholimnas* Sharpe, and had no relationship with *Gallirallus* (= *Ocydromus*): I had previously shown that *Ocydromus* was untenable (Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., 1911, p. 22), being preoccupied. In view of these citations, which are only characteristic of the blunders which disfigure the pages of the Official Checklist, the opening sentence, "it becomes necessary to publish an acceptable . . . Checklist," reads very like sarcasm.

This note is simply to record the fact that I have carefully examined the unique type of *Fulica alba* White, and it is *unquestionably* referable to *Porphyrio*, and has not the least resemblance to the New Zealand bird known formerly as "*Notornis mantelli*," but which should be called *Mantellornis hochstetteri* Meyer. I have carefully and many times examined the two specimens of this latter bird preserved in the British Museum, and also the specimen in the Otago Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand, so may claim a fair acquaintance with this species. With regard to the generic position of the Lord Howe Islands Woodhen, "*Ocydromus sylvestris* Sclater," it may be as well to add that I have criticised the specimens here, and again I must endorse Mathews's generic location. It has certainly no relationship with the New Zealand *Gallirallus*, and in this conclusion every ornithologist to whom I have shown the specimens fully agrees.

EUDYPTULA MINOR (Forster).

In the Ibis 1913, pp. 222-3, Mathews and I recognised three subspecies as occurring in New Zealand, viz. *E. minor minor* (Forster), Both Islands; *E. m. albosignata* Finsch, South Island (Banks Peninsula, breeding); and *E. m. iredalei* Mathews, Chatham Islands.

This conclusion was based upon the results obtained by Mathews, as set forth in the Birds of Australia, Vol. I., 1911, pp. 281-286, where my own experience was embodied.

In the Vienna Museum is a fine series of *E. minor*, collected at various places both in the North and South Islands, and they clearly show that the *undina* recognised by Reischek is merely a stage in the progress of the species from infancy to maturity. From the fact that *E. minor* ranges practically unchanged through both islands, while *E. albosignata* is so well differentiated by means of its peculiar pale slate-blue coloration, I would now recognise the latter as specifically distinct. This seems the more reasonable course in view of the very close relationship that the Australian breeding forms bear to the typical *E. minor*. The fully-adult Australian specimens I have examined, have the bill longer than in the New Zealand forms. The very short, thick bill of *E. m. iredalei* Mathews from the Chatham Islands seems to be quite constant.

The names, therefore to be used would be—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>E. minor minor</i> (Forster). | Both Islands (breeding). |
| <i>E. minor iredalei</i> Mathews. | Chatham Islands (breeding). |
| <i>E. albosignata</i> Finsch. | Banks Peninsula, South Island (breeding). |

REINHOLDIA REINHOLDI (Mathews).

In the Vienna Museum, specimens of this species are labelled *Puffinus obscurus* and *P. gavia*, and most interesting are specimens of the young in all stages.

In the Birds of Australia, Vol. II., 1912, pp. 53-74,

Mathews showed that the name *P. gavia* Forster, had been misapplied, and gave to the New Zealand bird, commonly called *P. gavia*, the new name *P. reinholdi*, and differentiated two subspecies; later in this periodical he introduced for this species the generic name *Reinholdia*.

In the Ibis, 1913, p. 225, Mathews and I accepted that generic name, and noted that Buller had confused some other species with this, and also that Reischek's and Sandager's accounts, presumably of the same species, did not agree.

The examination of Reischek's specimens proved interesting. Firstly, they undoubtedly belong to the present species and were collected on Hauturu Island; secondly, Mathews (*l.c.*, p. 74) quotes Buller's description of the nestling, and this seems to show the accuracy of our remarks regarding Buller's knowledge of the New Zealand Petrels, for it disagrees absolutely with the nestlings I examined, and which are unquestionably the present species: these are wholly brownish-black and have not the whitish under-surface seen in the nestling of *P. assimilis*; thirdly, the introduction of the generic *Reinholdia* is confirmed by examination of the bill-characters shown by the nestling.

Mathews, in the Birds of Australia, Vol. II., 1912, p. 130, has given beautiful figures of the bills of downy young of the genera *Pterodroma* and *Puffinus*, showing the great difference there exists in the bill-characters at this stage. It was therefore great pleasure to find these downy specimens of this aberrant *Puffinus*, as none were previously available.

The bill is "puffinoid" in character, as exemplified in the figures given by Mathews above noted, but is peculiar in its extreme length and weak nail; in the fully downy nestling the exposed culmen measures 30 mm., while in the fully adult it only measures 35 mm., the difference may be best expressed by comparison with the young of *P. assimilis gavia*, where the bill in the fully-downy nestling only measures 16 mm., against

that in the adult of 27; the nail in the downy nestling is just one-third the length of the culmen, whereas in *P. a. gavia* it is about one half, a difference in proportion which constitutes a great distinction in this group.

PUFFINUS ASSIMILIS GAVIA (Forster).

I was perplexed to see the breeding-dates of this bird on Hauturu Island. On Norfolk Island, the Kermadecs, and also West Australia, the species breeds in the winter months (July, etc.), yet here the paired adults were collected in November, and the downy nestling just hatched in January. Reischek had recorded this fact, and the dated specimens prove it.

The series also averaged larger than Kermadec birds, with a longer metatarsus, and also showed the blue upper portion of the lores mentioned by Mathews (*l.c.*, p. 62).

PUFFINUS CARNEIPES CARBONARIUS Mathews.

In the *Birds of Australia*, Vol. II., p. 89 *et seq.*, 1912, Mathews has separated the Norfolk Island form of this species as *P. c. hullianus*, and reprinted the description prepared by Solander of a New Zealand killed specimen.

A fine series was collected by Reischek on Karewa Island, and quaintly labelled "*Puffinus tenuirostris*." I write "quaintly," as this species has a heavy bill, as will hereafter be noted.

The measurements read—

♂ cul. 44-45, wing 319-321, metatarsus 53-54.

♀ „ 41-43, „ 320-322 „ 50.5-52.

These read somewhat peculiarly as they point to the males having a longer bill and longer tarsus, though exactly the same wing-length, as females.

This species has been commonly and consistently placed in *Puffinus*, though we read in Mathew's account that Solander noted "*media inter Nectres & Procellarias*," where *Nectris* was used for the thin-billed *Puffinus*.

The juveniles collected by Reischek show that we have another instance similar to that of *Pterodroma* and

Puffinus (sensu lat.), which Mathews has shown to be so different in bill-characters when nestlings, yet so similar when adult.

The bill, retaining the egg-tooth, recalls that of *Procellaria parkinsoni* Gray, hereafter described. It is short, wide at base and deep; the laterals of the under-mandible are strongly defined, and the nail is very heavy and distinct; the nostrils are distinct on each side of the culmen, but point upwards with a somewhat rounded aperture. It is puffinoid in character, but cannot be classed with any other species I know of. I therefore propose the new generic name *HEMIPUFFINUS* for *Puffinus carneipes* Gould.

PUFFINUS BREVICAUDUS Brandt.

In the Birds of Australia, Vol. II., 1912, p. 100, footnote, Mathews wrote: "Although *P. brevicaudus* is generally quoted as Brandt (Ic. Ross. Av., t. 6, f. 17) no trace can be found by me of the publication of such name. The earliest mention I can find of it in literature is by Gould, in the Birds of Australia, Vol. VII., pl. 56, 1847, when he used it to displace his own *P. brevicaudus*, introduced in 1844, but with no description.

My own researches gave the same results, so that I was delighted to see in the Museum a specimen labelled "Puffinus brevicaudus Brandt," which had been procured from Brandt himself.

On the stand were two labels, the first reading—

"III. 1846. 10. Puffinus brevicaudus Brandt. Von Brandt in Hamburg gkft. 6 f. Nova Hollandia"

the second having—

"J. G. W. Brandt, Puffinus brevicaudus, New Holl. Hamburg."

These labels were fully explained to me by Dr. Sassi. The first No. (III.) refers to the numbered invoice, still retained in the Museum, of all purchases, the second (1846) refers to the year, and the third (10) to the number

of the bird on the invoice. The invoice was kindly shown me by Dr. Sassi, where the bird was numbered 10 and called *Puffinus brevicaudus* by Brandt.

The second label has the name printed at the top and the place printed at the bottom, and the words "*Puffinus brevicaudus* New Holl." written in by Brandt himself. This long explanation seems necessary, as this is the first authentic specimen of Brandt's *P. brevicaudus* I have seen, and it is of great historical interest as the specimen is not referable to the species Gould called *brevicaudus*. It is, of course, stuffed, and the measurements I give are only approximately correct, but they show it to be much closer to *P. pacificus*. It has a long bill, long wings, and long wedge-shaped tail; the exposed culmen measures approximately 45 mm., wing 320 mm., and tail 135 mm. These agree very close with those of typical *P. p. pacificus*, but the bill shows horny, not lead-blue. This may be due to drying, as I have noted the bills sometimes show much difference in life and in dried skins.

This tends to show that either Brandt did not know his own species—as *brevicaudus* is inapplicable to this specimen—or else Brandt's *brevicaudus* was quite different to Gould's *brevicaudus*. The latter view might be correct, as Brandt also sold a specimen of Gould's *brevicaudus* to the Vienna Museum under the name "*Puffinus tenuirostris*, ex Austr."

PROCELLARIA ÆQUINOCTIALIS Linné, and

PROCELLARIA CONSPICILLATA Gould.

In the Birds of Australia, Vol. II., 1912, pp. 108-115, Mathews made the first scientific attempt to deal with the forms lumped by previous workers under the name *P. æquinoctialis*.

In view of the fact that *P. conspicillata* had been absolutely lumped by most writers, he only admitted it as subspecifically distinct, though recording no intergradation. He observed that though often "seen in

the South Atlantic, no specimens from that locality had been examined by him."

In the Vienna Museum I noted a strange conspicillated Petrel, and upon examination the following data was found attached—

"B. 32° 42' Long. 12° 1' Atlantic Ocean, coll. by
Zelebor Novara Exped"

and was named

"*F. conspicillatus*."

Upon reference to the *Reise Novara Vogel*, p. 143, 1863, the data is given as: "Atlantischer Ocean, zwischen Süd-Amerika und dem Cap. Männchen (131) am 11, September, 1857, unter 31° 40' s. B. und 12° 41' w. L."

This specimen differs from the Australian-killed specimens which agree with Mathews's figure (*l.c.*), in that the broad band across the top of head only comes in front of the top of the eye and does not coalesce with the band which runs from the chin-spot to the back of the head under the eye. This lower band is also disconnected from the chin-spot. The bird was also smaller and browner than *P. æquinoctialis*, and my examination of all the specimens available leads me to the following conclusions:—

Two species have been confused under the specific *Procellaria æquinoctialis*, the spectacled form being a distinct species.

The conspicillate birds, in addition to the spectacling, are smaller and browner, and when carefully criticised, small but constant differences in the bill are seen to exist. Though the bill in *P. conspicillata* is absolutely shorter, the nasal tubes are proportionately longer; they are also shallower and more distinctly separated from the laterals, and also from the feathering of the fore-head by apparently dry skin; the laterals of the upper-mandible are also less inflated. It is pleasing to note that although Mathews lays no stress on these characters, the artist in the figures on pp. 111-112 has

faithfully shown the longer nasal tubes and the intervening space. I also noted that the nail seemed weaker, and this also the artist has portrayed.

The form "*conspicillata*" I would therefore recognise as a distinct species, and until further specimens of the Atlantic bird are received, would recognise that as subspecifically distinct under Lesson's name of *larvata*.

The names to be used would read:—

Procellaria æquinoctialis æquinoctialis Linné ;
Far South Atlantic (? breeding at the Falkland Islands).

P. a. mixta Mathews ;
Cape seas (? breeding at the Crozets and Kerguelen Island).

P. a. steadi Mathews ;
New Zealand seas (breeding on Antipodes Island and the Auckland Islands).

P. a. brabournei Mathews ;
West Coast of South America (breeding-place unknown).

Procellaria conspicillata conspicillata Gould ;
Australian seas (breeding-place unknown).

P. c. larvata Lesson ;
South Atlantic (breeding-place unknown).

In the *Echo du Monde Savant*, 12th year, No. 41, col. 971, June 1st, 1845, Lesson described a conspicillate bird from "les mers du Cap de Bonné Esperance," and of course this name claims acceptance, though, as far as I am aware, it has not hitherto been correctly given.

It is a somewhat interesting point to note that the breeding-place of this bird is unknown, while some half-dozen breeding places of *P. æquinoctialis* are on record.

PROCELLARIA PARKINSONI Gray.

When Mathews, in the *Birds of Australia*, Vol. IV., 1912, p. 130, gave figures of the juvenile bill-characters

of the species of *Pterodroma* and *Puffinus*, he noted how, through neglect of these features, these appeared to have been wrongly classed in previous monographs. He was unable to examine juveniles of the species of *Procellaria*, but concluded "that it is probable *Procellaria* should be associated with *Puffinus*."

Being much interested in the study of nestling-Petrels, I was delighted to see a fine series of the present species, including downy nestlings. The bill-characters justify Mathews's remarks and clearly prove his acumen in dealing with this difficult group.

The bill, still retaining the egg-tooth, is much more solid and shorter than in typical *Puffinus*, though of that character; the nasal tubes lie on each side of the culmen-ridge, but are more developed and horny, well differentiated from the other lateral bill-mass, and the openings are much more vertical than in the genus *Puffinus*. The nail is also very heavy, and thus strongly characterises the bill when compared with *Puffinus*.

There can be no doubt whatever that the affinity of the genus *Procellaria*, accepting the present species as typical, is with the genus *Puffinus* (*sensu lat.*).

PTERODROMA MACROPTERA GOULDI (Hutton).

A series of seven specimens from Mototiri Island attracted attention as they all had grey faces, the character assigned to this race by Hutton.

PTERODROMA MOLLIS Gould.

It is worthy of record that "mollis," as identified by Reischek, is *P. lessoni leucocephala* Forster, two specimens being in the collection, the data given being—

♂ May, 1885, Kaipara, North Island.
♀ February, 1888, Antipodes Island."

PRIONITIC PETRELS.

Mathews, in the *Birds of Australia*, Vol. II., 1912, attempted a scientific treatment of these birds, his

results being set forth in pp. 194-231. In view of my note under "*Porphyrio albus* (White)" (*ante*), it is not surprising, though very disappointing, to find his work entirely ignored by the makers of the "Official Checklist of the Birds of Australia."

HALOBÆNA CÆRULEA (Gmelin).

Mathews (*l.c.*, p. 194) noted: "The general facies recalls *Pterodroma*." This usage of "*Pterodroma*" was to cover the species classed under "*Æstrelata*" by Godman following Salvin, but more correctly it should be written: "The general facies recalls *Cookilaria*." This species is represented by one specimen in the Reischek collection with the data "♂ Nov., 1882, Hauturu Island, North New Zealand." This bird was placed next to a series of *Cookilaria cooki* Gray, and the head and bill were so like those of that species that the affinity of the genus may be with that in preference to the Prions, which it closely resembles in the coloration of the back and wings only.

Examination of the bills of nestlings may quickly solve the question of the exact relationship, as the nestling-prionitic bill is well differentiated from that of the nestling *Cookilaria*.

PACHYPTILA VITTATA VITTATA (Gmelin).

In the *Birds of Australia*, Vol. II., 1912, p. 199, Mathews used *Prion* Lacepède, restricting it to this species. On the eve of publication of the first part of our "Reference List of the Birds of New Zealand" (*Ibis*, 1913), I turned up a note I had made some three years ago, questioning the availability of that genus-name. Upon consultation, Mathews agreed and we rejected it as indeterminable, a bare note being given stating this fact, and using *Pachyptila* Illiger. I take the present opportunity of detailing the facts that led to that conclusion.

Lacepède, in the *Tableau Oiseaux*, p. 14, 1799, diagnosed

the genus *Prion* thus: "Un ongle tenant lieu du pouce de chaque pied." It was placed in his Vingt troisième ordre—characterised only as having the "bec dentelé," and comprising *Anas*, *Mergus*, and *Prion* alone—and contrasted with the Vingt deuxième ordre with the "Bec crochu," which covered the genera *Phœnicopterus*, *Diomedea*, *Pelecanoides*, and *Procellaria*. I think no one will hesitate in agreeing that the diagnosis of *Prion* here quoted, makes that name quite indeterminable, and I would not consider that many of the generic names quoted as Lacepede ex the Tableaux Oiseaux could be determined by means of the diagnoses there given. Mathews, in the Auk, 1913, pp. 92-5, has already indicated the same conclusion arrived at in investigating the generic name *Ibis* Lacepède. He there showed, however, that species were attached to these Lacepèdean genera by Daudin in an edition of Buffon, and consequently *Ibis* was available from that reference which dates from 1802, or only three years later than the original Lacepèdean introduction.

Now, in the case of *Prion*, a complication arises, which completely alters the case. No species referable to the genus occurs in Buffon's Hist. Nat., and as a consequence no species were allotted to the name by Daudin. Furthermore, Daudin does not even mention this name when reprinting Lacepède's Tableau-names.

Illiger, in his Prodomus, issued in 1811, mentions most of the names proposed and utilised by Lacepède in his synonymy, but on p. 274 he introduced *Pachyptila* for the species *Procellaria cœrulea* and *vittata* Gmelin, and does not mention *Prion* in any way, apparently quite ignorant of its position.

Illiger's name was consistently used until 1828, when Lesson, in the Manuel d'Orn., Vol. II., p. 399, used "*Prion* Lacèp.," quoting as a synonym "*Pachyptila* Ill.," and gave a good description of the genus, writing: "Le type de ce genre est le Petrel bleu, *Procellaria cœrulea* et *vittata* de Gmelin."

This was taken up by Gray in 1840, but as far as I can trace, the only ground for such acceptance is Lesson's usage, and *Prion* as a valid generic name must date from 1828. Consequently it is antedated by *Pachyptila* Illiger 1811, and Illiger's name must be used.

Of this species Reischek collected a good series, which showed no features of interest.

PSEUDOPRION TURTUR.

Under the name "*P. turtur*" was a most interesting specimen labelled "♂, Taranga I., North New Zealand, April, 1883." With it was another bird labelled ♀ and similar data, and it would have been interesting to know if these came from the same colony.

The first mentioned is typically a *Heteroprion*, and only subspecifically different from Mathews's *H. belcheri* (Birds Austr., Vol. II., p. 224, 1912). My measurements read: Culmen (exp.) 26.5 mm. long, 9 mm. wide at base; wing 184 mm; metatarsus 31 mm.; middle toe without claw 31 mm.

In coloration it agreed with members of the *H. desolatus* group in its dark head; small amount of black to tip of tail, darker rump, and no blue wash on under-surface; while the one marked ♀ was a typical *Pseudoprion turtur* in bill-characters and in coloration, having the head *no* darker than the uniformly pale back and rump, a large amount of black tipping to the tail, and a noticeable blue wash on sides of body. The bill of the *Heteroprion* was adult in colour, and much longer and also narrower than that of immature specimens of *H. desolatus* which were at hand for comparison.

Reischek also collected specimens of *Pseudoprion turtur* on the Bounty Islands, and these were immediately recognisable on account of their extraordinary bills, and absolutely typical of the form Mathews has named *Pseudoprion turtur crassirostris* (Birds Austr., Vol. II., p. 221, 1912).

PELECANOIDES URINATRIX (Gmelin).

In the preceding note under *Pachyptila vittata vittata* I have given the reasons why Mathews and I have rejected *Prion* Lacepède as indeterminable. As in the same place we retained *Pelecanoides* Lacepède, a further explanation seems necessary.

As there noted, the Lacepèdean generic names in the Tableaux Oiseaux are accompanied by brief diagnoses only; in the case of *Pelecanoides* the generic name is placed between *Diomedea* and *Procellaria*, and the definition reads: "Une poche sous la gorge; chaque pied ne presentant que trois doigts."

We decided that, as this description can be applied to no other bird, the name can still be employed.

It may be as well to record, however, that the two authors noticed under *Pachyptila vittata* as dealing with "*P. vittata et cœrulea* Gm.," viz. Illiger and Lesson, both regarded Lacepède's name, *Pelecanoides*, as indeterminate, and each suggested a new generic name for the group, Illiger (p. 274) proposing *Haladroma* for *Pelecanoides* Lacepède?, and Lesson (p. 392) introducing *Puffinuria* for *Pelecanoides* Lacepède and *Haladroma* Illiger, explaining: "Ce qui nous a porté à changer le nom générique de la seule espèce connue qui sert de type à ce genre est l'incertitude ou nous sommes que ce sort réellement le genre pelecanoïdes de M. Lacépède, ou haladroma d'Illiger."

Lesson's doubt was justified as he was handling a different bird from Lacepède and Illiger, as Mathews has shown (Birds Austr., Vol. II., p. 232, 1912).

In the same place (p. 238) Mathews concluded that the specimens from New Zealand represented more than one subspecies, but the specimens available did not permit their definition, and in the Ibis (1913, p. 238), he and I again noted this fact.

In the Reischek collection there are specimens from the North Island and from the Snares, and these bore different names, in Reischek's handwriting, as they were

so different, the former being called *P. urinatrix*, the latter *P. exsul*.

It should be again noted that Buller, in the Supplement, Vol. I., p. 127, used *P. exsul* for the larger form from Stephens Island and the Island of Karewa, while he considered the smaller form to be *P. urinatrix*, writing: "It occurs on the coasts of both Islands, and also at the Chatham Islands and on the Snares." The type-locality however of *P. urinatrix* is Queen Charlotte Sound, which is quite close to Stephens Island.

DIOMEDEA EXULANS Reischek.

Reischek visited the Subantarctic Islands of New Zealand for the purpose of studying the plumage-changes of the Albatros, commonly known as *Diomedea exulans*. He contributed a paper to the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute (Vol. XXI.), covering the results of his research. Having just recently carefully worked through this group in conjunction with Mr. Mathews, in the preparation of our "Reference List of the Birds of New Zealand," I was fairly conversant with the distinguishing characters of the species. The short time at my disposal prohibited as exhaustive an examination as I would have liked, but it is as well to record that Reischek's observations on the plumages are comparatively valueless. The specimens collected by Reischek, covering his notes above quoted, are retained in Vienna with his remarks as to age upon the back of the labels.

These specimens include skins of *D. exulans rothschildi* Mathews, and *D. epomophora* Lesson, both the Campbell Island and Auckland Islands breeding forms of the latter being represented. This latter point is important. Specimens from the Auckland Islands agree in every detail with the distinctive features given by Mathews (Birds Austr., Vol. II., p. 261, 1912) for his *D. epomophora mccormicki*. These were labelled "*D. exulans*, 4th year," while *D. e. epomophora* Lesson from Campbell Island

were labelled "*D. exulans*, 5th year,' and exceptionally fine *D. exulans rothschildi* Mathews, though freely vermiculated on the upper-back, were also considered "5th year."

PROCELSTERNA CÆRULEA CINEREA (Gould).

An unrecorded occurrence for the mainland of New Zealand (the second) would be the bird with the data: "Anous cinereus, May, 1883, ♂, Waipu, North New Zealand."

ANOUS STOLIDUS (Linné).

Through a misreading, Buller included this species in the Supplement, Vol. I., p. 162. In the Emu, Vol. X., 1910, p. 10, I pointed this out, and in the Reference List we noted this while rejecting it.

In the Reischek collection is included a skin labelled "Sterna - 1885 ♂ Ostk. Nord New Zealand." This is a rough skin which has been pulled off by some one and procured afterwards by Reischek, who has not re-prepared it.

There seems to be no reason to doubt this record, and consequently *Anous stolidus* (Linné) can be admitted as having once occurred in New Zealand. The specimen is in immature-plumage, so that I could not decide whether it was referable to *A. stolidus gilberti* Mathews (Birds Austr., Vol. II., p. 405, 1912) or to *A. s. unicolor* Nordmann.

GYGIS ALBA ROYANA Mathews.

Hitherto unrecorded from the mainland, Reischek's collection contains two birds labelled: "III. 1883. Waipu, Nord New Zealand." They are sexed ♂ and ♀.

CÆNOCORYPHA AUCKLANDICA (Gray).

In our "Reference List of the Birds of New Zealand" (Ibis, 1913, p. 261), Mathews and I used the genus-name *Cænocorypha* for the New Zealand "Snipes," and admitted four subspecies, accepting Rothschild's *tristrami*

from the Antipodes Island as recognizable, though it had been lapsed by its author.

In the Reischek collection, specimens were contained from the Auckland Islands and from Antipodes Island, and the latter were at sight different in their darker coloration, both above and below. In this respect they agree with specimens from Antipodes Island in the British Museum, received since the Catalogue of the Birds of the British Museum was written. The Snares Island subspecies, *huegeli* Tristram, is also dark-coloured, but it appears to be larger than the Antipodes Island birds.

In this note I would draw attention to the misleading results of genus-lumping. Classed by most writers in *Gallinago*, it puzzled most thinking students to account for the occurrence of a species of *Gallinago*, isolated on the southernmost rocks off New Zealand and absent from the main islands. The only species of *Gallinago* known at that time from Australia, was only a migrant to that continent.

Seebohm grasped the truth when he called the New Zealand birds semi-Woodcocks, but by his usage of wide genera he hid away the lessons to be learnt from this classification.

Examination of the New Zealand birds showed that their reference to *Gallinago* was not only unscientific, but was absolutely wrong. The bill, general form, and legs and feet were undoubtedly those of the Woodcock and not those of the Snipe. The only course open was the usage of the genus *Cœnocorypha*, and as a vernacular, semi-Woodcock should certainly be utilised in preference to Snipe.

In South America, however, occurs a bird which can best be described as a magnified *Cœnocorypha*—in structure and coloration accurately agreeing, but immensely superior in size. This species—also quite wrongly classed by Sharpe in *Gallinago*, and also quite correctly named by Seebohm, semi-Woodcock—occurs in the southernmost

parts of South America. When it is made known that *stricklandi* Bonaparte is also not a *Gallinago* but a semi-Woodcock, and is only a large edition of *Cænocorypha*, much of the puzzle reveals itself. Every student of the "Snipes" must agree with Seebohm that their style of coloration is of ancient lineage, and the extraordinary resemblance between "*G. stricklandi*" Bonaparte of the Straits of Magellan, and *Cænocorypha aucklandica* Gray and its allies of the Subantarctic Islands of New Zealand and the Chathams, cannot be explained away by coincidence or convergence. The acceptance of their very close relationship accounts for the restriction of *Cænocorypha* to the above-noted islands, and the scarcity of food and other conditions would be responsible for the depauperation of the genus.

PHÆOPUS PHÆOPUS VARIEGATUS (Scopoli).

In the Reference List (*l.c.*, p. 257) two occurrences for the mainland of New Zealand only are included. Reischek's collection adds a third, as there is a bird labelled: "New Brighton, South New Zealand ♂ June 1879."

I wish here to acknowledge my great indebtedness to Dr. Sassi, who placed himself at my disposal while I was at the Museum and thereby made possible, by his invaluable aid, the accumulation of these notes.

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TO THE STUDY OF THE AUSTRALIAN AVIFAUNA.

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NOTES ON BILLBERG'S SYNOPSIS FAUNÆ SCANDINAVIÆ.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS and TOM IREDALE.

IN a recent article on *Egatheus* Billberg, one of us (Mathews, Auk, Vol. XXX., pp. 92-94, 1913) accepted Richmond's correction of his usage of that genus-name, as no opportunity of personally examining Billberg's work had previously occurred.

As, since that note was written, the only known copy in the British Isles—one in Newton's library preserved at Cambridge University—has been, through the courtesy of the University to whom our best thanks are due, made available to us, we have concluded that a criticism and excerpts would be welcomed by many interested.

Firstly, Lönnberg (Journ. für Ornith. 1906, pp. 531-533) has contributed a note concerning this work. Secondly, Richmond has examined the same copy as we have before us and has recorded all the new names in his invaluable list of "Generic Names Applied

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to Birds . . .” (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXXV., pp. 583-655, 1908).

It might thus appear that the following notes would be superfluous, but inasmuch as we did not feel that everything had been explained in the places noted, and as we know others have been in the same predicament, we offer them without further apology.

We find the book to be a small duodecimo, the title-page reading: “Synopsis/Faunæ Scandinaviæ/Tom I, pars 2. Aves. Holmiæ, 1828.” The Author’s name is not given, the probable reason being that this is “pars 2.”

No preface or introduction is given, and 208 pages follow. At the end there are three tables which have at the foot—“A. ante pag. 1. B. ante pag. 1. C. ante pag. 1.”

We propose to deal with these tables before commenting on the 208 pages of text.

Table A is headed: “Conspectus Classis Avium universalis, secundum,” and is the most important to extra-Palæartic workers.

An entirely novel classification appears to be provided in this table, the class Aves being divided into three Subclasses, these being further subdivided into Ordines, Tribus, Nationes, and Genera. The systematic manner in which these divisions are named is somewhat remarkable, the subclasses all ending in —ornithes, the Orders in —podæ, the tribes in —rhamphæ, and the families in —ides. This shows that Billberg’s work was methodical, and it is carefully done.

The three Subclasses are named *Geornithes*, *Actiornithes* and, *Hydrornithes*. The first named is divided into three Orders: *Trechopodæ*, *Elazopodæ*, and *Anecopodæ*: the second also into three Orders *Thasopodæ*, *Neopodæ*, and *Pteropodæ*: the last again into three Orders—*Pygopodæ*, *Isorrhopodæ*, and *Holopodæ*. To each of these a diagnostic sentence is added: this is worth noting as it shows that Billberg was a

systematist of no mean calibre. His classification shows many anomalies, but mostly those accepted at the time he was working.

Billberg's table is arranged so that the eye can easily grasp the details in the following manner :—

| Subclass. | Order. | Tribe. |
|-------------------|--------|---|
| <i>Geornithes</i> | { | <i>Trechopodæ</i> |
| | | <i>Elazopodæ</i> { <i>Apsirhamphæ.</i> <i>Conorhamphæ.</i> <i>Ancylorhamphæ.</i> |
| | | <i>Anecopodæ</i> { <i>Gyrorhamphæ.</i> <i>Pogonorhamphæ:</i> <i>Madorhamphæ.</i> |

The Order *Trechopodæ* is not divided into tribes, and only into two families, *Struthionides* and *Otidides*.

The tribe *Apsirhamphæ* covers four families, *Tetraonides*, *Didides*, *Numidæides*, and *Gallides*.

The tribe *Conorhamphæ*, on account of its extent, is again subdivided into three "Legiones," and one of the "Legiones" into four cohorts. The first Legio, *Asyndactylæ*, contains two families, *Apterygides* and *Columbæides*; the second Legio, *Tisyndactylæ*, contains eleven families, distributed in four cohorts: cohort *Integrirostres*, with families *Corvides*, *Sturnides*, *Fringillæides*, and *Alaudæides*; cohort *Emarginatirostres*, with families *Motacillæides*, *Laniides*, *Turdides*, and *Ampelidides*; cohort *Fissirostres*, with family *Hirundinides*, and cohort *Tenuirostres*, with families *Certhiæides* and *Trochilides*. The third Legio, *Holosyndactylæ*, contains two families, *Meropides* and *Prionitides*.

The tribe *Ancylorhamphæ* covers the two families *Accipitrides* and *Strigides*.

Two families, *Psittacides* and *Eurhynchides*, constitute the tribe *Gyrorhamphæ*, while the two families *Bucconides* and *Trogonides* compose the tribe *Pogonorhamphæ*; four families, *Musovoræides*, *Rhamphastides*, *Cuculides*, and *Picides*, make up the tribe *Madorhamphæ*.

| Subclass. | Order. | Tribe. |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Actiornithes</i> ... | { <i>Thassopodæ</i> <i>Neopodæ</i> ... <i>Pteropodæ</i> | ... { <i>Promacrorhamphæ.</i> <i>Pachyrhamphæ.</i> <i>Leurorhamphæ.</i> |

Two families are composed in the Order *Thassopodæ*, viz. *Hæmatopodides* and *Charadriides*.

The tribe *Promacrorhamphæ* covers the families *Vanelides*, *Scolopacides*, *Recurvirostræides*, *Tantalides*, *Rallides* and *Ardeæides*.

Two families, *Phænicopterides* and *Cereopsides*—a rather peculiar combination—constitute the tribe *Pachyrhamphæ*, while the tribe *Leurorhamphæ* includes the two families *Platyrhamphides* and *Plataleæides*.

The Order *Pteropodæ* contains two families, *Fulicæides* and *Podocepitides*.

| Subclass. | Order. | Tribe. |
|---------------------|---|---|
| <i>Hydrornithes</i> | { <i>Pygopodæ</i> <i>Isorrhopodæ</i> ... <i>Holopodæ</i> | ... { <i>Liorhamphæ.</i> <i>Elasmorhamphæ.</i> <i>Prionorhamphæ.</i> |

In the Order *Pygopodæ* three families are recognised, *Colymbides*, *Alcæides*, and *Aptenodytides*.

The tribe *Liorhamphæ* is divided into two families, *Procellariæides* and *Larides*, while the tribe *Elasmorhamphæ* is co-equal with the family *Anatides*, as is the tribe *Prionorhamphæ* with the family *Mergides*.

The Order *Holopodæ* comprises the two families *Pelecanides* and *Phaëtonides*.

The division into genera is here reprinted exactly as Billberg gives it, as this is most important:—

| Family. | Genera. |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>Struthionides</i> | Divisio 1. pedibus didactylis : 1. <i>Struthio</i> . |

| Family. | Genera. |
|-------------|---|
| | Div. 2. ped. 3-dactylis : 2, Gauria B. (<i>Rhea Brisson</i>); 3, Thrasys B. et 4, Chelarga B. (<i>Casuarium Briss.</i>). |
| Otidides | Div. 1. pedibus colligatis : 1, Otis ; 2, Obdicpriemus Cuvier ; 3, Cursorius Latham ; 4, Syrrhaptus Illiger. Div. 2. pedibus gradariis ; 5, Ortyx Xenocrates (<i>Ortyx Ill.</i>). |
| Tetraonides | Div. 1. tibiis nudis ; 1, Perdix Briss. ; 2, Cryptonyx Temminck. Div. 2. tibiis plumosis : 3, Crypturus Ill. ; 4, Pterocles Temm. ; 5, Tetrao. |
| Didides | 1, Didus. |
| Numidæides | 1, Pseudotaon B. (<i>Meleagris Linné</i>) ; 2, Penelope B. (<i>Penelope Merrem</i>) ; 3, Satyra B. (<i>Meleagris L.</i>) ; 4, Numida ; 5, Urax B. (<i>Ourax Cuvier</i>) ; 6, Craxa B. (<i>Crax Briss.</i>) ; 7, Bremus B. (<i>Argus Temm.</i>). |
| Gallides | 1, Polyplectrus B. (<i>Polyplectron Temm.</i>) ; 2, Pavo ; 3, Opisthocomus Hoffmannsegg ; 4, Lophorus Temm ; 5, Phasianus ; 6, Gallus Briss. |
| Apterygides | 1, Apteryx Shaw. |
| Columbæides | 1, Peristera Aristoteles ; 2, Columba ; 3, Vinago Cuv. ; 4, Ancistroa B. (<i>Columba curvirostra Gmelin</i>). |
| Corvides | 1, Corvus ; 2, Cractes B. (<i>Garrulus Briss.</i>) ; 3, Caryocatactes Cuv. ; 4, Ægyptus B. (<i>Temia Vaillant</i>) ; 5, Coracias ; 6, Colaris Cuv. ; 7, Gracula, 8, Paradisea ; 9, Lamprotornis Temm. |
| Sturnides | 1, Buphaga ; 2, Cassicus Cuv. ; 3, Xanthornis Briss. ; 4, Sturnus ; 5, Glauopis Forster. |

| Family. | Genera. |
|---------------|--|
| Fringillæides | 1, Loxia ; 2, Psittirostra Temm. ; 3, Corythus Cuv. ; 4, Pyrrhula Briss ; 5, Pyrgita Cuv. ; 6, Pitylus Cuv. ; 7, Fringilla ; 8, Spermolega B. et 9, Cannabia B. (<i>Carduelis Cuv.</i>) ; 10, Phytotoma Molina ; 11, Colius Arist. ; 12, Ploceys Cuv. ; 13, Emberiza ; 14, Parus ; 15, Ægithalus B. (<i>Les Moustaches Cuv.</i>) ; 16, Struthus B. (<i>Les Remiz Cuv.</i>). |
| Alaudæides | 1, Corydus B., et 2, Pseudocorys B. (<i>Alauda Cuv.</i>) ; 3, Alauda. |
| Motacillæides | 1, Anthus Bechstein ; 2, Motacilla ; 3, Accentor Bechst. ; 4, Phyllopseusta Meyer ; 5, Rhadina B. (<i>Phyllopseusta Mey.</i>) ; 6, Regulus Ray (<i>Sylvia Latham</i>) ; 7, Nannus B. (<i>Troglodytes Cuv.</i>) ; 8, Titiza B. (<i>Calamodytæ Mey.</i>) ; 9, Sylvia Lath. ; 10, Phæca B. (<i>Ficedula Bechst.</i>) ; 11, Philydra B. (<i>Sylvia Lath.</i>) ; 12, Saxicola Bechst. |
| Laniides | 1, Lanius ; 2, Tarnophilus Vieillot ; 3, Vanga Vieill. ; 4, Psaris Cuv. ; 5, Sparactes Ill. ; 6, Oxypterus Cuv. ; 7, Cometes B. (<i>Criniger Temm.</i>) ; 8, Barita Cuv. ; 9, Graucalus Cuv. (<i>Ceblephyris Temm.</i>) ; 10, Bethylus Cuv. ; 11, Euphones Cuv. ; 12, Tanagera ; 13, Rhamphoceles Cuv. |
| Turdides | Div. 1. digitis externis articulo : o unitis : 1, Malurus Vieill. ; 2, Pyrrhocorax Cuv. ; 3, Oriolus ; 4, Mænura Sh. ; 5, Myothera Ill. ; 6, Conopoderas B. (<i>Turdus longirostris Gmel.</i>) ; 7, Turdus ; 8, Ichla B. (<i>Pastor Temm.</i>) ; 9, Hydrichla B. (<i>Cinclus Bechst.</i>) ; 10, Brachyurus Thunberg (<i>Pitta Temm.</i>). |

| Family. | Genera. |
|--------------|---|
| | Div. 2. digitis externis longitudine : media unitis : 11, <i>Rupicola</i> Cuv. ; 12, <i>Phibalura</i> Vieill. ; 13, <i>Pipra</i> ; 14, <i>Pardalotus</i> Vieill. |
| Ampelidides | 1, <i>Edolius</i> Cuv. ; 2, <i>Tyrannus</i> Briss. ; 3, <i>Muscipeta</i> Cuv. ; 4, <i>Muscicapa</i> ; 5, <i>Gymnocephalus</i> Geoffroy ; 6, <i>Cephalopterus</i> Geoffr. ; 7, <i>Gymnoderes</i> Geoffr. ; 8, <i>Ampelis</i> ; 9, <i>Ceblepyris</i> Cuv. (<i>Ampelis</i> Temm.) ; 10, <i>Cas-</i> <i>marhynchus</i> Temm. ; 11, <i>Procnias</i> Ill. |
| Hirundinides | 1, <i>Caprimulgus</i> ; 2, <i>Cypselus</i> Ill. ; 3, <i>Hirundo</i> . |
| Certhiæides | 1, <i>Oxyrynchus</i> Temm. ; 2, <i>Sitta</i> ; 3 <i>Orthonyx</i> Temm. ; 4, <i>Dendrocop-</i> <i>lptes</i> Herrmann ; 5, <i>Anecorham-</i> <i>phus</i> B. (<i>Xenops</i> Hoffmsy.) ; 6, <i>Anabates</i> Temm. ; 7, <i>Opetiorhyn-</i> <i>chus</i> Temm. ; 8, <i>Certhia</i> ; 9, <i>Clim-</i> <i>acteris</i> Temm. ; 10, <i>Tichodroma</i> Ill. ; 11, <i>Upupa</i> ; 12, <i>Epimachus</i> Cuv. ; 13, <i>Drepanis</i> Temm. ; 14, <i>Dicæum</i> Ælianus. |
| Trochilides | 1, <i>Meliphaga</i> Levin (<i>Philedon</i> Cuv.) ; 2, <i>Nectarinia</i> Ill. (<i>Cæreba</i> Temm.) ; 3, <i>Cinnyra</i> Cuv. ; 4, <i>Trochilus</i> ; 5, <i>Mellisuga</i> Briss. (<i>Orthorhynchus</i> Lacé- pède.) |
| Meropides | 1, <i>Merops</i> ; 2, <i>Alcedo</i> ; 3, <i>Capya</i> B. (<i>Alcedo</i> Cuv.) ; 4, <i>Agreutes</i> B. (<i>Dacello</i> Leach) ; 5, <i>Todus</i> . |
| Prionitides | 1, <i>Prionites</i> Ill. ; 2, <i>Abuceros</i> B. (<i>Buceros</i> Cuv.) ; 3, <i>Buceros</i> . |
| Accipitrides | Div. 1. capite l. collo l. utroque sub- nudis : 1, <i>Sarcorhamphus</i> Dumeril ; 2, <i>Cathartes</i> Ill. ; 3, <i>Vultur</i> ; 4, <i>Gypaëtus</i> Storr ; 5, <i>Harpyia</i> Cuv. |

| Family. | Genera. |
|---------------|---|
| | Div. 2. capite plumoso, Subdiv. 1, rostro edentulo. |
| | Manip. 1: rostro ad basin recto: 6 Spizaëtus Vieill.; 7, Aquila Briss. |
| | Manip. 2: rostro a basi curvato: 8, Gypogeranus Ill.; 9, Accipiter Briss. (<i>Nisus Cuv.</i>); 10, Milvus Bechst.; 11, Buteo Gesner.; 12, Circus Bechst. |
| | Subdiv. 2: rostro ad apicem denticulato 13, Falco. |
| Strigides . | 1, Strix; 2, Tyto B. (<i>Strix Savigny</i>). |
| Psittacides . | 1, Psittacus; 2, Ara Cuv.; 3, Pezoporus Ill. |
| Eurhynchides | 1, Eurhynchus Geoffr. |
| Bucconides . | 1, Ablas B. (<i>Capito Vieill.</i>); 2, Bucco; 3, Crotophaga; 4, Carpophaga B. (<i>Phœnicophæus Vieillot</i>). |
| Trogonides . | 1, Pogonornis B. (<i>Pogonias Ill.</i>); 2, Trogon. |
| Musovoræides | 1, Corythaix Ill.; 2, Musovora B. (<i>Musophaga Isert.</i>). |
| Rhamphastides | 1, Rhamphastus; 2, Pteroglossus Ill. |
| Cuculides . | 1, Scythrops Lath.; 2, Cuculus; 3, Coccyzus Vieill.; 4, Centropus Ill.; 5, Indicator Vieill. 6, Leptosomus Vieill. |
| Picides . | 1, Auga B. (<i>Galbula Briss.</i>); 2, Craugus B. (<i>Picus Cuv.</i>); 3, Jynx; 4, Picus. |
| Hæmatopodides | 1, Himantopus Briss.; 2, Hæmatopus. |
| Charadriides | 1, Planorhamphus B. (<i>Burrhinus Ill.?</i>); 2, Charadrius; 3, Crocethia B. (<i>Calidris Ill.</i>). |
| Vanellides . | 1, Microdactylus Geoffr.; 2, Vanellus Briss. |
| Scolopacides | Div. 1. digitis usque ad basin fissis: 1, Strepsilas Ill.; 2, Pisobia B. (<i>Tringa ol.</i>). |

- | Family. | Genera. |
|-------------------|--|
| | Div. 2. digitis ad basin connexis : 3, Trynga B. (<i>Tringa ol.</i>) ; 4, Machetes Cuv. 5, Carites B. (<i>Limosa Briss.</i>) ; 6, Ereunectes Ill. ; 7, Scolopax : 8, Actites B. (<i>Limosa Briss.</i>). |
| | Div. 3. digitis subpalmatis : 9, Corriira Aldrovand. |
| Recurvirostræides | 1, Nea B. (<i>Glottis Nilss.</i>) ; 2, Recurvirostra. |
| Tantalides | 1, Tantalus ; 2, Egatheus B. (<i>Ibis Lacep.</i>) ; 3, Neomenius B. (<i>Numenius Briss.</i>) ; 4, Rhynchea Cuv. |
| Rallides | Div. 1. alis armatis : 1, Palamedes ; 2, Parra ; 3, Chauna Ill. ; 4, Culeus B. Div. 2. alis inermibus : 4, Rallus ; 5, Ortygometra Briss. (<i>Gallinula Temm.</i>) ; 6, Porphyrio Plinius. |
| Ardeæides | Div. 1. digitis parum palmatis : 1, Glareola Temm. ; 2, Pratincola Kramer ; 3, Psopha (<i>Psophia Linn.</i>) ; 4, Tetrapteryx Thunb. ; 5, Eurypyga Ill. ; 6, Aramus Vieill. ; 7, Ixobrychus B. (<i>Ardea Temm.</i>) ; 8, Anas-tomus Ill. ; 9, Grus Pallas. Div. 2. digitis subpalmatis : 10, Ciconia Briss. ; 11, Ardea ; 12, Scopus Briss. |
| Phœnicopterides | 1, Phœnicopterus. |
| Cereopsides | 1, Cereopsis Lath. ; 2, Chionis Forster. |
| Platyrhamphides | 1, <i>Platyrhamphus</i> B. (<i>Tringa Temm.</i>). |
| Plataleæides | 1, Eurynorhynchus Nilss. ; 2, Platalea ; 3, Cancroma. |
| Fulicæides | 1, Lobipes Cuv. ; 2, Phalaropus Briss. ; 3, Fulica. |
| Podocepitides | 1, Podiceps. |
| Colymbides | Div. 1. pedibus 4-dactylis : 1, Colymbus ; 2, Eudytes Ill. |

| Family. | Genera. |
|-----------------|---|
| | Div. 2. pedibus 3-dactylis : 3, <i>Uria</i> Briss. ; 4, <i>Cephus</i> Pall. |
| Alcæides . | 1, <i>Phaleris</i> Temm. ; 2, <i>Mormon</i> Ill. ; 3, <i>Alca</i> . |
| Aptenodytides | 1, <i>Spheniscus</i> Briss. ; 2, <i>Geopega</i> B. (<i>Gorjou Cuv.</i>) ; 3, <i>Aptenodytes</i> Forst. |
| Procellariæides | 1, <i>Diomedea</i> ; 2, <i>Pachyptila</i> Ill. ; 3, <i>Halodroma</i> Ill. ; 4, <i>Halohippus</i> B. et 5, <i>Zalochelidon</i> B. (<i>Procellaria ol.</i>) ; 6, <i>Rhipornis</i> B. (<i>Puffinus Briss.</i>) ; 7, <i>Procellaria</i> . |
| Larides . | 1, <i>Chelido Gaza</i> (<i>Sterna Linn</i>) ; 2, <i>Rhynchops</i> Ill. ; 3, <i>Larus</i> ; 4, <i>Lestris</i> Ill. |
| Anatides . | 1, <i>Cygnus</i> Briss. ; 2, <i>Anser</i> Briss. ; 3, <i>Anas</i> . |
| Mergides . | 1, <i>Mergus</i> . |
| Pelecanides . | 1, <i>Pelecanus</i> ; 2, <i>Tachypetes</i> Vieill. ; 3, <i>Phalacrocorax</i> Plin. (<i>Carbo Mey.</i>) ; 4, <i>Dysporus</i> Ill. ; 5, <i>Onocrotalus</i> Briss. ; 6, <i>Plotus</i> . |
| Phaëtonides . | 1, <i>Phaëton</i> . |

A second table follows headed "Conspectus Classis Avium Scandinaviæ secundum," and at the foot is placed "B. ante pag. 1." This agrees with the preceding but differing in that it deals with the Birds of Scandinavia only. A third table is headed "Conspectus Generum subclassis Geornithium (Landföglar)," and also at the foot appears "C. ante pag. 1."

There is nothing new in these two tables, save that the names of the first three Orders is given as *Trechopodes*, *Elazopodes*, and *A necopodes*, while all the others end regularly in —podæ. The same spelling as here noted occurs in the body of the work. In the second table and in the text (p. 177), *Podicepitides* (not *Podocepitides*) is correctly given.

A perusal of the list of genera given will show that with a few exceptions all the names proposed are

substitute-names for previously defined groups. A large number are simply classical emendations or substitutions and the majority of these fall as absolute synonyms; one of the dangers of such names however is that they sometimes invalidate later well-known and commonly utilised names. Such was the case with some of these Billbergian names, as Richmond pointed out. The names naturally fall in three groups: those which are absolutely synonyms, those which are indeterminable, and those which are valid. A large number occurring in the table apparently belong to the second list, but through their usage in the text become distributed in the other two.

Richmond has given full notes regarding nearly all these, so that it would be superfluous to re-state his arguments.

The absolute synonyms are: *Gauria*, *Cractes*, *Cometes*, *Ichla*, *Hydrichla*, *Anecorhamphus*, *Agreutes*, *Ablas*, *Carpophaga*, *Pogonornis*, *Musovora*, *Auga*, *Crocethia*, *Nea*, *Egatheus*, *Geopega*, *Rhipornis*, and *Chelido*.

These however are validly proposed and might pre-occupy later valid names, as *Carpophaga* and *Pogonornis* do. They would also be available in case the name for which they are proposed be shown to be invalid in itself, and under this category come some of Billberg's valid names.

As indeterminable must be classed *Thrasys*, *Chelarga*, *Satyra*, *Corydus*, *Pseudocorys*, *Philydra*, *Capya*, *Abuceros*, *Eurhynchus*, *Craugus*, and *Culeus*.

Richmond has given full explanatory notes and suggestions regarding these names which, as regards systematic work, simply rank as *nomina nuda*.

A strange introduction which, must be classed as indeterminable is that of *Planorhamphus* for "*Burrhinus* Ill.?" Probably Billberg meant his name as a classical emendation of Illiger's *Burrhinus*, and placed the query to denote that he could not classify the genus accurately. In this connexion should be noted *Obdicpriemus* Cuvier,

which Billberg classed in the *Otidides*. It is not included in Richmond's list, though it might have been on account of the strange spelling, though only as a *nomen nudum*. A pencilled note (probably by Richmond) suggests that it is a misprint for *Ædicnemus*.

Another interesting *nomen nudum* not mentioned by Richmond, is the genus *Peristera*, ex Aristoteles, in the family *Columbæides*. This is earlier than Selby's introduction which has comparatively recently been shown to be anticipated by *Peristera* Rafinesque for a mollusc.

Ortyx, ex Xenocrates, is preferred to *Ortygis* Illiger, but that name had been previously used by Oken, so it is doubly invalid.

Classical emendations which vary little from the original names, but which nevertheless should be carefully noted, are *Penelope*, *Urax*, *Craxa*, *Trynga*, *Polyplectrus*, *Neomenius*, and *Psopha*.

A few names were introduced for definite species or groups, with vernaculars only known to Billberg. Such are *Ancistroa* for *Columba curvirostra* Gmelin, *Aegyptus* for *Temia* Vaillant, *Ægithalus* for *Les Moustaches* Cuv., *Struthus* for *Les Remiz* Cuv., and *Conopoderas* for *Turdus longirostris* Gmel. The last named is available, antedating *Tatare* Lesson; *Struthus* would have been, but it is preoccupied: the others are invalid on account of earlier proposals. *Bremus* for *Argus* Temm. is preoccupied, otherwise it would come into use through the fact that *Argus* Temm. is also preoccupied.

Two names are now commonly in use: *Nannus*, proposed for "*Troglodytes* Cuv.," as it has been shown that Cuvier's genus is not the same as the one named earlier by Vieillot; *Tyto* for *Strix* Savigny is also accepted, as Savigny's restriction of *Strix* was unavailable owing to the fact that the species selected by Savigny was not one of the Linnean species of *Strix*.

When the text of Billberg's book is consulted, we find that his work was most carefully done, as there (p. 116) Billberg uses *Strix flammea* for the *Short-eared Owl*, and

gives a long explanatory note, proving that Linné based his *Strix flammea* on the Rudbeck picture, which is undoubtedly that of this species. The *Strix flammea* of authorities, he shows to be unknown in Sweden. It is very unfortunate that Billberg's remarks should have been overlooked, as now—eighty odd years afterwards—the same, and only, conclusion is arrived at, and many ornithologists still wish to quibble over the consequences.

In consequence of this knowledge of the invalidity of the usage of *Strix* Linné for the Barn-Owl, Billberg proposed *Tyto* for that group. It has been claimed that *Tyto* is preoccupied by *Tyta*, also proposed earlier by Billberg. In this connexion it might be observed that Heine (Nomencl. Mus. Hein., Ornith., p. 252, 1890) proposed *Tyto* to replace *Myothes*, "on grounds of purism." The meaning of "*tyto*" (*vide* Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXIV., p. 720, 1902, when recording this name) is given as "the night-owl," while another authority cites as the meaning of "*tyta*," "night-flying," apparently two different words.

The other names proposed in the Tables are indeterminate until the text of the work is consulted: *Pseudotaon* is used on p. 4 for *silvestris* alone, without explanation.

Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. IX., p. 447, 1817) named the Wild Turkey, *Meleagris silvestris*; and we note that the type-locality is not given in the American Ornithological Union's Checklist, 3rd ed., p. 145, 1910. There was some discussion regarding this name, and as we have the book before us we quote Vieillot's localities: "On trouve les dindons sauvages depuis le pays des Illinois jusqu'à l'isthme de Panama. Ils étoient autrefois communs dans le Canada, et au centre des Etats-Unis."

Spermologa is given on p. 28 (*Spermolega* is written in the Tables), and four species attached—*lulensis*, *spinus*, *carduelis*, and *linaria*. We designate the first named, *S. lulensis*, as type, and as this is a synonym of *F. montifringilla* Linné, *Spermologa* disappears into synonymy.

Cannabia, on p. 31, with the two species, *C. propria* (= *F. cannabina* Linné) and *flavivirostris*, is an absolute synonym of *Acanthis* Borkhausen.

On p. 49 *Motacilla thunbergi* is described, and this name is now commonly accepted.

In the Tables are given *Phyllopseusta* Meyer and *Rhadina* B. (*Phyllopseusta* Mey.). This is a most interesting introduction, which seems to have escaped Richmond's observation. In the text we find, on p. 53, *Phyllopseusta* used for *hippolais* Linné alone, and, p. 54, *Rhadina* for *sibilatrix* Bechst., *acredula* L. (= *trochilus* L.) and *rufa* Latham.

Phyllopseustæ was introduced by Meyer (Besch. Liv. and Esthl., p. 122, 1815) as a group-name, and has been rejected (we agree correctly) as not being generically or subgenerically proposed. For the first four species of Meyer's group—which included the species *S. hippolais* Linn., *sybilatrix* Bechst., *fitis* Bechst., *rufa* Lath., and *regulus* Lath.—two genera are commonly accepted: "*Hypolais* Kaup 1829, and *Phylloscopus* Boie 1826."

In the *Isis* 1828, p. 1283, Brehm utilized *Hippolais* and *Phyllopneuste* Meyer for these two groups, but at this place these are *nomina nuda*.

Hypolais introduced by Kaup in 1829, is later than Billberg's *Phyllopseusta*, and as no author appears to have anticipated Billberg in fixing *Phyllopseusta*, this genus-name will displace *Hypolais* Kaup. Billberg's *Rhadina* becomes, of course, a synonym of the earlier *Phylloscopus* Boie 1826.

In connexion with this, it is interesting to note that in the *Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds*, p. 34, 1855, Gray used *Phyllopneuste* as of Meyer 1822, for the "*S. hippolais* Linné" group, and in the *Handlist Gen. Spec. Birds* (pt. I., p. 215, 1869) he utilized *Phyllopseuste* Meyer 1815, for the same group.

It would now appear necessary to revert to *Phyllopseusta* Billberg 1828, type (by monotypy) *S. hippolais* Linné for this group.

Titiza, introduced in the Tables for “*Calamodytæ* Meyer,” has (p. 58) two species allotted to it: *Schænobæno* Linné and *lightfooti* Billberg (= *Motacilla arundinacea* Lightfoot, not *Turdus arundinaceus* Linné). This genus-name falls as a synonym of *Acrocephalus* Naumann 1811 (*sensu lat.*).

Phæca appears in the Tables for “*Ficedula*” Bechst. We have not traced where Bechstein used this genus-name as here utilized, though we note that Cuvier (*Règne Anim.*, Vol. I., p. 364, 1816) gives the same group under the name “*Les rubiettes*,” citing as an equivalent, “*Ficedula* Bechst.” The species Billberg includes in the text (p. 64) are *rubecula*, *suecica*, *phœnicura*, and *nilssoni* Billberg (= *titys* Auct.). This cannot be considered the same group as *Ficedula* Schaeffer (ex Brisson), of which the type is *Motacilla atricapilla* Linné. We designate as type of *Phæca* Billberg, *P. rubecula* Linné; and thus *Phæca* passes into synonymy.

Pisobia is now accepted for the species *minuta* Leisl. and *temmincki* Leisl., which are the sole species included on pp. 136, 137.

Carites (on p. 143 *et seq.*) includes *fuscus*, *calidris*, *stagnatilis*, *ochropus*, *glareola*, and *hypoleucus*, and the footnote quoted by Richmond shows that it was proposed as a classical substitute for *Totanus* Auct., and must fall as a synonym of that name. In the Table it is given as a substitute for *Limosa* Briss., but as *Actites* B. is also added as another synonym, we know that it could only be partly so considered. *Actites* (on p. 153 *et seq.*) covers the two species *limosa* and *lapponica* only, and therefore becomes a synonym of *Limosa*; we designate the first named as type, so that there can be no question about this.

On p. 158, *Recurvirostra atricapilla*, a new name for *R. avocetta*, seems a new combination.

On p. 161, *Pelidna*, which does not occur in Table A., is used for *subarquata* Gunn. (= *ferruginea* Brunnich) alone.

In the Table, *Ortygometra* Briss. is included as a substitute for *Gallinula* Temm. The facts are, however, that *Gallinula* is a Brissonian genus, while *Ortygometra* is not. In the text (p. 163 *et seq.*) the species included are *crex*, *porzana*, and *chloropus*, the first named being the type by tautonymy.

In the Table, *Ixobrychus* is shown as a substitute for *Ardea* Temm., but as *Ardea* is also given, it is at once seen to constitute a division. On p. 166, the species attached are *minutus* and *stellaris*. Stone designated as type the first species, and thus displaced the familiar *Ardetta* by this name. As the genus is co-equal with the prior *Botaurus* Stephens, it would have been better to have selected the second species and left the familiar names unaltered.

Platyrhamphus is given in the Tables as a substitute for "*Tringa* Temm., and in the text we find the sole species cited *Numenius pusillus* Bechstein. If *Limicola* Koch be considered preoccupied by *Limicola* Vieillot, this name becomes available.

On p. 186, *Uria brissoni*, *nom. mut.* for *U. troile*, and p. 187, *U. nigra* for *U. grylle*, need record.

In the Table, *Cephus* Pall. appears, but on p. 188, *Cephus nanus* is the sole species, which is *Alca alle* Linné.

On p. 190, *Alca balthica* and *brunnichi* are new names for *A. torda*.

In the Table, *Halohippus* and *Zalochelidon* are cited as part of *Procellaria ol.* In the text (on p. 192) we have *Halohippus* alone used for *glacialis* L., and *Zalochelidon* alone for *pelagica* L. It is now admitted that the type of *Fulmarus* Stephens is *glacialis* L., otherwise the former has the prior claim over *Rhantistes* Kaup 1829.

We think we have touched upon the main features of this work as concerns the systematic worker. The one point worthy of note, is the better understanding of the genus-name *Phyllopeusta*, and we hope to see Billberg's action recognized at once, and not neglected—as has been his valuable note re *Strix flammea* Linné.

DATES OF PUBLICATION OF PLATES OF THE
 "ORNITHOLOGY . . . OF THE 'COQUILLE.' "

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

AN important publication was that entitled "Voyage autour du Monde, . . . sur . . . la Coquille, pendant . . . 1822-25 . . . Par L. J. Duperrey."

The Ornithology was written by Lesson and Garnot, and many new species of birds were described. These are all contained in the first volume of the Zoology.

For many years the date for these new species was accepted as 1826, the year given on the title-page.

However, internal evidence clearly showed that this was an impossible date, and Mr. C. Davies Sherborn and Mr. B. B. Woodward, with indefatigable energy, worked out accurately the dates and published them in the *Annals Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Ser. 7, Vol. VII., p. 391, 1901. Scientific ornithologists have not accorded Mr. Sherborn the meed his careful and praiseworthy work deserves, and quite commonly 1826 is still quoted. Only those who have investigated dates can fully appreciate the dreary and weary detail-work involved in so few lines, and few realize how absolutely necessary at the present time such unthanked labour is. There was always evidence that the plates were published in advance of the text, and so a doubtful factor still existed as to the correct date of the names. I herewith dispel that doubt, and it is to be hoped full use will be made of the facts here presented.

Mr. Sherborn has given me permission to make use of his data, which is here reproduced.

Zoologie, Vol. I., appeared in sixteen livraisons as follows:—

Livr. Sheets.

| | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 | 6 | Vol. I., pp. 1-48 | Bibl. Franc. | 1 Nov., 1826. |
| 2 | 5 | " | 49-88 | " 17 Jan., 1827. |
| 3 | 5 | " | 89-128 | " 18 Apr., 1827. |
| 4 | 5 | " | 129-168 | " 25 July, 1827. |

Livr. Sheets.

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 5 | 6 | Vol. I., pp. 169-216 | Bibl. Franc. | 17 Oct., 1827. |
| 6 | 5 | „ | 217-256 | „ 22 Mch., 1828. |
| 7 | 5 | „ | 257-296 | „ 21 June, 1828. |
| 8 | 7 | „ | 297-352 | „ 29 Nov., 1828. |
| 9 | 7 | „ | 353-408 | „ 28 Feb., 1829. |
| 10 | 6 | „ | 409-456 | „ 4 April, 1829. |
| 11 | 6 | „ | 457-504 | „ 30 May, 1829. |
| 12 | 7 | „ | 505-560 | „ 4 July, 1829. |
| 13 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | „ | 561-600 | „ 21 Nov, 1829. |
| 14 | 6 | „ | 601-648 | „ 9 Jan., 1830. |
| 15 | 6 | „ | 649-696 | „ 3 April, 1830. |
| 16 | 6 | „ | 697-743 | „ 1 May, 1830. |

Searching through Ferussac's Bull. Sci. Nat., I noticed a review of a part, and carefully looking through the preceding and succeeding numbers, discovered that the whole of the parts were there noticed and that details of the plates that appeared with each livraison of text were given. I have therefore collated these and give them herewith.

In Vol. VIII., pp. 25-28, May, 1826, appears the following notice: "Voyage . . . Coquille . . . Ordre de publication . . . La partie Zoologique (2 Vols. in 4°, avec un atlas de 145 pl. coloriées) rédigée par MM. Garnot et Lesson, médecins de la marine et naturalistes de l'expédition, sera publié la première. Elle aura 25 livraisons: il en paraîtra une par mois. Chaque livraison sera composée de 6 pl. in fol. et de plusieurs feuilles de texte."

On p. 337 of Vol. IX., Nov., 1826, the notice reads:—

"Nous nous empressons de signaler aujourd'hui la publication de la 1^e livraison de cette partie zoologie . . . Les six feuilles de texte ne comprennent encore qu'une partie du premier chapitre, intitulé Considérations générales sur les îles du grand Océan . . . Les planches, au nombre de six (3, 8, 9, 13, 20 et 28) offrent les animaux suivans: l'Otarie molosse, le Cochon des Papous, le Delphinaptère de Péron, les Dauphins à

sourcils blancs, à bandes, Funenas et malais; le Cassican de Kéraudren, le Séricule Prince-Régent et l'Epimaque Royal."

In Vol. XI., p. 378, July, 1827, the second and third livraison are reviewed, details of the plates being given and a note added:—

"Le texte est composé des feuilles 7 à 17: nous en ferons connaître le contenu prochainement. L'ordre numérique des planches n'étant pas suivi, nous ne pourrions aujourd'hui rapporter les figures à la description des objets qu'elles représentent."

Livrs.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 4 and 5 | are noted in | Vol. XII., | p. 389, | Dec., | 1827. |
| 6 and 7 | " | " | XV., | p. 128, | Oct., 1828. |
| 8 and 9 | " | " | XVI., | p. 272, | Feb., 1829. |
| 10 | " | " | XVI., | p. 452, | March, 1829. |
| 11 | " | " | XVII., | p. 267, | May, 1829. |
| 12 and 13 | " | " | XIX., | p. 329, | Dec., 1829. |

Included in this last notice is the remark: "Lé XII^e livraison: Elle contient en Reptiles . . . en Poissons . . . Le XIII^e livraison est tout entière consacrée à des animaux des classes inférieures."

The issue of the plates after the eleventh livraison do not therefore concern us, though the text of these livraisons deals mainly with birds. For facility of reference I give the dates in the order of the plates:—

| | | | |
|---------|---|---------|------|
| Plate 1 | Crânes d'Alfourous | Livr. 1 | 1826 |
| " 2 | <i>Vespertilio bonariensis</i> <i>Bathyergus hottentotus</i> | " 2 | 1827 |
| " 3 | <i>Otaria molossina</i> | " 3 | 1827 |
| " 4 | <i>Cuscus maculatus</i> | " 5 | 1827 |
| " 5 | <i>Cuscus macrourus</i> | | |
| " 6 | <i>Cuscus albus</i> | " 6 | 1828 |
| " 7 | <i>Kangurus ualabatus</i> | " 2 | 1827 |
| " 8 | <i>Sus papuensis</i> | " 1 | 1826 |
| " 9 | <i>Delphinapterus peroni</i> <i>Delphinus superciliosus</i> etc. | " 1 | 1826 |

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------|------|
| Plate 10 | <i>Falco longicauda</i> | Livr. 7 | 1828 |
| „ 11 | <i>Lanius kirhocephalus</i> | „ 2 | 1827 |
| „ 12 | <i>Lanius karu</i> | „ 3 | 1827 |
| „ 13 | <i>Barita keraudrenii</i> | „ 1 | 1826 |
| „ 14 | <i>Barita quoyi</i> | „ 9 | 1829 |
| „ 15 | <i>Muscicapa chalybeocephalus</i> | | |
| | „ <i>enado</i> | | |
| | <i>Muscipeta toitoi</i> | „ 8 | 1828 |
| „ 16 | <i>Muscicapa inornata</i> | | |
| | „ <i>guttula</i> | | |
| | <i>Pyrrhula telasco</i> | „ 9 | 1829 |
| „ 17 | <i>Muscicapa pomarea</i> | „ 7 | 1828 |
| „ 18 | <i>Muscicapa telescopthalmus</i> | | |
| | „ <i>chrysomela</i> | „ 5 | 1827 |
| „ 19 | <i>Muscicapa longipes</i> | | |
| | <i>Eurylaimus blainvillii</i> | „ 3 | 1827 |
| „ 20 | <i>Sericulus regens</i> | „ 1 | 1826 |
| „ 21 | <i>Philedon dumeritii</i> | „ 6 | 1828 |
| „ 21 bis | <i>Philedon chrysotis</i> | „ 6 | 1828 |
| „ 22 | <i>Cypselus mystaceus</i> | „ 5 | 1827 |
| „ 23 | <i>Icterus rufusater</i> | | |
| | <i>Sitta otatare</i> | „ 10 | 1829 |
| „ 24 | <i>Corvus senex</i> | „ 8 | 1828 |
| „ 25 | <i>Mino dumontii</i> | „ 5 | 1827 |
| „ 26 | <i>Paradisæa regia</i> Linn. ♀ | „ 3 | 1827 |
| „ 27 | „ <i>rubra</i> Lacép. | „ 6 | 1828 |
| „ 28 | <i>Epimachus regius</i> | „ 1 | 1826 |
| „ 29 | <i>Synallaxis tupinieri</i> | | |
| | <i>Pomathorinus isidori</i> | „ 10 | 1829 |
| „ 30 | <i>Dicaeum erythrothorax</i> | | |
| | <i>Cinnyris zenobia</i> | | |
| | „ <i>aspasia</i> | „ 7 | 1828 |
| | „ <i>eques</i> | | |
| „ 31 | <i>Orthorynchus sephaniodes</i> | | |
| | „ <i>amazilia</i> | | |
| | „ <i>cora</i> | „ 4 | 1827 |
| „ 31 bis, | <i>Syma torotoro</i> | | |
| | <i>Dacelo macrorhinus</i> | „ 11 | 1829 |

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------|------|
| Plate 32 | <i>Picus chilensis</i> | Livr. 3 | 1827 |
| „ 33 | <i>Centropus menbeki</i> | „ 6 | 1828 |
| „ 34 | <i>Centropus ateralbus</i> | „ 2 | 1827 |
| „ 35 | <i>Psittacula desmarestii</i> | „ 5 | 1827 |
| „ 35 | <i>Psittacara patagonica</i> | „ 10 | 1829 |
| „ 36 | <i>Megapodius duperreyi</i> | „ 2 | 1827 |
| „ 37 | <i>Alecthelia urvillii</i> | „ 4 | 1827 |
| „ 38 | <i>Talegallus cuvieri</i> | „ 8 | 1828 |
| „ 39 | <i>Columba zoeae</i> Less. | „ 6 | 1828 |
| „ 40 | „ <i>araucana</i> | „ 4 | 1827 |
| „ 41 | „ <i>oceanica</i> | „ 4 | 1827 |
| „ 42 | „ <i>cyanovirens</i> | „ 4 | 1827 |
| „ 43 | <i>Vanellus cinctus</i> | „ 2 | 1827 |
| „ 44 | <i>Ardea heliosyla</i> | „ 7 | 1828 |
| „ 45 | <i>Podiceps kalipareus</i> | „ 5 | 1827 |
| „ 46 | <i>Puffinuria garnotii</i> Lesson | „ 8 | 1828 |
| „ 47 | <i>Sterna inca</i> | „ 3 | 1827 |
| „ 48 | <i>Carbo gaimardi</i> | „ 7 | 1828 |
| „ 49 | <i>Anas radjah</i> | „ 8 | 1828 |
| „ 50 | <i>Anser antarcticus</i> Vieillot | „ 4 | 1827 |

By means of Sherborn's dates we have the exact month of publication of the livraison, and it will be at once noted that all the plates of birds were issued in advance of the text dealing with them. Consequently as regards the "Coquille" publication, the plates have clear priority. A few interesting points arise: it is seen on reference to the plates that no authority is given, the Latin name being followed by a "N" only, save in the cases of *Columba zoeae* and *Puffinuria garnotii* where Lesson is named.

In the text some of the species are credited to Lesson, others to Garnot; that the readers were ignorant of the authorship is shown by the fact that in some of the reviews in the Bull. Sci. Nat., signed by "D," many species are credited to Lesson which were described by Garnot when the text appeared.

This complication is often removed by the fact that Lesson described a few of the species—sometimes a brief

diagnosis, at others a detailed account—in the Bull. Sci. Nat., sometime previous to the issue of the plates. Some others were included in Lesson's Manuel d'Ornithologie, which appeared prior to the plates dealing with them. In every case sufficient data is now available to fix the exact date of every name commonly ascribed to the Voy. la "Coquille," and exactly settle all matters regarding priority.

In the Table des Planches, published after the text to the plates had been completed, the references to the text being given, the names are sometimes different from those that appear on the plates, and the authorities are given. As example, *Lanius karu* N. of the plates (No. 12) appears as *Ceblepyris karu* Lesson, and for pl. 17 (*Muscicapa pomarea* Less.) the alternative *Muscicapa maupitiensis* Garnot is added.

In no case however does the specific-name differ, though I see that in the Bull. Sci. Nat. Ferussac, Vol. X., p. 291, 1827, Lesson and Garnot described *Corvus tristis* (Atlas Zool., pl. 24). The plate appeared with the name *Corvus senex*, and this name is used in the text of the "Coquille." In the Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., this species appears as a monotypic generic form, under the name *Gymnocorax senex*. I do not see that *Corvus tristis* is preoccupied, so that the species-name should be *tristis*. It is also necessary to revert to the genus *Gymnocorvus*, as *Gymnocorax* is simply a classical emendation. The species should therefore be known as *Gymnocorvus tristis*.

NEW GENERIC NAMES, WITH SOME
NOTES ON OTHERS.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

The Numbers on the left are those of my "Reference List" of 1912.

318. PARASULA, gen. nov. +

Differs from *Sula* Brisson in its much larger size and different number of tail-feathers; from *Morus* Vieillot in the different number of tail-feathers.

Type, *Sula dactylatra bedouti* Mathews.

320. HEMISULA, gen. nov. +

Differs from *Sula* Brisson in the number of tail-feathers and its proportionately shorter tail.

Type, *Sula leucogaster rogersi* Mathews.

NOTE.—All the Gannets have been lately, and without much reason, included in the genus *Sula*. The differences in size, coloration, structural proportions, and number of tail-feathers have all been ignored in favour of the view that, as the birds bore a family resemblance, they *must* be referred to one genus. If genera with any pretence to affinity be recognized, then *Sula* must be subdivided. The nomenclatural problems are too complex to be detailed here, but will be fully discussed in my *Birds of Australia*. The species *Pelecanus bassanus* Linné and *Sula dactylatra* Lesson (*cyanops* Auct.) agree somewhat in size and coloration, but the former has twelve tail-feathers: the latter eighteen. The species *Pelecanus piscator* Linné and *Pelecanus leucogaster* Boddaert agree somewhat in size, but the former has sixteen tail-feathers, the latter fourteen: the last-named disagrees entirely in coloration from the other three. In structural proportions these all differ notably. It must be admitted by every reasoning ornithologist, that the difference between twelve and eighteen tail-feathers must be considered of generic import when it

is realized that the former occurs in the North Atlantic and in the South Pacific, where it lives side by side with the latter. In the same manner the difference in coloration between *P. leucogaster* Boddaert and the others in itself would justify generic separation, when it is remembered that all the other genera and species have a uniform style of coloration which is quite different and one which is practically unchanged in the same species with a North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Pacific distribution.

323. *SCÆOPHÆTHON*, gen. nov.

Differs from *Phæthon* Linné in its longer wing, stronger legs and feet, shorter tail, though as powerful in the bill.

Type, *Phæthon rubricauda westralis* Mathews.

325. *LEPTOPHÆTHON*, gen. nov.

Differs from *Phæthon* Linné in its much smaller size throughout, though having a comparatively longer tail.

Type, *Phæthon lepturus dorotheae* Mathews.

NOTE.—The Tropic Birds have been referred to the one genus *Phæthon*, though here again generic rank is due to the differences observed. *Phæthon* and *Scæophæthon* agree somewhat in size, but the latter has discarded the plumage of the former, which is seen in the juvenile, in favour of a uniform white one; it has also developed in size. *Leptophæthon*, on the other hand, has also achieved the beautiful adult-plumage of *Scæophæthon*, but is sadly diminished in size. However the evolution has proceeded, the birds are now sufficiently distinct to warrant generic separation.

367. *NOTOFALCO*, gen. nov.

Differs from *Rhynchodon* Nitzsch in its much longer wings, longer tail, and weaker feet.

Type, *Falco subniger* Gray.

490. PSEPHOTELLUS, gen. nov.

Differs from *Neonanodes* Mathews in its much longer differently-shaped tail.

Type, *Platycercus pulcherrimus* Gould.

528. MICROPODARGUS, gen. nov.

Differs from *Podargus* in its much smaller size throughout and in a comparatively stronger bill,

Type, *Podargus marmoratus* Gould.

695. LEWINORNIS, gen. nov.

Differs from *Pachycephala* Vigors and Horsfield in its weaker bill, shorter wing and tail, and weaker feet.

Type, *Sylvia rufiventris* Latham.

704. MUSCITREA and HYLOTERPE.

In the Handlist of Birds both these genera occur, but a footnote at the latter place notes that the monotype of *Muscitrea* is synonymous with a species of *Hyloterpe*. As an Australian bird was included in the latter genus, investigation was necessary to settle which name was to be used. I herewith give my results.

Muscitrea was introduced by Blyth (Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, Vol. XVI., p. 121, Feb. 1847) for the new species *cinerea* alone. This is considered to be the same species as Blyth had previously described (same Journal, Vol. XII., p. 180, 1843) under the name *Tephrodornis grisola*. The species would thus have to be known as *Muscitrea grisola* (Blyth). *T. grisola* Blyth has however been placed in the genus *Hyloterpe* Cabanis. Some recent systematists, myself included, have placed this species in *Pachycephala*, but there is no excuse for such location. *Hyloterpe* is accepted as of Cabanis 1847. It appeared in Wiegman's Arch. für Nat. 1847, p. 321, but priority is easily dispensed with as Cabanis's article is dated "Berlin im November, 1847." However, at that place it is doubly a *nomen nudum*. Firstly, it is

proposed for "*Hylacharis* Muller 1835," and species cited *H. philomela* Muller. In the Tijdschr. Nat. Ges. Phys. Amster., Vol. II., p. 331, 1835, Muller does include *Hylocharis*, but the species-name attached is "*luscinia*" and it is a *nomen nudum*, and there is no indication that it is a new generic introduction, but probably simply a misuse of *Hylocharis* Boie. The earliest legitimate introduction of *Hylocharis* seems to be that of Bonaparte who, in the Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 329, 1850, uses it as of Cabanis 1847, and catalogues two species: *H. philomela* Boie (= *id.*, Temm., Mus. Berol = *id.* Cabanis) and *H. orpheus* Verreaux (*Pachycephala orpheus* Jard., Contr. Orn. 1849, Vol. VII., *cum*. fig.). The former is still a *nomen nudum*, and therefore the latter becomes type by monotypy.

The conclusion would read—

Muscitrea Blyth 1847

would replace—

Hylocharis Bonaparte 1850.

The type of the former would be, by monotypy—

M. cinerea Blyth 1847 = *Tephrodornis grisola* Blyth;
and of the latter by monotypy—

Pachycephala orpheus Jardine.

729. SETOSURA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Leucocirca* Swainson in its broader, longer bill, though the wing is much shorter and the legs and feet are much weaker, the metatarsus especially being much shorter.

Type, *Rhipidura setosa melvillensis* Mathews.

767. PARAGRAUCALUS, gen. nov.

Differs from *Coracina* Vieillot in its weaker bill, shorter tail, and weaker feet.

Type, *Ceblepyris lineatus* Swainson.

768. METAGRAUCALUS, gen. nov.

Differs from *Edolisoma* Jacquinot et Pucheran in its stronger bill, stronger legs and feet, different wing-formation, and entirely different coloration.

Type, *Gracaulus tenuirostris* Jardine.

772. KARUA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Lalage* Boie in its smaller bill and different wing-formation: in *Lalage* the first primary is short, less than half the second which is little shorter than the third, which is longest; in *Karua* the first primary is proportionately much longer, more than half the second, which is considerably shorter than the third, which is longest.

Type, *Campephaga leucomela* Vigors and Horsfield.

969. NESOMALURUS, gen. nov.

Differs from *Hallornis* Mathews in its longer bill and stronger feet, from *Ryania* Mathews in its stouter bill and longer tail, and from *Malurus* Vieillot and *Leggeornis* Mathews in lacking erectile ear-coverts; the fourth primary of the wing is longest.

Type, *Malurus edouardi* Campbell.

1015. CONIGRAVEA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Caleyia* Mathews in its longer bill, longer wing and tail, and different wing-formation: the third primary longest and the second primary equal to the sixth.

Type, *Colluricincla parvula conigravi* Mathews.

1016. CALEYA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Pinarolestes* Sharpe in its less compressed bill, longer wing and stronger feet, and different wing-formation; the 5th primary longest and the 2nd equal to the tenth.

Type, *Colluricincla rufogaster* Gould.

1109. AUSTRODICÆUM, gen. nov.

Differs from *Dicæum* Cuvier in its much shorter, stouter bill, much longer wing, much stronger legs and feet, and proportionately shorter tail.

Type, *Motacilla hirundinacea* Shaw and Nodder.

1203. PTILOTTINA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Meliphaga* Lewin (Type, *M. lewini* Swainson) in its stouter bill and feet, though shorter wing and much shorter tail; from *Microptilotis* Mathews in its stouter, comparatively shorter bill though longer wing and stouter feet.

Type, *Ptilotis analoga mixta* Mathews.

1226. NESOPTILOTTIS, gen. nov.

Differs from *Ptilotula* Mathews in its much longer wing and tail and much stronger feet, though the bill is as small as in that genus.

Type, *Ptilotis flavigula* Gould.

1255. BROADBENTIA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Ptilotula* Mathews in its much longer bill, stronger feet and longer wing though as short a tail: from *Nesoptilotis* Mathews in its shorter tail, though the wing is of the same length, and its much longer bill.

Type, *Ptilotis flava addenda* Mathews.

1360. HETEROMUNIA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Lonchura* Sykes in its larger, more conical bill, longer wing, comparatively shorter tail and stronger feet.

Type, *Amadina pectoralis* Gould.

1401. METALLOPSAR, gen. nov.

Differs from *Lamprocorax* Bonaparte in its weaker bill, shorter wing, more slender legs and feet and longer wedge-shaped tail with two central feathers much projecting.

Type, *Calornis purpurascens* Gray.

In investigating the preceding, I noted the following preoccupied names, and as I consider the genera valid, herewith propose substitutes—

Platygnathus Hartlaub, in Wiegman's Arch. für Nat. 1852, p. 132, is untenable on account of its prior usage by Dejean (Catal. Col., 2nd ed., 1834), Laporte (in Brulle H.N., Anim. artic., Vol. II., p. 404, 1840), and Agassiz (Poiss. F.V.G.R., p. 60, 1844).

I would substitute—

SUBMYIAGRA, with *P. vanicorensis* Quoy et Gaimard, Voy. "l'Astrol.," 1830, as type.

Microlestes Meyer, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 197, 1884, cannot be used on account of the prior introduction of the name by Schmidt-Goebel (Helfer's Samml., Vol. I., p. 41, 1846), Pleininger (in Wurt. Jah. Ber. 1847), and Brown (Index Pal., p. 725, 1848).

I therefore introduce ARFAKORNIS with *Microlestes arfakianus* Meyer as type.

It is well known that the code of the American Ornithologists' Union differs from the International Code, in that the latter would compel the usage of "one letterism" in differentiating valid generic names, whereas the former does not. With that quaint but well-known American idea of progressivism, the American Ornithologists' Union have subscribed to the International Commission's Opinions while not observing the Code. It would now appear they do not wish to accept that Code, but hope to amend it to agree with their own: during the interval they still adhere to their own Rules. It is now quite speculative as to the result, but the trend is in favour of the Americans. I profess to follow the International Code in its entirety and am accepting the Opinions as now rendered: these all suggest that "one letterism" will be abolished.

To provide for that state of affairs, I propose the following names:—

Austropitta, nom. nov.,

for *Coloburis* Cabanis und Heine, Mus. Hein.,
Vol. II., p. 3, 1859: type, *Pitta strepitans*,
Temminck = *Pitta versicolor* Swainson; not
Colobura Billberg, Enum. Insect., p. 19, 1820.

Colobura Blanchard, in Gay's Chili, Vol. V.,
p. 511, 1851;

not *Coloburus* Dumeril, in Inst. de le Mem.,
Vol. XXIII., p. 399, 1853.

Megapodargus, nom. nov.,

for *Cyphorhina* Lesson, Echo du Monde Savant,
10th year, no. 1, col. 1068, June 15, 1843:
type, *Podargus papuensis* Quoy et Gaimard;
not *Cyphirhinus* Schœnherr, Curc. disp. méth.,
p. 276, 1826.

Amimeta, nom. nov.,

for *Mimeta* Vigors and Horsfield 1827, proposed
for *Mimetes* King 1826;

not *Mimetes* Eschscholtz, Mém. l' Acad. Imp.
Sci. St. Petersb. 1818,

or Huebner, Verz bekannt Schmett, p. 210,
1822.

Manopsitta, nom. nov.,

for *Opopsitta* Sclater 1860:

used in error for *Cyclopsitta* Auct. Type,
Cyclopsitta coxeni Gould.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY
REFERENCE LIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

A RECENT revision of my "Reference List" has revealed quite a number of overlooked names. Many of these appear to be *nomina nuda*, but as I have traced some to their original introduction, it seems best to put all on record so that they can be kept in view, and perhaps one by one eliminated, as possible disturbing factors in the nomenclature of Australian birds.

61. Add as synonym—

Columba lawsoni "Sieber" Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. II., p. 90, 1855: *nom. nudum*.

317. SULA SERRATOR DYOTTI, subsp. n.

Australian Gannet.

Differs from *Sula serrator serrator* Gray, in having the buff on the back of the head much less pronounced.

Type, Tasmania, 10th December, 1899.

Range, East and West Australia.

337. Add as synonym—

Falco canus "Lath MS." Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. XI., p. 189, 1843: *nom. nudum*.

340. Add as synonym—

Falco macrodactylus "Temm." Gray, Handl. Gen. Sp. Birds, pt. I., p. 34, 1869: *nom. nudum*.

383. Add as synonym—

Falco glaucopsis "Lath. MS." Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. XI., p. 189, 1843: *nom. nudum*.

396. Add as synonym—

Strix megaera Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 54, 1850: *nom. nudum*.

518. Add as synonyms—

Caprimulgus podargus Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat., Vol. XIV., p. 504, 1819 : new name for *Podargus cinereus* Vieillot.

Podargus gigas Nitzsch, Syst. Pterylog., p. 125, 1840 : *nom. nudum*.

Caprimulgus crassirostris Pelzeln, Ibis 1873, p. 107 : *nom. nudum*.

548. Add as synonyms—

Dacelo cervicalis Kaup, Familie Eisvogel, p. 8, 1848 : error for *D. cervina*.

Dacelo salusii "Homb. et J." Gray, Handl. Gen. Sp. Birds, Vol. I., p. 89 ; Port Essington, Northern Territory.

563. Add as synonyms—

Merops tenuipennis ou *M. thovini* Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat., Vol. XX., p. 52, 1821 ; New South Wales.

Merops lewini "Aliq." Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. i., p. 162, 1850 : *nom. nudum*.

Merops modestus Oustalet, Bull. Hebdom. Assoc. Sci. France, Vol. XXI., p. 248, 1878 ; D'Urville Island, New Guinea.

565. Add as synonym—

Caprimulgus albimaculatus ^{= Vigors} "Cuv." Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 62, 1850 : *nom. nudum*.
and alter to—

EUROSTOPODUS MYSTACALIS,

which must be used for species-name, as Temminck's name was published in 1826 and Vigors and Horsfield's publication did not appear until 1827.

580. Add as synonym—

Cuculus viridirufus "Temm." Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 103, 1850 : *nom. nudum*.

617. Alter to—

PETROCHELIDON NIGRICANS CALEYI, subsp. n. —

Differs from *P. n. nigricans* Vieillot (from Tasmania) in its smaller size and much whiter under-surface.

Type, Albury, New South Wales, October, 1903.

Range, Queensland ; New South Wales ; Victoria.

618. Alter to—

PETROCHELIDON NIGRICANS NIGRICANS.

In the "Reference List" "New South Wales" was selected as type-locality of *Hirundo nigricans* Vieillot, the original description giving only "Nouvelle-Hollande." New South Wales was the type-locality of *Hirundo pyrrhonota* Vigors and Horsfield, and *Collocalia arborea* Gould was also supposed to have been founded upon birds from New South Wales.

Lesson, however, in *L'Echo du Monde Savant*, writing with knowledge of the locality of *Hirundo nigricans* Vieillot, definitely gives "Hobart Town, Tasmania"; while Stone (*Austral Av. Rec.*, Vol. I., p. 154, 1913) has informed us that the type of *Collocalia arborea* Gould also came from Tasmania. This leaves the New South Wales bird nameless as, though Vigors and Horsfield certainly described *Hirundo pyrrhonota* from that locality, their name is unavailable, being preoccupied by Vieillot.

As a synonym of 618, must be noted—

Herse pygialis "Temm." Bonaparte, *Consp. Gen. Av.*, Vol. I., p. 340, 1850 : *nom. nudum*.

631A. Alter to—

PETROICA MULTICOLOR HALMATURINA.

Petroica leggii, subsp. *halmaturina*, A. G. Campbell, *Emu*, Vol. V., pp. 140, 141, 1906 ; Kangaroo Island.

I have to sincerely thank the Editors of the *Emu* (Vol. XII., p. 270 (footnote) 1913) for kindly drawing

my attention to my oversight of A. G. Campbell's nomination of this and some other Kangaroo Island birds.

686. Add as synonyms—

Laniarius albicollis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XIII., p. 299, 1817; New South Wales.

Turdus lunularis Stephen's, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., Vol. XIII., pt. II., p. 200, 1826; New South Wales.

692A. Add—

PACHYCEPHALA PECTORALIS HALMATURINA.

Kangaroo Island White-throated Thickhead.

Pachycephala halmaturina A. G. Campbell, Emu, Vol. V., p. 140, 1906; Kangaroo Island.

Range, Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Synonym—

Pachycephala intermedia "North" A. G. Campbell, Emu, Vol. V., p. 142: *nom. nudum*.

695. Add as synonyms—

Turdus prasinus (not Sparrman 1789) Latham, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. xli, 1801; New South Wales.

Laniarius rubrigaster Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XIII., p. 300, 1817; New South Wales.

707. Add as synonyms—

Muscicapa flavigastra Latham, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. lii., 1801; New South Wales.

Sylvia flavigastra Latham, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. liv., 1801; New South Wales.

736. Add as synonym—

Myiagra grisea Jacquinot et Pucheran, Voy. Pole Sud., Zool., Vol. III., p. 78, 1853; Port Essington, Northern Territory.

765. Add as synonym—

Colluricincla coccinea "Hutton" Giebel, Thes. Ornith., Vol. III., p. 797, 1877: error for *C. concinna* Hutton.

774. Alter to—

LALAGE LEUCOMELA RUFIVENTRIS.

Campephaga (rufiventris) Gray, Genera Birds, Vol. I., p. 283, 1846; Raffles Bay, Northern Territory.

775. Alter to—

ORTHONYX MACULATUS MACULATUS.

O. maculatus Stephens was published in 1826, whereas *O. temminckii* Vigors and Horsfield did not appear until 1827.

776. Alter to—

ORTHONYX MACULATUS CHANDLERI.

838A. Add—

TURDUS LUNULATUS HALMATURINUS.

Kangaroo Island Ground-Thrush.

Geocichla lunulata, subsp. *halmaturina*, A. G. Campbell, Emu, Vol. V., p. 140, 1906; Kangaroo Island.

Range, Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

936. Add as synonym—

Motacilla cyanea Cook, Voy. Pac. Ocean, Vol. I., p. 109, 1784: *nom. nudum*.

In the place noted the following sentence occurs: "[At Adventure Bay, Tasmania] there are also three or four small birds, one of which is of the thrush kind: and another small one, with a pretty long tail, has part of the head and neck of a most beautiful azure colour, from whence we named it *motacilla cyanea*." This reference does not seem to have been previously noted.

Latham, in the General Synops Birds, Vol. II., pt. 2, p. 501, 1783, gave a plate of the Superb Warbler (pl. LIII.) and a beautiful description under that name, quoting

at the beginning " *Motacilla cyanea*, Ellis's Narr., p. 22." I have shown that Ellis's introduction can only be cited as a *nomen nudum*, but probably it should be quoted from Latham where it is given "Inhabits Van Diemen's Land."

1005. Add as synonym—

Turdus badius Latham, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. xli., 1801; New South Wales.

1006A. Alter to—

COLLURICINCLA HARMONICA HALMATURINA.

Collyriocincla harmonica, subsp. *halmaturina*, A. G. Campbell, Emu, Vol. V., p. 139, 1906; Kangaroo Island.

1015. Add as synonym—

Colluricincla turdoides Jacquinot et Pucheran, Voy. Pole Sud., Zool., Vol. III., p. 61, pl. 6, fig. 3, 1853; Raffles Bay, Northern Territory.

1015c. Add—

COLLURICINCLA PARVULA OMISSA, subsp. n.

Melville Island Little Shrike-Thrush.

Differs from *C. p. parvula* Gould (from Port Essington: typical specimens in the British Museum) in its much greyer coloration above and in its much paler coloration below.

Type, Melville Island, 25th October, 1911.

Range, Melville Island, Northern Territory.

1021. Add as synonym—

Merops picatus Shaw, Gen. Zool., Vol. VIII., p. 165, 1812; New South Wales.

1073. Alter to—

NEOSITTA PILEATA NAPIERI, nom. nov.

For *Neositta pileata broomei* Mathews, Austral Av. Rec., Vol. I., p. 95, 1912, not Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., p. 380, 1912.

1089. Add as synonym—

Certhia leucoptera " Vieill." Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 225, 1850 : *nom. nudum*.

1121. Add as synonym—

Pardalotus australis Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., Vol. XIII., pt. II., p. 252, 1826 ; New South Wales.

1179 Add as synonym—

Philedon aurifrons Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 301, 1830 : error for *P. rubrifrons* Lesson.

1185 Add as synonym—

Glyciphila gouldi Layard, Proc Zool Soc (Lond.) 1878. p. 655 : new name for *G. fasciata* Gould.

1195. Add as synonyms—

Turdus squameus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XX., p. 259, 1818 ; New South Wales.

Turdus squamatus " Vieill." Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 391, 1830 : error for *T. squameus* Vieillot.

1222. Add as synonym—

Ptilotis trivirgata " Verr." Gray, Handl. Gen. Sp. Birds, pt. I., p. 156, 1869 : *nom. nudum*.

1233. Add as synonyms—

Muscicapa australis " Lath. MS." Strickland, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. XI., p. 336, 1843 : *nom. nudum*.

Muscicapa novaehollandiae " Lath. MS." (not Latham, 1790) Strickland, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. XI., p. 336, 1843 : *nom nudum*.

1276A. Add—

MELIORNIS NOVAEHOLLANDIAE HALMATURINUS.
Kangaroo Island White-bearded Honey-Eater.

Meliornis novaehollandiae, subsp. *halmaturina*, A. G. Campbell, Emu, Vol. V., p. 140, 1906 ; Kangaroo Island. Range, Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

1282. Add as synonym—

Philedon eupogon "Licht." Burmeister, Verzn. Zool. Mus. Halle, 1850, p. 30 : *nom. nudum*.

1299. Add as synonym—

Certhia goruck Bechstein, Kurze Uebers Vögel., p. 198, 1811 ; New South Wales.

1392. Add as synonym—

Sphecotheres asturinus "Geoff." Gray, Handl. Gen. Sp. Birds, pt. I., p. 291, 1869 : *nom. nudum*.

1416. Add as synonym—

Oriolus regius "Temm." Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 349, 1850 : error for "*O. regens*."

1429. Add as synonym—

Corvus affinis Brehm (not Bechstein 1811), Isis 1845, p. 357 ; New South Wales.

1433. Add as synonym—

Barita strepens "Merr." Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 367, 1850 : *nom. nudum*.

1438. Add as synonyms—

Strepera cinerea "Gould" Strickland, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. XI., p. 335, 1843 : new name for "*Corvus versicolor* Latham."

Corvus fuliginosus (not *Coronica fuliginosa* Gould 1837) Brehm, Isis 1845, p. 357 ; New South Wales.

NOTE.—*Strepera cinerea* Gould was unknown to me when Stone wrote up the Australian Gouldian species (Austral Av. Rec., Vol. I., pp. 129, 180, 1913) and was apparently never utilized by Gould after the entrance given.

App. p. 449, No. 15. Alter to—

Lalage leucopyga leucopyga.

The species-name used was based on *Muscicapa naevia* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., p. 994, 1789; New Caledonia: but Oberholser (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1899, p. 214) has pointed out that this is preoccupied by Boddaert, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., p. 34, 1783, and that *Lalage montrosieri* Verreaux et Des Murs, Rev. Mag. de Zool. 1860, p. 431, would replace it for the New Caledonian bird. This leaves Gould's *leucopygus* as the oldest name in the group, and this consequently becomes the species-name.

Extra-limital species-name.

While compiling the preceding, I noted that for a New Caledonian bird the name *Eopsaltria flavigaster* Verreaux would appear to be in common use. In the Handlist, Sharpe amended this to *E. flaviventris* for the sake of purism only. I have examined the species and it seems to be a true *Eopsaltria*, using that genus-name in its most restricted sense. The type of *Eopsaltria* is *Motacilla australis* White, which name is given priority over *Todus flavigaster* Latham, though both appeared in the same year. Latham afterwards named this bird *Sylvia flavigastra* and also *Muscicapa flavigastra*, all independently given. It is quite possible that Latham's name might come into use, but in any case Verreaux's name would appear to be untenable. I would therefore propose that *Eopsaltria flavigaster* Verreaux (not Latham) be re-named as—

Eopsaltria verreauxi, nom. nov.

Sharpe's emendation, given for purist reasons only, cannot be considered, as Latham's name is open to the same kind of emendation.

A NEW LIST OF THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

THE preceding "Additions and Corrections" complete those based on my "Reference List" published in the *Nov. Zool.*, Vol. XVIII., January, 1912. The whole of those published in the *Austral Avian Record* since that date, including the new genera published therein as well as all the corrections made in my *Birds of Australia*, have now been incorporated into a List of the Birds of Australia, which will be published in a few weeks' time. This List will include all the synonyms I have yet traced, and I also give generic synonyms so that easy reference to all that has been done regarding Australian Ornithology will be possible. It will include all the subspecies hitherto named, grouped together under a binomial species-name: by this means the number of specific forms admitted can be quickly observed, and in cases where the typical subspecies is an extra-limital one, that fact is noted and the original reference and type-locality are given in brackets. As Appendices will be given "Lists of Hypothetical Species" as regards Australia, "Indeterminable or Undetermined Species," as well as a "List of the Birds of the Phillipian Sub-Region."

I hope this List will prove indispensable to every working ornithologist, whatever his views may be, and I am certain that diligent application will increase the interest of every Australian worker in his favourite study. The immensity of the work to be done in connection with the Australian Avifauna, the wonderful problems regarding distribution to be solved, the modes of dispersal of the many subspecies, can only be fully brought home to the diligent student of such a List, as it was strongly so to myself while engaged in the laborious task of compilation. The List will appear in small 4to with very large margin for notes and corrections. The nomenclature there utilized is that which will be used in all my future writings.

THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

A SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL DEVOTED PRIMARILY
TO THE STUDY OF THE AUSTRALIAN AVIFAUNA.

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DECEMBER 29TH, 1913.

NEW SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

(The pages are those of my LIST OF THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA.)

- p. 12. REGINOPUS, gen. nov.
Type, *Ptilinopus ewingii* Gould.
- p. 111. FALCO HYPOLEUCUS ASHBYI.
Eastern Grey Falcon.

This new subspecies differs from *F. h. hypoleucus* Gould in being darker above and light blue-grey on the under-surface—not white; all the feathers have a dark centre-line. The tail is barred.

Type, South Australia.

Gould figured the bird from West Australia beautifully in his *Birds of Australia*. This plate he afterwards cancelled, and later figured the birds collected by Captain Sturt at the Depôt, South Australia. Those who, like myself, have the cancelled plate, can see the difference by comparing the two.



- p. 114. *SPILOGLAUX BOOBOOK CLELANDI*.
Flinders Island Spotted Owl.

Differs from *S. b. maculata* in being very much darker brown, altogether lacking the reddish colour above. The tail is blackish with the bars almost obsolete.

Type, Flinders Island, 23rd November, 1912.

Collected by Dr. J. B. Cleland.

- p. 114. *SPILOGLAUX BOOBOOK LEACHI*.
Victorian Spotted Owl.

Differs from *S. b. maculata* in its larger size.

Type, Victoria.

- p. 114. *SPILOGLAUX BOOBOOK TREGELLASI*.
Victorian Boobook Owl.

Differs from *S. b. marmorata* in its much darker general coloration.

Type, Frankston Victoria, 13-4-1909.

- p. 114. *SPILOGLAUX BOWERI*.
Brown Owl.

Differs from all subspecies of "boobook."

Upper-surface uniform deep brown, darker on the head. Tail uniform brown without any trace of bars either above or below, wing-coverts like the back, scapulars with a large white spot on the outer web. Primaries quite brown with obsolete bars. Under-surface deep chocolate-brown, spotted with white; chin white, under tail-coverts chestnut-brown, with twin white spots and tipped with dark brown; feathers round the bill as in other species, under wing-coverts brown with white spots, quills light brown with large white spots on the inner webs. Length 340 mm.; culmen 17, wing 221, tail 127, tarsus 43.

Type, Petersons Pocket, Cairns, North Queensland, 19-12-1884.

- p. 128. *ECLECTUS PECTORALIS* MACGILLIVRAYI.
Red-sided Parrot.

Differs from *E. p. pectoralis* Müller in its much greater size. Total length 500 mm. ; culmen 45, wing 296, tail 180, tarsus 27.

Type, Pascoe River, North Queensland, 17-9-1913.

- p. 136. *NORTHIELLA HÆMATOGASTER* ZANDA.
Red-vented Parrot.

Differs from *N. h. hæmatogaster* Gould in having a splash of red on the wing-coverts, and the vent and under-tail coverts deep red.

Type, Moree, New South Wales, October, 1907.

- p. 176. *PÆCILDRYAS SUPERCILIOSA* DERBYII.
Allied Buff-sided Robin.

Differs from *P. s. belcheri* in having the fore-head brown instead of blackish, and in having more white on the outer tail-feathers.

Type, Derby, North-west Australia, 16-9-1906.

- p. 180. *ALISTERORNIS LANIODES* CARNARVONI.
Carnarvon White-bellied Thickhead.

This new subspecies differs from *A. l. lanoides* Gould in having a much thinner bill; the immature male is much darker above with a distinct greenish tinge; the under-surface is more buff, and the dark shaft-lines are much more pronounced.

Type, Carnarvon, Mid-west Australia, 29-9-13.

Collected by Mr. Tom Carter.

This important discovery extends the range of the species from Carnarvon, Mid-west Australia, northwards round to the Gulf of Carpentaria, in Queensland.

- p. 183. *EOPSALTRIA AUSTRALIS* GRISEOGULARIS.
Allied Grey-breasted Shrike-Robin.

Is a good subspecies.

p. 212. *ORIGMELLA*, gen. nov. Type, *Sylvia solitaria* Lewin.

To replace *Origma* Gould 1838, not *Orygma* Meigen 1830.

p. 214. *ACANTHIZA PUSILLA SAMUELI*.
Myponga Tit.

Differs from *A. p. hamiltoni* in being much darker brown above and in having the vent and flanks of the same colour.

Type, Myponga, South Australia, 20-3-1912.

p. 215. *ACANTHIZA INORNATA CARNARVONI*.
Carnarvon Tit.

This new subspecies differs from *A. i. mastersi* North in being lighter above and in having the feathers of the fore-head much whiter at the tip, and in having a distinct greenish tint on the wing-coverts and back. Wing 54 mm., culmen 7, tarsus 15.

Type, Carnarvon, Mid-west Australia, 13-8-13.

Collected by Mr. Tom Carter.

p. 215. *ACANTHIZA INORNATA STRELLYI*.
Strelly River Tit.

This new subspecies differs from *A. i. inornata* Gould in being darker above and in having the tips of the feathers on the fore-head much less distinctly tipped with whitish. Wing 49 mm., culmen 9, tarsus 18.

Type, Strelly River, Mid-west Australia, September, 1907.

Collected by Dr. J. B. Cleland.

p. 218. *GEOBASILEUS CHRYSORRHOUS NORMANTONI*.
Gulf Yellow-rumped Tit.

Differs from *G. c. chrysoorrhous* in having a longer bill, and in being more yellow underneath and more greenish-brown above,

Type, Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland.
Collected by Mr. Robin Kemp, 2-10-1913.

- p. 243. *CRATICUS NIGROGULARIS TERRITORI*.
Little Pied Butcher-Bird.

Differs from *C. n. picata* in its smaller size and narrower black band on the back.

Type, Mount Shoobridge, Northern Territory,
13-1-1894.

- p. 256. *PARDALOTUS MELANOCEPHALUS SEDANI*.
Pale Black-headed Pardalotus.

Differs from *P. m. barroni* in being much paler above and the flanks much darker.

Type, Cloncurry River, Queensland, 4-3-10.

Range, Northern Territory and Queensland.

- p. 274. *MELIPHAGA SONORA WESTWOODIA*.
Queensland Singing Honey-eater.

Differs from *M. s. foresti* in being larger and darker.

Type, Westwood, Queensland, October, 1881.

- p. 280. *LICHENOSTOMUS PLUMULUS GRACEMERI*.
Northern Yellow-fronted Honey-eater.

Differs from *L. p. graingeri* in being lighter and smaller and in having the black on the ear-coverts more extensive.

Type, Gracemere, Queensland, 14-5-1881.

Range, Queensland and Northern Territory.

- p. 280. *PTILOTULA FLAVESCENS ZANDA*.
Gulf Yellow-tinted Honey-eater.

Differs from *P. f. melvillensis* Mathews in being less striped on the chest, and lighter in colour and build.

Type, Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria.

Collected by Mr. R. Kemp, 9-10-13.

- p. 300. LONCHURA THORPEI, sp. n.

Fitzroy River Finch.

Differs from the female of *L. c. castaneithorax* Gould in being much larger and in having the upper- and under-surface darker, the throat brown, and in lacking the light shaft-streaks to the feathers on the ear-coverts. Length 100 mm. ; culmen 9, wing 58, tail 31, tarsus 16, middle toe without claw, 15.

Type, Fitzroy River, North-west Australia, 17-5-1913.

- p. 310. CHLAMYDERA MACULATA MACDONALDI

Macdonald Ranges Yellow-spotted Bower-Bird.

Differs from *C. m. subguttata* in being darker and in having a much smaller bill.

Type, McDonald Ranges, Central Australia.

- p. 310. CHLAMYDERA MACULATA SEDANI.

Cloncurry Spotted Bower-Bird.

Differs from *C. m. maculata* in being much lighter, and with the frill on the neck of quite a pinkish colour.

Type, Cloncurry River, Queensland, 25-2-10.

- p. 315. STREPERA GRACULINA ASHBYI.

Victorian Crow-Shrike.

Differs from *S. g. graculina* in its smaller size and lighter colour.

Type, Black Spur, Victoria, 8-5-1901.

- p. 316. NEOSTREPERA VERSICOLOR RIORDANI.

Geelong Crow-Shrike.

Differs from *N. v. arguta* in having a smaller bill and wing.

Type, Geelong, Victoria, 29-4-13.

In the Austral Avian Record, Vol. II., p. 58, 1913, lines 9 and 20—for *Hylocharis*, read *Hyloterpe*.

In the List of the Birds of Australia, p. 314—*Corvus cecilæ marngli* was described in the Austral Avian Record, Vol. I., p. 52, not Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., as given.

p. 142 : the type-locality of *Podargus strigoides gouldi*. Masters, is Kimberley, Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria, which is also the type-locality of *Wilsonaris lævigaster mastersi* Sharpe, p. 173.

I believe the type-locality of *Meliphaga versicolor* Gould (p. 275) is Cape York, Queensland. I have never seen a specimen from the Northern Territory.



THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

A SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL DEVOTED PRIMARILY
TO THE STUDY OF THE AUSTRALIAN AVIFAUNA.

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ON THE GENUS-NAME MATHEWSIA.

BY TOM IREDALE.

SOME three years ago I proposed the above genus name for the group commonly called *Antigone* Reichenbach, arguing that that name was preoccupied. I searched the Nomenclators, and accepting the International Rules and Recommendations, considered my name unassailable, as no prior use was indicated.

Recently I have noted that a genus of Coleoptera had been named *Matthewsia* by Sauley (Catal. Coleop., Vol. II., p. 745, 1868) and a *Matthewsium* (Flach, Verh. Zool. bot. Wien, Vol. XXXIX., p. 494) also existed.

Though there can be no argument that these names are different, having been introduced to honour different workers, the differences are too slight for practical purposes. Therefore, abrogating the recommendation as suggested by the American Ornithologists' Union

throughout their Check-list and inserted in their Code, I introduce

MATHEWSENA

to replace my own *Mathewsia* and retain as type *Ardea rubicunda* Perry.

A note by Prof. Brasil, and my reply, regarding this name was printed in this Journal (Vol. I., pp. 122-3, 1912), and a quaint coincidence seems worth quoting. The offending *Antigona* Schumacher was at that time considered a "useless" synonym; it has since, through a series of complications, been revived, and it has fallen to my lot to show that it can be validly utilised as the only available name for a genus of mollusks. It is open to authors now to consider whether the amendment to *Antigone* proposed by Gray should be used, and if this were to be accepted the invalidity of Reichenbach's introduction would be finally settled.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY
LIST OF THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA.

BY G. M. MATHEWS.

As must be anticipated by every student, a few corrections to the nomenclature utilised in my most recent List still keep cropping up; this is a natural result of progressive work: no additions or corrections would indicate stagnation and lifelessness. Nevertheless these are obviously becoming fewer, and the upheavals of small account. A most unfortunate oversight has caused the displacement of some familiar names, but it is unlikely that such a case will occur again. I refer to a paper by Pucheran entitled "Mémoire sur les types peu connus de Passereaux dentiostres de la collection du Musée de Paris." This was the last of a series of articles dealing with the types of Cuvier, Vieillot, and Lesson, and was published in the Archives du Museum d'Histoire naturelle, Vol. VII., whereas the others, which I had studied, appeared in the Revue Mag. de Zool. Though this was a most important paper to Australians, it was not utilised in the preparation of the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum by authors dealing with Australian birds, though those working on South American groups made full use of it.*

Study of the ornithological articles in the Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles (Levrault) has revealed half a dozen overlooked synonyms and one unpleasant alteration, while reference to works on Australian exploration has enabled the recognition of type localities hitherto unknown of some species.

p. 9. TURNIX MACULOSA MELANOTA.

In this Journal, Vol. I., p. 133, 1913, Stone and I gave details of the loss of the type specimen and

* Hellmayr has just published a memoir on the Birds of Timor (Zool. von Timor Lief 1, 1914), and this paper seems to have escaped his notice also, as he does not discuss the birds credited to Timor in this account by Pucheran.

Gould's memo. "that he had described it from Moreton Bay, Queensland, noting that he had received specimens since from the eastern and northern parts of Australia."

Stokes (Discov. in Austr., Vol. II., p. 259, 1846) wrote: "Mr. Bynoe (June 1841) was fortunate enough to procure . . . one specimen of a bird of the same genus as one of the Abrolhos, generally called a quail, but with this difference, that it only lays four eggs, whereas quails lay fourteen or fifteen. It is known to the colonists as the Painted Quail; and has been called by Mr. Gould, from the specimen we got on Booby Island, *Hæmipodius melinatus*." I have noted this as Gould had described the bird three years before Stokes's specimen was killed.

p. xxv., Additions. Here I added the genus *Globicera* and doubtfully indicated as an Australian bird, which I had recognised from North Queensland.

Carpophaga lepida* Cassin. The bird I had was certainly a subspecies of *Globicera pacifica* (Gmelin) and I sent it to Philadelphia for comparison with Cassin's types there preserved. Mr. Stone returned it with the comment that it was quite different from Cassin's birds which Salvadori had correctly placed under the species *Globicera rubicera* Bonaparte, and that the locality had never been doubted.

I therefore describe my Queensland bird as

GLOBICERA PACIFICA QUEENSLANDICA, subsp. nov.

Differs from *G. p. pacifica* in the darker grey of the head and hind neck, which is much more restricted; and the coloration of the under-parts being vinous, obscured by bluish, this colour becoming more marked

* Though the genus name *Carpophaga* Selby, 1835, was shown to be preoccupied by *Carpophaga* Billberg, 1828, six years ago (Richmond, P.U.S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXXV., p. 596, 1908), such accurate workers as Hartert, Nov. Zool., Vol. XXI., 1914, p. 209, and Hellmayr, Zool. Timor Avifauna, Vol. I., 1914, pp. 86, 87, still persist in its usage, though no reason for such use can be profitably urged. It may be that this incorrect use is simply due to carelessness, but I do not wish to urge this view.

on the flanks and sides: the upper coloration being paler bronze green.

Type, Mackay, North Queensland.

And the additions must be altered to—

GLOBICERA PACIFICA.

[*Globicera pacifica pacifica*.

Columba pacifica Gmelin, Syst. Nat., p. 777, 1789 :
Friendly Islands. Extra limital.]

GLOBICERA PACIFICA QUEENSLANDICA. Queensland

Pigeon.

Globicera pacifica queenslandica Mathews, supra ;
Mackay, North Queensland.

Range, North Queensland.

GLOBICERA RUBRICERA.

Globicera rubricera rubricera.

[*Globicera rubricera* Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus Sci.
Paris, Vol. XXXIX., p. 1073, 1854 (Dec.). New Ireland.
Extra limital.]

GLOBICERA RUBRICERA LEPIDA. Australian Red-cered

Pigeon.

Carpophaga lepida Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.
Philad. 1854, p. 230, 1855 ; Northern Australia.

Range, Northern Australia.

p. 17. Add as synonym to CHALCOPHAPS CHRYSO-
CHLORA LONGIROSTRIS Gould *Chalcophaps chrysochlora*
melvillensis Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 12,
1914, Melville Island.

p. 25. PORZANOIDEA PLUMBEA CAMPBELLI, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. p. immaculata* in its lighter coloration,
both above and below. It is the smallest subspecies.

Type, Botany Swamps, New South Wales.

p. 23. The type locality of *Eulabeornis castaneo-*
ventris Gould has always been a source of trouble, the
vague "Gulf of Carpentaria" meaning so little. It was

therefore with great pleasure that I noted the following account in Stokes Discov. in Australia, Vol. II., p. 263: "Bold Point, Gulf of Carpentaria. The birds we had not before seen were a large dark brown species of rail, so wary that I could never get within shot of it.

p. 284. Disaster Inlet, Gulf of Carpentaria. The rare large brown rail was frequently observed at low water, running along the edge of the mangroves, too wary, however, as before, to be shot.

p. 305. Near Flinders River, Gulf of Carpentaria. In one of the reaches, I was fortunate enough to shoot a specimen of the large wary brown-coloured rail I have before mentioned. From this, the only one obtained, it has been described as *Eulabeornis castaneoventris*."

p. 319. Add FREGETTA TROPICA AUSTRALIS, subsp. n.

Differs from *F. t. melanogaster* Gould in its larger size.

F. t. melanogaster, wing 157, tarsus 35.

F. t. australis, wing 164, tarsus 43.

Type, New Zealand.

Have any examples of this bird been killed in Australia?

p. 32. FREGETTORNIS ROYANUS, sp. n.

Entire plumage sooty black, darkest on the upper tail-coverts. Wings and tail black. A large sub-terminal band of white is noticeable on the under-surface and the upper tail-coverts, on examining the feathers. Tail square. Total length 225 mm., culmen 13, wing 160, tail 79, tarsus 35.

Type, Lord Howe Island. 3rd March, 1914.

p. 47. STERNA STRIATA YORKI, subsp. n.

Northern White-fronted Tern.

Differs from *S. s. melanorhyncha* in having the four outer primaries dark brown, except for a small portion of the inner web, the outer web of the outer tail-feather rather lighter in colour. It is also smaller.

S. s. melanorhyncha, wing 272, culmen 41, tarsus 21.

S. s. yorki, wing 260, culmen 35, tarsus 18.

Type, Cape York, North Queensland.

p. 58. PAGOA LESCHENAULTII

must replace

Pagoa geoffroyi.

The latter name has been preferred on the score of priority, as *Charadrius geoffroyi* Wagler, 1827, was one year earlier than *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson, 1828. The tables are now turned, as I find that Lesson monographed the Plovers in the Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., published in 1826. Consequently the earliest reference to *Charadrius sanguineus* Lesson should read Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., p. 35, 1826: this name appears in the synonymy of *Cirripidesmus m. mongolus* in my List (p. 58); the earliest reference to *Charadrius taitensis* Lesson should read Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., p. 35, 1826: this name is a synonym of *Pluvialis dominicus fulvus* of my List (p. 57); while *Charadrius marginatus* Lesson (a synonym of *Leucopoliis ruficapillus ruficapillus* of my List, p. 59) must also be quoted, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., p. 25, 1826.

The prime reference in the present case reads—

Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., p. 36, 1826. Pondicherry, India.

An extra limital correction would seem to be the acceptance of *Charadrius duvaucelii* Lesson, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., p. 38, 1826; Calcutta, in place of the commonly preferred *Charadrius ventralis* Wagler, Syst. Avium. Charad., p. 59, 1827; a member of the genus *Hoplopterus* of the Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., Vol. XXIV.

p. 60. ELSEYORNIS, nom. nov.

must replace

Elseya Mathews,

I introduced the latter name in the Birds of Australia, Vol. II., pp. 125, 135, 1913, for *Charadrius melanops* Vieillot, but through an unfortunate oversight did not recognise its invalidity by its prior use by Grandidier, Revue de Zool., p. 232, 1867. The species name must read *Elseyornis melanops*, the two subspecies admitted being *Elseyornis m. melanops* and *E. m. russatus*.

p. 76. To the synonymy of AUSTROTIS A. AUSTRALIS add
Otis novæhollandiæ Leichhardt, Journ. Overl. Exp. Austr., p. 260, 1847; nomen nudum.

p. 77. MATHEWSENA Iredale. This Vol. ante, p. 82,
must replace
Mathewsia of the same writer.

The species name will be *Mathewsena rubicunda* and the subspecies *Mathewsena r. rubicunda* and *M. r. argentea*.

To the synonymy of the former add—
Grus antarctica Illiger, Abhandl. Ak. Wissen Munch.,
p. 230, 1816: New South Wales. *Bulmer*

p. 78. Under the species *Plegadis falcinellus* add brackets to the reference given and then add—

PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS PEREGRINUS. Australian Glossy Ibis.

Ibis peregrina Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. II., p. 159, 1855: Celebes.

Range, Australia and Tasmania. Extra limital.

p. 80. To the synonymy of the genus EGRETTA add—

Herodias Boie, Isis 1822, p. 559. Type, *A. garzetta* Linné.

p. 81. CASMERODIUS Gloger
must replace
Herodias Boie.

The reviewer in the Auk, Vol. XXXI., p. 410, July, 1914, has pointed out that prior to Gray's designation in 1855 of *Ardea egretta* as type of *Herodias* the same

author had in 1841 (List Genera Birds, 2nd Ed., p. 86) selected *A. garzetta* as type and that the prior designation must be accepted. This usage is, of course, consistent with my oft-expressed principles and its abrogation was entirely due to an oversight, and I thank the reviewer in the Auk for drawing my attention to this matter. The reviewer suggested as an alternative *Leucophoyx* Sharpe, proposed in 1894, but I find a better substitute in *Casmerodius* Gloger, Hand. u-Hilfsb., p. 412, 1842, introduced half a century earlier. At the place quoted Gloger independently provided this name for the White Egrets, and mentioned as species *A. egretta* and *A. garzetta*. I find no type named until Salvadori (Orn. Papua e Moluc., Vol. III., p. 349, 1882) selected the former. I see no need for rejecting this determination and therefore here use Gloger's name.

The species will therefore read—

Casmerodius albus and the subspecies *Casmerodius albus albus* and *C. a. serratophorus*.

p. 83. NYCTICORAX CALEDONICUS HILLI
must replace

Nycticorax caledonicus australasice.

In working up the Ardeiformes for my Birds of Australia I recognised that Vieillot, under the names of *Ardea novæhollandice* and *Ardea australasice*, had confused the European and Australian Night-Herons and that the description of the adult upon which the names are based applied to the former, the immature probably correctly being Australian birds. These names are therefore invalid for use for the Australian subspecies and the name selected is the only one available.

p. 85. IXOBRYCHUS MINUTUS QUEENSLANDICUS, subsp. n.
Northern Little Bittern.

Differs from the type *I. m. alisteri* from Long Bay, Sydney, in being much more shiny black on the back and head and the wing-coverts much more buff.

Type, Kedron Brook, Queensland.

- p. 89. CTENANAS, nom. nov., type *Leptotarsis eytoni* Eyton.

To replace *Leptotarsis* not *Leptotarsus* Guerin, Voy. Coq. Zool., Vol. II., p. 286, 1831.
Ctenanas eytoni.

- p. 94. BIZIURA LOBATA MENZIESI, subsp. n.

Differs from *B. l. lobata* in being lighter and the bands on the back being white instead of buff: the lobe is also smaller.

Type, New South Wales, No. 756.

- p. 103. Add LEUCOSPIZA CLARA ROBUSTUS.
Greater Northern Grey Gosshawk.

Astur clarus robustus Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 13, 1914; Melville Island.

- p. 105. To the synonymy of UROAËTUS AUDAX AUDAX add—

Aquila fuscosa Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. I., Suppl., p. 90, 1817: New South Wales.

- p. 106. BUTASTUR TEESA Franklin.

This species should be omitted from the Australian List. It was added by North (Rec. Austr. Mus., Vol. III., p. 87, 1898).

During my recent visit to Sydney, New South Wales, I saw the specimen upon which this record was based. There was no collector's label upon it, but simply one added upon which is written: "Mr. Robert Grant informs me his brother shot this bird about three years ago at Lithgow, N.S.W."

This shows how insecure the fact of the occurrence is, but the inadvisability of recognising such was impressed upon me after examining Grant's collection, as other incorrect labelling was obvious. Thus a specimen of "*Pachycephala dubia* Ramsay," was labelled "Cairns, Queensland"; Ramsay's specimen was supposed to have come from Cardwell, Queensland, but it was afterwards shown to have been procured in New

Guinea. Apparently Grant's specimen was labelled to suit the supposed type locality.

I also saw an example of *Ægialitis* (*Charadrius*) *hiaticola* Linné, which was supposed to be Australian killed. Gould recorded this species as Australian, but it was later proved to have been an erroneous locality and no authentic occurrence of this bird is known.

p. 113. Add to synonym of PANDION—

Pandion leucocephalus of Gould is pre-occupied by the same combination of "N.F."=(S.D.W.) Analyst., Vol. II., No. XI., p. 305, June 1835.

p. 117. Add TYTO GALEI Mathews, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., pt. ii, p. 12, 1914; Pascoe River, North Queensland.

p. 117. TYTO LONGIMEMBRIS DOMBRAINI, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. l. walleri* in being much lighter above, and especially so on the wings. It is also smaller.

T. l. walleri, ♂ wing 315, tarsus 80.

T. l. dombraiini, ♂ wing 307, tarsus 66.

Type, Victoria.

p. 130. Add as synonym to APROSMICTUS ERYTHROPTERUS COCCINEOPTERUS Gould—

Aprosmictus erythropterus melvillensis Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 14, 1914; Melville Island.

p. 140. PEZOPORUS TERRESTRIS DOMBRAINI, subsp. n.
Southern Ground-Parrot.

Differs from *P. t. terrestris* in having the green of the back and breast much lighter, and the middle of the abdomen yellow, more as in *P. t. flaviventris* North.

Type, Glengelly River, S.E. of South Australia.

p. 143. Dissociate *Podargus plumiferus* Gould from *Podargus papuensis* Quoy and Gaimard, and admit as a species—

CYPHORHINA PLUMIFERA.

- p. 148. Add after *Cyanalcyon macleayi distinguendus* Mathews—

CYANALCYON MACLEAYII CÆRULEUS.

Northern Forest Kingfisher.

Halcyon macleayi cæruleus Ashby, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 20, 1914; Port Keats, Northern Territory.

- p. 156. CACOMANTIS CASTANEIVENTRIS BIHAGI, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. c. castaneiventris* in being much darker on the under-surface.

Type No. 4221 from Bihagi, head of the Mambare River, British New Guinea.

- p. 158. Add as synonym to *Lamprococcyx m. minutillus* Gould—

CHRYSOCOCCYX MINUTILLUS MELVILLENSIS Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 14, 1914; Melville Island.

p. 160. An earlier reference to *Mœnura lyrata* is the introduction by Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XXX., p. 50, 1824: New South Wales.

p. 169. Pucheran (loc. cit., p. 347) has recognized *Ænanthe pectoralis* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist., Vol. XXI., p. 436, 1818: "Timor" as equivalent to *Petroica bicolor* Swainson.

This indicates that the locality is incorrect and that the bird came from Australia. I select New South Wales as the type locality and the name therefore becomes a synonym of *Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*.

- p. 170. AMAURODRYAS VITTATA KINGI, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. v. vittata* in having a buff breast instead of a grey one.

Type, King Island.

Range, King Island.

AMAURODRYAS VITTATA BASSI, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. v. vittata* in having a very dark under-surface; it is also darker above.

Type, Barren Island.

Range, Barren Island, Bass Strait.

p. 170. Add as synonym to *MELANODRYAS CUCULLATA SUBPICATA* Mathews—

Petroica cucullata melvillensis Zietz, South Austr. Ornith.; Vol. I., p. 15, 1914; Melville Island.

p. 175. *PŒCILODRYAS SUPERCILIOSA GREGORI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. s. cerviniventris* in having the band on the upper breast much lighter, the belly and abdomen white and the sides and flanks much less buff. It is also lighter on the back.

Type, Gregory River, Queensland. Collected 20th July, 1910.

Range, Western Queensland and Eastern Northern Territory.

p. 176. *QUOYORNIS LEUCURUS NORMANI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *Q. l. leucurus* in being distinctly paler above and lacking the band on the upper breast.

Type, Norman River, North Queensland.

Range, North Queensland.

p. 179. Add as synonym to *PACHYCEPHALA PECTORALIS CONSOBRINA* Mathews—

Pachycephala gutturalis longirostris Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 15, 1914; Melville Island, not *Pachycephala longirostris* Gould, 1838.

p. 180. Add as synonym to *LEWINORNIS RUFIVENTRIS FALCATUS* Gould—

Pachycephala rufiventris minor Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 15, 1914; Melville Island.

p. 182. *Pachycephala simplex* Gould was published in February, 1843, while *Tephrodornis grisola* Blyth did not appear before November 1843. By a peculiar lapse the dates were confused and the latter preferred

as the species name. The alterations necessary become : The species name is *MUSCITREA SIMPLEX* : Omit all the bracketed reference and read *Muscitrea simplex simplex* and *Muscitrea simplex riordani* as the subspecies names.

p. 182. Add—

EOPSALTRIA AUSTRALIS AUSTINA Mathews, *Emu*, Vol. XIV., p. 60, 1914 ; Cobbara, New South Wales.

p. 183. I included *Muscicapa griseicapilla* Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, Vol. XXI., p. 489, 1818, in the synonymy of *Eopsaltria australis australis*, selecting New South Wales as the type locality, the erroneous locality Timor being given in the original description.

Pucheran (loc. cit., p. 356) had however determined it as "*Muscicapa gularis* Quoy et Gaimard, *Eopsaltria gularis* Gould." This determination limits the type locality to West Australia and the most probable place whence it might have come is Shark's Bay. Vieillot's name would therefore replace Gould's, as I have noted in this *Journal*, Vol. II., p. 75, 1913, that this is separable subspecifically from Quoy and Gaimard's form. The alterations necessary would be—

Omit *M. griseicapilla* from the synonymy of *Eopsaltria australis australis*.

Omit *Eopsaltria griseigularis* from the synonymy of *Eopsaltria australis gularis*.

Add—

EOPSALTRIA GRISEICAPILLA GRISEICAPILLA. Allied Grey-breasted Shrike Robin.

Muscicapa griseicapilla Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, Vol. XXI., p. 489, 1818 : "Timor" (errore), =Sharks Bay, West Australia.

Synonym :

Eopsaltria griseogularis Gould, *Synops. Birds Austr.*, pt. IV., App., p. 2, 1838 : Swan River, West Australia.

Range, mid-West Australia.

And read—

EOPSALTRIA GRISEICAPILLA ROSINÆ Mathews.

EOPSALTRIA GRISEICAPILLA GULARIS Quoy et
Gaimard.

pp. 187-188. There is some confusion in the genus *Myiagra* through the description by Vieillot of *Platy-rhynchos ruficollis* and *P. cyanoleucus*. The former I synonymised with *Todus rubecula* Latham, the latter I had omitted as it was described from Timor. Berlepsch, however (Abhandl. Senckenb. Naturfor. Gesellsch. Bd., XXXIV., 1911), dealing with the Birds of the Aru Islands, on p. 66, used *Myiagra ruficollis* Vieillot to replace *M. latirostris* Gould.

I now find that Pucheran (loc. cit., p. 360) had written "Le type provient de Péron et Lesueur; il a été également décrit par M. Swainson sous le nom de *Myiagra latirostris*, et nous ne pensons pas que l'espèce, que M. Gould a dénommée de la même façon que M. Swainson, en soit différente."

There can therefore be little hesitation in accepting Vieillot's name, save the lack of a suitable type-locality. Péron et Lesueur did not call at any place on the Australian Continent where this bird now occurs.

Of *P. cyanoleucus* Pucheran wrote (loc. cit., p. 358): "Nos types sont encore jeunes. . . Je les rattache à *Myiagra nitida* Gould." Pucheran's identification seems to have been ignored up to the present time.

P. ruficollis was described from Nouvelle Hollande, but I see that Hellmayr includes it in his Birds of Timor and accepts Timor as the type locality of Vieillot's species. This is a relieving decision, but he has accepted Gould's name for the Australian subspecies. Swainson's name was given to a bird from no locality and he quoted the specimen in the Paris Museum. Pucheran's note implies that Swainson described the Paris bird, and that consequently *M. latirostris* Swainson is an absolute synonym of *P. ruficollis* Vieillot.

The alterations in this genus are :—

p. 187. Omit *PLATYRHYNCHOS RUFICOLLIS* Vieillot from the synonymy of *Myiagra rubecula rubecula*.

p. 188. *MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS*

will replace

Myiagra latirostris ;

and the subspecies read—

[*MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS RUFICOLLIS*

Platyrrhynchos ruficollis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XXVII., p. 13, 1818 : "Nouvelle Hollande" = Timor.

Synonym :

Myiagra latirostris Swainson, Nat. Libr. (Jardine), Vol. X., Flycatchers, pp. 255 and 208, 1838 : Loc. unknown : I designate Timor. Extra limital.]

MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS COOPERI. Broad-billed Flycatcher.

Myiagra latirostris cooperi Mathews, Austral Av. Rec., Vol. I., p. 42, 1912 : Melville Island.

Synonym :

Myiagra latirostris (not Swainson 1838) Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.) 1840, p. 172, 1841 : Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Range, Northern Territory.

MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS TORMENTI and

MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS KEMPI

will replace

Myiagra latirostris tormenti and

Myiagra latirostris kempi respectively.

p. 188. The acceptance of *Platyrrhynchos cyanoleucus* Vieillot, according to Pucheran's determination, would necessitate the following changes :

MYIAGRA CYANOLEUCA

would replace

Myiagra nitida

and the subspecies would read :

MYIAGRA CYANOLEUCA CYANOLEUCA. Satin Fly-catcher.

Platyrynchos cyanoleucus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XXVII., p. 11, 1818 : Timor—New South Wales.

Synonym :

Myiagra nitida Gould, Synops. Austr., pt. IV., App., p. 1, 1838 : New South Wales.

Range, South Queensland ; New South Wales ; Victoria ; Tasmania ;

and

MYIAGRA CYANOLEUCA ROBINSONI

would replace

Myiagra nitida robinsoni.

I am of opinion that this alteration must be made as though Pucheran's identification of Vieillot's species has not hitherto been utilised ; it would appear that the "Timor" locality is wrong and that it came from Australia and I have therefore selected New South Wales as the type locality. Hellmayr does not mention it in his Birds of Timor, so that it does not occur there ; he makes no allusion to Vieillot's name in any other connection.

p. 199. DRYMODES SUPERCILIARIS COLCLOUGHI, subsp. n.
Allied Scrub Robin.

Differs from *D. s. superciliaris* in being much redder on the back and entirely reddish-buff on the under-surface.

Type, Roper River, Northern Territory, September, 1910.

Range, Northern Territory [East].

p. 210. POODYTES GRAMINEUS NORMANI, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. g. goulburni* in being paler above ; the red rump very noticeable ; a distinct spotted band across the throat.

Type, Normanton, North Queensland.

Range, North Queensland.

p. 210. *CISTICOLA EXILIS NORMANI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. e. lineocapilla* in being much paler above.

Type, Norman River, Queensland.

Range, Gulf of Carpentaria in Queensland to the McArthur River in the Northern Territory.

p. 214. *ACANTHIZA PUSILLA JAYI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. p. consobrina* in being paler above and in having the thighs buff coloured.

Type, Jay Waterhole, MacDonnell Ranges, Central Australia.

Range, the same.

p. 215. Add *ACANTHIZA NANA DOROTHEÆ* Mathews, Emu, Vol. XIV., p. 60, 1914; Lithgow, New South Wales.

p. 219. Add *GEOBASILEUS REGULOIDES TARANA* Mathews, Emu, Vol. XIV., p. 60, 1914; Tarana, New South Wales.

p. 220. Examination of the genus *SERICORNIS* necessitates some alterations. Mr. A. J. Campbell has given me the type of *SERICORNIS GULARIS* Legge, and compared with the type of *ACANTHIZA FRONTALIS* Vigors and Horsfield, I find the following changes necessary—

SERICORNIS GULARIS Legge will replace *SERICORNIS FRONTALIS* V. and H.

The species name of *SERICORNIS FRONTALIS* will replace *SERICORNIS LONGIROSTRIS*, and will be *SERICORNIS FRONTALIS FRONTALIS*

and read *SERICORNIS FRONTALIS LONGIROSTRIS*

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| ” | ” | HARTERTI |
| ” | ” | ROSINÆ |
| ” | ” | LÆVIGASTER |
| ” | ” | MINIMUS. |

SERICORNIS FRONTALIS PARVULUS becomes a synonym of *S. f. frontalis*.

p. 222. *TASMANORNIS HUMILIS TREGELLASI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. h. humilis* in being lighter above.

Type, King Island.

Range, King Island.

p. 232. *DIAPHORILLAS TEXTILIS PURNELLI*, subsp. n.
Buff-throated Grass-Wren.

Differs from *D. t. modestus* in having the throat dark buff streaked with white; the tail is shorter, and the bill is thin and pointed.

Type, Mount Benstead, Alice Springs, Central Australia; collected on the 8th September, 1913.

Range, Central Australia.

p. 233. *MAGNAMYTIS WOODWARDI DOROTHEÆ*, subsp. n.
Lesser White-throated Grass-Wren.

Differs from *M. w. woodwardi* in its much smaller size and in lacking the black feathers on the head, the head feathers having only a narrow black line on each side of the white shaft.

The co-type of *M. woodwardi* measures:

Culmen 15, wing 78, tail 103, tarsus 26

M. w. dorotheae ,, 12 ,, 62 ,, 86 ,, 23

Type, from Macarthur River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Territory. Collected on the 24th September, 1913.

Range, Northern Territory [East].

p. 235. The Genus *ANGROYAN* will replace *Pseudartamus* Mathews.

Angroyan "Temminck" Illiger, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1812, p. 231, 1816.

Type (by original designation), *Loxia cyanoptera* Latham.

The species becomes *Angroyan cyanopterus*.

- p. 238. *COLLURICINCLA WOODWARDI ASSIMILIS*, subsp. n.
Allied Sandstone Thrush.

Differs from *C. w. woodwardi* in being much paler on the under-surface. Iris brown; bill and feet black.

Type, Napier Broome Bay, North-west Australia.

Collected on the 20th of July, 1910.

Range, Northern Territory [East].

- p. 238. After *Colluricincla brunnea brunnea* Gould add—
COLLURINCLA BRUNNEA MELVILLENSIS Zietz, South
Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 16, 1914, Melville Island.

p. 239. Add as synonym to *CONIGRAVEA PARVULA OMISSA* Mathews *Colluricincla parvula melvillensis* Zietz, loc. cit.

- p. 239. *CALEYA MEGARHYNCHUS NORMANI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. m. cerviniventris* in being much paler underneath.

Type, Norman River, Queensland.

Collected by Mr. R. Kemp on April 16th, 1914.

Range, North Queensland.

p. 240. As a synonym of *GRALLINA* Vieillot add *Grallipes* Sundevall, Meth. Nat. Av. Dist., pt. ii., p. 155, 1873; new name for *Grallina* Vieillot.

- p. 241. *GYMNORHINA TIBICEN FINKI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *G. t. intermissa* in having a larger bill and smaller wing.

Type, Horseshoe Bend, Fink River, N.T.

Range, Central Australia.

- p. 246. *APHELOCEPHALA CASTANEIVENTRIS WHITEI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. c. castaneiventris* in being darker above and in having the flanks very much paler.

Type, Jay Waterhole, MacDonnell Ranges, Central Australia.

Range, Central Australia.

p. 257. *PARDALOTINUS STRIATUS FINKI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. s. subaffinis* in having the head more streaked, rump brownish and the centre of the throat yellowish.

Type, Running Water, Fink River.

Range, Central Australia.

p. 268. Add *GRANTIELLA PICTA BOREALIS*.

Northern Painter Honey-eater.

Entomophila borealis H. L. White, Emu, Vol. XIII.,

p. 187, 1914: MacArthur River, Northern Territory.

Range, Northern Territory.

p. 271. Add Genus *MACGILLIVRAYORNIS*.

MACGILLIVRAYORNIS CLAUDI (Scrub Honey-Eater) Mathews, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., pt. ii, p. 12, 1914; Claudie River, North Queensland.

p. 274. I included *Melithreptus virescens* Vieillot in the Appendix B, noting Gray's reference of it to Gould's *Ptilotis sonorus*. Pucheran (loc. cit., p. 350) absolutely states "C'est *Ptilotis sonorus* Gould": "Notre exemple a été rapporté par Péron et Lesueur." The first statement decides the identity of the species; the second suggests the type locality as Shark's Bay, West Australia.

The alterations necessary would be: The species name would become *MELIPHAGA VIRESCENS*.

M. v. sonora Gould.

M. v. broomei Mathews.

M. v. insularis Milligan.

M. v. murchisoni Mathews.

M. v. decipiens Mathews.

M. v. rogersi Mathews.

M. v. cooperi Mathews.

M. v. forresti Ingram.

M. v. walgetti Mathews.

M. v. westwoodia Mathews.

Throughout the subspecies *virescens* would displace *sonora* while it would be best to add—

MELIPHAGA VIRESCENS VIRESCENS.

Shark's Bay Singing Honey-Eater,

as I cannot synonymise with the Shark's Bay form either the southern dark Broome Hill form or the interior light East Murchison race.

The South Australian form would retain Gould's name being *Meliphaga virescens sonora*, but the synonym *Meliphaga vittata* Bonaparte should be transferred to the synonymy of *M. v. virescens*, as Bonaparte's name was also given to a bird brought back by Péron and Lesueur.

p. 285. As a synonym of MANORINA M. MELANOPHRYS add—

Cossyphus olivaceus Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XXIX., p. 268, 1823: New South Wales.

p. 299. Dr. Burton Cleland pointed out to me that Stokes in his *Discov. in Austral.*, Vol. II., 1846, p. 175, states that the type of *Emblema picta* Gould was procured on Depuch's Island, Mid-west Australia. This necessitates a rearrangement of the subspecific names, as I arbitrarily selected Derby, North-west Australia, as a suitable locality for Gould's species. I now describe the Roebuck Bay bird as—

EMBLEMA PICTA CLELANDI, subsp. n.

Western Painted Finch.

Differs from *E. p. picta* in being much darker above, the black of the under surface being deeper and the red on the throat more extensive.

Type, from Roebuck Bay, North-west Australia.

Range, North-west Australia.

and restrict

Emblema picta picta, Painted Finch, to Depuch's Island, Mid-west Australia.

I had thought of using that name for my *E. picta coongani*, but the Coongan River birds disagree too much with Gould's figure and description.

p. 299. EMBLEMA PICTA ETHELÆ, subsp. n.

Differs from *E. p. clelandi* in being lighter above and the tail brown not black.

Type, Hermansburg, MacDonnell Ranges.

Range, Central Australia.

p. 300. Add Genus ERYTHRURA

Erythrura Swainson, Classif. Birds, Vol. II., p. 280, 1837.

Type (by monotypy), *Loxia prasina* Sparrman.

ERYTHRURA TRICHROA.

[*Erythrura trichroa trichroa*.

Fringilla trichroa Kittlitz, Mem. pres. l'Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Peterb., Vol. II., p. 8, pl. x., 1833: "Ualan": Caroline Group. Extra limital.]

ERYTHRURA TRICHROA MACGILLIVRAYI, subsp. n.
Australian Green-backed Finch.

Differs from *E. trichroa cyaneifrons* Layard (Ibis, 1878, p. 260: Lifu, Loyalty Islands) in its larger bill, deeper blue coloration on the fore-head and cheeks, deeper coloured upper tail-coverts and tail and longer wing. Specimens from British New Guinea, named *E. t. goodfellowi* Ogilvie-Grant (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, Vol. XXIX., p. 29, 1911) come nearer, but the blue on the fore-head is extended on to the top of the head in the Australian form.

Wing 62 mm.

Type, Claudie River, North Queensland.

Collected by Dr. William Macgillivray in Feb., 1914.

Range: North Queensland (Claudie River District).

Remarks.—This beautiful Finch adds a genus and species to the Australian List, and the distribution of the species is so remarkable as to merit notice. First described from the Caroline Islands, it next received a name from Ternate, followed by its discovery at Lifu, Loyalty Islands; then it was found at the New Hebrides and Solomon Archipelago; later it was received from Ruk, Bismark Archipelago, and odd specimens have been procured in British New Guinea, while now it is known to live in North Queensland. All the subspecies are difficult to separate, little differentiation having yet taken place in spite of the diverse localities.

p. 301. Add *ÆGINTHA TEMPORALIS MACGILLIVRAYI*, Black-tailed Red-browed Finch. Mathews, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., pt. ii, p. 13, 1914; Claudie River, North Queensland.

p. 304. Add *NEOCHMIA PHÆTON ALBIVENTER*, White-bellied Crimson Finch. Mathews, loc. cit.; Claudie River, North Queensland.

p. 239. In Appendix B, I included birds ascribed to Australia not otherwise identified. Pucheran has noted that some of these are Timor birds and therefore can be eliminated from the Appendix:

Melithreptus flavicans Vieillot.

Turdus suerii Vieillot.

Ænanthe gutturalis Vieillot.

Platyrhynchos rufiventris Vieillot.

Melithreptus flavicans Vieillot is recognised by Pucheran as *Meliphaga reticulata* Temminck, over which name, of course, it has priority. This is not recognised by Hellmayr, as (loc. cit., p. 51) he uses *Stigmatops reticulata* based on *Meliphaga reticulata* Temminck. *Turdus suerii* (recte *sueurii*) Vieillot is stated by Pucheran to have come from Timor and is recognised as a juvenile *Sylvia leucophœa* Vieillot. The latter species Pucheran doubtfully identifies with *Lalage timoriensis* S. Muller. Neither

cf. Nov. Zool., XXII, 1916, 102 (note),

of these names are discussed by Hellmayr when he made use of Muller's name for a subspecies of *Lalage nigra* (Forster).

Enanthe gutturalis Vieillot, according to Pucheran, might have come from Timor, but its identity was not determined by him. Hellmayr does not mention it in any connection.

Platyrrhynchos rufiventris Vieillot was identified by Pucheran, and as he gave a coloured figure it came into use and is included by Hellmayr.

Enanthe pyrrhonota Vieillot, Nouv. Dict., Vol. XXI., p. 428, was described from "Nouvelle Hollande." It was omitted by me from my Appendix, but Pucheran stated it came from Timor and was a female of *Motacilla caprata* Linné. Hellmayr, however, does not use this name for the Timor bird, and as no discussion is given, I do not know whether he doubts Pucheran's determination. On p. 27 he uses *Saxicola pyrrhonota* Muller, 1843, for a different bird, but that usage seems to be barred by Vieillot's name.

Enanthe melanoleuca Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XXI., p. 435, 1818: Timor was identified by Pucheran as *Certhionyx variegatus* Lesson; but this error was soon rectified and Hellmayr has used it as the basis of his *Oreicola melanoleuca*.

Hellmayr also on p. 41 has used *Artamus perspicillatus* Bonaparte for a Timor Wood-Swallow. For an Australian species, *Artamus cinereus* Vieillot was commonly used until I rejected it on account of its description from Timor and my inability to separate from the descriptions Vieillot's and Bonaparte's species. Hellmayr does not discuss my action, so I can only conjecture that he has overlooked this also.

On p. 80 Hellmayr has included as a Timor bird *Geoffroyus personatus personatus* Shaw. He does not include in his synonymy *Psittacus geoffroyi* Bechstein which I have recently shown to be the correct name, as Bechstein's name was published in 1811, whereas Shaw's did not appear until 1812. It is unfortunate

that an ornithologist of such repute as Hellmayr should have allowed himself to do such slipshod work.

The names of the following birds should be removed from the Australian List to a hypothetical addenda, as no skins of Australian shot specimens are extant :—

p. 3. *Aptenodytes patagonica halli* Mathews.

This was recorded by Hall as having been killed on Maria Island, Tasmania. Mr. Hall tells me the specimen was not preserved.

p. 65. *Tringa ocropus assami* Mathews.

Recorded by Hall in mistake for *Rhyacophilus glareola affinis* Horsfield. No Australian occurrence.

p. 68. *Bartramia longicauda* Bechstein.

Although this bird was recorded by Gould as having been "shot by an old sportsman, during the snipe season of 1848, near the water reservoir, in the vicinity of Sydney," no skin is in existence. Mr. Robert Etheridge assures me that it is not in the Sydney Museum where it was returned in 1861. As this is the only record, we should leave it until others are collected in Australia.

p. 80. *Ardea cinerea rectirostris* Gould.

This is another of the birds added to the Australian List by Gould of which no reliable information is available.

p. 92. *Spatula clypeata indiana* Mathews.

The same applies to this as to the former species.

p. 99. *Fregata aquila palmerstoni* Gmelin, only from Torres Strait.

p. 103. *Leucospiza novæhollandiæ leucosoma* Sharpe. No reliable record.

p. 106. *Butastur teesa* Franklin. Record unreliable.

See *Handbook*
p. 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

p. 152. *Collocalia esculenta* Linné.

Are there any records other than the most unreliable ones of birds supposed to have been shot in Queensland by Cockerell ?

pp. 163-4. *Hirundo rustica gutturalis* Scopoli and *Hypurolepis javanica frontalis* Quoy and Gaimard ? Where are the Australian shot examples of these ?

Extinct birds to be removed from the List :

p. 2.

Dromiceius novæhollandiæ diemenensis Le Soëuf,
Peronista peroni Rothschild,
Peronista spenceri Mathews.

GEOPELIA SHORTRIDGEI GRANT.

Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, Vol. XXIII., p. 73, 1909, Carnarvon.

THROWLEY ROAD,
SUTTON, SURREY.
Aug. 31, 1914.

DEAR MR. MATHEWS,—

When I was being driven by Mr. Vaughan Foss between Carnarvon and Point Cloates (West Austr.) on August 20, 1913, he, knowing my interest in ornithology, asked me if I was aware of the fact that the two species of Doves (viz., *Geopelia tranquilla* and *Geopelia cuneata*) that occur commonly about Carnarvon, and are particularly numerous in the scrub near pools of water in the bed of the Gascoyne River, inter-breed. I told him that I was not aware of it, and if true, that it was exceedingly interesting. He assured me that it was true, according to his own observation, as he had an aviary at his father's house in Carnarvon (C. D. V. Foss, Resident Magistrate), and he had frequently had many specimens of both the above species kept in his aviary at the same time, and that they inter-breed freely. Also that as the birds became too numerous in his aviary, he had sometimes liberated several of the occupants, and occasionally some of them escaped. This aviary was a short mile from the main bed of the Gascoyne River.

At the time of writing this, I have not my library with me for reference, but I believe that in the Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, Vol. XXIII., p. 73, 1909, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant described a new "species" of *Geopelia* from a single specimen obtained by Mr. Shortridge in the Gascoyne River near Carnarvon, and that you expressed the opinion that the bird in question was probably a hybrid. It seems to me that you are correct in your

surmise. I may mention that Mr. Foss told me this voluntarily, in the course of conversation, and that I had not previously spoken to him about Doves in any way. I had intended writing to you earlier about it, but on my return to Broome Hill in October last, from my trip to the N.W. Cape, I was very busy shearing and then handing over my station, then I heard that you had made a trip to Australia, and have only just returned, hence the delay in sending you this note. I also learnt from Mr. V. Foss, and another gentleman at Carnarvon, who made a speciality of a *Finch* aviary, that Scarlet Finches with *numerous spots of white* occur and breed in (Triodia) Spinifex country on the Minilya River about 120 miles north of Carnarvon. Probably a species of *Neochmia*.

Yours truly,

TOM CARTER.

[It thus seems certain that Mr. Ogilvie-Grant described as a new "species" a hybrid that had escaped from captivity.—G. M. M.]

NEW GENERA.

BY G. M. MATHEWS.

p. 33. ALPHAPUFFINUS gen. nov. Type *Puffinus assimilis* Gould.

Differs from *Puffinus* Brisson in having a different shaped bill, being much thinner and the nostrils more open.

Alphapuffinus assimilis

” ” *assimilis*

” ” *tunneyi*

p. 50. ALPHAGYGIS new name for *Gygis* Wagner 1832, not *Gyges* Bory de St. Vincent 1825.

Alphagygis alba

” ” *royana*

p. 123. HARRISORNIS gen. nov. Type *Calyptorhynchus halmaturinus* Mathews.

Differs from *Calyptorhynchus* in having a distinct sharp keel to the culmen; and although the smallest of the black cockatoos has the widest bill, the lower mandible being particularly noticeable, being bigger than that of *C. macrorhynchus*.

Harrisornis viridis

” ” *viridis*

” ” *halmaturinus*.

p. 238. ALPHACINCLA gen. nov. Type *Colluricincla woodwardi* Hartert.

Differs from *Colluricincla* Vigors and Horsfield in having a flat head and a long thin bill equal to the length of the head; lower bill with wide inter-ramal space; nostrils in a groove with no feathers.

Alphacincla woodwardi Hartert

Alphacincla woodwardi woodwardi

Alphacincla woodwardi assimilis.

p. 267. From material supplied by Dr. J. Burton Cleland, I find that *Gliciphila melanops* differs generically from *Gliciphila albifrons* of my List of the Birds of Australia, pp. 266-267. I therefore introduce—

PURNELLA genus nov. Type *Gliciphila albifrons* Gould.

Differs from *Gliciphila* Swainson in having a fleshy caruncle on the posterior canthus of the eye, of a deep pinkish flesh-colour. Named in honour of my friend Herbert A. Purnell, of Geelong.

p. 273. I would note that under the rules adopted by the American Ornithological Union the genus name *Meliphaga* Lewin, 1808, is invalidated by the prior *Melophagus* of Latreille in Sonnini's Buffon Ins., Vol. III., p. 466, 1802. I introduce—

DOROTHINA nom. nov. Type *Meliphaga lewini* Swainson.

Dorothina lewini lewini.

” ” *nea*.
 ” ” *mab*.
 ” ” *ivi*.

p. 279. SACRAMELA gen. nov. Type *Ptilotis keartlandi* North.

Differs from *Lichenostomus* Cabanis in the absence of the fleshy caruncle at the base of the bill.

Sacramela keartlandi

” ” *keartlandi*
 ” ” *mungi*
 ” ” *alexandrensis*.

Sacramela ornata

” ” *ornata*
 ” ” *wesleydalei*
 ” ” *munna*
 ” ” *taillemi*
 ” ” *underbooki*.

Sacramela plumula

| | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| ” | ” | <i>plumula</i> |
| ” | ” | <i>planasi</i> |
| ” | ” | <i>andersoni</i> |
| ” | ” | <i>graingeri</i> |
| ” | ” | <i>gracemeri</i> |
| ” | ” | <i>ethelae</i> . |

p. 284. PURNELLORNIS, gen. n. Type, *Certhia niger* Bechstein.

Differs from *Meliornis* Gray in having much smaller, weaker feet and a thick tuft of feathers below the eye, acting as ear-coverts but which can be raised in a fanlike manner.

Purnellornis niger niger

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| ” | ” | <i>herbertoni</i> |
| ” | ” | <i>dulciei</i> |
| ” | ” | <i>inexpectatus</i> . |

p. 310. ALPHACHLAMYDERA gen. nov. Type *Chlamydera cerviniventris* Gould.

Differs from *Chlamydera* Gould in its peculiar coloration which resembles that of *Rogersornis*, but entirely lacks the erectile nuchal crest: in size it approaches nearly *Chlamydera*, but that genus also possesses a well-formed nuchal crest.

Alphachlamydera cerviniventris

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| ” | ” | <i>cerviniventris</i> . |
|---|---|-------------------------|

p. 5. MEGATHELIA, gen. nov.

Type, *Megapodius tumulus* Gould.

p. 6. MAROTURNIA, gen. nov.

Type, *Coturnix pectoralis* Gould.

p. 10. COLCLOUGHIA, gen. nov.

Type, *Hemipodius melanogaster* Gould.

p. 11. ALPHATURNIA, gen. nov.

Type, *Hemipodius velox* Gould.

p. 152. ZOONAVA, gen. nov.

Type, *Cypselus terræreginæ* Ramsay.

NOTES ON SOME BIRDS FROM THE
KERMADEC ISLANDS.

BY G. M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

A COLLECTION of birds made at the Kermadec Islands by Mr. King Bell was secured by Mr. W. R. B. Oliver, and a selection was obtained by Mr. G. M. Mathews when out in Australia. Mr. Oliver had recognised the strangeness of a Petrel hitherto unknown from the Group, and had concluded its relationship was with *Æstrelata rostrata* (Peale). As it was quite impossible to determine the form in New Zealand he courteously, in the cause of ornithological science, allowed Mr. Mathews to acquire this specimen. Examination shows that it is a representative of quite a distinct species, and we therefore diagnose it here as

ÆSTRELATA OLIVERI, sp. n.

This species is nearest to *Æ. parvirostris* in general appearance but of quite a different coloration above. The coloration in that species is black with a brown shade, while in the new species it is dark dull bluish-black: the blue predominates, whereas in *A. parvirostris* the black is the prevailing colour. In the latter the under wing coloration is uniform, while *Æ. oliveri* has the inside wing lining composed of white feathers. We do not know whether it breeds at the Kermadecs, but there is quite such a possibility.

Habitat, Kermadec Islands.

Type in Coll. G. M. Mathews.

PROSTHEMADERA NOVÆSEELANDIÆ KERMADECENSIS,
subsp. n.

Differs from *P. n. phæbe* Kemp, from the North Island of New Zealand, in its larger size and absolutely paler coloration throughout, the head being very pale glossy green, the back pallid brown, the abdomen

coloration much paler, the flanks noticeably lighter: the edges of the secondaries have a metallic blue shine not seen in the North Island bird. Wing 155 mm.

Habitat, Sunday Island, Kermadec Group.

Type in Coll. G. M. Mathews.

Remarks.—One of us (Iredale) wrote in the *Trans. New Zeal. Inst.*, Vol. XLV., 1912, p. 88, 1913: "This bird was abundant, but as no series was collected, I do not know whether it was subspecifically separable from mainland forms. As it had lost its voice, it seems certain that it would be."

HETEROSCELUS INCANUS INCANUS (Gmelin).

A specimen procured at Sunday Island, Kermadec Group, makes an addition to that fauna, and it is one of the rare New Zealand visitors as far as is yet known. In our Reference List (*Ibis*, 1913, p. 259) only one authentic record was cited.

PORZANOIDEA PLUMBEA OLIVERI, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. p. immaculata* in having the back purplish-brown and not so marked off from the head, and from *P. p. plumbea* in the absence of the long wing-coverts.

Habitat, Sunday Island.

Type in Coll. G. M. Mathews.

Eggs.—Clutch 3: ground-colour stone, covered all over with brown and lavender markings; 28-30 mm. by 21.

The eggs of *P. p. immaculata* are darker in their markings; 30 mm. by 22.

PLUMAGE CHANGES OF *ELSEYORNIS*
MELANOPS.

The following is a description of a series of *Elseyornis melanops* (cf. Birds of Austr., Vol. III., p. 137, 1913):—

Nestling in down.—Crown of head and entire back fawn colour, dotted with black; a semi-circular black line across the fore-part of the head from eye to eye, a short line of black on the hinder crown, followed by a semi-circular band of white, a line of black commencing in front of the eye, enclosing the latter, continued and widened out round the hind neck where it forms a collar; another black band starting on the inner portion of the wing, continued along the sides of the back, dividing the fawn colour and enclosing the tail; outer portions of the wings and entire under surface white. (January.)

Young.—Crown of head, back, scapulars, innermost secondaries, and upper tail-coverts pale earth-brown strongly tinted with rufous, with semi-circular dark bars to the feathers which gives a scalloped appearance to the back, the feathers on the head have dark central spots; lesser, upper and some of the inner median wing-coverts blackish, edged with rufous and spotted with black, others are white on the inner web; greater series for the most part white with a small amount of earth-brown near the base; bastard wing, primary-coverts and quills black, secondaries edged with white at the tips, some of the inner ones almost entirely white; lower back and upper tail-coverts have the downy texture of the nestling, which is fawn colour dotted with black; tail-feathers bronzy-brown tipped with rufous; a broad band from behind the eye encircling the hind neck black, a crescentic patch of white on the nape; entire under surface white, except a few dark feathers on the chest, which is the first indication of the black band; the small coverts on the outer edge of the under wing black, margined with white. (February.)

Immature.—Head, back and scapulars earth-brown, with slightly paler edges to the feathers, the scapulars somewhat tinged with rufous. Among the latter may be noticed two or three deep chestnut feathers which suggest the first appearance of the adult plumage; the long scapulars, innermost secondaries, and middle tail-feathers bronze-brown, the latter tipped with buff, the outer tail-feathers white marked with pale brown; the lesser upper wing-coverts show the remains of youth, and are similar to the previous stage but not quite so bright, the secondaries differ from the previous stage in having more white; fore-head and lores dusky; a line over the eye and continued round the nape buffy-white becoming whiter on the nape: a dark line from behind the eye joining the black collar on the hind-neck, which extends in an incomplete band across the chest; under surface white. (April.)

The next stage differs from the fully adult by being darker on the upper surface, in being rufous on the scapulars instead of maroon-chestnut; paler rufous on the upper tail-coverts, the buff tips to the central tail-feathers, the incomplete black fore-head and the very much narrower band on the chest, which is also intermixed with buff. (May.)

The next stage is the fully adult.

G. M. MATHEWS.

THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

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ON THE SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF THE GENUS *FREGATA*.

BY G. M. MATHEWS.

TWO species of *Fregata* are admitted in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XXVI., under the names *Fregata aquila* and *Fregata ariel*. No subspecies are recognised, but the most superficial examination showed that such could be determined. Criticism of the British Museum material in order to fix the correct names to be used for the birds occurring in Australia has brought to light much of more than local interest. Details will be given in full in my Birds of Australia and this preliminary synopsis is here given for the purpose of protecting my work, the first work on the subject for over ten years.

The most interesting discovery was that the widely-used name *Fregata aquila* was inapplicable. This was based on *Pelecanus aquilus* Linné (Syst. Nat., Ed. X., p. 133, 1758).

Linné's bird was from Ascension Island collected by Osbeck. In the British Museum there is a series from that locality and the male and *female* are all black with the immature, even in the downy stage, with a white head showing no rust colour.

This peculiar bird is confined to Ascension Island and no subspecies are known to me. The Hon. Walter Rothschild generously allowed me to examine his fine collection of these birds in the Tring Museum and I have confirmed my results by means of his material. The common widely-spread species known as *Fregata aquila* must then bear the name *Fregata minor* Gmelin. This is very unfortunate, but there is no other conclusion possible.

Gmelin (*Syst. Nat.*, p. 572, 1789) described *Pelecanus minor*, and all the references are derived from the Man-of-War Bird of Edwards' Gleaning, pl. 309. The figure is a good one of a female and Edwards states this may be so as he has heard the males are all black. No locality is given nor is any determinable from the context. After due consideration I therefore designate Jamaica as the type locality of Gmelin's species.

A series from South Trinidad Island show that the bird resident there has a longer bill but a shorter wing measurement. Differences in coloration, though apparent, cannot be definitely fixed at the present time. The largest female (females are larger than males) gives culmen 128 mm., wing 624 mm., while the largest measurements from anywhere in the West Indies, Caribbean Seas, etc., are in the female, culmen 120 mm., with the wing 650 mm.

I name this form

FREGATA MINOR NICOLLI, subsp. n.

From the Seychelles, Aldabra, Gloriosa, etc., the islands comprising the Mascarenes another subspecies can be recognised, the largest measurements of a female being culmen 116 mm., and wing 621 mm. These birds vary somewhat among themselves so that it may be

two or more subspecies will later be recognised from this group. I propose to name this subspecies

FREGATA MINOR ALDABRENSIS, subsp.,

selecting *Aldabra* as my type locality.

From Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, Dr. C. W. Andrews gave me specimens of the two species he found breeding there and which had been identified by Dr. Sharpe as *Fregata aquila* and *Fregata ariel*. The former is a distinct new species, hereafter described, while the latter is a form of *Fregata minor*. It is very small, however, and the female only measures culmen 107 mm., with wing 599 mm.

I name this form

FREGATA MINOR LISTERI, subsp. n.

In the South Mid Pacific probably quite a distinct form exists which will bear the name

FREGATA MINOR PALMERSTONI (Gmelin.)

This cannot be accurately defined as no series are available from the type locality of Gmelin's *Pelecanus palmerstoni*, but odd specimens from adjacent localities do not exactly agree with birds from other places.

Montrouzier's *Tachypetes chambeyroni* may be here temporarily associated. There is nothing in the description that would make me place *Fregata aquila* with *Fregata ariel* as is done in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum.

Schauinsland collected a fine series of birds at Laysan for the Hon. W. Rothschild, and these are easily distinguished by many points and will bear the name

FREGATA MINOR STRUMOSA Hartert.

Rothschild's beautiful series from the Galapagos Archipelago prove that two very distinct forms live there, as pointed out by Ridgway but disputed by Rothschild and Hartert.

Ridgway's *Fregata aquila* is the bird breeding on the Southern Islands, while his *Fregata aquila minor* is the bird breeding on Culpepper and Wenman Islands. These are exactly differentiated as Ridgway wrote,

cf. Nat. Mus.
Siam 1911

and as the names used by Ridgway are inapplicable, I name the two forms

FREGATA MINOR MAGNIFICENS, subsp. n.

and

FREGATA MINOR RIDGWAYI, subsp. n.

The former breeds on Barrington, Indefatigable, Albemarle Islands, etc., and is characterised by its very large size. The largest female (procured as a straggler on Wenman Island) gives culmen 134 mm., wing 704 mm.

The latter breeds on Culpepper and Wenman Island (but Ridgway's bird was obtained as a straggler at Tower Island), and the female gives culmen 108 mm., wing 620 mm.

The differences between these two forms in coloration are that *F. m. magnificens*, in the male, has the breeding plumes on the back with a purple sheen, the feathers very narrow and the wing-coverts uniform black with a purplish sheen. In *F. m. ridgwayi* the breeding plumes on the back are broader and an oil-green colour prevails, while a brownish band extends along the wing-coverts.

The measurements of the two subspecies do not overlap in any way.

The larger Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, bird identified by Sharpe as *F. aquila* is a very distinct species, characterised by the male having the abdomen white and the female being all white underneath from the lower throat to the vent. It is also quite a large bird, the largest female giving the bill 136 mm. and the wing 635 mm.

It gives me great pleasure to call this species

FREGATA ANDREWSI, sp. n.,

as it was due to Dr. C. W. Andrews' gift that this investigation proved so interesting. *Fregata ariel* is differentiated, as is pointed out in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, by the male having a white patch on the flanks.

It has not such a wide range as *Fregata minor*, but may even be more local, for one of the results of my researches is the proof that *Fregata* is practically a sedentary genus.

The type locality of *Fregata ariel* is Raine Island, Torres Straits, and a series from Bedout Island, North-west Australia, shows that the latter bird is noticeably larger, the largest females giving culmen 90 mm. and wing 563 mm., while typical birds never exceed a wing length of 545 mm.

I therefore name the Bedout Island form

FREGATA ARIEL TUNNYI, subsp. n.

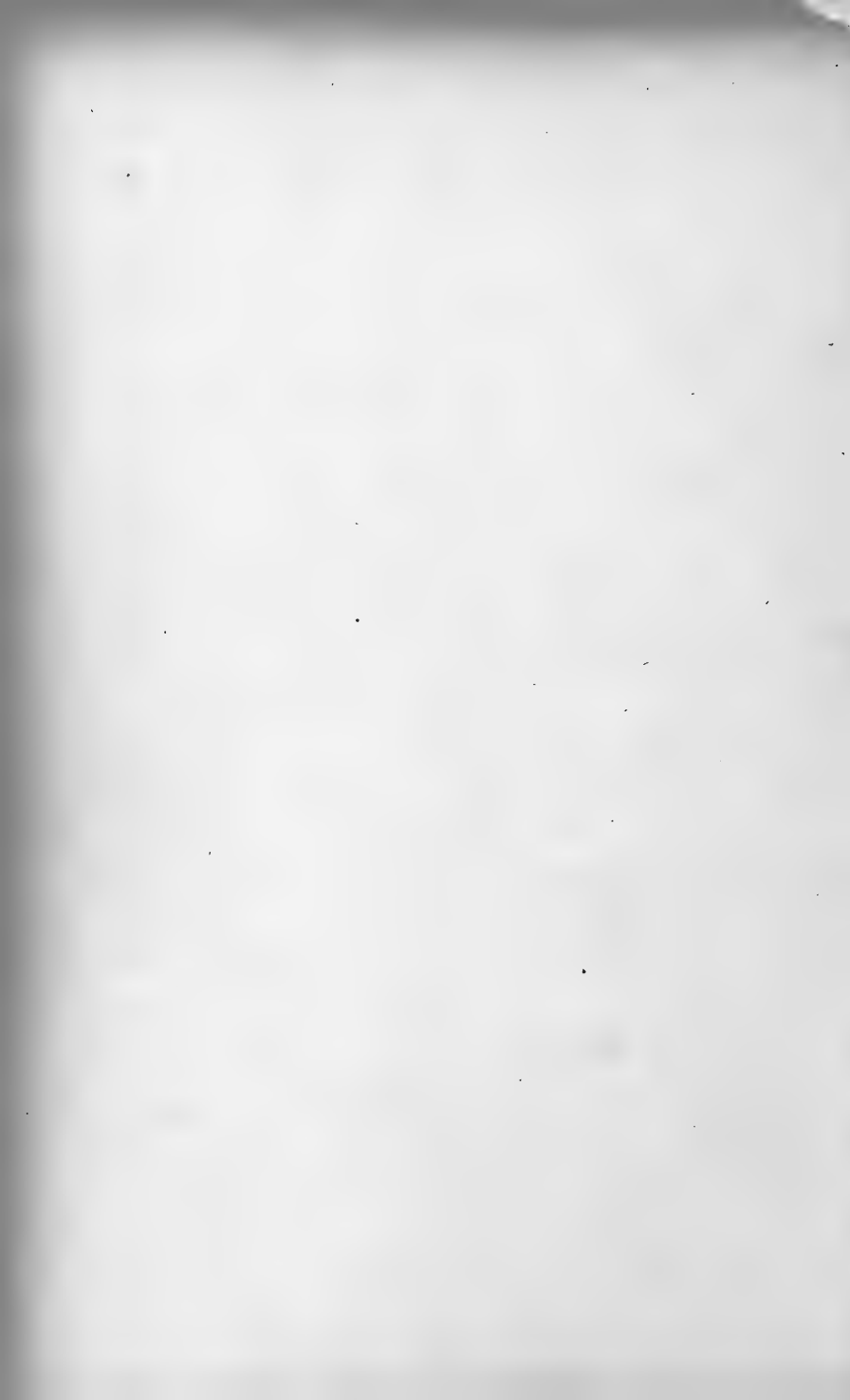
From the Mascarene group a subspecies can be recognised with a very small bill, the longest female bill being 80 mm., the longest wing 542 mm. I name this subspecies

FREGATA ARIEL IREDALEI, subsp. n.

selecting *Aldabra* as the type locality.

A form has also been noticed in the Atlantic Ocean, but no series are yet available.

In the preceding digest not much detail is given, but such details will all be found in my *Birds of Australia*, the part covering these birds being now in the press.



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p. 98. New genus *SULITA*, type *Sula bassana* Linné, to replace *Morus* Vieillot 1816, not *Morum* Bolten 1798.

Anthus Bechstein, Gemein Naturg. Deutschl., Vol. II., pp. 247, 302, 465, 1805, I designate as type *Alauda campestris* Linné, will replace *Anthus*, *id.*, *ib.*, Vol. III., 1807.

AUSTRANTHUS, gen. nov. Type, *Anthus australis*, Vieillot.

p. 3. The type of *Casuarius johnsonii* Müller, came from Gowrie Creek in Rockingham Bay, Queensland.

The specimens I have from further north, about Cairns, differ in the head coloration. I have given this fully in the Austral Avian Record, Vol. I., pp. 66-67, 1912.

Birds from Gowrie Creek no doubt have the head coloration as given by Gould in the Supplement to the Birds of Australia. I conclude his head is drawn from a typical bird.

I propose for the bird described in the Austral Avian Record as above quoted the name of

CASUARIUS CASUARIUS HAMILTONI, subsp. n.

p. 19. GEOPHAPS SCRIPTA BOURKEI, subsp. n.

Differs from *G. s. scripta* in its larger size and darker colour.

Type, Bourke, New South Wales.

p. 32. FREGETTORNIS INSULARIS, sp. n.

Head, neck all round, back and upper wing-coverts blackish-brown; primaries and tail black; upper tail-coverts, abdomen and vent white; feathers on the side of the body white with a dark brown central streak; under tail-coverts with white bases and black ends; under wing-coverts blackish-brown, central ones white; tail-feathers with white bases to the inner webs; under tail-coverts blackish with white bases; eyes dark brown; bill, feet and legs black. Total length 200 mm.; culmen 13, wing 168, tail 80, tarsus 38.

Type, Lord Howe Island, 2nd February, 1914.

p. 32. FREGETTORNIS ALISTERI, sp. n.

Head, neck all round, back, upper wing-coverts and upper-breast brownish-black; primaries and tail black; upper tail-coverts white with broad blackish tips; abdomen and sides of body white, the latter with brownish tips; tail and under tail-coverts as above; under wing-coverts brownish, central ones whitish; soft parts as above. Total length 200 mm.; culmen 13, wing 165, tail 75, tarsus 36.

Type, Lord Howe Island, 23rd September, 1913.

p. 32. FREGETTORNIS INNOMINATUS, sp. n.

Head, neck all round, back and upper wing-coverts blackish-brown, the two latter with white edges to the feathers; rump, sides of the back, sides of the body, abdomen and vent white; tail-feathers and primaries

black, the former with white bars across to the inner webs; under wing-coverts mostly white, the edges being blackish. Soft parts as above. Total length 215 mm.; culmen 14, wing 164, tail 80, tarsus 37.

Type, Lord Howe Island. 21st of May, 1914.

The above three Storm Petrels are all from Lord Howe Island, but quite distinct from each other, *F. alisteri* having the dark centres to the feathers, and the side of the body recalls *Pealea lineata*.

p. 33. *PUFFINUS ASSIMILIS HOWENSIS*, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. a. assimilis* in being much darker above and in having a shorter bill.

Type, Lord Howe Island.

p. 36. *PRIOCELLA ANTARCTICA ADDENDA*, subsp. n.

Fully described and figured in my Birds of Australia, Vol. II., p. 126, plate 82, as *P. antarctica*.

Type, New Zealand Seas.

p. 37. *PTERODROMA INEXPECTATA THOMPSONI*, subsp. n.
Mottled Petrel.

Differs from *P. i. inexpectata* in being darker above and the grey of the under-surface extending further up towards the throat.

Range, East Australia.

p. 41. *DIOMEDEA EXULANS ROHUI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *D. e. chionopectera* in its smaller measurements all round.

Type, Sydney, New South Wales.

p. 45. *GEOCHELIDON NILOTICA NORMANI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *G. n. macrotarsa* in its smaller bill.

Type, Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland.

p. 45. *HYDROPROGNE TSCHEGRAVA YORKI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *H. t. strenua* in its smaller size in every way.

Type, Cape York, Queensland.

- p. 49. *MELANOSTERNA ANÆTHETUS ROGERSI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *M. a. novæhollandiæ* in being darker both above and below. Fully described and figured in my Birds of Australia, Vol. II., p. 397, as *M. a. novæhollandiæ*.

Type, Admiralty Gulf, North-west Australia.

- p. 53. *STERCORARIUS PARASITICUS VISITORI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *S. p. parasiticus* in its lighter coloration and smaller bill. It has more of the dappled appearance of *Petrella capensis*. It never appears to have the dark phase.

Type, Sydney, New South Wales.

- p. 55. *LOBIBYX NOVÆHOLLANDIÆ GRACEMERI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *L. n. novæhollandiæ* in being smaller and lighter in colour.

Type, Gracemere, Queensland.

- p. 65. *ILIORNIS STAGNATILIS ADDENDA*, subsp. n.

Fully described and figured in my Birds of Australia, Vol. III., p. 200, pl. 149.

Type : male, Northern Territory.

- p. 68. *GLOTTIS NEBULARIUS GEORGI*, subsp. n.

Fully described and figured in my Birds of Australia, Vol. III., p. 225, pl. 155.

Type, New South Wales.

- p. 81. *MESOPHOYX INTERMEDIA TERRITORI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *M. i. plumifera* in its shorter tarsus and bill.

Type, Northern Territory.

- p. 82. *TONOPHOYX ARUENSIS NORMANI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. a. flavirostris* in being smaller and darker. Wing 225 mm.

Type, Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland.

p. 112. NOTOFALCO SUBNIGER MINNIE, subsp. n.

Differs from *N. s. subniger* in having no bars on the tail.

Type, Minnie Downs, Queensland.

p. 120. GLOSSOPSITTA CONCINNA DIDIMUS, subsp. n.

Differs from *G. c. concinna* in having less blue on the head, less yellow on the sides of the body and in being paler green all over.

Type, Tasmania.

p. 121. GLOSSOPSITTA PUSILLA ASHBYI, subsp. n.

Differs from *G. p. pusilla* in being darker green above and the red on the face and fore-head darker.

Type, Cairns, North Queensland.

p. 121. OPOPSITTA DIOPHTHALMA BOWERI, subsp. n.

Differs from *O. d. leadbeateri* in being less conspicuously marked, the red on the face and fore-head not so bright; the yellow on the sides of the body not so pronounced.

Type, Barron River, North Queensland.

p. 124.

CALLOCEPHALON GALEATUM TASMANICUM, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. g. galeatum* in having a shorter crest of a lighter red colour.

Type, Tasmania.

p. 129. POLYTELIS ANTHOPEPLUS WESTRALIS, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. a. anthopeplus* in its generally being much more subdued in coloration, the yellow of the under-surface being replaced by greenish-yellow.

Type, West Australia.

p. 131. PLATYCERCUS CALEDONICUS HENRIETTÆ, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. c. caledonicus* in having more red on the head and in having the under tail-coverts red.

Type, King Island.

p. 135. PSEPHOTUS HÆMATONOTUS VIRESCENS, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. h. hæmatonotus* in having the head darker green and the yellow of the abdomen with a more orange tinge.

Type, South Australia.

Range, South Australia ; Victoria.

p. 135. PURPUREICEPHALUS SPURIUS CARTERI, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. s. spurius* in being darker above, the cheek greener and the under-surface dark purple.

Type, Broome Hill, West Australia (Inland).

p. 137. PSEPHOTELLUS PULCHERRIMUS DUBIUS, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. p. pulcherrimus* in being darker above.

Type, New South Wales.

p. 137.

PSEPHOTELLUS CHRYSOPTERYGIUS DOROTHEÆ, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. c. dissimilis* in being darker on the back and more verditier green below.

Type, McArthur River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Territory.

p. 138.

NEONANODES CHRYSOSTOMUS TASMANICA, subsp. n.

Differs from *N. c. chrysostomus* in being darker green on the back and in having the upper chest yellow, not green.

Type, Tasmania.

p. 138. NEOPHEMA PULCHELLA DOMBRAINI, subsp. n.

Differs from *N. p. pulchella* in having the red scapulars much more pronounced and the blue on the wing not so noticeable.

Type, Southern Victoria.

- p. 141. *GEOPSITTACUS OCCIDENTALIS WHITEÆ*, subsp. n.
Southern Spinifer Parrot.

Differs from *G. o. occidentalis* in being darker green above and in having the abdomen not so yellow.

Type, near Lake Gairdiner, South Australia, No. 8954.

- p. 149 add—

SAUROPATIS SANCTA RUFICOLLARIS.

Northern Sacred Kingfisher.

Alcyone ruficollaris Bankier, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. VI., p. 394, 1841, Port Essington.

Range, Northern Territory.

- p. 153. *MICROPUS COLCLOUGHI*, sp. n.

Differs from *M. pacificus* in its larger size, and in being steel blue and not steel green above.

Type, Cape York.

Range, Northern Australia (appears to be an occasional visitor).

- p. 162. *PULCHRIPITTA IRIS KEATSI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. i. iris* in having the metallic wing-patch larger, and in having a shorter, stouter bill.

Type, Port Keats, Northern Territory.

Range, North-west Australia and West Northern Territory.

- p. 162. *PULCHRIPITTA IRIS MELVILLENSIS*, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. i. iris* in having a longer tarsus and in being more brilliant in its coloration.

Type, Melville Island.

- p. 172. *WILSONAVIS FUSCA RICHMONDI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *W. f. fusca* in being much darker above with flanks much more buff.

Type, Richmond River, Northern New South Wales.

p. 174. *ETHELORNIS CULICIVORUS MUSGRAVI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *E. c. jacksoni* in having a slender bill and in being very much paler.

Type, Musgrave Ranges, Central Australia.

p. 175. *HETEROMYIAS CINEREIFRONS ATHERTONI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *H. c. cinereifrons* in having a white throat and in being lighter on the under-surface.

Type, Atherton, North Queensland.

p. 180. *GILBERTORNIS GILBERTI MALLEE*, subsp. n.

Differs from *G. g. gilberti* in being much lighter on the under-surface.

Type, Victoria.

Range, South Australia and Victoria.

p. 191. *CARTERORNIS LEUCOTIS GRACEMERI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. l. leucotis* in being much darker.

Type, Gracemere, Queensland.

p. 192. *MONARCHA KURANDI*, sp. n.

General colour above pearl-grey; primaries and secondaries black; tail brown; round the bill black, which colour extends under the throat; lower throat grey, rest of under-surface chestnut.

Type, Cape York, Queensland.

p. 197. *MACRORTHONYX SPALDINGI ALBIVENTER*, subsp. n.

Differs from *M. s. spaldingi* in being whiter on the abdomen.

Type, Atherton, North Queensland.

p. 219. *GEOBASILEUS REGULOIDES COBBORA*, subsp. n.

Differs from *G. r. reguloides* in being greyish above with just a tinge of green; the under-surface slightly buff.

Type, Cobbora, New South Wales.

p. 236. ANGROYAN CYANOPTERUS PERTHI, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. c. cyanopterus* in its general darker colour.

Type, Perth, West Australia.

pp. 246-7 read—

APHELOCEPHALA PECTORALIS.

A. *Aphelocephala pectoralis pectoralis* (Gould).

Synonym—

Xerophila nigricincta North, 1895.

B. *Aphelocephala pectoralis tanami* Mathews.

Phaethon catesbyi Brandt, Mem. Acad. St. Peterb. (6). V., pt. ii., p. 270, 1840, Bermuda, will replace *Phaethon americanus* Ogilvie-Grant.

p. 252. WHITLOCKA MELANOTA BARRONI, subsp. n.

Differs from *W. m. melanota* in its larger size, wing 96 mm. : birds from Normanton have a wing measurement of 85-90 mm.

The female differs from females from Normanton in being greyer on the under-surface.

The type of *Climacteris melanota* Gould 1846 was collected on the Nassau River about 25 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Carpentaria, in open forest country. This new subspecies is from the thick jungle near Cairns, Queensland.

Type, Cairns, Queensland.

p. 261. MELITHREPTUS VALIDIROSTRIS KINGI, subsp. n.

Differs from *M. v. validostris* in having sides of the body darker, the chest greyer and the wing longer.

Type, King Island, Bass Strait.

p. 266. ACANTHORHYNCHUS SUFFUSCULA.

ACANTHORHYNCHUS SUFFUSCULA SUFFUSCULA.

Certhia suffuscula Bechstein, Kurze Uebers. Vog., p. 195. 1811, I designate as type locality, Perth, West Australia.

Synonym—

Melithreptus collaris Vieillot, Nouv. Dict., Vol. XIV.,
p. 324, 1817, Perth.

ACANTHORHYNCHUS SUFFUSCULA WILSONI Mathews.

p. 275. MELIPHAGA VERSICOLOR CLELANDI, subsp. n.

Differs from *M. v. versicolor* in being much lighter on the back and the black behind the eye not so pronounced.

Type, Cairn Cross Island, Barrier Reef.

p. 301. AIDEMOSYNE MODESTA NOGOA, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. m. modesta* in its lighter coloration.

Type, Queensland.

p. 303. POEPHILA ACUTICAUDA NEA, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. a. acuticauda* in its much darker colour, especially on the under-surface.

Type, Glencoe, Northern Territory.

POEPHILA GOULDIAE KEMPI, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. g. gouldiae* in having a richer coloured under-surface.

Type, Normanton, Queensland.

p. 309. SCENOPOEETES DENTIROSTRIS MINOR, subsp. n.

Differs from *S. d. dentirostris* in being smaller.

Type, Johnstone River, Queensland.

p. 310. ALUROEDUS MELANOTUS FAIRFAXI, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. m. maculosus* in its general lighter coloration, especially noticeable in the under-surface.

Type, Bellenden Ker, Queensland.

ALPHACHLAMYDERA CERVINIVENTRIS NOVA, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. c. cerviniventris* in its darker coloration.

Type, New Guinea.

p. 312. PRIONODURA NEWTONIANA FAIRFAXI, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. n. newtoniana* in being much more golden on the under-surface.

Type, Bartlefrere, Queensland.

PTILORIS PARADISEA DYOTTI, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. p. victoriae* in its generally richer, darker coloration.

Type, Cairns, North Queensland.

p. 245. FALCUNCULUS LEUCOGASTER STIRLINGI, subsp. n.

Differs from *F. l. leucogaster* in having the black on the throat less extensive.

Type, Stirling Ranges, West Australia.

p. 268. GRANTIELLA PICTA CLONCURRI, subsp. n.

Differs from *G. p. picta* in its larger size and darker coloration.

Type, Cloncurry, Queensland.

A correction in Austral Avian Record, No. 5, p. 97, 1914.

For

POODYTES GRAMINEUS NORMANI

read

PTENÆDUS MATHEWSI NORMANI.

Differs from *P. m. horsfieldi* in the manner stated.

As a synonym of *Hydroprogne* Kaup. add—

PONTOCHELIDON Hogg, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., Vol. XLI., 1846, I designate as type *Sterna caspia* Lepechin.

And of *Botaurus* Stephens—

EROGAS Hogg, Zoologist, Dec., 1845, p. 1172, type *B. stellaris*.

And of *Hirundo* Linné, add

HEROPHILUS Gistel, Naturg. Schüler, p. viii., 1848, new name for *Cerropsis* Boie.

THE NOTES ON SOME AUSTRALIAN TYPES.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

THE following rough notes were made during my recent visit to Australia. The pages given are those of my List of the Birds of Australia, published in 1913.

p. 30. Is not the bird listed as *Podiceps poliocephalus* in the Emu, Vol. XII., p. 275, *Tachybaptus ruficollis novæhollandiæ*? Could it be re-examined?

p. 33. In the Melbourne Museum are two specimens of *Reinholdia reinholdi byroni* from Queenscliff, Victoria, labelled *Puffinus assimilis*.

p. 43. *Phæbetria fusca campbelli*. There is one of this dark form from Hobson's Bay, Victoria, in the Melbourne Museum.

p. 59. Is not the bird listed as *Charadrius dominicus* in the Emu, Vol. XII., p. 275, *Eupoda vereda*? Could it be re-examined?

p. 81. There is an example of *Egretta garzetta immaculata* in the Melbourne Museum from Swan Hill, Victoria, so this State must be added to the range as a rare visitor.

p. 118. All the examples of *Megastrix tenebricosa* I saw from Victoria were the large variety which I called *Megastrix tenebricosa magna*.

p. 143. *Megapodargus plumiferus*. There is an example of this species in the Sydney Museum—a male from the Clarence River, New South Wales. I have a bird from the South of Brisbane, Queensland, which, compared with the Clarence River specimen, is 4 mm. longer in the wing, tarsus and toes of equal length, 2 mm. wider in the bill at the gape, slightly longer in the tail, and lighter in colour.

There is also an example in the Mackay Museum, Sydney, from Moreton Bay. Its range is Southern Queensland (from Moreton Bay) to the Clarence River in northern New South Wales.

The type of *Podargus gouldi* Masters was collected in June, 1875, at Kimberley, Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland.

p. 172. *Wilsonavis fusca pallidæ* North differs from *W. f. fusca* in being paler in colour and smaller. Wing 51 mm., culmen 8, tarsus 18, tail 41. The type has been examined and measured as above.

p. 173. *Wilsonavis mastersi* Sharpe (of which *Wilsonavis simplex* Masters is a synonym), was collected at Kimberley, Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland. Not Cape York as given. It is brownish-grey above, white below; lores brown, a white line over the bill and over the eye; tail with grey base, with a large black bar and a large white spot on the inner webs. (Type examined.)

p. 185. *Rhipidura albicauda* North differs from *R. alisteri* in having the two outer tail-feathers pure white, the next with a fringe of brown on the outer web: this fringe gets wider on the 4th and 5th but never covers the entire outer web. Middle tail-feathers all brown. White shafts to all but the central tail-feathers, which have them dark brown. (Type examined.)

p. 191. *Carterornis leucotis*, collected by R. Grant from Lithgow (?). Was the label added afterwards, and a mistake in locality given?

p. 222. *Sericornis tyrannulus* De Vis. Unfortunately the unique example was lost, and so I am not able to make any remarks about it.

p. 224. The type of *Malurus australis* North was collected at Meadow Bank, near Ryde, Sydney.

p. 226. The type of *Malurus assimilis* North was collected in Mossgiel District, New South Wales.

p. 232. *Diaphorillas textilis modestus* (North) was compared by North with a bird from Petermann Creek, which he considered the true "*textilis*" of Quoy et Gaimard. This bird I have since named *D. t. purnelli*; it differs from West Australia birds from Day Dawn and Yalgo in having a shorter tail, and the throat and under-surface much more suffused with reddish.

I have birds from near Broken Hill, New South Wales, which agree with "*modestus*," which latter type I have examined. I have also examined the co-type of "*modestus*" from Mossgiel District. The range therefore will be Central Australia and New South Wales (from Broken Hill to Mossgiel District).

The type of *D. striata rufa* (Campbell and Kershaw), Lat. 19° 27 about 160 miles north of Survey Camp IV., July 3rd, 1911, differs from *D. s. howei* in having the upper-surface, with the feathers very rufous, and the white shaft streaks not bordered with black, except some of the feathers of the fore-head. It is more like "*oweni*" (Mathews).

The co-type (spirit specimen) collected at Lander Creek, Northern Territory, June 2nd, 1911, has the white shaft streaks narrowly fringed with black.

p. 236. *Angroyan cyanopterus*. Just out of nest. Wing-feather with a white edging at the tip. Feathers of the back, breast, and head dark grey, with a pale central stripe, sometimes almost white but between the shoulders brownish. Bill greyish brown; gape pale yellowish; legs greyish; throat yellow (J. Burton Cleland).

p. 252. *Zosterops lateralis bowiæ* Horne, the type has the upper-surface greyish; primaries dark brown, edged with grey; under wing-coverts white; throat and upper-breast grey; abdomen and vent whitish; sides of the body brown, as in normal birds; the grey of the

back in normal birds extends all over the upper-surface in this one, but is darker than normal birds.

p. 280. *Ptilotula flavescens germana* (Ramsay), Proc. Linn. Soc. (N.S.W.), Vol. III., p. 2, 1878, Torres Strait; but on p. 285 Ramsay says: "I have only seen three specimens of this species from Port Moresby" [New Guinæ], but *I believe it is also found on the Islands in Torres Straits*. It is a sub-species of *P. flavescens* Gould.

Alisteranus neglectus North. The type has the tips of the upper tail-coverts white, some are widely tipped; flanks slightly tipped with white.

DIGGLES' ORNITHOLOGY OF AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER WORKS.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

DIGGLES proposed to bring out this work in monthly parts, but after twenty-one parts were published it lapsed. In 1877 these were collected and indexed and title pages issued, and it was then called "Companion to Gould's Handbook," and commonly this date is quoted. I have been unable, as yet, to procure a copy in the original parts, but looking up the Zoological Record in the late 'sixties, I noted that the plates were recorded with the parts mentioned. From that source I have collated the following, which is an advance on anything previously known, and will prove serviceable till more complete data is procured.

In the Zoological Record for 1866, p. 57, is recorded: "Diggles, Sylvester. The Ornithology of Australia. Queensland. Imp. 4to. Parts I.-X., pls. We do not know when the publication of this work was commenced, but ten parts, which are said to appear monthly, have reached England. Each contains six plates, very fairly executed, and a small portion of accompanying letter-press. The species figured will be found named in the special part."

In the Zoological Record for 1867, p. 64, is added :
 "Pts. XI.-XV., pls. Five more parts of this work have reached England. The most important species noticed and figured is the *Casuarinus* of Australia."

In the Zoological Record for 1868, p. 51, is continued :
 "Pts. XVI.-XX., pls. Five parts of this work, containing a large number of figures, have reached us since we last noticed it."

No note in the Zoological Record for 1869 appears, but in the Record for 1870, p. 32, is the tale completed :

"Part XXI. The only part of this work that has reached us since it was last noticed."

From the Record I find the contents of the parts to be very confused, as here detailed :—

- Part I. 1866. *Milvus affinis*
Psephotus pulcherrimus
Psephotus multicolor
Dacelo gigantea
Nectarinia australis ♂ and ♀
Estrela ruficauda
 ,, *temporalis*
 ,, *phæton*
Amadina castaneotis
 ,, *lathamii*
Megapodius tumulus.
- Part II. 1866. *Athene boobook*
Halcyon sanctus
 ,, *macleayi*
Sphecotheres australis
 ,, *flaviventris*
Pachycephala gutturalis
 ,, *pectoralis*
Tadorna radjah.
- Part III. 1866. *Elanus axillaris*
Platycercus flaviventris
 ,, *barnardi*
Plectorhyncha lanceolata
Xanthomyza phrygia

- Part III. 1866. *Rhipidura rufifrons*
 „ *albiceps*
 „ *picata*
 „ *motacilloides*
Porphyrrio bellus.
- Part IV. 1866. *Nymphicus novæhollandiæ* ♂ and ♀
Scythrops novæhollandiæ
Caprimulgus macrurus
Ptilotis plumulus
 „ *ornatus*
 „ *fasciogularis*
 „ *fuscus*
 „ *auricomis*
Phaps histrionica
 „ *chalconoptera.*
- Part V. 1866. *Ichthyæetus leucogaster*
Eurystomus australis
Malurus splendens
 „ *lamberti*
 „ *cyaneus*
 „ *melanonotus*
 „ *longicauda*
Scolopax australis
Rhynchæa australis
Mycteria australis.
- Part VI. 1866. *Hieracidea berigora*
Monarcha carinata
 „ *trivirgata*
 „ *leucotis*
Ptilorhis paradiseus ♂ and ♀
Malacorhynchus membranaceus
Plotus novæhollandiæ.
- Part VII. 1866. *Strix walleri*, n. sp.
Euphema aurantia
 „ *elegans*
Melopsittacus undulatus
Chrysococcyx osculans

- Part VII. 1866. *Chrysococcyx lucidus*
 „ *basalis*
Cypselus australis
Acanthylis caudacuta
Anseranas melanoleuca
Colluriocincla harmonica
 „ *rufigaster*.
- Part VIII. 1866. *Tinnunculus cenchroides*
Orthonyx spinicauda
Petroeca fusca
Drymodes superciliaris
 „ *brunneopygia*
Ptilopus superbus
Xema jamesonii.
- Part IX. 1866. *Falco subniger*
Menura superba
Anthochæra mellivora
 „ *carunculata*
Cereopsis novæhollandiæ
Phalacrocorax sulcirostris.
- Part X. 1866. *Platycercus palliceps*
 „ *flaveolus*
Podargus phlænoides
Graucalus mentalis
 „ *hypoleucus*
Arses kaupi
Myiagra plumbea
 „ *nitida*
Carpophaga magnifica.
- Part XI. 1867. *Cacatua leadbeateri*
Tropidorhynchus corniculatus
 „ *argenticeps*
Dicrurus bracteatus
Nyroca australis
Falco frontatus
Oreæca cristata
Ædicnemus grillarius.

- Part XII. 1867. *Circus jardinii*
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus
 „ *concinus*
Dacelo leachi
Anthus australis
Cinclorhamphus cantillans
 „ *rufescens*
Sericulus chrysocephalus ♂ and ♀
Pelecanus conspicillatus
Casuarius johnsonii.

- Part XIII. 1867. *Casuarius johnsonii*
Sericulus chrysocephalus
Strix castanops
Biziura lobata
Euphema chrysostoma
 „ *splendida* ♂ and ♀
Melithreptus validirostris
 „ *gularis*
 „ *lunulatus*
 „ *brevirostris*
 „ *albogularis*
 „ *melanocephalus*
Artamus sordidus
 „ *superciliosus*
 „ *leucopygialis*
Sphenoeacus galactodes
 „ *gramineus*.

- Part XIV. 1867. *Cacatua eos*
Tanysiptera sylvia ad. and juv.
Pitta mackloti
Thresciornis strictipennis
Ptilotis flavigula
 „ *filigera*
 „ *chrysotis*
Acrocephalus australis
Glareola orientalis
 „ *grallaria*.

- Part XV. 1867. *Astur novæhollandiæ*
Myzantha garrula
 „ *flavigula*
 „ *melanophrys*
Ptilorhynchus rawnsleyi, n. sp.
Carpophaga luctuosa
 „ *leucomela*
Coturnix pectoralis
Pedionomus torquatus.
- Part XVI. 1868. *Pezoporus formosus*
Ægotheles novæhollandiæ
Pardalotus rubricatus
 „ *striatus*
 „ *affinis*
 „ *melanocephalus*
 „ *uropygialis*
Oriolus viridis
 „ *flavicinctus*
Corvus coronoides
Limosa europygialis.
- Part XVII. 1868. *Cinclosoma cinnamomeus*
Hirundo neoxena
Atticora leucosternum
Acanthiza inornata
 „ *lineata*
 „ *pyrrhopygia*
 „ *chrysorrhea*
 „ *reguloides*
 „ *diemensis*
Haliastur leucosternus
Spatula rhynchotis
Trichoglossus swainsoni
 „ *rubitorques*
Oreocincla lunulata.
- Part XVIII. 1868. *Lathamus discolor*
Aquila audax
Entomyza cyanotis
 „ *albipennis*

- Part XVIII. 1868. *Estrelda bella*
 „ *oculea*
 „ *annulosa*
 „ *bichenovi*
 „ *modesta*
Macropygia phasianella
Falcinellus igneus
Bernicla jubata.
- Part XIX. 1868. *Athene strenua*
Cyclopsitta coxeni
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris
 „ *superciliaris*
 „ *picatus*
Eopsaltria australis
 „ *griseogularis*
 „ *capito*
 „ *leucogaster*
Cracticus nigrogularis
 „ *destructor.*
- Part XX. 1868. *Falco peregrinus*
Sphenostoma cristata
Psophodes crepitans
Myiagra latirostris
Machærorhynchus flaviventer
Piezorhynchus nitidus
Seisura inquieta
Chalcophaps chrysochlora
Synæcus australis
 „ *chinensis*
Podiceps australis.
- Part XXI. 1870. *Buteo melanosternon*
Polytelis alexandrae
Halcyon pyrrhopygia
 „ *sordidus*
Myzomela erythrocephala
 „ *sanguinolenta*
 „ *pectoralis*
 „ *nigra*
 „ *obscura*

Part XXI. 1870. *Geopelia tranquilla*:

„ *cuneata*

Dendrocygna eytoni

„ *arcuata*.

There are only two new species included in this work, *Strix walleri* and *Ptilorhynchus rawnsleyi*. The latter was based on a hybrid.

In No. 3 of this journal I wrote upon “Diggles’ New Species of Australian Birds” (Vol. I., pp. 68-72, 1912), and identifying the forms introduced in one paper, put on record that there were three other papers with apparently seven new species still to be satisfactorily disposed of.

While in Brisbane, Australia, April 26th-May 2nd, 1914, I made inquiries about the “Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Queensland,” where Diggles’ papers appeared.

Dr. John Shirley very kindly lent me what is considered a complete set of the papers as far as is known.

Vol. I., if such it can be called, seems to consist of certain articles appearing in the “Brisbane Guardian,” and then printed in octavo form, paged. Or, at least, printed at the “Guardian” office.

In the copy I have, the third article is “From the ‘Queensland Guardian,’ October 18, 1864,” and is an account of the previous evening’s meeting (Monday, 17th).

Article 4.—Has the same except that the date is March 30th, 1866.

Article 5.—June 2nd, 1866.

Article 6.—“From the ‘Queensland Daily Guardian,’ ” February 21st, 1867, and is an account of the meeting of the 15th February.

Article 7.—The same. March 30th, 1867.

Article 8.—The same. June 29th, 1867, and is an account of the previous evening’s meeting (Friday, 28th).

Article 9.—Is an account of the annual meeting, December 21st, 1869, in which articles 10 and 6 and others, not here, are mentioned.

Article 10.—On “Coccus Insects,” August, 1869.

Article 11.—Read on Thursday, February 22nd, 1872.

Article 12.—Read on Thursday, March 28th, 1872.

This appears to end Vol. I. Whether they are all the papers published, I do not know.

Vol. II. was issued as a bound volume in 1878. The President's address was dated 1877.

The first article in this volume is a paper by Diggles, read 6th November, 1873, and at the end it is printed: “This paper was originally printed in the ‘Brisbane Courier.’”

Article 2, by the same author, dated 29th January, 1874, at the end is printed: “This paper was originally printed in the ‘Brisbane Telegraph.’”

Article 3, by the same author, dated 28th May, 1874. These three papers are paged consecutively, and are issued in the bound volume, and separately.

Other articles were read up to October 25th, 1877, when volume II. ends. Vol. III. went from 1878 to 1882, when the publication lapsed. The Society was, in 1883, merged into the Royal Society of Queensland, whose first publication appeared in 1884.

Queensland was separated from New South Wales in 1859, and the Philosophical Society started a few years after this.

These three papers by Diggles are the three missing ones referred to at the beginning of this paper.

The first, dated 6th November, 1873, begins:—

“Mr. J. T. Cockerell, since his return from the North, has been kind enough to place in my hands two new and interesting birds for the purpose of having them figured and described.”

The first Diggles called “*M. striatus*,” though noting it was not a typical *Milvus*. The description is good, and Ramsay's suggestion that it was *Henicopernis longicauda* Garnot, and came from the Aru Islands,

is quite correct. I examined the drawing which is preserved in the Mitchell Library in Sydney, New South Wales, and there can be no doubt about this. The bird with the same data as Cockerell gave is in the British Museum, and is the actual type. It should be well known, but it is as well to emphasize it again that J. T. Cockerell made a trip to Cape York and arrived back with a large collection of birds, presumably Queensland-collected, but which had been obtained on the Islands to the North, apparently the Aru Islands. These were imposed upon Messrs. Salvin and Godman and are now in the British Museum. Cockerell also deluded Diggles, as all these seven new birds were from the Cockerell source, and, as will be noted hereafter, are not Australian. Paratypes, if not the actual birds figured and described by Diggles, of most of these exist in the British Museum Collection.

Diggles gives as the locality of his *M. striatus*: "Shot by Mr. Cockerell in April of the present year, in Whitsunday Passage, about latitude 20 degs., 30 mins. Two were seen, but only one secured."

It is quite possible that this datum is correct, as it would not be difficult for *Henicopernis* to straggle south, as it is known from New Guinea just opposite Cape York. The fact that the authority of the statement is Cockerell is now sufficient to absolutely reject it.

The other bird was called *E(ulabeornis) griseoventris*, and I wrote: "If the latter be the Aru Island *Eulabeornis*, Diggles' name will displace *E. sharpei* Rothschild and Hartert." Examination of Diggles' drawing showed that Diggles' species had little to do with *Eulabeornis*, but was made from a specimen of *Gymnocrex plumbeiventris* Gray, 1861. I here reproduce the description given by Diggles:—

"Head, neck, upper part of the back and chest deep chestnut; wings and middle of the back olive brown; primaries light chestnut; lower portion of back and tail deep black; abdomen dark grey; vent and under tail-coverts black; feathers of the flanks and under-

surface of shoulder black, broadly tipped with white; throat whitish, barred with chestnut; bill greenish yellow, darkest at the base and lighter at the tip; iris bright scarlet, bare space round the eye also scarlet; legs and feet vermilion; length $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing $7\frac{1}{2}$; tail $2\frac{1}{2}$; bill $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarsus $2\frac{1}{2}$; middle toe $1\frac{7}{8}$."

"The *habitats* he (Mr. Cockerell) has given me being Cape York and Thirsty Sound."

In the British Museum is preserved a specimen from Cockerell, which may be regarded as the type or substitute type of Diggles' species. It is catalogued as from [Aru Islands] but here again Cockerell's iniquity becomes apparent, as this bird has, apparently, only otherwise been obtained at the Aru Islands by Ribbe (Berlepsch, *Abhandl. Senckenb. Naturf. Gesells. Bd., XXXIV., 1911, p. 85*) and is a rare bird.

As the species was described from Mysol, it is possible Diggles' name may come into service subspecifically at some later date.

The second paper was read 29th January, 1874, and after an account of the habits of *Menura alberti*, given to Diggles by the untruthful Cockerell, four new birds are described, all procured by Cockerell.

Diggles exhibited drawings and described the birds as follows:—

"*Ardetta nigra*, or the black bittern.

"The head, neck, back, upper portion of the wings and the tail are greyish black, primaries and secondaries grey, lightest on the outer webs; under-surface dark blackish grey, tinged with brown; legs and feet black; bill black, with a streak of yellowish horn colour on the under mandible; eyes yellow, cere greenish yellow. Length $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches; wing $8\frac{1}{4}$; tail 3; tarsus $2\frac{1}{2}$; bill $3\frac{3}{4}$. This specimen was shot in a swampy region full of reeds and aquatic vegetation, between the Jardine and Kennedy rivers, about thirty miles from Cape York."

There is no specimen of this in the British Museum. The description agrees fairly with that of *Dupetor melas*

Sharpe, Cat. Birds, Vol. XXVI., p. 251, 1898, based on *Ardetta melæna* Salvadori, 1878.

It is not, however, exactly the same, and this species comes from Batchian, Morotai, Bourn, etc., and is not known from the Aru Islands yet. Consequently *Ardetta nigra* Diggles, presumably from the Aru Islands, cannot be exactly determined.

The next, of which a full description is given which I will not repeat here, was named *Ardetta cockerelli* or Cockerell's bittern. "Shot at the same time and place as the preceding."

The description applies exactly to *Zonerodius heliosylus* Lesson, and in the Cat. Birds British Museum, Vol. XXVI., 1898, p. 193, a specimen ex Cockerell is listed with the footnote: "This specimen was sold by Mr. Cockerell as a 'new species' from Thirsty Sound, near Port Bowen, in Queensland. As all the other supposed 'new' species discovered by Mr. Cockerell proved to have come from the Aru Islands, it is safe to suppose that this Tiger Bittern is also from the latter locality."

However, according to Berlepsch, it is otherwise unrecorded from the Aru Islands—another testimony to the confusion caused by the unconscionable Cockerell.

The specimen in the British Museum can be considered the type or substitute type of Diggles' species.

The next species was called *Alcyone bella*, and described as follows: "Fore-head, ear coverts, and interrupted band on the chest black; head intense blackish blue, the centre of each feather on which is glossy and shining ultramarine blue; shoulder and primaries brownish black. The rest of the wing dark purplish blue, except the greater and lesser coverts, which have ultramarine glossings in the centre of each feather, like the feathers of the crown; lores and a tuft behind the ear coverts whitish buff; throat white; chest, abdomen and under tail-coverts rich orange; centre of the back and upper tail-coverts bright shining cobalt blue; tail nearly black; irides and bill black; feet flesh colour. Length $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; wing $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail $\frac{3}{4}$; bill $1\frac{5}{8}$; tarsus $\frac{1}{4}$.

Several specimens of this beautiful little creature were obtained about twelve miles from Cape York by Mr. Cockerell."

This description applies to *Ceyx solitaria* Temminck, and under this species in the Cat. Birds British Museum, Vol. XVII., 1892, p. 189, are included: "Specimens g—n, Aru Islands (J. T. Cockerell)."

These may be considered types or substitute types of Diggles' species, and as the type-locality of Temminck's species is Lobo, New Guinea, should the Aru Island form be subspecifically separable, as seems possible from the British Museum collection, it will bear Diggles' name.

The fourth "new" bird was called *Alcyone assimilis* (allied Kingfisher). The specific name which I have applied to this species has reference to the similarity which exists between our *A. pusilla* and itself, but the general dullness of colour throughout, and the absence of the slightest tinge of green sufficiently distinguished it. Upper surface deep purplish blue, more or less mingled with blackish, especially on the wings; primaries and secondaries brownish black; lores, and the usual tuft behind the ear coverts, and the whole of the under-surface pure white. There is a purple band on each side of the chest, and the flanks are blackish brown; bill and irides black. Length $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches; wing 2; tail $\frac{7}{8}$; bill $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsus $\frac{1}{4}$. This bird is found in the same locality as the preceding."

In the British Museum Catalogue, pp. 171-172, under *Alcyone pusilla* Temm. are catalogued:

"Specimens i. k. l. m., Cape York (J. T. Cockerell).

„ n. d., Newcastle Bay, Queensland
(J. T. Cockerell)."

These may be considered types or substitute types of Diggles' species, and the locality must be altered to Aru Islands, when the same remarks apply as to the preceding bird.

In the third paper, read "28th May, 1874," is described:

"*Ptilonopus chrysogaster*. The natural habitat of this

species is probably New Guinea. The specimen, of which my drawing is a representation, was shot by Mr. Cockerell near Cape York. It much resembles *P. swainsoni* both in size and coloration, the principal differences being the absence of the red or pink crown and also the large portion of the under surface, which in *P. swainsoni* is first black, followed by crimson and orange; the under tail-coverts are also orange, whereas in *P. chrysogaster* a central patch of orange alone exists. The chest is sparsely freckled, and the tips of the tail-feathers are also greyish green and not yellow as in *swainsoni*."

In the British Museum is preserved a specimen of *Ptilopus iozonus* Gray, collected by Cockerell. This is another Aru Island bird, and the specimen may be considered the type or substitute type of Diggles' species, which in this case becomes an absolute synonym, as Gray's species was described from the Aru Islands.

The New Nectarinea Diggles did not name, so that no further notice need be taken of it, save to record it as also not Australian.

It appears that the author's separates were published before the bound volume, as though the covers of Diggles' paper bear no data; in the copy before me, I note "The Annual Report, 1877" is dated 1877 at the foot. Another paper, "Notes of Rambles in Search of Fossil Remains on the Darling Downs," by George F. Bennett, read 7th December, 1875, has a title page which is dated 1876, though the paper is separately paged. Another paper, again separately paged, read 2nd September, 1877, has a title page dated 1878, while still another on "Pituri and Duboisia," by Bancroft, only read October 25th, 1877, has a title page dated 1877.

Consequently Diggles' separates may have been issued any time from 1875-78.

The references to these "new" birds will read thus:

Milvus striatus Diggles, Trans. Philos. Soc., Queensland, Vol. II., p. 1, 1878, "Queensland" errore=
Aru Islands.

Eulabeornis griseiventris id., ib., p. 2, 1878, "Queensland" errore=Aru Islands.

Ardetta nigra, id., ib., p. 5, "Queensland" errore=? Aru Islands.

Ardetta cockerelli, id., ib., "Queensland" errore=Aru Islands.

Alcyone bella, id., ib., p. 6, "Queensland" errore=Aru Islands.

Alcyone assimilis, id., ib., "Queensland" errore=Aru Islands.

Ptilonopus chrysogaster, id., ib., p. 7, "Queensland" errore=Aru Islands.

Types or substitute-types of all save *Ardetta nigra* in the British Museum. *None of these birds are of Australian origin.*

With regard to the paper I previously discussed, the following comments must be made. The date of publication I cannot exactly prove. In two bound copies of the Transactions I examined this paper is not included, although mentioned on p. 4 of the Report presented to the Members of the Council. I observed that it consisted of four pages, 9, 10, 11, 12. This pagination I now find is continuous with the three papers by Diggles just discussed. I conclude it must have been published in 1878, as in March, 1877, Castelnau and Ramsay could not quote it, and a new volume commenced in 1878, so that it would scarcely have come out later. A letter from Dr. Longman succeeds this, but here I would note that Castelnau and Ramsay's reference will anticipate Diggles', as I suggested.

Examination of Diggles' drawings shows that his *Cuculus brisbanensis* was based on the immature of *C. variolosus* Vigors and Horsfield, and not upon the immature of *C. rubricatus* Latham, as I concluded in the paper quoted.

Before leaving Brisbane, Dr. Longman promised to

find out all possible information, and his letter is the result :—

QUEENSLAND MUSEUM,
BRISBANE,
25th May, 1914.

DEAR MR. MATHEWS,—

Through the kindness of Mr. Gillies, the hon. librarian to the Royal Society of Queensland I secured the minute book of the old Philosophical Society and gleaned some little information therefrom. Much of this is indefinite, but I think the following points are clear. Diggles' papers were read on the dates noted by Shirley in his Catalogue of Queensland Literature, and full reports appeared in the current newspaper; but according to the minute-book, it was agreed, after discussion, that the printing of these papers "be held over." The assistance of the Government was asked, and in response, the Government Printer was authorised to print the Society's scientific papers. This apparently resulted in Vol. II., published in 1878, which contained the report of the year 1876, and Diggles' papers from 1873 onwards [except paper 4]. This you have I know. I have endeavoured to get from the Government Printer actual particulars of publication, but they have no records and cannot help us. From the minute-book, however, I find that publications of the report and address were being sent in 1877 to the other Australian scientific bodies, to some half-dozen popular scientific journals, to one or two libraries and universities, and to the Royal Society of London. Reprints from the earlier newspaper reports were probably obtained by authors of papers and handed to friends, but of this there is no definite record.

Thus it seems that the official date of publication was the 1878 volume. The only reference to Vol. II. appears in minutes of a meeting held 14th November, 1878, when the Secretary was authorised to send a copy of this to an applicant. There Vol. II. is referred to as the report for 1877-8. I am sorry we cannot help you with a definite birth certificate of Vol. II., but the Society seems then

to have been in a muddle, and minutes are very condensed.

(Signed) HEBER A. LONGMAN,
Deputy Director.

Diggles' first three papers, pp. 1 to 8, were separately printed with a pink wrapper, the remains of which is still visible in the bound copies, not before May, 1874, but between that date and 1878. Ramsay quotes Diggles' names for the first time in P.L.S., N.S.W., Vol. II, p. 205, January, 1878, but says he only knew them from a newspaper report of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Queensland.

THE DATES OF PUBLICATION OF VIEILLOT'S GALERIE DES OISEAUX.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

SOME years ago I instituted an investigation into the dates of the publication of this work. I collated all the data possible but withheld publication, as I did not consider it complete and hoped in the future to obtain more facts.

In the Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., p. 11, June, 1911, I replaced *Microglossus* Vieillot (Galerie d'Oiseaux, Vol. I., p. 47, pl. 50) by *Solenoglossus* Ranzani, 1821. It was in connection with this name that my inquiries were made.

Recently it has been suggested that I was incorrect in giving Ranzani's name priority, as it was not published until March, 1821, whereas it was claimed that Vieillot's name was published in January, 1821. In order that such an erroneous conclusion should not be published, I herewith place on record my data, incomplete as it is, but definite as regards the name in question.

I have to sincerely thank Mr. C. Davies Sherborn and Dr. C. W. Richmond for the additional data they have generously handed to me, thereby confirming my own results.

The Galerie d'Oiseaux was published in eighty-two livraisons between 1820-1826, and the date of receipt of almost each livraison is secured by examination of the Bibliothèque Française.

In the number for September 2, 1820, the receipt of the prospectus is recorded, and it is stated that the prospectus promised a livraison, consisting of four plates and text, would be published fortnightly.

The succeeding dates and contents follow:—

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Livr. | 1. | 4 plates and text | ... | ... | Sept. 16, 1820. |
| " | 2. | 6 " | ... | ... | Oct. 7, 1820. |
| " | 3. | 4 " | ... | ... | Oct. 28, 1820. |
| " | 4. | 4 " | ... | ... | Dec. 2, 1820. |
| " | 5. | 4 " | ... | ... | Dec. 24, 1820. |
| " | 6. | 4 " | ... | ... | Jan. 26, 1821. |
| " | 7. | 1 black plate & 4 col. plates | | | Mar. 31, 1821. |
| " | 8. | 1 " 4 " | ... | ... | May 12, 1821. |
| " | 9. | 4 plates | ... | ... | Sept. 15, 1821. |
| " | 10. | 1 plate and 8 coloured plates | | | Feb. 2, 1822. |
| " | 11. | | | | |
| " | 12. | 1 plate and 8 coloured plates | | | April 6, 1822. |
| " | 13. | | | | |
| " | 14. | 8 coloured plates | ... | ... | June 22, 1822. |
| " | 15. | | | | |
| " | 16. | Missing. | | | |
| " | 17. | 4 coloured plates | ... | ... | Sept. 21, 1822. |
| " | 18. | 4 " | ... | ... | Oct. 19, 1822. |
| " | 19. | 4 " | ... | ... | Nov. 2, 1822. |
| " | 20. | 4 " | ... | ... | Nov. 16, 1822. |
| " | 21. | 4 plates | ... | ... | Jan. 11, 1823. |
| " | 22. | 5 coloured plates and 1 plate | | | Dec. 21, 1822. |
| " | 23. | 4 plates | ... | ... | Jan. 18, 1823. |
| " | 24. | 4 " | ... | ... | Jan. 25, 1823. |
| " | 25. | 4 " | ... | ... | Feb. 8, 1823. |
| " | 26. | 4 " | ... | ... | Mar. 1, 1823. |
| " | 27. | 4 " | ... | ... | Mar. 15, 1823. |
| " | 28. | 4 " | ... | ... | Mar. 22, 1823. |
| " | 29. | 1 plate and 4 coloured plates | | | April 12, 1823. |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| Livr. 30. | 4 plates | ... | ... | ... | April 19, 1823. |
| " 31. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | May 24, 1823. |
| " 32. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | June 21, 1823. |
| " 33. | 4 coloured plates | ... | ... | ... | July 19, 1823. |
| " 34. | 3 plates, inc. 1 double plate... | ... | ... | ... | July 26, 1823. |
| " 35. | 4 coloured plates | ... | ... | ... | Aug. 15, 1823. |
| " 36. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | Sept. 6, 1823. |
| " 37. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | & black plate Oct. 4, 1823. |
| " 38. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | Jan. 3, 1824. |
| " 39. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | Jan. 31, 1824. |
| " 40. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | Feb. 21, 1824. |
| " 41. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | Mar. 13, 1824. |
| " 42. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | Mar. 20, 1824. |
| " 43. | 5 plates | ... | ... | ... | April 17, 1824. |
| " 44. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | May 8, 1824. |
| " 45. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | May 29, 1824. |
| " 46. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | June 5, 1824. |
| " 47. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | July 10, 1824. |
| " 48. | } ? 4 + 4 | ... | ... | ... | Aug. 14, 1824. |
| " 49. | | | | | |
| " 50. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | Sept. 4, 1824. |
| " 51. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | Sept. 18, 1824. |
| " 52. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | Oct. 9, 1824. |
| " 53. | 3 plates | ... | ... | ... | April 30, 1825. |
| " 54. | 5 " | ... | ... | ... | Nov. 20, 1824. |
| " 55. | 4 plates of which 1 double | ... | ... | ... | Dec. 4, 1824. |
| " 56. | 5 " | ... | ... | ... | Dec. 25, 1824. |
| " 57. | 5 " | ... | ... | ... | Jan. 15, 1825. |
| " 58. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | of which 1 double Mar. 5, 1825. |
| " 59. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | April 2, 1825. |
| " 60. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | { April 16, 1825. May 28, 1825. |
| " 61. | 5 " | ... | ... | ... | May 7, 1825. |
| " 62. | 5 " | ... | ... | ... | May 28, 1825. |
| " 63. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | June 4, 1825. |
| " 64. | 4 " | ... | ... | ... | June 18, 1825. |
| " 65. | 5 " | ... | ... | ... | July 2, 1825. |
| " 66. | 5 " | ... | ... | ... | July 23, 1825. |
| " 67. | 5 " | ... | ... | ... | Aug. 6, 1825. |

| | | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| Livr. 68. | 5 plates | ... | ... | ... | Aug. 13, 1825. |
| „ 69. | 4 „ | ... | ... | ... | Oct. 8, 1825. |
| „ 70. | 4 „ | ... | ... | ... | Sept. 10, 1825. |
| „ 71. | 4 „ | ... | ... | ... | Sept. 17, 1825. |
| „ 72. | 4 „ | ... | ... | ... | Oct. 22, 1825. |
| „ 73. | 5 „ | ... | ... | ... | May 13, 1826. |
| „ 74. | 5 „ | ... | ... | ... | Dec. 7, 1825. |
| „ 75. | 4 „ | ... | ... | ... | } Mar. 11, 1826. |
| „ 76. | 5 „ | ... | ... | ... | |
| „ 77. | 4 „ | ... | ... | ... | April 26, 1826. |
| „ 78. | 5 „ | ... | ... | ... | June 28, 1826. |
| „ 79 (73). | 6 plates | ... | ... | ... | Dec. 16, 1826. |
| „ 80. | 5 plates | ... | ... | ... | July 5, 1826. |
| „ 81. | 6 „ | ... | ... | ... | July 29, 1826. |
| „ 82. | 6 „ | ... | ... | ... | Sept. 2, 1826. |

It will be seen that the prospectus was not carried out and a few remarks must be offered in connection with the above.

The Galerie consists of *coloured* plates, with a few *black* plates of heads and feet of birds. Sometimes the issue of these black plates is noted as under Livrs. 6 and 7: probably where 5 plates occur one of these was a black one, but in connection with Livr. 22 the issue of 5 coloured plates and one (black) plate is mentioned. The issue of the parts was fairly regular. Livr. 53 was not acknowledged until after Livr. 61, while Livr. 60 was twice acknowledged. Livr. 69 is not recorded until after 71, while when 74 is received a note is made that 73 was not published. After Livr. 77, however, the receipt of 73 is admitted. Livr. 79 is missing, but three months after Livr. 82, when "the work is completed" is remarked, the receipt of Livr. 73 is admitted and another note is made: "The work is completed; it is composed of 82 livraisons." I think this 73 is an error for 79, which was found to have been overlooked. The contents of each livraison are at present unknown to me, but from the succeeding notes a fair degree of accuracy as to the exact date of each plate can be secured.

The first item of importance to be recognised is that the book as generally bound does not show the correct method of publication for the following reason: After the title appears, "Avis de l'Editeur," beginning: "Le premier plan de cet ouvrage ayant paru inadmissible, on a dû le changer," and concluding, "Les six premières livraisons n'étant point le travail de M. Vieillot, et n'offrent de rapports avec son ouvrage que par les descriptions et les figures, doivent être réunies et placées en forme de supplément à la fin des volumes, de la manière indiquée dans *l'Avis au relieur*."

This has been done and Volume I. consists of two parts, bound together, and paged 1 onwards, the plates numbered 1 onwards. Volume II. contains at the end the text and plates of the first six livraisons together with all the black plates. In a copy in the Bird Room of the British Museum (Natural History) these are separately bound together and labelled Volume III.

Consequently page 1, plate 1, of Volume I. appeared in Livraison 7, published March 31, 1821.

Microglossus aterrimus is figured on plate 50 and consequently would be included in Livraison 20, which was recorded under date November 16, 1822. That it was not published before March, 1821, can be seen from the fact that in the letterpress accompanying the plate is written (p. 48), "M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire . . . a publiée des détails du plus grand intérêt dans un mémoire lu à l'Académie des Sciences de le 6 Juillet 1821."

In the Bull. Gen. et Univ. Annonces et Nouv. Sci. (Ferussac), Vol. I., No. 1 (? Jan.) 1823, is recorded:

(p. 60) "Galerie des Oiseaux 18^e livr. in 4 d'une feuille et 4 planches coloriées. . . . Il a déjà paru vingt-cinq livraisons de cette ouvrage Desm."

In Vol. II., p. 62 (? Apl.) 1823, the receipt of Livraisons 26, 27 and 28 is noted and the contents given.

"La 26^e livr. de 1 f. et demie de texte et 4 pl. contenant le Tangara multicolor (*Tanagra multicolor*). L'Habia vert-olive (*Saltator olivaceus*). L'Arremon à collier (*Arremon torquatus*). Le Jacapa Scarlate (*Ramphocelus coccineus*).

La 27^e, de 1. f de texte et 4 pl. color., le Touit noir (*Pipillo erythrophthalmus*). Le Pyranga bleu et jaune (*Pyrranga cyanicterus*). Le Tachyphone leucoptère (*Tachyphonus leucopterus*). Le Lorient d'or (*Oriolus auratus*).

La 28^e, de 1 f. de texte et 4 pl. color., le Tisserin masqué (*Ploceus personatus*). L'Ictérie du micole (*Icteria micola*). Le Carouge chrysocéphale (*Pendulinus chrysocephalus*). Le Baltimore vulgaire (*Yphantès Baltimore*).

Though in the same work Livr. 32 is recorded in Vol. III., p. 52 (July), 1823, Livrs. 33-42 in the continuation Bull. Sci. Nat. (Ferussac), Vol. II., p. 202 (June), 1824, and Livrs. 34-49 in Vol. III., p. 229 (Nov.) 1824, and Livrs. 51-80 in Vol. IX., p. 232 (Oct. or Nov.), 1826, no contents of any livraison are given.

In the bound work the contents of Livrs. 26-28 as above given follow each other as recorded, the plates being the numbers LXXVI-LXXXVII. Simply calculating from the data above given we arrive at the contents of Livrs. 26-28 as LXXVIII-LXXXIX. and as I noticed there is a plate 23 bis. These figures accurately confirm each other.

Mr. Sherborn has noted in his Manuscript that the Linnean Society have preserved in their Donation Book that Livraisons 79-80 were received Aug. 12, 1826, and Livraisons 81-82 on Oct. 1, 1826.

Other odd scraps of data which need not here be dealt with confirm the preceding data, so that practically every plate can be fairly given the date of publication. As proven above, in the case of *Microglossus*, the facts are conclusive that *Solenoglossus* Ranzani has absolute priority as I indicated at the quotation given.

It might be pointed out that the Volume I. contains two parts which are separately paged, so that when *Microglossus* is quoted it should be written Vol. I., pt. 2, p. 47, 1822, pl. 50. There is only 56 pp. in the first part, and 339 pp. in the second part. Though Vol. II. bears signatures III., IV., V^e Partie, the pagination is continuous, and it is not necessary to quote these parts.

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OF

THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD



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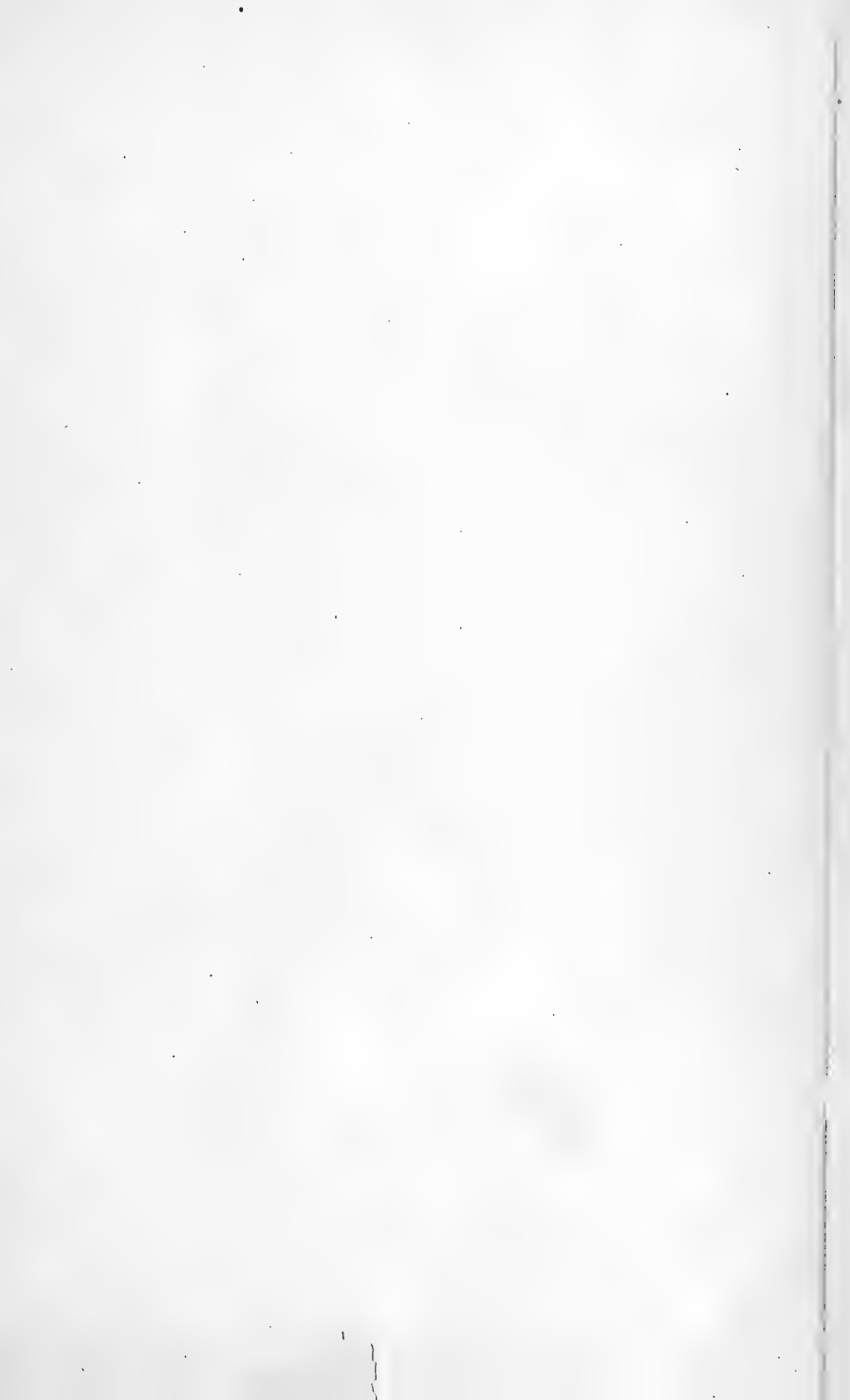
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