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THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

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

VOLUME III.

June 1915—December 1919.



ISSUED IN CONNEXION WITH THE AUSTRAL AVIAN MUSEUM, FAIR OAK, HANTS, ENGLAND.

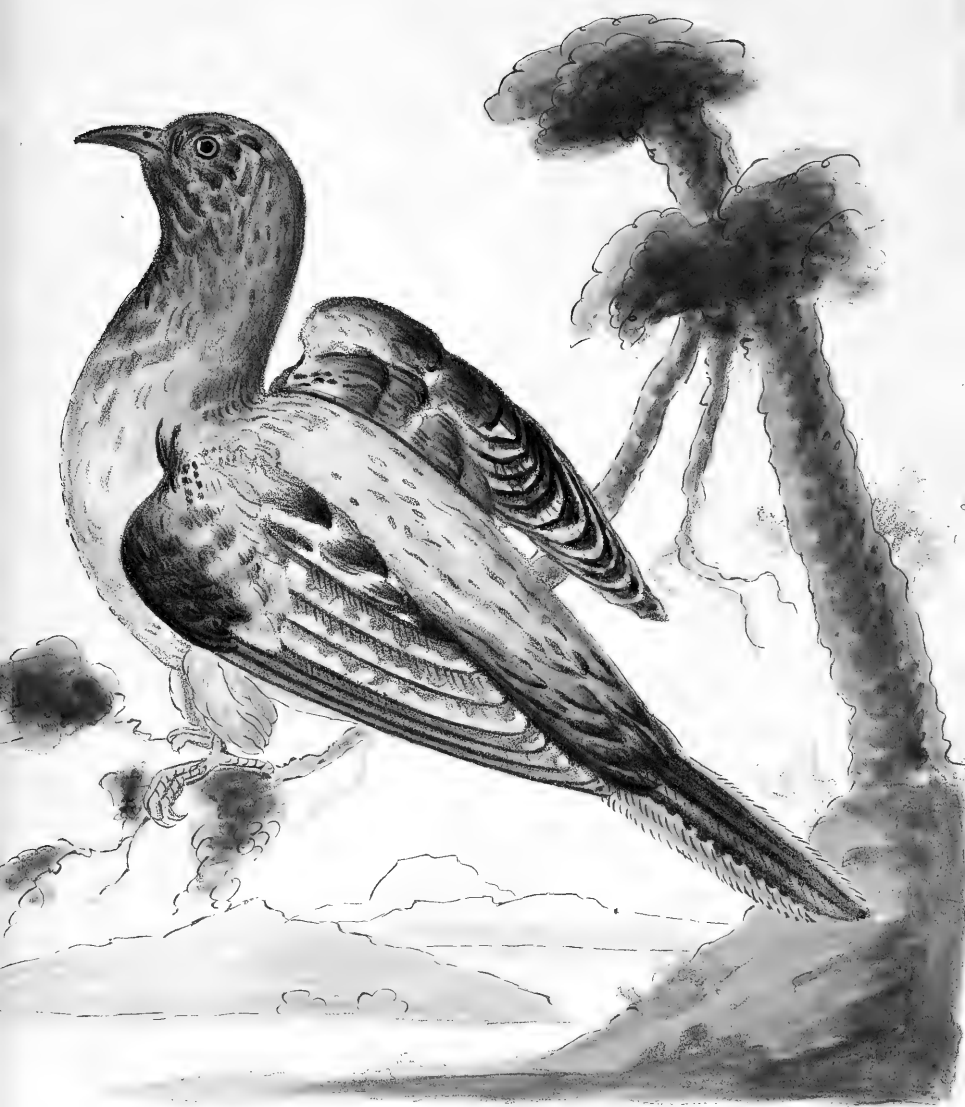
EDITED BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

LONDON : WITHERBY & CO. 326 HIGH HOLBORN.

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COLUMBA PALLIDA, LATHAM.

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ON *COLUMBA PALLIDA* LATHAM.

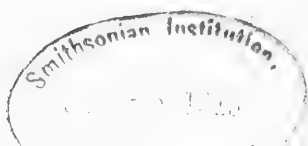
By G. M. MATHEWS.

Plate I.

IN the Gen. Synopsis Birds, Suppl. II. 1801, p. 270, Latham described a "Pale P(igeon). The bill and legs in this bird are brown, the general colour of the plumage greenish white, the head and neck inclining to ash colour; the greater quills are plain, but the rest marked irregularly with black on each side the shafts; the two middle tail-feathers are dusky, the others very pale or whitish; the outer edge of the wings and the quills are dusky. Inhabits *New Holland*."

Upon this was based the name *Columba pallida*, given in the Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. lx.

This name does not seem to have come into recognition until Gould, in the Introduction to the Birds of Australia, 8vo ed., p. 67, 1848, cited it as a synonym of *Cuculus inornatus* Vig. and Horsf., as figured in his Birds Austr., Vol. IV., pl. 85. It may be here noted that Gould assisted Strickland in the examination of the Lambert drawings, and apparently



recognised the bird there named *Columba pallida* as a Cuckoo, though neither to Strickland nor Gray was it familiar.

Apparently upon Gould's citation as above, Cabanis and Heine made use of Latham's name for the Cuckoo, for which they proposed a new generic name *Heteroscenes* (Mus. Hein., Vol. IV., pl. i., p. 26, 1862). Being thus endorsed, Gould himself made use of it in the Handb. Birds Austr., Vol. I., p. 615, 1865, but referred the bird to the genus *Cacomantis*, calling the Cuckoo, *Cacomantis pallidus* Latham.

This usage became general and does not seem to have been questioned until 1905, when in the Nov. Zool., Vol. XII., p. 217, Hartert called the Cuckoo *Cuculus variegatus* as of Vieillot, writing: "I believe we can use Vieillot's name *variegatus* (though I admit that the description is not at all convincing) if we accept Pucheran's statements, *l.c.* How, on the other hand, Latham's name *Columba pallida* came to be accepted for this cuckoo is incomprehensible. It would seem that Messrs. Cabanis and Heine (Mus. Hein., IV., p. 26) have first been guilty of it. Their quotation, and also the one in the Cat. B., XIX., p. 261, most likely copied without verification, is wrong, because the name *Columba pallida* is first given in the Ind. Orn. Suppl., p. lx. (1801), and not in the Syn. Suppl., II., p. 270, where it is only called the 'Pale Pigeon.' There is hardly anything in Latham's description that refers to the cuckoo in question; but what disagrees most is the description of the tail, which is said to be 'very pale or whitish' with 'the two middle tail-feathers dusky,' and that of the wings."

In the Ibis, Jan. 1906, p. 55, North, however, would not accept *variegatus* but proposed to recognise *inornatus* Vigors and Horsfield, the name by which this bird was known from 1827 to 1862. In my Handlist, 1908, p. 57, I used *inornatus* following North, but in the Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., Jan. 1911, p. 16, I reverted to *Cuculus pallidus*, giving as explanation: "Dr. Hartert, in the Nov. Zool., XII., p. 217, 1905, first cast doubt upon the traditional identification of Latham's Pale Pigeon with the Cuckoo. From an examination

of the Watling drawings, from which Latham drew up his descriptions, Sharpe (Hist. Coll. B. M., Vol. II., p. 145, 1906) tentatively referred the type drawing of Latham's Pale Pigeon to *Lopholaimus antarcticus* Shaw. Such an extraordinary identification led me to examine the Watling drawings, which are preserved in the British Museum, and I find the drawing to be unmistakably that of the Cuckoo, and hence Latham's name must be reinstated. The points of inaccuracy raised by Dr. Hartert are visible on the drawing, but it is quite a good representation of the Cuckoo, and however Sharpe wrote his note comparing it with *L. antarcticus* I cannot understand, save that it was purely a *lapsus calami*."

The Watling drawings have been well worked and were discussed in the Hist. Coll. B. M., by Sharpe, as above noted. There can be little doubt that sufficient care was not taken by Dr. Sharpe in this case and consequently my own very careful study made alterations inevitable. The comment by the Editors of the Emu on my criticisms read (Vol. XI., p. 130): "Still more puzzling are some of Watling's old drawings, with which the late Dr. Sharpe sought to establish the priority in nomenclature of certain Australian birds. Now Mr. Mathews states there is room for doubting the identification of the names given by Sharpe to several of the drawings. Well may Australians ask—'Why rely on the doubtful drawings of a botanist against the life-like coloured figures of so great an ornithologist and author as Gould?' Bed-rock priority run riot, people are apt to say."

I can fully appreciate the difficulty over-seas workers must have in deciding "when doctors disagree," so have obtained permission from the Trustees of the British Museum to make and publish *exact* copies of the doubtful drawings so that workers denied the privilege of actual examination can judge as to the value of my own conclusions. In the present case it should be remembered that Gould was the first to recognise this drawing as that of the Cuckoo and at once, as he was a strong believer in bed-rock priority, admitted its usage.

The plate here given is a faithful copy in the minutest detail of the painting made by Thos. Watling about the year 1790. It must, when criticising, therefore be remembered that 125 years have elapsed since it was made, and allowance given for the draughtsmanship, etc. When this is done I am sure all Australian ornithologists will agree with me that it is a good figure of the Cuckoo in immature plumage, and that Latham's name, as confirmed by Gould, is tenable.

ON THE ORNITHOLOGY OF THE DICTIONNAIRE
DES SCIENCES NATURELLES (LEVRAULT).

BY G. M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

A PUBLICATION entitled "Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles . . . par plusieurs Professeurs du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle et des autres principales Écoles de Paris," was commenced in Paris in 1804, the publishers being "Levrault, Schoell et Cie."

The articles on birds were by C. Dumont. Five volumes only were issued in 1804-06 and the work was suspended.

In 1816 it was resuscitated under the same title, the authors however reading . . . Par plusieurs Professeurs du Jardin du Roi, et des principales Écoles de Paris.

An explanation was given on the first leaf that "Les cinq premiers volumes de cet ouvrage furent publiés dans l'intervalle de 1804 à 1806. On en fait la remarque ici, pour ne pas être soupçonné de donner comme nouveau un ouvrage qui ne l'est pas. C'est par des supplémens que ces cinq premiers volumes ont été ramenés au niveau des connoissances actuelles, et ces supplémens se trouvent placés à la fin de chacun des volumes auxquels ils se rapportent. F. G. Levrault."

It was apparently published at Strasbourg and Paris, as the title-page bears the imprint: "Strasbourg, F. G. Levrault, Éditeur. Paris, Le Normant, rue de Seine, No. 8."

Some volumes at the end read: "Strasbourg, de l'imprimerie de F. G. Levrault, imprimeur du Roi," others, "Imprimerie de le Normant, Rue de Seine, No. 8."

Though some of the contributors differed, C. Dumont still was the only author of the bird articles. Towards the end, however, Lesson introduced some articles and also collaborated with Dumont in others. It might be here observed that Lesson became Dumont's son-in-law.

Valenciennes also monographed the Woodpeckers, etc., in this work, while Desmarest dealt with Parrots.

Some time ago, while preparing the synonymy of Australian

and Neozelanic birds, reference was made to this work, and it was seen that in many cases it had been overlooked. We therefore had to carefully work through it, and we found that new names were not common. It was not an easy task, so we thought it as well to note all the names that seemed strange.

We propose to put on record such as we have noted, not with the idea that our list is absolutely complete, but as a suggestion to the systematic worker in every continent that this Dictionnaire should be consulted.

In order to make this article useful, we have taken the trouble to get the date of publication as near as possible. This matter has been more or less neglected up to the present time, but it is really important. In this Journal many exact dates of works have already been given, but we note that our foremost systematic ornithologists seem careless about these details, even failing to make use of these items when presented to them.

From the Bibliographie de la France (by an extraordinary lapsus written in error Bibliothèque Française, p. 154, of this volume) we have gained the following information.

A prospectus in quarto is recorded on June 15, 1816, in which it is stated that the first livraison will appear in August, the second in September, and then every two months.

On July 20, 1816, a prospectus in octavo is noted, but no further details.

The volumes themselves were received as follows:—

Vols. I. & II.	On Title Page,	1816.	Oct. 12,	1816.
III. & IV.	„ „	„	Jan. 11,	1817.
V.	„ „	1817.	Mar. 8,	1817.
VI. & VII.	„ „	„	May 24,	1817.
VIII.	„ „	„	Aug. 23,	1817.
IX.	„ „	„	Dec. 6,	1817.
X.	„ „	1818.	May 23,	1818.
XI. & XII.	„ „	„	Jan. 9,	1819.
XIII.	„ „	1819.	July 24,	1819.
XIV.	„ „	„	Aug. 14,	1819.

XV.	On Title Page,	1819.	Nov. 6,	1819.
XVI.	„	„	1820.	April 8, 1820.
XVII.	„	„	„	July 22, 1820.
XVIII.	„	„	„	April 6, 1821.
XIX.	„	„	1821.	Jan. 26, 1821.
XX.	„	„	„	June 29, 1821.
XXI.	„	„	„	Sept. 29, 1821.
XXII.	„	„	„	Dec. 29, 1821.
XXIII.	„	„	1822.	Dec. 14, 1822.
XXIV.	„	„	„	Aug. 10, 1822.
XXV.	„	„	„	Nov. 23, 1822.
XXVI.	„	„	1823.	June 28, 1823.
XXVII.	„	„	„	July 26, 1823.
XXVIII.	„	„	„	Sept. 27, 1823.
XXIX.	„	„	„	Dec. 27, 1823.
XXX.	„	„	1824.	May 29, 1824.
XXXI.	„	„	„	Aug. 14, 1824.
XXXII.	„	„	„	Nov. 13, 1824.
XXXIII.	„	„	„	Jan. 22, 1825.
XXXIV.	„	„	1825.	June 18, 1825.
XXXV. & XXXVI.	„	„	„	Oct. 8, 1825.
XXXVII.	„	„	„	May 31, 1826.
XXXVIII.	„	„	„	April 29, 1826.
XXXIX.	„	„	1826.	April 29, 1826.
XL.	„	„	„	June 24, 1826.
XLI. & XLII.	„	„	„	Sept. 23, 1826.
XLIII.	„	„	„	Sept. 30, 1826.
XLIV.	„	„	„	Jan. 20, 1827.
XLV.	„	„	1827.	Feb. 21, 1827.
XLVI.	„	„	„	May 19, 1827.
XLVII.	„	„	„	June 20, 1827.
XLVIII.	„	„	„	July 21, 1827.
XLIX.	„	„	„	Oct. 13, 1827.
L.	„	„	„	Nov. 24, 1827.
LI.	„	„	„	Jan. 12, 1828.
LII.	„	„	1828.	April 12, 1828.
LIII.	„	„	„	June 7, 1828.

LIV.	On Title Page,	1829.	April 25,	1829.
LV.	„ „	1828.	Aug. 30,	1828.
LVI.	„ „	„	Oct. 11,	1828.
LVII.	„ „	„	Jan. 10,	1829.
LVIII.	„ „	1829.	Mar. 14,	1829.
LIX.	„ „	„	Missing.	
LX.	„ „	1830.	July 10,	1830.

The chief points to be noted in connection with these dates, which show publication to have been of an erratic character, are those of several volumes whose issue appears to have been delayed.

Thus Vol. XVIII., though dated 1820, was not received until April 6, 1821, and a note is given: "Le tome XIX. à paru," and that volume, dated 1821, was recorded January 26, 1821.

When the XXIVth Volume was acknowledged, August 10, 1822, a note was given that "Le XXIII.^e volume sera publié dans la courant du mois d'août." It did not appear until December 14, 1822, when another note reads: "Le tome XXIV. a paru (voyez n. 5237)," but that referred to Vol. XXV., which had also been issued, November 23, 1822.

Volumes XXXVII. and XXXVIII., though dated 1825, were not received until May 31, 1826, and April 29, 1826, and at the latter date Vol. XXXIX., dated 1826, was simultaneously recorded; though on April 12, 1826, a note had been given that: "Trente-neuf volumes du text sont imprimés."

On September 2, 1826, is given the news that "Les tomes 41 et 42 du texte ont été imprimés à Strasbourg," and these are catalogued on September 23, 1826.

Vol. LIV. did not appear until April 25, 1829, and the title page is dated 1829, though Vols. LV., LVI., LVII. and LVIII. had all appeared previously.

The receipt of Volume LIX., which bears the date 1829, is altogether missing, being the only one not acknowledged.

The plates accompanying the Dictionnaire were issued at irregular intervals, sometimes with the volumes, sometimes

without, but fortunately this is of no consequence to the systematist, as they only bear vernacular names.

With regard to the first issue of the first five volumes we have not been able to get any exact dates, the first three volumes being apparently issued in 1804, the fourth in 1805, and the fifth and sixth in 1806. But in the beginning of the 6th Volume is written: "Ce sixième volume étoit imprimé dès le commencement de 1806; mais il n'avoit pas été mis en vente, et avoit été livré seulement à quelques souscripteurs."

In the succeeding notes we record new names which do not appear in the synonymy of the species in the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum. That work must ever remain a standard in this connection, and it is remarkable how errors of commission and omission are still being perpetuated by our foremost workers. Even specialists in many cases have failed to add to the synonymy there given which we have commonly found to be incomplete. In many of the monographs new combinations abound, but these do not concern the systematist generally but are rather the care of the specialist and monographer. A majority of the new names are what have been termed "useless synonyms," but unfortunately such perform a purpose of invalidating later names, and it is most imperative that such should be carefully recorded in order to avoid error.

The very first name met with well instances this. In Vol. I., p. 344, Dumont proposed *AQUILA FUSCA* for a form of the Golden Eagle, called by some writers *Falco fulvus*. This is, at present, and probably always will remain, a useless synonym, but it invalidates *Aquila fusca* Brehm 1823, which name has just been used by the B.O.U. List of British Birds for the Spotted Eagle. Previously Brehm's name had been considered a useless synonym, but a peculiar combination of circumstances made it apparently the valid name: it cannot, however, be maintained in view of Dumont's usage. Dumont's name was omitted from the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, though other new names and

combinations in the same article are there included. Had it been recorded, the error would not have occurred in the B.O.U. List.

In the Supplement to Vol. I., p. 88, MORPHNUS is introduced as of Cuvier: and on p. 89 CYMINDIS is also named. This appears to be the first publication of these names, as the volume was received October 12, 1816. Cuvier's Règne Animal, from which they are commonly quoted, is dated 1817, but was actually published December 7, 1816, as recorded by one of us (Mathews, Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., p. 18, 1911). The names, however, were used by Dumont in the Cuvierian sense, so no alteration, save in the reference, is necessary.

In Volume IV. Dumont monographed the genus *Bucco*, and most of these names appear in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XIX. On p. 52, however, he proposes BUCCO VARIEGATUS as a new name for *Bucco tamatia* Linn.=Gmelin and also suggests BRASILIENSIS as an alternative. These names are missing from the Catalogue of Birds synonymy.

On p. 56 Dumont introduced *Bucco torquatus*, which we find in use (Cat. Birds, Vol. XIX., p. 24) for a species of *Melanobucco*. On p. 195 we however observed that a species is called *Malacoptila torquata* based on *Bucco torquatus* Hahn 1822 (Vögel. Lief 13, tab. 5). Of course this second usage is invalid, but this seems to have escaped the notice of the keen-eyed workers on South American Ornithology, as the latter appears in Brabourne & Chubb's List of the Birds of South America published in 1912, p. 165. There seems to be a ready-made substitute in BUCCO STRIATUS, Spix Avium, sp. nov. Brasil, Vol. I., p. 52, pl. X2, f. 2, 1824, described from Rio de Janeiro.

On p. 63 Dumont introduced LIMOSA VULGARIS as a new name for *Scolopax limosa* Linné = Gmelin; LIMOSA VARIA, p. 64, and p. 66, LIMOSA RUFA as a new name for *S. lapponica* Linn., and on p. 202, SCOLOPAX GALLINACEA for *S. major*: none of these appear in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XXIV.

In Volume V. Dumont, under the heading "Buse,"

associated the species Lacepède had differentiated under the genera *Circus* and *Buteo*.

On p. 454 he proposed BUTEO PLUMIPES, without reference to any previous user, writing, "Cet oiseau, qui paroît être le *falco pennatus* de Gmel." and this introduction seems to forbid the usage of *Buteo plumipes*, as of Hodgson, Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.) 1845, p. 37, in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. I., p. 180.

In Vol. VI., p. 94, Dumont proposed CACICUS YAPOU as a new name for *Cacicus persicus* Linn., Plan. Enlum. 184, as the bird came from Brazil. We have not seen this synonym in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XI. At this time Vieillot's Monographs in the Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. were appearing, and that publication being pushed forward rapidly Dumont took advantage of this and practically bases his articles upon those of Vieillot. Dumont freely exercised his judgment as to generic names, and thus many new combinations are noted but very few new names.

In Vol. X. Dumont proposed COLIUS QUIRIWA, p. 62, as a new name for *C. senegalensis* Gmelin and *C. erythromelon* Vieillot. This name is not cited in synonymy in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XVII., p. 344, but *Colius quiriva* Rüppell 1845 is there given.

In Vol. XI. Dumont gives, p. 29, AMPELIS OU PROCNIAS CARNOBARBA Cuv. as an alternative to *Ampelis variegata* Gmel. et Lath. : this synonym is not quoted in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XIV., p. 405.

Later the Cuckoos are monographed, the nomination and forms proposed by Vieillot being closely followed ; four new names are proposed, two of which appear in the Catalogue of Birds, and two do not, which is confusing.

p. 127. CUCULUS PUSILLUS is introduced as follows :

"On trouve au Cabinet d'histoire naturelle de Paris deux coucous sans dénomination particulière ; l'un, venant du Port Jackson, est de la taille de la rousserole, et a la tête grise, le dos brunâtre, la queue rayée transversalement de brun et de gris pâle, le dessus du corps blanchâtre, les pieds

jaunâtres et le bec noir ; l'autre, aussi de la Nouvelle-Hollande, n'est pas plus gros que la fauvette rousse, à laquelle il ressemble, ayant le dessus du corps roussâtre et le dessous blanchâtre. Le premier de ces oiseaux se rapporte probablement à quelques-uns de ceux qu'on a précédemment désignés avec plus de détails, d'après des descriptions étrangères, et le second pourroit être nommé *cuculus pusillus*."

The description of this suggests the *Neochalcites* group, but without examination of type it cannot be determined. At the present time this is impossible, so the name must be carried to a suspense list till later.

On p. 142 *Cuculus bengalensis* Gmel. & Lath. is renamed *CENTROPUS FERRUGINEUS*, which is not given in the Catalogue of Birds. Two pages later a new species is described under the name *CENTROPUS JAVANENSIS*. This is utilised in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XIX., p. 354, 1891, where it is quoted as "*Cuculus javanicus*," which proves the reference to have been copied second-hand.

The other new name, p. 145, is *LEPTOSOMUS VOUROUG-DRIOU*, which is in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XVII., p. 2, where a printer's error occurs, the first part of the specific name reading "*vouroug*."

On p. 265 *TROGON ROSALBA* is proposed as a better name than *Trogon collaris*. This name, as of this introduction, does not appear in the Catalogue of Birds, but is quoted as of the *Régne Animal*, 2nd Ed., 1829, when Cuvier adopted Dumont's suggestion.

In Vol. XIII. Dumont included under the genus *Edolius* the birds catalogued by Vieillot under *Dicrurus*: neither *EDOLIUS MYSTACEUS*, p. 517, nor *EDOLIUS LEUCOPHÆUS*, p. 518, appear in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. III. The former was given to Levaillant, *Ois. Afr.*, pl. 169, which Sundevall in his *Critique* concludes to have been an artifact, the latter to pl. 170 of the same work. The figure recalls the Ceylon bird *Buchanga insularis*, Catalogue of Birds, Vol. III., p. 252, while Sundevall suggests *cineraceus* Horsfield as equivalent.

Dumont's names are anterior to either, and the figure seems to us recognisable. The priority of introduction, however, must be given to Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, Vol. IX., 1817, who named both: p. 587, *Dicrurus leucophæus*, and p. 588, *Dicrurus mystaceus*, neither of which names are noted by Sundevall nor recorded in the Catalogue of Birds as above.

In Vol. XV. occurs the following: p. 31, "D'Épervier pygmée, *Sparvius minutus* Vieill., lequel se rapporte vraisemblablement au NISUS MINIMUS du Muséum de Paris. . . . C'est aussi dans cette contrée (South America) que se trouve l'Épervier à bec sinueux, NISUS STREPSIRYNCHOS, du Muséum, qui est d'un brun forcé en dessus, et roux, avec des bandes blanches, en-dessous."

Neither of these names occur in the Catalogue of Birds, and we doubt whether the last can be determined from the very brief description.

In the XVIth Vol., on p. 217, is the interesting paragraph we here transcribe:

"L'Oiseau qui porte, au Muséum de Paris, le nom de hobereau huppert, FALCO LEUPHOTES, et qui est annoncé comme ayant été trouvé, à Pondichéri, par M. Leschenault. Il a une huppe occipitale de couleur noire, ainsi que tout le dessus du corps, à l'exception de quelques-unes des plumes secondaires des ailes qui sont blanches. La poitrine offre une sorte de collier blanc; le ventre est traversé de grandes bandes rousses, et les mouches sont noires. Il y a aussi au même Muséum un individu également indiqué comme venant de Pondichéri, et présenté sous la dénomination de hobereau à tête rousse, FALCO RUFICEPS, dont la tête et le dessus du cou sont roux, la gorge et la poitrine blanches, les parties inférieures traversées de raies grises, et dont la queue, d'un gris ardoisé avec les taches brunes en-dessus, offre en-dessous des bandes noires, plus larges à l'extrémité, qui est bordée de blanc; mais cet individu ne paroît pas être encore dans son état parfait." (Ch. Dumont.)

Neither of these names appear in the Catalogue of Birds, and while the correct determination of the second, without

examination of the type, seems doubtful, the first-named is undoubtedly based on the same bird as was later described by Temminck (Plan. Color., 2nd livr., pl. 10, Sept. 1820) under the name *Falco lophotes*. Fortunately there is little change in the name, but the authority must be quoted as Dumont and the first reference given as above.

On p. 529 *FIGOPHAGA CRISTATA* is given as a new name for *Ploceus cristatus*, and this seems to be the first introduction of this generic name, and is not included in Waterhouse's *Genera Avium*.

In Vol. XXI. on p. 266 a good description is given of the bird figured by Levaillant in the *Oiseaux d'Afrique*, pl. 178. Dumont proposed the name *MOTACILLA AGUIMP*, the specific name being the native name of the bird as recorded by Levaillant. This name seems to have been overlooked, and the bird is at present known under Sundevall's name of *Motacilla vidua*, given thirty years later. Dumont's name should be restored.

In Vol. XXII., p. 55, Dumont named the bird figured by Levaillant, *Hist. Nat. Promerops*, pl. 23, *UPUPA CROCRO*: this synonym is not included in the *Catalogue of Birds*, Vol. XVI., p. 14.

On p. 179 Dumont wrote "tandis que le râle d'eau, *rallus aquaticus*, est le type du genre *Rallus*": this confirms Fleming's type-designation simultaneously made.

On p. 183 is proposed the new name *HYDROGALLINA CYANIFRONS* for *Gallinula carthagena* Latham: neither of these names appear in the *Catalogue of Birds*, Vol. XXIII., the bird being apparently indeterminable.

In the XXIVth Volume, p. 77, the names *JACAMEROPS* and *JACAMARALCION* appear: these names are used in the same sense in the *Catalogue of Birds*, Vol. XIX., as of Lesson, 1831, and they should apparently be dated back to this entrance.

On p. 83 *PARRA CINNAMOMEA* is used of Cuvier: this name does not appear in the synonymy of *africana* Gmelin, where we would refer it, in the *Catalogue of Birds*, Vol. XXIV., p. 76.

On p. 183, under the name "*Jaseur*," Dumont discusses the genus names *Bombycilla* Vieillot and *Bombycivora* Temminck, and proposes their rejection in favour of the new genus name GARRULUS, p. 184, and would supersede also the specific names, introducing for the *Bombycivora garrula* of Temminck the names GARRULUS EUROPEUS or MAJOR, and for the *Bombycilla cedrorum* of Vieillot the names GARRULUS AMERICANUS or MINOR. None of these names appear in the Catalogue of Birds and now necessitate an alteration.

Some thirty odd years afterward Verreaux (Rev. Mag. Zool. 1857, p. 439, pl. xiv.) proposed *Garrulus minor* for a Jay, and this was used in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. III., p. 96. Hartert (Vögel. Palaark Fauna, Vol. I., p. 31) maintained Verreaux's name for a subspecies of *Garrulus glandarius*, sinking as a synonym *Garrulus œnops* Whitaker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, Vol. VII., p. xviii. As Verreaux was anticipated in his introduction by Dumont, Whitaker's name now becomes available for the Jay.

In the XXVth Volume, pp. 5 and 6, Dumont renamed the two Skuas, confusing both species with the narrow long tail-feathers under one name, proposing for the mixture LESTRIS LONGICAUDUS: for Temminck's *Lestris pomarinus* the name LESTRIS BREVICAUDUS was preferred. Neither of these synonyms appear in the Catalogue of Birds.

In the XXVIth Volume Dumont, dealing with Finches, associated the Goldfinch, Siskin, Linnets and Serins with many extra-European forms under the genus name *Carduelis*. He introduced two new names, CARDUELIS COMMUNIS, p. 528, for *Fringilla carduelis* Linné and, p. 548, CARDUELIS CANARIENSIS for *Fringilla canaria* Linné, neither of which appear in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XII., nor yet in Hartert's Vögel. Palaark Fauna.

In Vol. XXVII., p. 215, Dumont proposed ORIOLUS PARADISEUS as a new name for *Oriolus aureus* Linn., in whose synonymy in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. III., p. 186, it is not included.

In Vol. XXVIII. Dumont described *PHÆNICOPHAUS SUPERCILIOSUS*, p. 451, as of Cuvier. In the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XIX., p. 403, this name is used as of Cuvier, Dict. Hist. Nat., Vol. X., p. 55, 1826: Dumont's proposal is earlier and should be quoted.

The XXIXth Volume is one of the important ones, containing quite a lot of interest.

For one thing, it states more than once (p. 274) that the plates of birds of the Voyage of the Uranie were published before the letterpress, and that descriptions are here given for the first time.

On p. 69, *Dacelo gaudichaud*, Quoy and Gaimard, and *Megapodius freycinet* Quoy and Gaimard, are mentioned, but only as *nomina nuda*.

Under "Martin," for which Dumont used Cuvier's name *Cossyphus*, three new species appear on p. 268. These are *C. CAUDATUS*, *STRIATUS* and *MINUTUS*. The first-named is used in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. VII., p. 393, for a species of *Argya*, but as of Drapiez, Dict. Class d'Hist. Nat., Vol. X., p. 219, 1826. In that place Drapiez acknowledges the species-name to belong to Dumont, whose publication appeared three years before and hence must be quoted. The other two we have not identified, nor have we traced the names in the Catalogue of Birds, but as Dumont's *Cossyphus* was heterogeneous we may have overlooked them.

On p. 274 a full description is given of *Dacelo gaudichaud*, figured but at that time not described.

On p. 280 appears: "ALCEDO CEYX PURPURATA Dum. Cet oiseau, de la taille d'une fauvette, a été rapporté de Java par M. Leschenault. Les parties supérieures du corps sont rousses; les inférieures sont blanche, et le bec est roux." This name is not included in the Catalogue of Birds.

Dumont, on p. 284, proposed to name *Hirundo apus* L. *CYPSELUS VULGARIS* or *NIGER*, and for *H. melba* L. he introduced *CYPSELUS ALBIVENTRIS*.

These synonyms do not appear in the Catalogue of Birds,

but we note that Stephens and Forster had suggested previously the same specific names for the Common Swift.

Under the name *Megapode* is the first long account of the birds of this genus. Dumont was apparently very friendly with Quoy and Gaimard as he thanks them for information. Dumont wrote (p. 414): "Les naturalistes voyageurs lui ont donné le nom de mégapode, *megapodius*, à raison de la grandeur de ses pieds; et dans un mémoire lu, le 6 Juin 1823, par M. Gaimard, à la Société d'histoire naturelle de Paris, le genre a été établi à peu près de cette manière."

Then follows a very long description of *Megapodius freycinet* Q. and G. (p. 414), *Megapodius La Pérouse* Q. & G. (p. 415), and p. 416, MEGAPODIUS REINWARDT.

The account by Gaimard above mentioned was published in Ferussac's Bulletin as recorded, for the first time, in Mathews' List of the Birds of Australia. Gaimard's note appeared in July-August, 1823, and has little priority over the present publication which was acknowledged December 27, 1823. Gaimard gave short succinct diagnoses of the two first-named species, but not the third. None of these names as of these introductions occur in the Catalogue of Birds and the last-named causes an unexpected alteration.

On p. 416 we read the following wording: "M. le professeur Reinwardt, Hollandois, a rapporté d'Amboine, dans les îles Moluques, un individu du même genre, dont il paroît avoir fait présent à son compatriote, M. Temminck, qui l'a déposé au cabinet d'histoire naturelle, et se propose de le faire figurer dans une des livraisons du Recueil de planches destinées à faire suite à celles de Buffon, sous le nom de Mégapode Reinwardt, *Megapodius reinwardt*."

Then follows a detailed description.

This is the bird figured in the Plan. Color 60^e livr., pl. 411, Oct. 25, 1826, under the name *Megapodius rubripes* Temminck from specimens collected by Reinwardt from the "île d'Amboine." It is also the bird named *Megapodius reinwardtii* Wagler, Syst. Avium *Megapodius*, sp. 4, 1827.

Both these names are included in the Catalogue of Birds

in the British Museum, Vol. XX., p. 454, as synonyms of *M. duperreyi* Lesson and Garnot, Bull. Sci. Nat., Vol. VIII., p. 113, 1826. Dumont's introduction has three years' priority over Lesson's, and the name *Megapodius reinwardt* Dumont must displace *M. duperreyi* Lesson.

The type-locality needs investigation as the bird does not live at Amboina. The name *M. reinwardti* Wagler has been associated with the Aru Island bird, and in the British Museum Catalogue two specimens from the Lidth de Jeude collection, one of which was labelled Amboina, the other with no locality. A note is given to this effect: "Both these specimens are exactly similar to birds from the Aroe Islands, and probably came from that locality." We would therefore fix as the type-locality of *M. reinwardt* Dumont the Aru Islands, Amboina being an error.

We would note that Finsch, New Guinea, p. 180, 1865, included—

Megapodius reinwardtii Wagl. Lombok, Flores,
 ,, *rubripes* Tem. ... New Guinea, Aru Island
 and Ké Island,

being unaware that these two names referred to the same bird, and he did not mention *Megapodius duperreyi* Lesson.

In Vol. XXXI., p. 554. PYRGITA MARIPOSA was proposed by Dumont as a new name for *Fringilla bengalensis* Latham. This synonym is not included in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XIII., p. 400.

In Vol. XL. appears a monograph of the genus *Picus* by Valenciennes, and this is carefully incorporated in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XVIII. We note, however, that PICUS ERYTHROPS (p. 178) is used for a species of *Ceophlæus* and this usage is still seen in Brabourne and Chubb's List of the Birds of South America, 1912, p. 178, whereas there is a prior *Picus erythropis* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XXVI., p. 98, 1816.

Three new species of *Lanius* are introduced by Valenciennes on pp. 225-8, viz., L. MELANOLEUCOS, VITTATUS and MELANOTIS.

Though none of these appear in the Catalogue of Birds, we note that the last two have since been brought into use and it may be the other has. The first-named was proposed for a Cape Bird nine years before Jardine and Selby used the same name for a species, now placed in *Urolestes*, from the same locality.

A monograph of *Columba*, written by Desmarest, has been correctly cited in the Catalogue of Birds. It is here noted to remark that the species COLUMBA ZOÆ, p. 314, C. OCEANICA, p. 316, and C. CYANOVIRENS, p. 343, must be quoted from this place, as this is the earliest introduction, the ones usually cited as of the Voy. Coquille not appearing until much later.

In the XLIIInd Volume the genus *Charadrius* is monographed by Lesson, and this important article had been completely overlooked until Mathews in this Journal drew attention to it, none of the many names appearing in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XXIV., and this oversight has necessitated a few alterations already recorded.

In the XLVIth Volume, dealing with the genus *Roitelet*, Dumont wrote, p. 161: "On pourroit aussi considérer comme appartenant au genre Roitelet d'autres petits oiseaux, rangés près d'eux dans les galeries du Muséum, sous les noms de *fauvette verdâtre* et de *fauvette grivelée*.

"Le premier, apporté de la Nouvelle-Hollande par Péron, a le bec grêle et court, de couleur blanchâtre, ainsi que les pieds; le dessus du corps est d'un gris rougeâtre, et le dessous blanchâtre, avec des teintes verdâtres; la queue, dont le fond est brun, est bordée de blanc, et l'on voit une tache de cette dernière couleur au fouet de l'aile. On pourroit nommer cet oiseau Roitelet austral, REGULUS AUSTRALIS."

In the fiftieth volume Lesson, under the name Souï-Manga, wrote a monograph of the genus *Cinnyris* Cuvier. All the names appear to be recorded in the Catalogue of Birds, but the names given in the Zoöl. Voy. Coquille were given priority whereas this is the earliest publication. Since the dates of publication of the Coquille appeared in this Journal this fact

has been grasped by Streseman and the necessary alterations made (Nov. Zool., Vol. XXI., pp. 143-4, 1914).

On p. 37, however, *POMATORHINUS ISIDOREI* is described, and this alteration has not yet been noted as Streseman did not procure this bird.

In the LVIIIth Volume, p. 504, Lesson proposed *LEPTOSOMUS CROMBUS*: this name appears in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XVII., p. 2, as of Lesson, *Traité*, p. 134, 1830, but this is the earlier introduction.

The preceding notes may not include all the new names proposed in this work and are brought forward mainly with the purpose of attracting the attention of the specialist, and emphasizing the fact that it must be referred to by such in order to prevent the introduction of invalid names. The case of *Garrulus minor* may be cited in this connection, while *Aquila fusca* has already been commented upon.

The chief alterations due to this investigation are :—

Malacoptila torquata (Hahn)

becomes

M. STRIATA (Spix).

Baza lophotes (Temminck)

must read

BAZA LEUPHOTES (Dumont).

Motacilla vidua Sundevall

must be replaced by

MOTACILLA AGUIME Dumont.

Garrulus glandarius minor Verreaux

must be rejected for

GARRULUS GLANDARIUS GENOPS Whitaker.

Megapodius duperreyi Lesson

becomes

MEGAPODIUS REINWARDT Dumont.

*RAPERIA GODMANÆ.*A NEW BIRD FROM LORD HOWE ISLAND, NOW
EXTINCT.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

REFERRING to the early British settlements in New South Wales many books were published, and these were all prepared by different members of the same expeditions. Much of the matter is repeated, of necessity. One of the striking items was the discovery of Lord Howe Island, when one of the ships was on voyage between Sydney and Norfolk Island. The first publication was probably that entitled, "The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay," dated 1789.

On p. 86 we read: "A small island, but entirely uninhabited, was discovered by Lieutenant Ball in his passage to Norfolk Island. In his return he examined it, and found that the shore abounded with turtle but there was no good anchorage. He named it *Lord Howe Island*." This was on February 17th, 1788.

On the 6th of May we read (p. 108): "The 'Supply' sailed to Lord Howe Island for turtle," and on the 25th (p. 111), "The 'Supply' tender returned from Lord Howe Island, but unfortunately without having been able to procure any turtle."

On p. 177, Chapter XVII. commences with an account of Rio de Janeiro, Norfolk Isle and Lord Howe Isle: "The following particulars respecting those places have very obligingly been communicated to the editor by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball." On p. 182, regarding Lord Howe Island, is written: "On the shore there are plenty of ganets, and a land-fowl, of a dusky brown colour, with a bill about four inches long, and feet like those of a chicken; these proved remarkably fat, and were very good food; but we have no further account of them. There are also many

very large pigeons, and the white birds resembling the Guinea-fowl, which were found at Norfolk Island, were seen here also in great numbers. The bill of this bird is red, and very strong, thick and sharp-pointed."

On p. 255 in Lieutenant Watts' narrative a more detailed account of the bird-life is given, but the lines I wish to emphasize at this time read: "Very large pigeons were also met with in great plenty: likewise beautiful parrots and parroquets."

Page 250 records how the Scarborough transport, also in May, 1788, called for turtle at Lord Howe Island and found none, but "they brought off a quantity of fine birds, sufficient to serve the ship's crew three days; many of them were very fat, somewhat resembling a Guinea-hen, and proved excellent food."

On p. 273 the White Gallinule is described from "Lord Howe's Island, Norfolk Island and other places" and a plate given, but with regard to the "very large pigeons" I find "no further account of them."

The next book to be published was the Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales, by John White, which appeared early in 1790. White was very interested in Natural History, and writing of the discovery of Lord Howe Island stated: "They also found on it, in great plenty, a kind of fowl. . . . These not being birds of flight, nor in the least wild, the sailors, availing themselves of their gentleness and inability to take wing from their pursuits, easily struck them down with sticks. There were also many birds of the Dove kind, as tame as the former, and caught with equal facility. Some of them were brought alive to this place."

Many birds are figured, among them being the White Fulica described on p. 238 and named *Fulica alba*, but nothing more is given in connection with the Pigeon.

Search through other narratives and accounts has revealed no more mention of this Pigeon and it has passed entirely into obscurity. As a matter of fact I had doubted its existence, as the accounts quoted above are all second-hand, and Pigeons

were common at Norfolk Island and I suspected confusion had occurred on this account. That this was a reasonable conclusion is evident from a study of these early descriptions where Norfolk Island birds were localised as from Sydney, and the "Norfolk Island Pigeon" so named by Latham is the Sydney bird and not the Norfolk Island species.

Dr. Godman has brought to my notice a book of paintings in his possession made by Mr. George Raper who went to Sydney in the "Supply" and returned in the "Waaksamheyd." These paintings are of great interest as supplementing those given in the narratives published, but most interesting of all is a magnificent painting of the Pigeon of Lord Howe Island. The other paintings of birds, animals and fishes are beautiful and exact and consequently this picture must be so.

Dr. Godman has given me permission to reproduce the painting, which will give a better idea of the bird than a detailed description.

In coloration it will be seen to be very different from any living species and it is impossible to exactly allot it to any known genus. It is referable to the group of large Fruit-Pigeons, but has no near relationship with *Hemiphaga*, the extinct Pigeon of Norfolk Island, which was only subspecifically separable from the existing New Zealand Pigeon. It recalls much more the New Caledonian *Phœnorhina*, and consequently is of much greater value than might at first be anticipated. The relationships of Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island have long been a source of inquiry, and I have already noted in this Journal, Vol. I., p. 121, 1912, my intention to fully discuss these, but there indicated that the avian element of Lord Howe Island was more certainly of New Caledonian origin than Neozelanic. This newly-discovered painting is confirmatory evidence of an immensely strong character that my views were correct. It certainly has no claim to Neozelanic origin, while its nearest living relative seems to be a New Caledonian bird. As noted above, it is impossible to place it in any known genus or species, and I therefore propose

RAPERIA, gen. nov.

Differs in coloration, the form of the bill and the length of the feet from other Fruit Pigeons.

Type, *RAPERIA GODMANÆ*, sp. nov.

Named in remembrance of Geo. Raper, who made the painting and thus saved for posterity a sight of a beautiful bird which was rapidly extinguished on account of its prior lack of enemies.

RAPERIA GODMANÆ, sp. nov.

Head and breast purple-mauve; throat and upper neck white; above dark brown, with the edges of the feathers lighter; under-surface brown; tail blackish; primaries brown lighter on the inside. Legs red; eyes red, bare space round them dark red; base of bill and cere red, tip greenish. Wing about 220 mm.; tarsus 46, bill 27, tail 120. Collected on Lord Howe Island in 1790.

The above description is from the reproduction.

Named in honour of Mrs. Godman, wife of Dr. F. D. Godman, in whose possession is the original painting and to whom my best thanks are due for permission to reproduce that painting and prepare this description.

TWO NEW SUBSPECIES.

IXOBRYCHUS MINUTUS VICTORIA, subsp. n.

Differs from *I. m. dubuis* in being larger.

Culmen 45; wing 140 mm.

Type, Geelong, Victoria.

ETHELORNIS MAGNIROSTRIS WHITLOCKI, subsp. n.

Differs from *E. m. magnirostris* in being much paler above.

Type, Port Hedland, Mid-west Australia, 15th Oct., 1914.

G. M. MATHEWS.



CERTHIA ATRICAPILLA LATHAM.

[Facing page 25.]

THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

Vol. III., No. 2.

NOVEMBER 19TH, 1915.

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ON *CERTHIA ATRICAPILLA* LATHAM.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

Plate II.

IN the Second Supplement to the Index Ornith. 1801, Latham described, on p. xxxvii., "*C(erthia) atricapilla*," thus :

"*C. fusco-viridis subtus albida, vertice genisque nigris.*

Black-headed Creeper. *Gen. Syn., Sup., II.*, p. 167, 26.

Habitat in *Nova Hollandia*; long. poll. 6; *rostrum modicum: lingua setacea.*"

This was simply a short Latin translation of the account given on p. 167 of the "Black-headed Cr(eeper)" which reads :

"Length six inches; bill dusky; tongue bristly; top of the head, and from the base of the upper mandible, black, passing through the eye, and below it some way on each cheek; hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail pale green, but the wings and tail are brown, with pale edges; chin, sides of the neck, and fore part of it, as well as the under parts of the body, dusky white; legs pale brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales.*"

Under the name "*Meliphaga atricapilla* Temm." there appeared in the Plan. Color., 56e livr., pl. 335, fig. 1, 1825, a bird, about which was written by Temminck: "Ce Philédon est mentionné par Latham, *Syn. Supp.* 2, page 167, sous le nom de *Certhia atricapilla*. Il est essentiel de dire qu'on reconnaît à la courte notice de l'auteur anglais, l'oiseau qui nous occupe; mais il ne fait pas mention de la bande blanche très caractéristique placée sur l'occiput, j'aurais conservé quelque doute sur l'identité de notre espèce avec celle de l'auteur anglais si je n'avais vu à Londres le sujet, étiqueté de la main de Latham, dans la collection de M. Bullock."

Jardine and Selby did not agree with Temminck, and therefore figured two birds on pl. CXXXIV. of the *Illus. Ornith.*, Vol. III., 1835. Figure 1 was named "*Meliphaga atricapilla nobis*. Black-headed Honey Eater (not including var. A), *Lath.*, Gen. Hist., IV., p. 175. *Certhia atricapilla* *Lath.*, Ind. Orn., Sup. XXXVII."

Fig. 2 was determined as "*Meliphaga lunulata* Vigors and Horsfield=*Meliphaga atricapilla* Temm., pl., col. 335, fig. 1."

An explanation was provided: "The two birds which we have now figured appear to be involved in some obscurity with regard to each other. The lower figure, bearing the synonymy of Temminck's Pl. Coloriées, is referred by that ornithologist to Latham's Black-headed Honey Eater, with which we disagree, as it entirely wants the lunulated band on the hind head; and our bird at Fig. 2 also disagrees with Dr. Latham's, in being entirely white on the throat and all its under parts. In this state, then, we have marked some of our synonymy with a doubt, and have endeavoured to give as correct a representation as possible of the two birds before us."

Later, Strickland, Gould and Gray worked through the Lambert Drawings, and Gray recognising a painting of a bird purporting to be *Certhia atricapilla* Latham, wrote in the *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Vol. XI., p. 191, 1843:

"*Certhia atricapilla* Latham=*Certhia lunulata* Shaw=*Meliphaga lunulata* V. & H.=*Gymnophrys torquatus* Swainson:

but not *Meliphaga atricapilla* Jard. & Selby. Name proposed to be used *Melithreptes atricapillus* Vieillot."

Gould, however, did not accept this determination and continued the usage of Shaw's name of *lunulatus* for the *Meliphaga atricapilla* of Temminck, and used *melanocephalus* of himself for the *Meliphaga atricapilla* Jardine and Selby. As a synonym of the former, in the Handbook, he placed "*Meliphaga brevirostris* Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., Vol. XV., p. 315?" and wrote (p. 569): "Dr. Bennett, of Sydney, and Mr. George French Angas have called my attention to a *Melithreptes* inhabiting New South Wales, which they consider to differ from all those figured by me in the folio edition, and which they state had been found breeding, proving, in their opinion, that it must have attained maturity. The remarks of those gentlemen were accompanied by two very fine skins, which, with two others that had been in my collection for some time, are now before me. At a first glance almost any ornithologist would imagine these birds to be the young of *M. lunulatus*, and I must admit that this was my own impression; but upon a more minute examination and comparison, I perceive characters which render me somewhat doubtful of this being the case. In the first place, I find all the specimens larger and stouter than any of *M. lunulatus* to which I have access; in the second, I have been informed that the bare space above the eye is greenish-blue, and not red; all the under-surface of the body is sandy-brown in lieu of pure white: the axillary feathers are buff instead of white: the wings are brown, and not wax-yellow; the crown of the head is brownish-black instead of pure black; and the lunate band on the occiput is greyish-buff, and not white. . . . Should it ultimately prove to be distinct, then it must bear the inappropriate name of *Melithreptes brevirostris*, as I find it is strictly identical with the type-specimen of the bird so-called by Vigors and Horsfield, formerly in the collection of the Linnean Society, and now in the British Museum."

The species *brevirostris* was subsequently recognised and admitted under that name, and it might be observed that

in the original description a note was added: "This bird is said to be common by Mr. Caley, and to be called *Cung'leer* by the natives."

When the Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum was written, the part dealing with Australian Honey Eaters was entrusted to Gadow, a worker with no interest whatever in the group and one who failed to realise the high standard set by his predecessors in the undertaking. Consequently the relations of the species *lunulatus*, *melanocephalus* and *brevirostris* to Latham's *Certhia atricapilla* were not investigated and the latter name not even mentioned in synonymy.

However, being an authoritative publication, Gadow's work was accepted by many ornithologists unable to criticise his incomplete compilation. That my strictures are mild will be seen by those who care to refer to the volumes of the Ibis immediately following the publication of the Catalogue, where Salvadori, Tristram and others plainly exposed Gadow's ignorance of the subject he pretended to treat.

In 1906 the matter was independently revived by two writers—one, North of Australia, the other Sharpe of Great Britain. The former, writing in the Ibis, urged the acceptance of *Certhia atricapilla* Latham as anterior and equivalent to *lunulatus* Shaw, though admitting the description seemed imperfect.

In the Hist. Coll. Nat. Hist. Brit., Vol. II., p. 128, 1906, Sharpe, dealing with the Watling Drawings, wrote the following:

"No. 105. Black-headed Creeper, Lath., Gen. Syn., Suppl. II., p. 167.

Certhia atricapilla Lath., Ind. Orn., Suppl., p. xxxvii.

This figure is intended for the bird usually called *Melithreptus lanulatus* (Shaw); cf. Gadow, Cat. B., IX., p. 204. Shaw's name is adopted by Dr. Gadow, but I cannot reconcile the description given by Shaw (Gen. Zool., VIII., p. 224, 1811)—with the 'back, wings, and tail cinnamon-brown'—with any species of *Melithreptus*. The name ought to have been dropped on this account, but it matters no longer, as

Latham's name of *atricapilla* antedates Shaw's name by ten years.

No. 106. Identified by Latham as his 'Black-headed Creeper,' but it is a very poor representation, the back being brown, and no sign of the white on the nape."

Following North and Sharpe, I used *atricapilla* for the "lunate" species in my Handlist of the Birds of Australasia, 1908.

Since then I have been continually revising the nomenclature of the Handlist, and one of my first corrections was in connection with this species. I gave the following explanation in the Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., p. 19, 1911 :

"Page 91 : Species 733. *Melithreptus lunatus* Shaw, in Vieillot, Ois. d'Or., Vol. II., p. 122, pl. 61 (1802)

replaces *M. atricapillus* nec Latham.

Page 92 : Species 741. *Melithreptus atricapillus* Latham, Suppl. Ind. Orn., p. xxxvii. (1801)

replaces *M. brevirostris* Vigors & Horsf."

In the Ibis, p. 55, 1906, North advocated the adoption of Latham's *atricapillus* for the bird known as *lunulatus* Shaw. He, however, observed that the distinguishing character of the latter species was not mentioned.

Sharpe (Hist. Coll. Brit. Mus., Vol. II., p. 128, 1906), from a study of the Watling Drawings, independently proposed the rejection of "*lunulatus*" Shaw, and also preferred *atricapillus* for the species previously known under the former name. The absence of the name-character in the description made me dubious as to the correctness of identifying "*lunulatus*" and *atricapillus*. I therefore have carefully studied the Watling figures, and find that the above alterations are necessary. The figure upon which *atricapillus* was founded is quite a good picture of the bird known as *brevirostris*, Vig. & Horsf. It must be remembered that Latham's descriptions were drawn up from these figures only, and consequently the colour values given by Latham depend entirely upon the artists. In the present instance the figure shows a dark head, which Latham concluded was

black ; but upon comparing specimens of *brevirostris* and *lunatus* (for such is the name Shaw used) it was seen that the coloration of the figure agreed very well indeed with that of *brevirostris*, whereas it disagreed in many particulars with *lunatus*, which moreover was thrice well-figured in the same set of drawings, Nos. 129, 130, and 131 (*cf.* Hist. Coll. Brit. Mus., II., p. 132).

This account was quoted in full in the *Emu*, Vol. XI., p. 130-1, 1911, in connection with these comments : " And, further, still more puzzling are some of Watling's old drawings with which the late Dr. Sharpe sought to establish the priority in nomenclature of certain Australian birds. Now Mr. Mathews states there is room for doubting the identification of the names given by Sharpe to several of the drawings. Well may Australians ask : ' Why rely on the doubtful drawings of a botanist as against the life-like coloured figures of so great an ornithologist and author as Gould ? ' Bed-rock priority run riot, people are apt to say. . . . Australians have learned to know this familiar Honey-eater as the ' Brown-headed.' To call it *atricapillus* (Black-headed), even if it were correct in accordance with strict priority, would be misleading and not according to nature."

It is quaint that the above should be written in conjunction with a bird that Gould did NOT figure and which he only doubtfully recognised in the Handbook, although Caley wrote of it as " common," and in the above extract it is called " familiar." The first published figure appeared in 1904 in the *Emu*, Vol. III., pl. XVI., when was written : " It is somewhat remarkable that the former, described by Vigors and Horsfield, and so long known, should only now be figured."

I now reproduce the original painting made by Watling and from which Latham drew up his description, and it must be immediately conceded that it is " no doubtful drawing," but considering the lapse of time and improvement in methods will bear favourable comparison with the painting made by Grönvold and reproduced in the *Emu*.

ON THE "TABLE DES PLANCHES ENLUM." OF
BODDAERT.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

THE acquisition, by the senior author, of a very choice copy of this exceedingly rare work, and consequently its careful examination, made it evident that a detailed criticism of the names proposed in it was necessary. The junior author had, some years ago, tentatively prepared such a list, so it was considered opportune to now complete the work.

We would make some comments on the book as possibly we will incur some criticism as being "priority hunters," etc.

In the year 1874 a reprint was published under the editorship of W. B. Tegetmeier. The first paragraph of the Editor's Preface reads: "M. Boddaert's exceedingly rare work, of which only a very few copies were printed, was published at Utrecht in 1783. Its present value to zoologists is due to its applying for the first time, to very many species, the presently received system of scientific nomenclature, and thus fixing, by reason of priority, the names of a considerable number of genera and species." We are thus, in our pursuit of priority, a little over forty years behind. Our purpose in writing this note is to show that our ancestral priority hunters did not do their work completely and therefore left a little to reward our services.

The book consists of a collation of the plates of birds known as the *Planch. Enlum.* of Daubenton with the descriptions given in Buffon's *Hist. Nat.*, Brisson's *Ornith.*, Linné's *Syst. Nat.*, XIIth Ed., etc. When no Latin name was otherwise available Boddaert sometimes proposed one, but as often he did not. In many cases he considered the Brissonian name, whether binomial or not, sufficient, and in some cases proposed names himself in a trinomial form. In many cases he put "*mihi*" after his new proposition, but in as many he omitted this precaution. Moreover, when he failed to distinguish his new name, he immediately continued in a puzzling manner with the information that it was missing from Linné's work.

Thus he wrote : "Falco harpyia Linn. Gen. 42.o." To the casual reader this indicates "Falco harpyia Linn.," but this is not so, as the little "o" governs the matter, and by this Boddaert intended to show that he named the Daubenton plate "Falco harpyia," and that it was referable to the Linnean genus and was not included by Linné. This explanation is necessary, as when Sherborn examined the book he saw the inadequate manner in which Boddaert treated the whole subject, and recognising that Boddaert was accepting the Brissonian binomials and trinomials as valid, only included in the Index Animalium those names to which Boddaert had attached the word "*mih*."

The eagle-eyed priority hunters of the last generation had, however, detected Boddaert's usage and had dug out of obscurity the Boddaertian names, and such are in common use at the present time. Many of these common names are omitted from the Index Animalium, and this omission may cause trouble. We hereafter give a list of those.

Considering the book as a whole, its composition and its rarity, we think the wisest course would have been to reject the whole of the names in it. This course we would undoubtedly have adopted had we been the finders of the book ; apparently, however, the last generation were "priority-mad," a term coined by one of them to stigmatise the younger generation who dared on this plea to correct their errors. Throughout the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum each author, with few exceptions, took advantage of Boddaert's work to "upset" well-known names ; by this means, as the Catalogue was authoritative, Boddaert's names gained acceptance with little criticism, and are an example of the folly of "*nomina conservanda*." Well-known names, without question of confusion thereby being incurred, were cast without sympathy into the sink of synonymy, and there was no cry about the matter. The "new" names were accepted without clamour, and it is probable that the present generation could not name the outcast without reference. We would further note that the authors who did not make

use of Boddaert for innovations were not blessed with scruples, but simply suffered from lassitude. Where a Boddaertian name had been cited by some previous worker they unhesitatingly made use of it, but did no research work for themselves: the synonymy compiled by such workers proves this assertion, both by the errors apparent and its incompleteness.

The succeeding notes constitute an endeavour to rectify the shortcomings of such, and to account for the whole of the new names in this work. As we are unfamiliar with the Aves of the World, but are simply specialists in one geographical region, we are dependent to a great extent upon the synonymy compiled in the Catalogue of Birds, as rectified by such authorities as Hartert on Palearctic forms, Reichenow on African forms, Hellmayr, Berlepsch, Brabourne and Chubb on South American birds, and the Amer. Ornith. Union's Check List, 3rd Ed., for North American birds. In attempting to fix the Boddaertian names we have noted invalid names in use from other causes, and we will later give some notes on such so that rectification can be at once made. It is rather strange to us to see how slowly some workers are attracted by such corrections, though eagerly pointing out similar instances when made at first hand. Our only interest in the subject is the elimination of nomenclatural problems and gladly accept criticisms when logically provided, but dislike lawyer-like quibbling.

The following list of names is newly proposed in this book, but do not appear in Sherborn's Index Animalium: it is provided so that it can be incorporated by users of that wonderful guide, and thus obviate further errors.

PAGE

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | <i>Fringilla carduelis capensis.</i> | |
| 2. | <i>Psittacus luteus!</i> | Not of p. 30. |
| 3. | <i>Lanius violaceus!</i> | |
| 4. | <i>Fringilla larvata!</i> | |
| | <i>Motacilla canadensis!</i> | Not of Linné 1766. |
| | „ <i>aurantia!</i> | |

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7. *Fringilla dominicana cristata*.
 8. *Psittacus guttatus* !
 9. *Phasianus katraca* !
 10. *Turtur afra*.
 Psittacus pavua !
 11. *Merula montana* !
 Muscicapa galatea ! "*galatea*!"
 12. *Psittacus flavigula* !
 Loxia nigro-aurantia !
 Tangara major.
 Bucco erythrocephalus !
 13. *Fringilla canadensis*.
 14. *Fringilla rosea*. Not of Pallas 1776.
 15. *Merops bicolor* !
 16. *Turdus macrourus fasciatus* !
 Merula (Corvus) brachyurus.
 Turdus virens. Not of Linné 1758.
 17. „ *terat* !
 Trochilus rubricauda.
 Picus striatus ! Not of Müller 1776.
 20. *Loxia fusciventer* !
 Oriolus viridis ! Not of Müller 1776.
 Bucco flavigula !
 Alcedo cancrphagus.
 21. *Turdus philippensis* ! Not of Müller 1776.
 Oriolus cristatus !
 Ardea leucogaster !
 Fulica major !
 Avocetta recurvirostra.
 Turdus cyanurus !
 24. *Motacilla nigra*.
 Turdus merula atricapilla.
 27. *Psittacus cyanopterus* ! Not of p. 9.
 28. *Falco piscator*.
 30. *Emberiza migrans*.
 Psittacus vibrissa !

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30. ✓ *Psittacus cardinalis* !
Picus fusco-fulvus !
31. ✓ *Turdus jala* !
 „ *juidæ*.
 ✓ *Muscicapa kinki* !
32. *Hirundo albiventer* !
Psittacus torquatus !
Turdus madagascariensis ! Not of Müller 1776.
34. ✓ *Muscicapa aurora* !
 „ *fusca* ! Not of Müller 1776, or
 „ *oliva* ! of p. 33.
35. ✓ *Motacilla nævia* !
36. ✓ *Cuculus æneus* !
37. ✓ *Oriolus ater* !
Corvus nudicollis !
Picus punctigula !
38. ✓ *Coracias cayanus* !
 „ *chinensis* !
 „ *abyssinus* !
39. ✓ *Turdus manilla* !
Upupa speccosa !
Turdus rufus. Not of Linné 1758.
Oriolus violaceus.
Fringilla ardens.
40. ✓ *Alauda nigra* !
Motacilla undata !
 ✓ *Alauda matutina* !
41. ✓ *Emberiza flav.* !
 ✓ *Muscicapa citrina*.
Trochilus viridigula.
 „ *violicauda* !
 „ *amethystinus*.
Motacilla cinerea. Not of (Tunstall) 1771.
42. ✓ *Muscicapa pica* !
 „ *rubinus* !
 „ *carolinensis*. Not of Linné 1766.

PAGE

43. *Motacilla superciliosa* !
Picus aurantias ! Not of Linné 1766.
 „ *rufus*.
Upupa varia !
Ampelis grisea.
44. *Motacilla citrea* !
Parus cinctus !
Tangara rufa !
45. *Tanagra grisea*.
 „ *nigrigula* !
 „ *pileata* !
47. *Alcedo javana* !
48. *Psittacus monachus* !
Buceros abyssinicus !
49. *Alcedo chloris* !
Picus flavigula !
 „ *griseo-cephalus* !
Ampelis nivea !
50. *Tringa indica* !
Tangara sulva. Err. pro *fulva*.
Cuculus gigas !
Formicarius cayanensis !
Perdrix tetrao.
51. *Tetrao pileatus* !
Muscicapa eques.
Tringa miles !
52. *Rallus longirostris* !
Psittacus farinosus !
53. *Bucco viridis* !
 „ *virens* !
Cuculus jacobinus !
Psittacus longicauda !
54. *Buceros manillæ* !
Fulica parva ! Not of Forster 1781.
Ardea nycticorax cayanensis.

PAGE

55. Charadrius niger.
Ardea garzette major.
Anas javana !
Buceros scutata !
56. Ardea naevia !
Sterna maxima !

The preceding are the names to which "*mih*i" is not appended, and it will be noted that the large majority of them are included in the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, such being marked !

We propose to deal with the omissions in the order of Boddaert, and would observe that some have already been picked up by other workers and appear in the Amer. O.U. Check List 1910, as p. 41, *Muscicapa citrina*, this appears in that List on p. 324.

Further, typographical errors abound, and according to Opinion 26 of the International Commission these may be corrected. Consequently we do not think that our friend Mr. Claude Grant's retention of Boddaert's *Cuculus caprius* will prove acceptable, as it is obviously simply a Boddaertian error for "*cupreus*": two lines below will be seen "*mantana*," and *Alca* appears as *Ahea* on p. 47, *Alca* on p. 55, and *Alia* on p. 58. If such misprints were acceptable as valid names *Ahea* would be the genus-name for the Tufted Puffin and replace *Lunda* in the Amer. O.U. Check List, 3rd Ed., 1910, p. 25. We do not anticipate such a procedure.

The trinomials in the book provide some puzzling questions, as in some instances Boddaert seemed to have named the birds subspecifically, in others subgenerically. Thus, the first usage cannot be determined, as "*Fringilla Carduelis Capensis*" is written, and it cannot be guessed whether *Carduelis* was specifically intended or subgenerically proposed. This name is not cited in the Cat. Birds, Vol. XIII., p. 230, as a synonym of *Pyromelana oryx* (Linné) and there is also a prior *Fringilla capensis* of Müller 1776, while *Fringilla carduelis* is a Linnean species and *Carduelis* is a Brissonian genus.

There is here no complication, but we see plenty in the next trinomial to be dealt with.

FRINGILLA DOMINICANA CRISTATA.

This name is given on p. 7, followed by "mihi," to pl. 103. The name was not accepted by Sherborn, nor does it appear in the Cat. Birds. For the bird there figured the name *Paroaria cucullata* (Latham) is used (p. 809), and this name is maintained in Brabourne and Chubb's List of the Birds of South America, p. 385. The basis of this name is *Loxia cucullata* Latham 1790, and this name is invalid on account of the prior *Loxia cucullata* Boddaert, p. 24, and *Loxia cucullata* Muller 1776. Consequently the *Paroaria* must become known as

PAROARIA CRISTATA (Boddaert).

Other errors in connection with the names *Loxia cucullata* Boddaert and Müller which can be seen in the Catalogue of Birds appear to be rectified in Brabourne and Chubb's List, though the usage of *Sporophila collaris* (p. 366) based on *Loxia collaris* Boddaert while there is a prior *Loxia collaria* seems a dubious expedient.

TURTUR AFRA.

This name appearing on p. 10 serves as the first introduction of the genus-name *Turtur*. We would emphasize the fact that one of us first indicated this in the Nov. Zool., Vol. XVII., p. 503, 1910, and when Hartert accepted this emendation in the Hand-List of British Birds, by Hartert, Jourdain, Ticehurst and Witherby, p. 161, 1912, he omitted in the footnote to indicate the source of his information. This omission has led Stuart Baker in his valuable work on Indian Pigeons and Doves, 1913, p. 183, to credit Hartert himself with this correction.

MERULA.

This name is not yet settled with. It has comparatively recently been rejected in favour of *Planesticus*, as it was regarded as first proposed in 1816. In the Auk, Vol. XXXI.,

1914, Mathews gave some notes headed "Some Binary Generic Names," and there indicated some of the confusion that seemed inevitable through the suggested acceptance of "binary" authors. *Merula* is there mentioned as valid in 1793, but it is suggested it might date from an earlier "binary" writer. We now record its occurrence in this book in 1783 in two guises, and observe it calls for some action so that this ghost may be killed.

On p. 11 the following entry can be seen :—

"Pl. 182. Merle de Montagne. Buff., VI., p. 16. Briss. Ornith., p. 232, pl. XXI., 1. *Merula montana* Linn. syst. VI."

Does such an introduction validate the genus-name *Merula*? In the VIth Edition of Linné's Syst. Nat., published in 1748, the third species under *Turdus* (p. 29) is cited as "*Merula montana* Fn. 186." At this date Linné was obviously non-binomial, though absolutely binary. It has been decided by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that the mere citation of a pre-Linnean name does not give it a legal status. Is the present case a mere citation? It appears to us to be so and a considered judgment is needed, as by accepting the present introduction as valid we can fix the genus-name *Merula* to the species *Turdus torquatus*; if we reject this proposal, as seems just, on p. 16 we meet with—

"Pl. 258. Breve de Bengale Buff. VI., p. 123.3. Merle vert de Bengale Briss. Ornith., II., p. 316. *Merula* (*Corvus*) *Brachyurus* Linn. Gen. 50.15, short-tailed Crow Lath., *birds* I., p. 398."

This citation cannot possibly be disregarded as there are no flaws in this. Here we see a direct and correct proposal of *Merula* for the bird classed by Linné in *Corvus*. This means that *Merula* would displace *Pitta*, a most undesirable alteration. We are not, at present, making this change, but unless a decision is soon arrived at in connection with "binary" generic names, even more undesirable innovations may become unavoidable.

On p. 24 another trinomial appears which may here be cited. Pl. 392 is called "*Turdus merula atricapilla* Linne, 107.418." This is *Turdus atricapillus* Linne 107.18 (the 4 appears to have slipped in), and "merula" would seem to have been subgenerically added and would appear to have been regarded as a member of the Boddaertian group *Merula*.

Throughout the book there is such a quaint disregard of genera, species and subspecies as regards the determination of the names of these plates, that it seems almost absurd that our "priority-mad" predecessors should have accepted the nomenclature utilised in it as valid. We are simply endeavouring to complete their ill-starred unfinished work.

TANGARA MAJOR.

This name is given (p. 12) to pl. 205, but was not used in the Catalogue of Birds, XI., where the later *magnus* Gmelin given to the same plate was used for a species of *Saltator*. However, in Brabourne and Chubb's List, page 371, this name is rejected in favour of *maximus* P.L.S. Müller 1776, which is supposed to be founded on the same plate.

Müller's description reads, p. 159: "Sie ist braun, unten rostfarbig. . . . Cayenne. Buffon."

The bird for which the name is used is not "braun," and Müller's name should be rejected. Neither does pl. 205 represent the Cayenne bird in good enough colouring for acceptance. It may be urged that there is no other Cayenne bird to which the name is applicable, but then it is not absolutely certain that the bird came from Cayenne, and there are other birds as near (or nearer) the figure from elsewhere. Then, on p. 38, Boddaert gave the name "*Coracias cayanus*" to pl. 616, and in the Catalogue of Birds Scater cited this plate as a doubtful one of the bird he called *magnus* Gmelin. The figure there given is a splendidly coloured and accurate plate of the Cayenne bird called *maximus* by Brabourne and Chubb, following Hellmayr (Nov. Zool., Vol. XV., p. 30, 1909) and Berlepsch (same Vol., p. 205). In order to meet criticism we would point out two discrepancies in pl. 616.

It shows a pale bill and green thighs. The pale bill may be due to bleaching, although immature birds have pale bills, while the green thighs may be due to the artist.

We therefore propose to rectify matters by advocating the usage of *SALTATOR CAYANUS* Boddaert in place of *Saltator maximus* Müller, as used in Brabourne and Chubb's List, p. 371.

FRINGILLA CANADENSIS.

This name, given on p. 13 to pl. 223, f. 2, was not admitted in the Catalogue of Birds, and does not seem to have since been recognised. Consequently the name used for the bird there figured, viz. *Spizella monticola* Gmelin, still persists in the Amer. Ornith. Union's Check List, 3rd Edition, p. 263, 1910. As Gmelin's name (Syst. Nat., p. 912, 1789) is absolutely equivalent and later than Boddaert's, the bird must be known as

SPIZELLA CANADENSIS (Boddaert).

TROCHILUS RUBRICAUDA.

In the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XVI., p. 311, *Clytolæma rubinea* (Gm.) is used for the species figured on pl. 276, f. 4, though Boddaert had given the above name to the same figure fifteen years previously. Humming-birds have been monographed since then and several specialists, notably Hartert in *Das Tier-reich*, have dealt with them without recognising this fault, and the erroneous name appears in Brabourne and Chubb's List, p. 126. The correct name should therefore be

CLYTOLEMA RUBRICAUDA (Boddaert).

TROCHILUS VIRIDIGULA.

This name given on p. 41 to pl. 671, f. 1, does not appear to have been hitherto determined. Mr. Charles Chubb, of the British Museum, has helped, by his splendid knowledge of these birds, to satisfactorily identify it and there is no doubt that the figure represents a specimen of the bird known as *Lampornis gramineus* (Gmelin). Specimens in the British

Museum agree quite accurately, and the species should henceforth be known as

LAMPORNIS VIRIDIGULA (Gmelin).

TROCHILUS VIOLICAUDA.

This name was given to the second figure on pl. 671, and here again a satisfactory result has been arrived at through Mr. Chubb's assistance. We have determined it as the bird later described by Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. VII., p. 349, 1817) as *Trochilus nigricollis*. This identification seems a good one though novel, as Berlepsch recently quoted it as a doubtful synonym of the preceding species, a result arrived at by Vieillot almost a hundred years previously, when he wrote (N.D., VII., p. 354) :—

“Le Colibri a Queue violette, *Trochilus nitidus* Lath.; *Troch. albus*, Gm., pl. 11, des *Oiseaux dores*, est un jeune colibri hausse-col vert (*gramineus* Gm.), qui commence à prendre les couleurs de l'adulte.”

It is interesting to note that the vernacular used in Brabourne and Chubb's List now agrees with the scientific name. The names *nitidus* Latham and *albus* Gmel. are absolute synonyms of *violicauda* Boddaert being given to the same figure.

We then conclude that for the species appearing in Brabourne and Chubb's List, p. 123, as *L. nigricollis* (Vieillot), the correct name is

LAMPORNIS VIOLICAUDA (Boddaert).

TROCHILUS AMETHYSTINUS.

Though Boddaert, on p. 41, proposed this name for pl. 672, f. 1, he has not yet received credit for it, the name being accredited to Gmelin in every Monograph, and even in Brabourne and Chubb's List, p. 145. The correct name is, however,

CALLIPHLOX AMETHYSTINA (Boddaert),

which is fifteen years earlier and which is exactly equal to Gmelin's name.

MUSCICAPA BICOLOR.

This name appears on p. 19, and being three years earlier invalidates *Muscicapa bicolor* Sparrman, Mus. Carls, pl. 46, 1786. The latter is still in use as *Cossypha bicolor* for an African bird. The correct species name appears to be (*Muscicapa*) *dichroa* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., p. 949, 1789, provided because Sparrman's choice came later than Gmelin's own. *Cossypha* was used as of Vigors, Zool. Journ., Vol. II., p. 396, 1826, in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. VII., p. 34, and maintained by Reichenow, Vögel Afrikas, Vol. III., p. 758, 1905, and still appears on the cabinets of the British Museum as it is used by Bannerman (Ibis, July, 1915, p. 497). In the last number of this Journal, p. 16, we observed that Dumont used Cuvier's genus-name *Cossyphus* in 1823. We did not elaborate on this, as the publication of Cuvierian names is a study in itself and the name *Cossyphus* was many years previously proposed for an Insect (Fabricius 1792). We make this note as our friend Dr. C. W. Richmond has written us that this appears to be the earliest use of Cuvier's name, though we did not so regard it. We have not yet seen an earlier use, but it does not further interest us save from an academic view point. Gray, in the Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds 1855, correctly placed these names, and we might record the fact that for accuracy no work has ever surpassed Gray's. Thus p. 44, Gray gave—

“Bessonornis Smith 184? Cossypha Vigors 1825 a.

Dessonornis A. Smith 1836.

a Nec Cossyphus Fabr. 1792,”

and p. 67—

“Acridotheres Vieill. 1816. Gracula Cuv. 1817.

Cossyphus Dum. 18?.”

The first species of Dumont's *Cossyphus* is *olivaceus*, which is simply a new name for Manorine of Vieillot, as one of us has already recorded in this Journal, Vol. II., p. 102. We cannot accept the retention of *Cossypha* while *Cossyphus* is rejected, so the correct name of the bird known as *Cossypha bicolor* Sparrman will be

BESSONORNIS DICHROUS (Gmelin).

As noted by Gray, the genus-name was spelt *Dessonornis*, but Smith himself corrected this as a typographical error, and this correction must be accepted.

FALCO PISCATOR.

This name given to pl. 478 does not appear to have hitherto been recognised. According to our determination it is a good figure of the bird called in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XIX., p. 450, *Schizorhis africana*. The generic location may seem strange but not as peculiar as that of Latham, who called it *Phasianus africanus* (Index Orn., p. 631, 1790). We have brought this correction to the notice of Mr. Claude Grant, who had just worked at this species, and he has accepted our identification and will record this emendation in the Ibis. The correct spelling of the genus-name is now being used so that the name reads

CHIZÆRHIS PISCATOR (Boddaert).

MOTACILLA SUPERCILIOSA.

This name appears on p. 43 and is used in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. X., p. 301, but on account of its omission from Sherborn's Index Animalium, a bird on the British List is specifically named *superciliosus*, though the basis of this name is *Motacilla superciliosa* Gmelin 1789.

In Hartert's Vögel Paläark. Fauna, Vol. I., p. 518, 1909, the subspecies *Phylloscopus superciliosa superciliosa* ex Gmelin 1788 (recte 1789) appears, on p. 519. *P. s. humei* (Brooks 1878), and p. 520, *P. s. mandellii* (Brooks 1880) are included. No available synonyms are recorded. On p. xl. of the "Inhalt," where Hartert (in a manner worthy of recommendation) noted the alterations and emendations proposed during the progress of his work, no further notes on this species occur. Thus, in the Hand-List of British Birds, by Hartert, Jourdain, Ticehurst and Witherby, 1912, p. 60, *Phylloscopus superciliosus* still appears, and in the more recent B.O.U. List, 2nd Edition, published this year (1915) it is maintained, p. 84.

We have endeavoured to determine whether any synonym is existent, but as Hartert, in his monographic study, failed, we have concluded the Gmelinian *superciliosa* is nameless. We however agree that *humei* is only subspecifically separable, so that would become the species-name. The genus-name also required more than a little consideration. Hartert's generic association cannot be accepted unless the generic definition became wide enough to cover some such group as "small birds of a more or less greenish colour," as some of the species have proportionally large bills or minute bills, have long wings or short wings, have weak feet or rather strong feet, etc., etc., and we are certain no worker could place a bird in "*Phylloscopus*" with any exactitude. For the Gmelinian *superciliosa*, however, *Reguloides* appears a good location, and we therefore propose for *Motacilla superciliosa* Gmelin, p. 975, 1789: Russia not *Motacilla superciliosa* Boddaert, p. 43, 1783, the new name

REGULOIDES HUMEI PRÆMIUM.

LARIUS, recte LORIUS.

On p. 42 *Larius* is introduced thus: "*Psittacus* (*Larius*) *ceclanensis* mihi" for pl. 683 "Le grand Lory." There can be no argument that there is purely a typographical error here present and that correction to *Lorius* is imperative. This view, which is indisputable, has been taken by Sherborn, who in the *Index Animalium*, p. 519, records "*Larius* *err.* pro *Lorius*, P. Boddaert."

This proposal has, however, been hitherto overlooked, and we have a double complication to face.

In the *Catalogue of Birds*, Vol. XX., p. 393, Salvadori has recorded *Psittacus ceclanensis* as a synonym of *Eclectus voratus* Müller 1776 given to the same plate. This identification necessitates the acceptance of the genus-name LORIUS in place of *Eclectus*. We view this alteration with little feeling, as there is a prior *Eclectis* Hubner 1826 which hangs over *Eclectus* as recorded in the *List Birds Australia*, p. xxvi., 1913. For the genus called *Lorius* in the *Catalogue of Birds*,

Vol. XX., p. 31 (where a footnote is given: "The genus *Lorius* is generally attributed to Brisson, who did not use the name in a generic sense"), Wagler's name *DOMICELLA* is available. As the vernacular Lory is in use for many species, the emendations will cause little confusion.

A specific alteration may be here proposed. In the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XX., p. 394, *Eclectus cardinalis* is used, based on *Psittacus cardinalis* Boddaert, p. 30. On p. 22 *Eos cardinalis* is used, based on *Lorius cardinalis* G. R. Gray, Genera Birds, App., p. 20, 1849, given to the "Lori Cardinal Homb. & Jacq. Voy. Pôle Sud. Oiseaux, pl. 24, bis 2." But at that reference "*L. cardinalis*" is added to the genus *Lorius*, as expressed in Vol. II., p. 416, where appears "*L. cardinalis* (Bodd.) Pl. Enl. 518." Consequently Gray's name was invalid at its introduction and it does not seem to have since been rectified. We therefore propose the new name

EOS GRAYI

for the species figured by Hombron & Jacquinot, Voy. Pôle Sud. Oiseaux, pl. 24, bis 2.

ALAUDA NIGRI.

This name is proposed (note the typographical error again) on p. 46 for pl. 738, but it previously had been introduced on p. 40 for a different bird. Nevertheless, the second usage was made the base of *Centrites niger* in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XIV., p. 61; and when Richmond, in the Auk, Vol. XIX., 1902, p. 92, pointed out that *Centrites* should be replaced by *Lessonia*, as that name had been rejected in error, he did not observe this double usage, consequently in Brabourne and Chubb's List, p. 269, *Lessonia niger* (Bodd.) appears. Gmelin, p. 792, gave the name *Alauda rufa* to the same plate, so that the correct name seems to be

LESSONIA RUF A (Gmelin).

TANARA SULVA, recte FULVA.

This name, given on p. 50, has been overlooked, and in Brabourne and Chubb's List, p. 420, *Lanio atricapillus* (Gmelin)

is in use. Boddaert's name is given to pl. 809, f. 2, which is the basis of Gmelin's name (*Syst. Nat.*, p. 899, 1789), so that the names are absolutely equivalent and the correct name to be used is

LANIO FULVUS (Boddaert).

PERDRIX TETRAO.

A beautiful instance of the complications possible through the acceptance of Boddaertian names is here seen.

Thus on p. 51, "Pl. 828, Tinamou varié, Buff. VIII., p. 294, Briss. *Ornith.* II., o perdrix *Tetrao*, Linn., *Gen.* 103 o," is written.

The logical conclusion is that *Perdrix tetrao* is here proposed for pl. 828, and only by a stretch of the facts can any other result be arrived at.

For this same plate Gmelin (*Syst. Nat.*, p. 768, 1789) proposed the name *Tetrao variegatus*, and that species name is in use in Brabourne and Chubb's List, p. 4.

The correct name would thus appear to be

CRYPTURUS TETRAO (Boddaert).

ALAUDA CAPENSIS.

Boddaert proposed this name with "mihi" attached on p. 45 for pl. 712. In the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XIII., p. 514, this is used as the basis of *Certhilauda capensis*, and apparently this usage still persists, as Reichenow (*Vögel Afrika's*, Vol. III., p. 352, 1905) continues it.

There was, however, an earlier *Alauda capensis* Linné, which Boddaert had himself catalogued on p. 29, without however recognising Linné's authority.

Gmelin, admitting Linné's species, gave the name *Alauda africana* (p. 798) to pl. 712, thus exactly equalling Boddaert's invalid nomination.

The correct name for *Certhilauda capensis* Auct. is then—

CERTHILAUDA AFRICANA (Gmelin).

FRINGILLA ROSEA.

This name given on p. 14 to pl. 230, f. 2, we do not find in the Catalogue of Birds, and we have not determined it, which is of little consequence, as the name is invalid on account of the prior use of the name by Müller 1776.

TURDUS VIRENS.

To this name, given on p. 16 to pl. 273, f. 1, the same remarks apply as to the preceding, the name dating back to Linné 1758.

ALCEDO CANCROPHAGUS.

We have not traced this name given on p. 20 to pl. 334 in the Catalogue of Birds. It can be placed as a doubtful synonym of *Halcyon senegalensis* (Linné), Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1766, p. 180, as the figure represents that species, but the bill is given as wholly red, instead of the under mandible black, and the underside painted buffy instead of grey.

EMBERIZA MIGRANS.

This name given on p. 30 for pl. 511, f. 1, is not included in the Catalogue of Birds in the synonymy of *Emberiza cia* Linné, though the plate is included.

CUCULUS ÆNEUS.

This name given on p. 36 to pl. 587 is included in the Catalogue of Birds, but so many errors are apparent that the following notes may help to relieve the position.

In Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XIX., p. 402, a *Ceuthmochares* ÆNEUS is admitted, the basis of which is *Cuculus* ÆREUS Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. VIII., p. 229, 1817). If it be accepted that Vieillot's *æreus* is a typographical error for *æneus*, then the *Ceuthmochares* must bear Stephen's name *æratus* (Gen. Zool., Vol. XIV., p. 210, 1826).

On p. 412 *Coua gigas* is used, based on Boddaert's *Cuculus gigas*, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 56, 1783, for which is cited, "Le Grand Coucou de Madagascar, Pl. Enl., VI., pls. 587, 588, 1783."

The name *Cuculus gigas* is given on p. 50 to pl. 815, "Le Coucou verdatre de Madagascar," while the plates cited in the Catalogue of Birds are referable to quite another bird, the *Leptosomus discolor* (Hermann 1772).

ORIOIUS VIOLACEUS.

This name is given on p. 39 to pl. 646. Gray (Genera Birds, Vol. III., App., p. 34, 1849) recognised this plate as *Quiscalus purpureus* var. This synonym does not appear in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XI., p. 394, under *Quiscalus versicolor*, though an albino is catalogued. When this partial albino is compared with the plate, Gray's identification is an absolute certainty, and Boddaert's name passes into the synonymy of *Quiscalus quiscula* (Linné), as that name is used in the Amer. Ornith. Union's Check List, 3rd Ed., 1910, p. 239. As exactly equivalent to Boddaert's name may be recorded *Oriolus ludovicianus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., p. 387, 1788, and *Oriolus leucocephalus* Latham, Index Ornith., p. 175, 1790.

FRINGILLA ARDENS.

This name given on p. 39 to pl. 647 we have not traced in the Catalogue of Birds, nor have we yet identified the bird.

PICUS RUFUS.

Boddaert provided this name on p. 43 for pl. 694, f. 1, but in the Catalogue of Birds the name was credited to Gmelin, Boddaert's usage being overlooked. It is now acknowledged that this is the species named by Linné *Picus undatus*, so that the only note necessary is the admission of *Picus rufus* Boddaert to the synonymy of *Celeus undatus* (Linné).

MOTACILLA NIGRA.

This Boddaertian name (p. 24) is not included in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. X., p. 411, as a synonym of *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linné), though the figure, pl. 391, f. 2, to which it was given is there recorded.

MOTACILLA CINEREA.

This name was allotted on p. 41 to the bird figured on pl. 674, f. 1, and though this figure is referred to as a synonym of *Motacilla alba* in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. X., p. 464, Boddaert's name is not mentioned. In any case it is invalid on account of the prior *Motacilla cinerea* (? Tunstall), Orn. Brit. 1771.

AMPELIS GRISEA.

This name given on p. 43 to pl. 699 has not been determined by us. The plate appears to represent the female of some species of *Cotinga* or allied genus, but we have found nothing exactly agreeing.

MUSCICAPA EQUES.

We have not specifically identified the plate, 831 f. 1, to which the name was given on p. 51, but the figure appears to have been drawn from a specimen of the genus *Hadrostromus*.

ARDEA NYCTICORAX CAYANENSIS.

This name provided on p. 54 for pl. 899 is not cited in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XXVI., p. 131, where it should be placed as a synonym of *Nycticorax violaceus* (Linné).

CHARADRIUS NIGER.

Though this name does not appear in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XXIV., p. 32, as a synonym of *Pluvianus aegyptius* (Linné), the plate (918) to which Boddaert gave the above name (p. 55) is there included.

ARDEA GARZETTE MAJOR.

This name appears in the Catalogue of Birds, Vol. XXVI., p. 90, in the synonymy of *Herodias alba* (Linné), though the plate, 925, on which it is based is given in the synonymy of *Herodias egretta* (Gmelin), p. 95, which is correct. Boddaert's name is earlier than Gmelin's, but cannot be used on account of the still earlier use of *Ardea major* by Linné (Syst. Nat., XIIth Ed., 1766, p. 236), for a different bird.

American ornithologists, since the publication of the Catalogue of Birds, have made other alterations due to the recognition of Boddaertian names, as *Wilsonia citrina* ex *Muscicapa citrina* Boddaert, *Vireo griseus* ex *Tanagra grisea* Boddaert, while *Sayornis phæbe* Latham is used instead of *Empidias fuscus*, based on *Muscicapa fusca* Gmelin not Boddaert 1783 nor Müller 1776. *Muscicapa carolinensis* Boddaert, *Motacilla senegallensis* Boddaert and *Certhia viridis* Boddaert have not concerned us much, as all these names are invalid: the first-named seems an obvious synonym of *Tyrannus tyrannus* Linné.

Although we have attempted to account for all the names hitherto determined as well as overlooked, we do not claim absolute completeness, and we are sure anyone who attempts to check our work will absolve us for errors committed in the examination of this perplexing work. As an instance we quote a name which attracted us at the last moment, viz., "p. 7. Pl. 115, f. 2, *Fringilla fusca* Linn., 112.32." This indicates that this is a Linnean name, but it seemed unfamiliar and recourse to Sherborn's Index Animalium did not disclose such a name. Reference to Linné shows that he called his species 112.32 *Fringilla bengalus*, and this means that FRINGILLA FUSCA is a new name proposed by Boddaert. Should other cases occur, they will be very difficult of recognition.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY REFERENCE LIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

p. 76. AUSTROTIS AUSTRALIS MELVILLENSIS, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. a. derbyi* in being more blue-grey above and also in being larger.

Type, Melville Island, Northern Territory, 3rd June, 1912.

PLUVIALIS DOMINICUS FULVUS.

OWING to the kindness of Miss Haviland I am able to give a description of a chick and immature of the above bird. (For adult, see my *Birds of Australia*, Vol. III., p. 75, 1913.)

Female, juvenile.—General colour above dark brown, including the head, back, wings, and tail, the feathers margined or spotted with bright golden yellow, upper wing-coverts paler brown with lemon-yellow spots and margins; bastard-wing, primary-coverts and quills dark brown with white edgings to the tips of the feathers, white shafts to the quills and greyish-brown on the inner webs; outer tail-feathers paler brown than the middle ones and the light pattern inclining to whitish; base of fore-head, a small patch behind the eye and hind neck covered with whitish down which have dark bases on the latter; lores and fore-cheeks golden yellow, the feathers centred with brown; hinder cheeks and throat similar but paler; chin and upper throat covered with white down; fore-neck and breast greyish-brown, the feathers marked with lemon-yellow; sides of body lemon-yellow edged with dark brown which gives a barred appearance; middle of abdomen and under tail-coverts creamy-white, the lateral under tail-coverts marked with brown; axillaries and under wing-coverts dusky brown. Collected on the 14th of August, 1914, at Golchika, Lower Yenesei, by Miss Maud D. Haviland.

Nestling in down.—Dusky black on the upper surface, with golden yellow tips to the down more or less mixed with white, the predominating colour being golden-yellow. Under-surface dull white with blackish bases to the thighs and under-surface of the wings. Collected on the 21st of July, 1914, at Golchika, Yenesei, by Miss Maud D. Haviland.

THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

Vol. III., No. 3.

APRIL 7TH, 1916.

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LIST OF ADDITIONS OF NEW SUB-SPECIES TO. AND CHANGES IN, MY "LIST OF THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA."

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

- p. 9. *TURNIX MACULOSA YORKI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *T. m. pseutes* Mathews in being lighter.
Type, Cape York.
- p. 10. *COLCLOUGHIA MELANOGASTER GOWERI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *C. m. melanogaster* (Gould) in having the black
on the chest not so extensive.
Type, Gowrie, Queensland.
- p. 10. *AUSTROTURNIX PYRROTHORAX INTERMEDIA*, subsp. n.
Differs from *A. p. berneyi* (Mathews) in being lighter and
from *A. p. pyrrothorax* (Gould) in being darker.
Type, Wyangarie, Queensland.
- p. 11. *PEDIONOMUS TORQUATUS GOULBURNI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *P. t. torquatus* Gould in being lighter.
Type, Goulburne, New South Wales.

- p. 14. *LEUCOMELÆNA NORFOLCIENSIS QUEENSLANDICA*,
subsp. n.

Differs from *L. n. norfolciensis* (Latham) in being lighter above.

Type, Queensland.

- p. 21. *LEUCOSAREIA MELANOLEUCA MINOR*, subsp. n.

Differs from *L. m. melanoleuca* (Latham) in being smaller in all its measurements.

Type, North Queensland.

- p. 34. *NEONECTRIS GRISEUS NUTCHERI*, subsp. n.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. II., pl. 77, p. 92.

Type, Sydney, New South Wales.

- p. 36. *PRIOFINUS CINEREUS DYDIMUS*, subsp. n.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. II., pl. 81, p. 120.

Type, New Zealand.

I designate as the type locality of *Procellaria cinerea* Gmelin Kerguelen Island.

- p. 37. *ÆSTRELATA LESSONII AUSTRALIS*, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. l. leucocephala* (Forster) in being smaller.

Type, Sydney, New South Wales.

- p. 38. *MACRONECTES GIGANTEUS DOVEI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *M. g. giganteus* (Gmelin) in its smaller size.

Type, Sydney, New South Wales.

- p. 39. *HALOBÆNA CÆRULEA VICTORIÆ*, subsp. n.

Differs from *H. c. cærulea* (Gmelin) in being smaller.

Type, Victoria.

p. 40. PSEUDOPRION TURTUR NOVA, subsp. n.

Described and figured in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. II., pl. 93, p. 217.

Type, Sydney, New South Wales.

p. 42. THALASSOGERON CHRYSOSTOMA ALEXANDERI, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. c. culminatus* (Gould) in not having the yellow of the bill so pronounced; the bill is also smaller.

Type, West Australia.

p. 43. DIOMEDELLA CAUTA ROHUI, subsp. n.

Differs from *D. c. cauta* (Gould) in having a brownish bill (not blue-grey).

Type, Sydney, New South Wales.

p. 44. HYDROCHELIDON LEUCOPTERA BELLI, subsp. n.

Differs from *H. l. leucoptera* (Temminck) in its shorter measurements.

Type, Lord Howe Island.

p. 46. THALASSEUS BENGALENSIS ROBINI, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. b. bengalensis* (Lesson) in its smaller size.

Type, Cape York, Queensland.

p. 48. ONYCHOPRION FUSCATUS KERMADECI, subsp. n.

Differs from *O. f. serrata* in being larger and in having the outer web of the outer tail-feather not all white.

Type, Kermadec Island.

p. 50. MEGALOPTERUS MINUTUS KERMADECI, subsp. n.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. II., pl. 117, p. 417.

Type, Kermadec Island.

p. 50. PROCELSTERNA CERULEA KERMADECI, subsp. n.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia, Vol. II.," pl. 118, p. 426.

Type, Kermadec Islands.

- p. 52. *GABIANUS PACIFICUS KINGI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *G. p. pacificus* (Latham) in its smaller size.
Type, Queensland.
- p. 78. *PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS ROGERSI*, subsp. n.
Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. III.,
pl. 179, p. 394.
Type, Parry's Creek, North-west Australia.
- p. 81. *EGRETTA GARZETTA KEMPI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *E. g. immaculata* in its smaller size.
Type, North Queensland.
- p. 87. *CHENISCUS CORAMANDELIANUS MACKAYI*, subsp. n.
Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. I.,
pl. 202, p. 36.
Type, Mackay, Queensland.
- p. 88. *CHENISCUS PULCHELLUS ROGERSI*, subsp. n.
Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. IV.,
pl. 203, p. 39.
Type, Parry's Creek, North-west Australia.
- p. 88. *CHENONETTA JUBATA ALEXANDERI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *C. j. jubata* (Latham) in its smaller size.
Type, North-west Australia.
- p. 91. *VIRAGO CASTANEA ALEXANDERI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *Virago castanea castanea* (Eyton) in having a
smaller, narrower bill.
Type, South-west Australia.
- p. 92. *SPATULA RHYNCHOTIS DYDIMUS*, subsp. n.
Differs from *S. r. rhynchotis* (Latham) in its smaller size.
Type, South-west Australia.

p. 105. *ERYTHROTRIORCHIS RADIATUS* KATHERINE, subsp. n.
Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. V.,
pl. 240, p. 88.

Type, Katherine River, Northern Territory.

p. 119. *EUTELIPSITTA CHLOROLEPIDOTA* MINOR, subsp. n.
Differs from *E. c. chlorolepidota* (Kuhl) in its smaller size.
Type, North Queensland.

p. 127. *LICMETIS TENUIROSTRIS* DERBYI, subsp. n.
Differs from *L. t. pastinator* (Gould) in having a much
smaller bill.

Type, Derby, North-west Australia.

p. 128. *POLYTELIS SWAINSONII* WHITEI, subsp. n.
Differs from *P. s. swainsonii* (Desmarest) in being smaller
and lighter green and the yellow on the head more orange.

Type, Tubbo Riverina, New South Wales.

p. 129. *SPATHOPTERUS ALEXANDRÆ* ROGERSI, subsp. n.
Differs from *S. a. alexandræ* (Gould) in being lighter in
colour generally.

Type, North-west Australia.

p. 137. *NEOPSEPHOTUS BOURKII* PALLIDA, subsp. n.
Differs from *N. b. bourkii* (Gould) in being paler.

Type, Central Australia.

p. 139. *NEOPHEMA SPLENDIDA* HALLI, subsp. n.
Differs from *N. s. splendida* (Gould) in not having the back
of the head blue or the red breast so pronounced.

Type, South Australia.

p. 143. *CYPHORHINA PLUMIFERA* NEGLECTA, subsp. n.
Differs from *C. p. plumifera* (Gould) in lacking the big tuft
of feathers over the bill.

Type, Southern Queensland.

- p. 150. URALCYON SYLVIA DYDIMUS, subsp. n.
Differs from *U. s. sylvia* (Gould) in being paler underneath.
Type, Tully River, Queensland.
- p. 151. EUROSTOPODUS MYSTACALIS VICTORIÆ, subsp. n.
Differs from *E. m. mystacalis* (Temminck et Laugier) in its paler coloration.
Type, Victoria.
- p. 154. HETEROSCENES PALLIDUS TASMANICUS, subsp. n.
Differs from *H. p. pallidus* (Latham) in its smaller size.
Type, Tasmania.
- p. 160. POLOPHILUS PHASIANINUS YORKI, subsp. n.
Differs from *P. p. phasianinus* (Latham) in its smaller size.
Type, Cape York, Queensland.
- p. 160. MENURA NOVÆHOLLANDIÆ INTERMEDEA, subsp. n.
Differs from *M. n. novæhollandiæ* (Latham) in having shorter tail.
Type, Southern New South Wales.
- p. 161. HARRIWHITEA ALBERTI RUFA, subsp. n.
Differs from *H. a. alberti* (Bonaparte) in being much more rufous above.
Type, Southern Queensland.
- p. 162. RAHCINTA gen. nov. Type *Atrichia clamosa* Gould.
Differs from *Atrichornis* in having the tail much longer in proportion to the wing.
Rahcinta clamosa.
- p. 166. MICRÆCA BRUNNEICAUDA TORMENTI, subsp. n.
Differs from *M. b. brunneicauda* Campbell in lacking the buff on the throat and in having the inner web of the three outer tail-feathers with a large whitish spot.
Type, Point Torment, North-west Australia.

p. 168. BELCHERA ROSEA QUEENSLANDICA.

Differs from *B. r. rosea* (Gould) in being paler.

Type, North Queensland.

p. 175. PSEUDOGERYGONE PERSONATA JOHNSTONI, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. p. flavida* (Ramsay) in being yellower on the under-surface and more brownish-green above.

Type, Johnstone River, North Queensland.

p. 176. QUOYORNIS GEORGIANUS WARRENI, subsp. n.

Differs from *Q. g. georgianus* (Quoy et Gaimard) in being lighter.

Type, Warren River, West Australia.

p. 177. TREGELLASIA CAPITO BARRONI, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. c. nana* (Ramsay) in being brighter yellow below.

Type, Barron River, North Queensland.

p. 177. TREGELLASIA LEUCOPS PAIRA, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. l. albigularis* Rothschild and Hartert, in having the black on the sides of the face almost meeting under the throat.

Type, Paira, North Queensland.

p. 180. GILBERTORNIS RUFOGULARIS ZANDA, subsp. n.

Differs from *G. r. rufogularis* (Gould) in being paler above and in the grey band on the breast being absent.

Type, Victoria, 14-9-1913.

p. 191. SYMPOSIACHRUS TRIVIRGATUS STALKERI, subsp. n.

Differs from *S. t. gouldi* (Gray) in being lighter above and the under-surface much less buffish red.

Type, Inkerman, Queensland.

- p. 192. *MONARCHA MELANOPSIS PALLIDA*, subsp. n.
Differs from *M. m. melanopsis* (Vieillot) in being paler.
Type, Cape York.
- p. 194. *CORACINA ROBUSTA VICTORIÆ*, subsp. n.
Differs from *C. r. robusta* (Latham) in its larger size.
Type, Victoria.
- p. 194. *PARAGRAUCALUS LINEATUS AUSTINI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *P. l. lineatus* (Swainson) in not being so heavily barred.
Type, New South Wales.
- p. 198. *SAMUELA CINNAMOMEA SAMUELI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *S. c. cinnamomea* Gould (restricted locality, Fink River, Central Australia) in being paler.
Type, Gawler Ranges, South Australia.
- p. 201. *PSOPHODES NIGROGULARIS PALLIDA*, subsp. n.
Differs from *P. n. nigrogularis* (Gould) in being paler.
Type, South-west Australia.
- p. 202. *Pomatostomus ruficeps bebbi*, subsp. n.
Differs from *P. r. ruficeps* Hartlaub in having the chestnut on the head much deeper in colour.
Type, South Queensland.
- p. 208. *LEACHENA* gen. nov. Type *Ephianura crocea*
Castlenau and Ramsay.
Leachena crocea
" " *crocea*
" " *tunneyi*.
- p. 212. *ORIGMA SOLITARIA PALLIDA*, subsp. n.
Differs from *O. s. solitaria* (Lewin) in being lighter.
Type, Blue Mountains, New South Wales.

- p. 217. *MILLIGANIA ROBUSTIROSTRIS LIBERIA*, subsp. n.
Differs from *M. r. robustirostris* Milligan in being darker above.
Type, Liberia Soak, West Australia.
- p. 219. *GEOBASILEUS ASHBYI*, nom. n., to replace *Acanthiza flaviventris* Ashby pre-occupied.
- p. 223. *OREOSCOPIUS GUTTURALIS BOWERI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *O. g. gutturalis* (De Vis) in being darker.
Type, Cairns, Queensland.
- p. 223. *ACANTHORNIS GOULDI*, new name for *Acanthiza magna* Gould 1855, pre-occupied.
- p. 226. *LEGGEORNIS ELEGANS WARRENI*, subsp.
Differs from *L. e. elegans* in having the females darker.
Type, Warren River.
- p. 230. *SPHENURA BRACHYPTERA VICTORIÆ*, subsp. n.
Differs from *S. b. brachyptera* (Latham) in being darker.
Type, Victoria.
- p. 234. *CAMPBELLORNIS SUPERCILIOSUS PALLIDA*, subsp. n.
Differs from *C. s. superciliosus* (Gould) in being paler.
Type, South-west Australia.
- p. 240. *BOWYERIA BOWERI KURANDI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *B. b. boweri* (Ramsay) in being darker above and below.
Type, Kuranda, North Queensland.
- p. 248. *NEOSITTA LEUCOPTERA LUMHOLTZI*, subsp. n.
Differs from *N. l. leucoptera* (Gould) in having the brown bar on the inner webs of the primaries much darker.
Type, Queensland (North?).

- p. 253. *ZOSTEROPS GOULDI WARRENI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *Z. g. gouldi* Bonaparte in being darker, especially below.

Type, Warren River, South-west Australia.

- p. 253. *ZOSTEROPS ALBIVENTRIS CAIRNCROSSI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *Z. a. albiventris* Reichenbach, in being whiter below, the under tail-covers much yellower and the back a uniform green.

Type, Cairncross Island, Queensland.

- p. 269. *LACUSTROICA WHITEI NEGLECTA*, subsp. n.

Differs from *L. w. whitei* North in being more buff below and darker above.

Type, Day Dawn, West Australia.

- p. 270. *CERTHIONYX VARIEGATUS NEGLECTA*, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. v. variegatus* (Lesson) in being smaller and paler.

Type, New South Wales.

- p. 275. *CALOPTILLOTIS MACLEAYANA JOHNSTONI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. m. macleaya* (Ramsay) in being darker.

Type, Cairns, Queensland.

- p. 275. *MELIPHAGA FRENATA PETERSONI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *M. f. frenata* Ramsay in not being so decidedly marked on the sides of the head.

Type, Peterson's Pocket, Cairns.

- p. 275. *NESOPTILLOTIS FLAVICOLLIS FLINDERSI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *N. f. flavicollis* (Vieillot) in having the yellow throat not so pronounced.

Type, Flinders Island.

p. 12. If *Ptilinopus* Swainson 1825 be changed to *Ptilopus*, this name is preoccupied by Schönherr 1823.

Reginopus regina

„ „ *regina* (synonym *R. swainsonii* Gould)
 „ „ *ewingi* (synonym *R. r. melvillensis*
 Mathews).

p. 50. *Leucanous* Mathews will replace *Gygis* Wagler, not *Gygis* Bory de St. Vincent 1825.

Leucanous alba

„ „ *alba*
 „ „ *royana*.

p. 59. *Eupodella* Mathews will replace *Eupoda* Brandt 1845, not *Eupodes* Koch 1835.

Eupodella verida.

p. 60. *Elsyornis* Mathews will replace *Elseya* Mathews (pre-occupied).

Elsyornis melanops

„ „ *melanops* (synonym *E. nigrifrons*
 (T. et L.)
 „ „ *russata* (synonym *E. m. marngli*
 Mathews).

p. 65. *Heteractitis* Stejneger 1884, will replace *Heteroscelus* Baird 1858, not *Heteroscelis* Latreille 1825.

Heteractitis incanus

„ „ *incanus*
 „ „ *brevipes*.

p. 72. *Platyramphus* Billberg 1828 will replace *Limicola* Koch 1816, not *Limicula* Vieillot 1816.

Platyramphus falcinellus

„ „ *falcinellus*
 „ „ *sibirica*.

p. 81. *Cosmerodius* Gloger 1842 will replace *Herodias* Boie 1822, which is a synonym of *Egretta* Forster.

Cosmerodius albus

„ „ *albus*

„ „ *syrmataphorus* (synonym *C. a. neglecta* Mathews).

p. 89. *Ctenanas* Mathews will replace *Leptotarsis* Eyton, not *Leptotarsus* Guerin 1831.

Ctenanas eytoni

„ „ *eytoni*

„ „ *munna*.

p. 121. MANOPSITTA Mathews 1913.

Manopsitta coxeni

„ *diophthalma*

„ „ *diophthalma*

„ „ *leadbeateri*

„ „ *boweri*.

p. 129. *Northipsitta* Mathews will replace *Spathopterus* North, not *Spathoptera* (Lath.) Serv. 1835.

Northipsitta alexandræ

„ „ *alexandræ*.

„ „ *rogersi*.

p. 143. *Megapodargus* Mathews will replace *Cyphorhina* Lesson 1843, not *Cyphirhinus* Schonherr 1826.

Megapodargus papuensis

„ „ *papuensis*

„ „ *baileyi* (synonym *M. p. rogersi*

„ *plumifera* Mathews)

„ „ *plumifera*

„ „ *neglecta*.

p. 161. *Austropitta* Mathews will replace *Coloburis* Cabanis and Heine 1859, not *Coloburus* Dumeril 1853.

Austropitta versicolor

”	”	<i>versicolor</i>	(synonym <i>A. strepitans</i>
”	”	<i>intermedia</i>	(T. et L.)
”	”	<i>simillima</i>	(synonym <i>A. krefftii</i>
			(Salvadori).

p. 175. *Iredaleornis* Mathews will replace *Heteromyias* Sharpe, not *Heteromyia* Say 1825.

Iredaleornis cinereifrons

”	”	<i>cinereifrons</i>
”	”	<i>athertoni</i> .

p. 192. *Graucalus* Cuvier 1816 will replace *Coracina* Vieillot 1816, not *Coracinus* Pallas 1814.

Graucalus novæhollandiæ

”	”	<i>novæhollandiæ</i>
”	”	<i>melanops</i>
”	”	<i>westralensis</i>
”	”	<i>subpallida</i> (synonym <i>G. n.</i>
		<i>didimus</i> Mathews)
”	”	<i>connectens</i>
”	<i>hypoleuca</i>	
”	”	<i>hypoleuca</i> (synonym <i>G. h. apsleyi</i>
”	”	<i>parryi</i> Mathews)
”	”	<i>stalkeri</i>
”	<i>robusta</i>	
”	”	<i>robusta</i>
”	”	<i>mentalis</i>
”	”	<i>victoriæ</i> .

p. 212. *Origmella* Mathews will replace *Origma* Gould, not *Orygma* Meigen 1830.

Origmella solitaria

”	”	<i>solitaria</i>
”	”	<i>pallida</i> .

p. 235. *Angroyan* Illiger 1816 will replace *Pseudartamus* Mathews.

Angroyan cyanopterus

„ „ *cyanopterus.*

„ „ *perthi.*

p. 262. *Plectoramphus* Gray will replace *Plectorhyncha* Gould, not *Plectorhynchus* Lacépède 1800.

Plectoramphus lanceolatus

„ „ *lanceolatus*

„ „ *neglecta.*

p. 273. *Dorothina* Mathews will replace *Meliphaga* Lewin 1808, not *Melophagus* Latreille 1802.

Dorothina lewini

„ „ *lewini*

„ „ *nea*

„ „ *mab*

„ „ *ivi*

„ *virescens*

„ „ *virescens*

„ „ *sonora*

„ „ *broomei*

„ „ *insularis*

„ „ *murchisoni*

„ „ *decipiens*

„ „ *rogersi*

„ „ *cooperi*

„ „ *forresti*

„ „ *walgetti*

„ „ *westwoodia*

„ *versicolor*

„ „ *versicolor*

„ „ *clelandi*

„ *fasciogularis*

„ „ *fasciogularis*

„ „ *brunnescens*

„ *frenata*

„ „ *frenata*

„ „ *petersoni.*

p. 277. *Hemiptilotis* Mathews will replace *Tricodere* North 1912, not *Tricoderes* Gmelin 1843.

Hemiptilotis cockerelli.

p. 305. *Amimeta* Mathews will replace *Mimeta* V. & H. 1827, not *Mimetes* King 1826.

Amimeta sagittata

„ „ *sagittata*

„ „ *subaffinis*

„ „ *affinis*

„ „ *blaauwi*

„ *flavocincta*

„ „ *flavocincta*

„ „ *parryi*

„ „ *kingi* (synonym *A. f. madaraszi*
Mathews)

Neomimeta gen. nov. Type *Mimetes flavocinctus* King.

Neomimeta flavocincta

„ „ *flavocincta*

„ „ *parryi*

„ „ *kingi* (synonym *N. f. madaraszi*
Mathews).

p. 319. *PTERODROMA NEGLECTA QUINTALI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. n. neglecta* (Schlegel) in being larger.

Type, Lord Howe Island (breeding).

p. 321. *SAUPOPATIS SANCTUS ADAMSI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *S. s. vagans* (Lesson) in being blue on the rump, and wings not greenish.

Type, Lord Howe Island.



SILVESTER DIGGLES.

[Facing page 69.]

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Vol. III., No. 4.

JULY 21ST, 1917.

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NEW SUBSPECIES AND NOTES ON SPECIES.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

The pages refer to my 1913 List.

p. 53. *ARENARIA INTERPRES NOVA*, subsp. n.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. III., pl. 125, p. 6.

Type, Rottneest Island, West Australia.

p. 67. *TEREKIA CINEREA AUSTRALIS*, subsp. n.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. III., pl. 154, p. 226.

Type, Melville Island, Northern Territory.

- p. 71. *EROLIA FERRUGINEA WILSONI*, subsp. n.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. III., pl. 162, p. 267.

Type, Wilson's Inlet, South-west Australia.

- p. 72. *LIMICOLA FALCINELLUS ROGERSI*, subsp. n.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. III., pl. 165, p. 279.

Type, Melville Island, Northern Territory.

- p. 74. *GLAREOLA PRATINCOLA PARRYI*, subsp. n.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. III., pl. 171, p. 331.

Type, Parry's Creek, North-west Australia.

- p. 107. *HALIAETUS AUSTRALIS* new name.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. V., pl. 244, p. 148.

- p. 109. *ELANUS SCRIPTUS VICTORIANUS*, subsp. n.

Figured and described in my "Birds of Australia," Vol. V., pl. 250, p. 208.

Type, Victoria.

- p. 114. *SPILOGLAUX NOVAESEELANDIAE TASMANICA*, subsp. n.

Differs from *S. n. clelandi* in being lighter and in having a reddish tinge.

Type, Tasmania.

- p. 147. *DACELO GIGAS WATSONI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *D. g. mclennani* North, in being darker above, the brown markings on the tail being conspicuous: the dark marking below the eye is narrower.

Type, a male collected on the Watson River, North Queensland on the 15th of June, 1914.

p. 162. *ATRICHORNIS RUFESCENS TWEEDI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. r. rufescens* Ramsay in being darker below and lighter above.

Type, Tweed River, a male.

A. r. rufescens goes as far south as the Bellenger River.

p. 175. *PSEUDOGERYGONE PERSONATA WATSONI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. p. personata* (Gould) in having the throat patch much less pronounced.

Type, a male collected on the Watson River, North Queensland.

p. 192. *MONARCHA CANESCENS CLAUDIA*, subsp. n.

Differs from *M. c. canescens* Salvadori in being much lighter.

Type, a male collected on the Claudie River, North Queensland on the 16th of February, 1914.

p. 277. *TRICODERE COCKERELLI JARDINEI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. c. cockerelli* (Gould) in having the ear-covert more orange, and in being lighter above.

Type, a male collected at Jardine Creek, North Queensland, on the 30th April, 1911.

p. 283. *XANTHOTIS FLAVIVENTER WATSONI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *X. f. filigera* (Gould) in being lighter above: the yellow ear tuft is not so pronounced and the bill is thinner.

Type, Watson River, North Queensland. Collected on the 3rd of July, 1914.

p. 304. *NEOPOEPHILA PERSONATA WATSONI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *N. p. leucotis* (Gould) in being darker on the under-surface.

Type, a male collected on the Watson River, North Queensland, on the 22nd July, 1914.

p. 312. CRASPEDOPHORA MAGNIFICA CLAUDIA, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. m. alberti* (Elliot) in having the throat and upper breast greener with the feathers rounder, not so pointed. It is also smaller, wing 173 mm.

Type, a male collected on the Claudie River, North Queensland on the 8th of October, 1913.

COPROTHERES POMARINUS NUTCHERI, subsp. n.

Female.—General colour of the upper surface brown with pale edges and sometimes white bars to the feathers; crown of head rather paler than the back with buff edgings to the feathers; sides of the crown, nape, and hind neck pale brown with buffy white bars and edgings to the feathers; upper back and scapulars dark brown the feathers margined with buff; lesser upper wing coverts dark brown with earth-brown margins to the feathers; bastard-wing and primary coverts uniform pale brown; primary and secondary flight-quills dark brown on the outer webs, paler on the inner ones which are white at the base the shafts of the feathers conspicuously white on the outer primaries, most of the secondaries have pale narrow edges at the tips; lower back almost uniform ash-brown; rump and upper tail-coverts barred with white or smoky-white; tail dark brown-white on the basal portion of the inner webs, the two middle feathers only slightly exceeding the lateral ones in length; a pale eyebrow slightly indicated; hinder face isabelline with dark narrow shaft lines to the feathers; throat white with pale brown pear-shaped marks on the middle of the feathers, lower throat similar, but tinged with buff; fore-neck, sides of neck, upper breast and sides of breast pale brown barred with white or buffy-white like the sides of the body and under tail-coverts; breast, abdomen, and vent white; under tail-coverts and axillaries pale brown barred with white; quills below white at the base and brown on the apical portion like the lower aspect of the tail. Eyes and bill black. Tarsus pale blue black on the back. Toes and webs black. Total length 475 mm. : culmen

39: wing 375: tail 155: tarsus 52. Collected at Broken Bay, New South Wales, on the 3rd of December, 1913.

This is the first authentic published record of *Coprotheres* in Australian waters.

This bird is larger than the male figured by me in my "Birds of Australia," which came from Alaska.

STERCORARIUS PARASITICUS VISITORI.

Female. General colour above smoke-brown with a hoary tinge; the feathers at the base of the forehead whitish and those on the fore part of the head with pale edges, hinder crown and nape uniform brown somewhat darker than the back; the feathers on the hind neck grey at the base and fringed with isabelline at the tips; the feathers on the mantle margined with pale umber as also are some of the short scapulars but rather darker; marginal upper wing-coverts fringed with whitish or isabelline; inner webs of the primary and secondary quills white on the basal portion, the shafts of the primaries flattened in structure and conspicuously white in colour but becoming dark at the extreme tips; upper tail-coverts white, more or less tinged with isabelline, banded and very slightly tipped with brown; tail white at the base—the white decreasing in extent on the outer feathers—and brown at the tip, somewhat darker on the two central feathers which are extended beyond the lateral ones and pointed in shape; fore part of face including the eye smoke-brown; chin dull white; the feathers of the throat and sides of the hinder face white at the base with a pear-shaped mark of brown at the tips; fore-neck and sides of the upper breast almost uniform brown; remainder of the under surface white barred and fringed at the tips of the feathers with brown narrowly on the middle of the breast and sides of the abdomen, and broadly on the sides of the body, flanks and under tail-coverts; axillaries also broadly banded and more or less isabelline as well as white; under wing-coverts isabelline irregularly marked brown or ash-brown, some of the feathers on the margin of the wing are only fringed with white; quill

lining white at the base and ash-brown on the apical portion ; lower aspect of tail brown becoming white towards the base. Eyes and bill black : tarsus pale blue, toes and webs black. Total length 455 mm. : culmen 33 : wing 310 : tail 169 : tarsus 45. This is the type and it was collected at Broken Bay, New South Wales on the 11th of November, 1913.

On p. 167, for *Petroica multicolor coccinea* read *Petroica multicolor boodang*.

Muscicapa boodang Lesson, Journ. Aut. Globe "Thetis," Vol. II., p. 322, 1837, Sydney, New South Wales.

The following species have been added to the Australian List since Gould's time. The quotations are where the species were added. Where only the author and date are given, look up original description.

The pages are from my 1913 List.

p. 4. *Eudypetes serresianus* Oustalet, Mathews, Emu, Vol. XVI., p. 184, 1917.

p. 10. *Austroturnix olivii* Robinson 1900.

p. 12. *Leucotreron alligator* Collett 1898.

p. 19. *Petrophassa rufipennis* Collett 1898.

p. 33. *Reinholdia reinholdi* (Mathews) Salvin, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., Vol. XXV., p. 381, 1896.

p. 34. *Neonectris griseus* (Gmelin) Salvin, *ib.*, p. 388.

p. 40. *Heteroprion belcheri* Mathews 1912.

p. 44. *Hydrochelidon leucoptera* (Temminck) Saunders, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., Vol. XXV., p. 10, 1896.

p. 53. *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linné) Campbell, Nest and Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 65, 1883.

p. 68. *Rhyacophilus glareola* (Linné) Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., Vol. XXIV., p. 499, 1896.

p. 72. *Limicola falcinellus* (Brunnich) Mathews, Austr. Av. Record, Vol. I., p. 31, 1912.

Subspilura megala (Swinhoe) Mathews, *ib.*, p. 125.

- p. 84. *Butorides rogersi* Mathews 1912.
- p. 91. *Virago gibberifrons* (Muller) Ramsay, Tab. List. Austr. Birds, p. 22, 1888.
- p. 101. *Leptophætho lepturus* (Daudin) Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. II., p. 203, 1878.
- p. 128. *Geoffroyus geoffroyi* (Bechstein) Macgillivray, Emu, Vol. XIII., p. 105, 1913.
- Lorius pectoralis* (Muller) Mathews, Austral Av. Rec., Vol. II., p. 75, 1913.
- p. 157. *Lamprococtyx lucidus* (Gmelin) Shelly, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., Vol. XIX., p. 296, 1891.
- p. 166. *Microeca brunneicauda* Campbell 1902.
- p. 172. *Wilsonavis tenebrosa* Hall 1901.
- p. 177. *Tregellasia leucops* (Salvadori) Campbell, Nest and Eggs Austr. Birds., p. 152, 1901.
- Kempiella kempi* Mathews 1913.
- p. 181. *Mattingleya griseiceps* (Gray) Ramsay 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 604 as *Eopsaltria inornata*. This name was put as a synonym of *E. australis* in Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., Vol. VIII., p. 177, 1883.
- p. 190. *Orphryzone lorealis* De Vis 1895.
- p. 192. *Monarcha canescens* Salvadori 1875. This and *Mattingleya griseiceps* although added during Gould's life were unrecorded by him.
- p. 198. *Samuela alisteri* Mathews 1910.
- p. 208. *Ashbyia lovensis* Ashby 1911.
- p. 212. *Eremiornis carteri* North 1900.
- p. 217. *Acanthiza iredalei* Mathews; Zietz, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Austr., Vol. XXIV, p. 112, 1900, as *A. tenuirostris*.
- Milligania robustirostris* Milligan 1903.
- p. 219. *Geobasileus hedleyi* Mathews 1912.
 ,, *flaviventris* Ashby 1910.

- p. 222. *Sericornis tyrannulus* De Vis, 1905
- p. 223. *Oreoscopus gutturalis* De Vis 1890.
- p. 233. *Magnamytis woodwardi* Hartert 1905.
 ,, *housei* Milligan 1902.
 ,, *dorotheæ* Mathews 1914.
- p. 238. *Colluricincla woodwardi* Hartert 1905.
- p. 240. *Bowyeria boweri* Ramsay 1885.
- p. 244. *Bulestes mentalis* (Salvadori) Campbell, Bull. No. 2, R.A.O.U., 21st February, 1911.
- p. 269. *Lacustroica whitei* North 1910.
- p. 270. *Macgillivrayornis claudi* Mathews 1914.
- p. 273. *Dorothina albilineata* (or *Meliphaga albilineata*) H. L. White, 1917.
- p. 279. *Sacramela keartlandi* North 1895.
- p. 300. *Erythura trichroa* (Kittlitz) Mathews, Austr. Av. Record, Vol. II., p. 103, 1914.
- p. 312. *Prionodura newtoniana* De Vis 1883.
- p. 314. *Corvus bennetti* North 1901.
 ,, *cecilæ* Mathews ; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., Vol. III., p. 38, 1877.

(Forty-eight species total.)

The following species have occurred less than three times and can be put in a List by themselves.

- p. 3. *Aptenodytes patagonica* added by Hall.
- p. 13. *Globicera pacifica* ,, ,, Mathews.
- p. 24. *Crex crex* ,, ,, North.
- p. 32. *Fregatta tropica* ,, ,, Mathews.
Procellaria æquinoctialis ,, ,, Mathews.
- p. 35. *Procellaria parkinsoni* ,, ,, Masters.
- p. 37. *Pterodroma melanopus* ,, ,, Gould.
 ,, *inexpectata* ,, ,, Mathews.

- p. 53. *Coprotheres pomarinus* added by Mathews.
- p. 68. *Bartramia longicauda* „ „ Gould.
- p. 70. *Pisobia subminuta* „ „ Sharpe.
- p. 91. *Querquedula querquedula* „ „ Campbell.
- p. 152. *Collocalia fuciphaga* „ „ Mathews.
- p. 163. *Hirundo rustica* „ „ Gould.
- p. 294. *Budytes flava* „ „ North.
- p. 307. *Sphecotheres salvadori* „ „ Ingram.
- p. 10. *Austroturnix olivii* Robinson, 1900. So far this species is only represented by the unique type.
- p. 222. *Sericornis tyrannulus* De Vis 1905. The type of this is lost, and to date it has remained indeterminable.

The following birds can be removed from the Australian List.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| p. 32. <i>Fregettornis grallarius</i> | } | No occurrence. |
| p. 35. <i>Procellaria conspicillata</i> | | |
| p. 41. <i>Diomedea epomophora</i> | | |
| p. 50. <i>Procelsterna cerulea</i>
<i>Gygis alba</i> | | |
| p. 65. <i>Tringa ocropus</i> | | |
| p. 80. <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | } | Data too unsatisfactory. |
| p. 92. <i>Spatula clypeata</i> | | |
| p. 106. <i>Butastur teesa</i> | | |
| p. 152. <i>Collocalia esculenta</i> | | |
| p. 164. <i>Hypurolepis javanica</i> | | |

NOTE.—From the coloured plate in the “Emu” and a statement made there that the bird described was the same as some sent to me, I should say that *Cinathisma cyaneoleuca* Hull, is undoubtedly the same as *Reinholdia reinholdi byroni* Mathews. It was the receipt of these latter birds that compelled me to restrict the type locality of my bird to Five Islands, South of Woollongong (cf. Bull. B.O.C., Vol. XXXVI., p. 89, 1916).

NEW GENERA.

p. 187. MASTERSORNIS for *Todus rubeculus* Latham, to replace *Myiagra* Vigors and Horsfield, not *Myiagrus*, Boie, Isis, 1826, heft. X col. 973 = *Myiagrus*.

Mastersornis rubeculus

„	„	<i>rubeculus</i>
„	„	<i>ringwoodi</i>
„	„	<i>yorki</i>
„	„	<i>concinus</i>
„	„	<i>broomei</i>
„		<i>cyanoleucus</i>
„	„	<i>cyanoleucus</i>
„	„	<i>robinsoni</i>
„		<i>ruficollis</i>
„	„	<i>ruficollis</i>
„	„	<i>cooperi</i>
„	„	<i>tormenti</i>
„	„	<i>kempi</i> .

p. 219. KEARTLANDIA for *Acanthiza flaviventris* Ashby.
Kearlandia flaviventris.

THE RE-DISCOVERY OF TWO LOST BIRDS.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

MR. TOM CARTER, having occasion to return from England to West Australia on business, agreed with me that it was a fitting opportunity to make search for two birds collected almost one hundred years ago and of which no specimens existed. He undertook a thorough examination of the type localities of these birds and his results further enhance his great reputation as a field ornithologist, first brought under notice by his splendid notes from Point Cloates and his discovery of that peculiar endemic Australian genus *Eremiornis* (*carteri*). Mr. Carter, who has now returned, proposes to detail his experiences in another place later, and here I give the technical history of the species with a short *resumé* of Mr. Carter's field notes. It is necessary to emphasize that this is one of the great items of recent ornithological progress in Australia. Macgillivray and McLennan's discovery of the genera *Lorius* (= *Eclectus olim*) and *Geoffroyus*; Captain White's re-discovery of Gould's *Xerophila pectoralis*, and now Mr. Carter's collection of *Malurus textilis* and *leucopterus* form three striking events in the last few years. While the first-mentioned is the most attractive the others are of even more value from the scientific viewpoint of Australian ornithology. While there may be new species still to be discovered in Australia, there is little left now that is a stumbling-block as the three last-mentioned were.

The history of the two birds re-discovered by Mr. Carter is fairly complex and until the original forms were re-determined we were faced by an unsatisfactory position. This is now for ever dispelled and Mr. Carter deserves all our thanks.

When the French Expedition in the "Uranie" and "Physicienne" voyaged round the world, they called at Shark's Bay and then Port Jackson. Most energetic collectors were attached whose names, Quoy and Gaimard, are now familiar, but mostly from the results of their later Voyage

in the "Astrolabe." This was due to a shipwreck on the former voyage, when their Australian birds were mostly lost as well as much other material. As one consequence only a scrappy account of the first voyage was published. They note with pride, that in Shark's Bay they met with new birds, two especially, the *Mérion natté* and the *Mérion leucoptère*. They published these two new species and gave figures in the Atlas though only some half-dozen birds were so treated. Before proceeding further I will give the data in connection with the publication of the work as it now proves important.

In the Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 7, Vol. VII, April, 1901, p. 392, Sherborn and Woodward published the facts in connection with this work and from their figures, which I have verified, I get the following: The text was published in livraisons, 40-48 pages and 6 pls. in each livraison, and at intervals (for it is the first half-dozen parts only which concern us) of about a month. These were noted in the Bibliographie Française and contents given in Ferussac's Bulletin. From the latter (Bull. Sci. Nat. Vol. III., p. 220, 1824): "The following species will be figured in the next No., the descriptions occurring in this." This is a rough idea of what was written regarding Livraison III. and in this connection was mentioned *Malurus textilis*. In the next volume, p. 85, 1825, about the fourth livraison, Desm(ar)est wrote: "Cette livraison renferme les figures de sept oiseaux, dont les descriptions font partie de la précédente. Ce sont . . . *Malurus textilis*, *Malurus leucopterus*." The third livraison was received, according to the former authority, on August 28, 1824, and the fourth on September 18, 1824.

Previous to these dates the birds had been fully described as in the XXXth Volume of the Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), which was received at the same place before May 29, 1824, Dumont published a good account of the same birds under the same names given by Quoy and Gaimard. The article "Mérion" was there given and as Dumont was very friendly with the above-named workers they furnished him with full particulars. Thus on p. 117, Dumont named *Malurus textilis*,

pl. 23, fig. 2, of the Atlas Zool. from Baie de Chiens marins, and p. 118 *Malurus leucopterus*, pl. 23, fig. 1, from Ile Dirck Hartighs in Baie de Chiens marins. The quotation of the plates is undoubtedly from those prepared and shown to Dumont but not at that time published. Dumont mentions that the specimen of *M. leucopterus* had been lost in the shipwreck, but that a good painting by Arago had been preserved. If this painting were to be trusted then the bird differed greatly from Shaw's Superb Warbler. This entry seems to have hitherto been overlooked, but can be no longer, as it is the first introduction and the names must be cited as of Dumont.

No more particular locality than Shark's Bay was given in the text either by Dumont or Quoy and Gaimard for *Malurus textilis*, but in the "Table Explicative des Planches Oiseaux" I find

"Pl. 23, fig. 1. Méridon Natté, de la presqu'île Péron, à la baie des Chiens Marins,"

so that the type locality is Peron Peninsula, and not the Island as might be suggested. Later, this may become an important item, but as hereafter explained it does not seem of much concern at the present moment.

Though the birds had been well described and well figured, through ignorance of the importance of locality, the names were utilised for birds, not agreeing too well, from EAST Australia.

Thus Gould, in his Birds of Australia, figured two New South Wales birds under the names above given, but later became doubtful regarding the accuracy of the attachment in one case but not the other. Thus in the Handbook, Vol. I., 1865, p. 330, he wrote under the heading "*Malurus leucopterus* Quoy et Gaim.?" : "I regret that I have not been able to clear up the doubt which exists in my mind, whether the present bird is or is not distinct from the one figured by Messrs. Quoy and Gaimard in the 'Voyage de l'Uranie,' since, on applying at the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes for the purpose of examining the original specimen, it could not be found; the

figure above quoted, if intended for this bird, is by no means correct, and it is, moreover, said to be from Dirk Hatich's Island, on the western coast, a locality very distant from those in which my specimens were procured, New South Wales; which circumstance strengthens my belief that that may be distinct; besides which, the bird under consideration is supposed to be exclusively an inhabitant of the interior; for I have never observed it between the mountain ranges and the coast, and it is scarcely probable, therefore, that it should inhabit an island like that of Dirk Hatich. In case they should prove to be different, I propose the name of *Malurus cyanotus* for the bird from New South Wales."

On p. 335, under the name *Amytis textilis*, Gould wrote: "The bird figured in the 'Voyage de l'Uranie' doubtless represents the present species. . . . The only place in which I have observed the Textile Wren was the plains bordering the Lower Namoi." He wrote this although he had described *Amytis macrourus* from West Australia concluding this "Is evidently the representative of *A. textilis* of the eastern coast, to which it is very nearly allied, but from which . . . it may at once be distinguished by its more robust form, and by the much greater length and size of its tail." Notwithstanding the obvious discrepancies indicated above in the statements made by Gould, the compilers of the British Museum Catalogue of Birds continued the misusage of both names and consequently Australian authorities were unable to rectify them. It fell to the lot of an Australian ornithologist, our well-known A. J. Campbell, to indicate that the recognition of the *Malurus leucopterus* was quite wrong. A dark colored (black and white) *Malurus* was described in the *Victorian Naturalist* (XVII., p. 203) in April, 1901, as a new species *Malurus edouardi*. The specimens came from Barrow Island, Mid-West Australia.

In the *Emu* (October, 1901), Vol. I., p. 26, A. J. C. gave a note: "Astray for 77 years! Recently (April, 1901) I described a black and white *Malurus* (*M. edouardi*) in the *Victorian Naturalist*. Since I have been induced to refer to Quoy and Gaimard's original figure of *M. leucopterus*, which

Gould queried, and substituted for the species his own blue and white figure (vol. iii., pl. 25). This transposition was apparently accepted as being correct by the "British Museum Catalogue" (Vol. IV., p. 290). In Quoy and Gaimard's figure I at once recognised a generally fair drawing of *edouardi*. Should the black and white Wrens of Barrow Island and Dirk Hartog Island (isolated localities about 500 miles apart) eventually prove the same species, then after a lapse of 77 years the real *M. leucopterus* has been re-discovered, while Gould's long-standing provisional *M. cyanotus* will become the proper name for the blue and white bird."

In the next number (January, 1902), p. 65, a further note is given explaining pl. VI., which is an illustration of a mounted specimen of the Barrow Island bird (*M. edouardi*) for comparison with a reproduction of the original figure of *Malurus leucopterus* from the Voy. de l'Uranie.

Simultaneously (Rec. Austr. Mus., Vol. IV., p. 209, Jan. 1910) North recognised the same facts stating that the note "was sent last July to Melbourne for publication in the *Victorian Naturalist* but was temporarily withdrawn." In the *Emu*, April 1902, p. 152, the editors make some caustic remarks regarding North's action which seem quite out of place and moreover do not discuss his claim that it was due to his initiative that Campbell recognised his *edouardi* as being close to or identical with the original *leucopterus*. The matter then dropped, as no specimens were available from Dirk Hartog's Island, so that finality could be achieved. In preparing my List I concluded the best solution was to consider them the same species, but until specimens could be actually compared leave the two as subspecifically distinct on account of the different localities. Against the Dirk Hartog form I added the note "? Extinct."

Mr. Tom Carter has proved that it is not extinct.

Regarding *Malurus textilis* the collection of specimens brought forward the interesting fact that these birds were very local and that many subspecies could be distinguished when birds were procured. Thus Milligan described an

Amytis gigantura from Mount Magnet, West Australia, and then North differentiated the Meerenie Bluff, Central Australia, form from the New South Wales bird Gould and he recognised as *M. textilis* Q. & G. Then Carter described the form from Broome Hill, but later concluded this was Gould's *A. macrourus*. When I drew up my Reference List I described another form from Cardinia, south-east of Coolgardie, and I named the New South Wales form as it was obvious it could not be the Shark's Bay bird. Since then more forms have been named but the typical *Malurus textilis* had never been seen. Thus a very important factor was still wanted and now Mr. Tom Carter has completed this by the collection of birds from the original place. The extreme value of such work cannot be overestimated.

Mr. Carter's field notes (abridged) are here given :

“ *Nesomalurus leucopterus*. This Black and White Wren was one of the commonest species on Dirk Hartog Island, but the full plumaged males were, almost invariably, exceedingly wild, while the females and immature males were tame, and could always be ‘ chirped ’ close up, often to within a distance of three feet, and would remain there as long as one kept still. If an adult male is come upon suddenly, say by one's going quickly round a bush, it *may* remain motionless for a few seconds. . . It then flies quickly and if followed it keeps taking longer flights every time it is approached and eventually is lost to sight. Once, on open ground, I came upon a full plumaged male perched on a dry stick about 3 feet off the ground. There was no cover for me to take and I had to approach it openly and it remained motionless until I got close up. It was no use to try to ‘ chirp ’ up male birds, but at times when a party of females and immatures were intently watching me and listening to my ‘ chirping,’ the male was seen lurking in the dense foliage of a neighbouring bush, but would not openly expose itself. The full-plumaged male, as a rule, is accompanied by a party of six to ten females and immature, and leads them away out of danger at high speed, necessitating running to keep them in sight. One or two of

the birds keep dropping out of sight, and eventually one finds that the whole party has vanished in the scrub. The note (song) is a similar musical trilling to that of *Mal. leuconotus*, but is not uttered nearly so frequently. This species usually runs on the ground at great speed, occasionally hops; they are very skilful in flying perpendicularly into the air, from a bush, and catching small insects on the wing. It apparently breeds in September, as a quite recently fledged young bird was noted on Oct. 9th and many of various sizes about Oct. 18. None of this species were seen or obtained by me on the mainland, where the dividing arm of the sea is barely one mile in width, but was replaced by *Malurus leuconotus* which was fairly common.

“*Diaphorillas textilis carteri* from Dirk Hartog Island. Apl. 29, 1916. Walked out from my camp at Government-Well, near north-east corner of the island, among coast sand hills. On the western slope of the last ridge, saw a bird dart out of a bush close to me, and run at great speed from bush to bush with head outstretched and tail horizontal. It looked like a rat. I squeaked with my lips and it stopped running, creeping about on the ground, below short bushes close to me, like a Ground Thrush. It kept well concealed affording only a glimpse now and then. . . . About fifty yards further along the slope of the same sandhill I caught sight of a bird, low down in a large wattle bush. I squeaked with my lips, and it rapidly climbed, like a Parrot, to about six feet above the ground, then turned, facing me, with head down, wings and tail expanded and feathers ruffled out. Neither of the above birds uttered any noise that I could hear.

“Oct. 17th. Saw a bird, that at first I thought was a *Calamanthus* fly from an open place off the ground to under the shelter of a mass of bushes. I crawled there on hands and knees, and squeaked with my lips. At once *Diaphorillas textilis* came in sight under a mass of bush within eight feet of me and with outspread drooping wings and feathers puffed out uttering a low scolding note, ran backwards and forwards keeping well under shelter of the bushes.

"Oct. 22. Saw birds *running* at great speed with tails *erect* from one clump of bushes to another. Occasionally the birds *hopped*, but mostly ran at speed.

"Nov. 4th. Twice I saw a bird run from one bush to another then it flew *well* about twenty-five yards into the bottom of a big wattle bush. Its flight was *straight, not undulating*, with tail slightly drooping. Later as I approached another about four feet from the ground, it *dropped* to ground and disappeared.

"Nov. 10th. Mr. Lloyd came to station and said he saw a Grass Wren come out of the scrub and flutter along the road for some distance *uttering a squeaking noise*. The dogs had frightened the bird out of the scrub on to the road.

"*Diaphorillas textilis textilis*. Jan. 2, 1917. On several occasions previous to this date, I had seen a single, and once a pair of birds, in low scrub near Denham on Peron Peninsula that I felt sure were *Diaphorillas*. One day I had a shot at one with No. 10 shot, but although the bird seemed to be hit, I lost it in scrub. For eight consecutive days I was hunting round the vicinity when I saw a bird moving in the bottom of the scrub. I chirped with my lips and at once it emerged from below bush, and ran *away* from me with *wings drooping* and *feathers puffed out*, to underneath a dense "needle" bush, under whose shelter it paused. I had not a very clear view of it, but shot and killed it, a male *Diaphorillas textilis* with testes enlarged. In measurement it is much the same as Dirk Hartog birds, but the general plumage is darker, brighter, and with bolder markings than any from Dirk Hartog Island. The Peron bird is MUCH more wary than the others."

The above note refers absolutely to the typical form named by Dumont and Quoy and Gaimard and figured by them.

The following is a description of the two species.

NESOMALURUS LEUCOPTERUS.

Adult male. Head, mantle, outer upper wing-coverts, lower back, upper tail-coverts, sides of the face, throat and entire under-surface of the body glossy blue-black with steel-

blue reflections chiefly on the head, sides of the face, and sides of the body; a tuft on the sides of the breast, inner upper wing-coverts, upper back, scapulars and long innermost secondaries silky white—the upper back and scapulars overlapped by the dark elongated feathers of the mantle; primary and secondary quills pale brown, some of the inner ones of the latter darker and partially white, outer-webs of primaries edged with faded blue; tail-feathers blue, the outer feathers paler at the tips, with narrow dark obsolete bars which gives a more or less waved appearance; under wing-coverts dark brown or blackish, paler and inclining to whitish on the greater series like the basal portion of the inner quills below, remainder of the flight-quills on the under-surface hair-brown; lower aspect of tail dark invisible blue. Bill black; eyes dark hazel; legs brownish purple, feet darker. Total length 112 mm.; culmen 9, wing 44, tail 55, tarsus 19. Collected on Dirk Hartog Island, West Australia, on the 30th of September, 1916.

Adult female. General colour above rusty earth-brown including the head, back and wings, the sides of the face, sides of the body, thighs and under tail-coverts similar but rather more rufous on the flanks and under tail-coverts, tail pale greenish blue, paler on the outer feathers; some of the feathers edged with white at the tip; primary quills edged with hoary-white on the outer-webs; under wing-coverts buffy-white; under-surface of flight-quills rusty brown, paler on the basal portion of the inner ones; lower aspect of tail pale greenish blue. Bill pale reddish, eyes dark hazel, legs and feet purplish flesh. Measurement, about the same, but the tail perhaps longer than in the males. Collected on Dirk Hartog Island, West Australia, on the 9th of October, 1916.

DIAPHORILLAS TEXTILIS CARTERI, subsp. n.

Adult male. General colour above and below earth-brown tinged with rufous and streaked with white; the feathers on the top of the head, hind-neck, back, upper wing-coverts,

and sides of the face are disintegrated in structure, lined along the shafts with white followed on each side by black and margined by rusty earth-brown—the last colour is developed more extensively on the back and the upper wing-coverts are inclining more to rufous; flight-quills brown with pale outer edges and rufous-buff margins to the inner-webs; tail-feathers brown with pale disintegrated edges and narrow dark obsolete bars which give a waved appearance; throat, fore-neck and breast also lined with white, with rufous margins to the feathers; middle of abdomen paler and inclining to whitish and more uniform earth-brown on the lower flanks; axillaries, under wing-coverts, and inner edges of the quills below rufous; remainder of the under-surface of the flight-quills brown like the lower aspect of the tail. Bill bluish horn, mouth yellow, eyes light hazel, feet and legs purplish brown. Total length 192 mm.; culmen 13, wing 68, tail 93, tarsus 25. Collected on Dirk Hartog Island, West Australia, on the 18th of May, 1916.

Adult female. Differs from the adult male in having a dark chestnut patch of feathers on the sides of the body.

I have compared a Dirk Hartog specimen of *Nesomalurus leucopterus* with a Barrow Island bird *Nesomalurus edouardi* and note the following differences: The former has a distinctly stouter bill, recalling the original figure which appears to have exaggerated that feature to call attention to it: the white markings on the scapulars extend on to the secondaries which are pure white, while in the latter they are brownish with white edgings: the wing in the Barrow Island form is noticeably longer. As no series are available these characters may not be constant, but as Campbell emphasized, the localities are five hundred miles apart and consequently the forms must, for the present, be regarded as subspecifically separable.

For these dark Blue Wrens I proposed the new generic name *Nesomalurus*, but Mr. Carter suggests that as the Dirk Hartog form is replaced by the blue and white species on the

mainland, and as in habits, note, etc., it is essentially identical, it may be simply an island evolution of the blue and white form. Moreover, he adds that the two species of the latter I recognised in my List, viz., *Hallornis cyanotus* and *Hallornis leuconotus*, are identical. I have always been troubled about this item and am inclined to agree with Mr. Carter, but at present do not know which name has priority, although apparently the latter. In which case the species would read—

Hallornis leuconotus,

Hallornis leuconotus leuconotus,

Interior of South Australia.

Hallornis leuconotus cyanotus. Coastal New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and South Australia and South Australia.

These seem scarcely separable.

Hallornis leuconotus exsul. West Australia.

Hallornis leuconotus perplexus is a synonym of this form.

The subject of the Dark Blue Wrens is more complex than at first appears. While it may be quite true that the Dirk Hartog and Barrow Island Wrens are simply melanistic products of *Hallornis*, we cannot jump to this conclusion without considering the New Guinea so-called *Malurus* and *Todopsis*. The latter genus was proposed for large birds of *Malurus* (*cyaneus*) coloration, and has since been regularly recognised even by genus lumpers. Under *Malurus* has been classed a New Guinea species of similar coloration to the Dirk Hartog species, but comparison shows it to have had an entirely different origin to that suggested for the latter. The New Guinea species *Malurus alboscapulatus* Meyer, has a much longer broader bill, recalling the formation of the bill of the New Guinea *Todopsis*, and quite different from the Dirk Hartog Island bird's bill, it also has a different wing formula and a noticeably shorter square tail. It is

obviously not a *Malurus* even in a broad sense, and as I have seen no generic name yet proposed for it I introduce the new name of—

DEVISORNIS

and name Meyer's species as type *Devisornis alboscapulatus*. Whether it should be associated with *Todopsis* or not may be debated, but the close relationship of *Todopsis* to *Malurus* seems indubitable from colour values alone. In recent classifications they have been very widely divorced, but I think this is quite unnatural. If it be proven they have no close alliance then we cannot hypothetise upon the near alliance of the Dirk Hartog form and the mainland *Hallornis*, but must wait anatomical investigation.

NOTES ON SOME EXTRA-LIMITAL PARROT NAMES.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

ONE of the earliest books dealing with Indian Zoology, entitled *Indische Zoologie*, by J. R. Forster, appeared in 1781, the preface being dated October 12. Appended thereto was a *Specimen Faunulæ Indicæ*, wherein was given a List of Indian Animals in a binomial manner. The names were accompanied in most instances by citations of figures and were generally of Linnean usage. As many were noted from other sources a binomial name was utilised for these. Under the genus *Psittacus* I find the following species listed :

- p. 40. *Psittacus eupatria* Lin. Pl. enl. 239.
 „ *amboinensis* Pl. enl. 61? 240.
 „ *cyanocephalus*.
 „ *borneus* Lin. Edw. 173.
 „ *alexandri* Lin. Edw. 292.
 „ *ornatus* Lin. Edw. 174.
 „ *cristatus* Lin. Edw. 160, Pl. enl. t. 14.
 „ *galeatus crist.* 317.
 „ *niger crist.* 316.
 „ *erythroleucus*.
 „ *garrulus* Lin. Edw. 172.
 „ *domicella* Lin. Edw. 171, Pl. enl. mas. 119
 „ *lory* Lin. Edw. 170, Pl. enl. 168. [fem.
 „ *luicionensis* Lin. Pl. enl. 287.
 „ *festivus* Lin.
 „ *accipitrinus* Lin. Edw. 165.
 „ *sordidus* Lin. Edw. 167.
 „ *chrysopterus* Lin. 293.
 „ *pullarius* Lin. Edw. 237, Pl. enl. 60.
 „ *galgulus* Lin. Edw. 293, 6?
 „ *passerinus* Lin. Edw. 235, 293 f 2.
 „ *cæruleus pict* nost.
 „ *novæ guinæ pict* nost et Vosmaer,

p. 40. *Psittacus japonicus*.

„	<i>luteus macrourus</i>	Ducissa de Portland.
„	<i>amboinensis</i>	Briss 231.
„	<i>molluccensis</i>	219.
„	<i>indicus</i>	341.
„	<i>erythrocephalus</i>	346.
„	<i>bengalensis</i>	348.
„	<i>varius</i>	364.
„	<i>coccineus</i>	376.
„	<i>iavensis crist</i>	381.
„	<i>malaccensis</i>	386.
„	<i>beryllinus</i>	390.
„	<i>guttare luteo</i>	396.
„	<i>bandensis</i>	

The acceptance of this work will necessitate a few alterations in the nomenclature of the Parrots and those bearing upon Australian species I have incorporated in my *Birds of Australia*. I here give a few superficial notes on the extra-limital changes that appear worthy of consideration.

Thus *Psittacus galeatus crist*, based upon Edwards 317, is earlier than *sulphureus* Gmelin and there is the point whether *galeatus* should not be recognised: the “*crist*” is the debatable item.

I have already indicated that Forster’s *Psittacus molluccensis* prohibits the continuation of *Cacatua moluccensis* ex *Psittacus moluccensis* Gmelin of later date.

In the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XX., p. 526, 1891, Salvadori used for a species the name *Loriculus indicus* taken from *Psittacus indicus* Gmelin, p. 349, not of p. 318. This usage was incorrect and the next name was *Psittacus asiaticus*, provided by Latham when he recognised the double usage. However Forster proposed a *Psittacus indicus* prior altogether to Gmelin but again not for either of Gmelin’s forms. For the second part here dealt with

Forster had provided the name *Psittacus beryllinus*, so that the species must be called

Loriculus beryllinus Forster

admitting that the genus name *Loriculus* is valid, though *Coryllis* appears to be preferable. If so, *Coryllis beryllinus*.

The other new names proposed by Forster are mostly either synonyms or preoccupied, but should be quoted in synonymy by specialists. One other change seems necessary, however, as Forster's *Psittacus bengalensis* is equivalent to Gmelin's species of the same name, a species of "*Palæornis*." Gmelin's name was only comparatively recently displaced by one, *rosa*, taken from Boddaert and now the better known name may be reverted to. As I have shown that *Psittacula* Cuvier is the correct genus name for this group, the name to be used will be

Psittacula bengalensis Forster

instead of *Palæornis rosa*, Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XX., p. 453.

Another item may be noted, viz., *Psittacus varius* appears to be the *Trichoglossus* now known as *cyanogrammus* Wagler. No change is to be made as Forster's name is later than Müller's choice of the same combination in 1776.

In the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XX., p. 42, 1891, appears a species *Calliptilus solitarius*. The species name is based on *Psittacus solitarius* Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl., II., p. xxxii., 1801. There is, however, an earlier usage of this combination by Suckow in the Naturg., II. (i), p. 334, 1800, for a different species.

The next synonym is *P. vaillanti* Shaw, Nat. Misc., pl. 909, 1809. The date according to Allen (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXXI., Art. 1, p. 13, Mch. 4, 1912) should be May 1, 1810. The name is preoccupied by Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. II., p. xxii., 1801. The next name is given by Salvadori as *Psittacus coccineus* Shaw, Gen. Zool. VIII., 2, p. 472, 1811, followed by *Psittacus phigy* Bechstein, Kurze

Ueb. p. 81, pl. 9 f 2, 1811. I have shown in connection with *Psittacus geoffroyi* that this chronology is wrong, Bechstein having priority, but here it is of little account as Shaw's name was invalid twice over, once by Forster in the paper previously dealt with. This leaves Bechstein's name as the valid species name.

Salvadori rejected *Phigys*, G. R. Gray, Handlist, II., p. 154, 1870, noting: "The term *Phigys*, generally attributed to Lesson (Tr. d'Orn., p. 193, 1831) was not used by him as a generic name, but as a French name for the second tribe of the sub-genus *Lorius*." This is quite right, but this does not invalidate G. R. Gray's correct introduction of the name at the place cited. This was earlier than Sundevall's proposal of *Calliptilus*, so that we arrive at the name to be used as

Phigys phigy Bechstein,

instead of the one given in the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum.

ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM THE MACLEAY MUSEUM, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

THE name of Macleay stands for progress in the scientific investigation of Natural History in Australia. The "Chevert" Expedition has never been surpassed in extent though advancement in methods of collection tend to diminish the results achieved in that historical survey. The sound of the name Macleay must nevertheless cause a tingle in the blood of every Australian naturalist, and the Macleay Museum compels a visit to every worker. It was therefore with the greatest of sorrow that I saw the ruin in connection with the birdskins still conserved in that Museum. Names I had noted were represented by the specimens in bad condition and I was horrified at their uncared-for state. The collectors who brought together these specimens might claim a share in my grief, but this would not appear to have been the case as the chief collector, the late George Masters, was afterwards curator of the Museum.

As I had not the time nor the collections at hand to study the rarities there represented, I asked permission for certain specimens to be forwarded to the British Museum. This was graciously granted and the birds have been compared with the material available at this end.

I here give notes of such specimens so that a record of the comparison may be available to other workers *after the specimens have vanished through decay.*

A specimen labelled "*Oceanites* (♀) *oceanica* Banks, 25 miles off Port Bowen, Queensland, May 27, 1875," is probably the only authentic Queensland record.

A specimen labelled "*Fregatta* (♀) *melanogaster* Gould. Off the East Coast of N.S.W., May 1875." This is the only authentic Australian procured specimen known to me. The skin shows slight whitish tips to back feathers; whitish

bases to throat feathers show as an obscure whitish patch : the belly mark distinct but ill defined : lower tail coverts have long black tips with white bases and extend to end of tail : there is a whitish patch on the inner wing coverts and a brownish outer wing covert patch. Wing 146, tail 69, tarsus 41, mid. toe 27, culmen 15 mm. Nostrils tending upward. This is my *Fregatta tropica australis*. Gould had not an Australian specimen of this bird or *gallarius*.

A specimen labelled "*Fulmarus* (♂) *Parkinsoni* Gray, East Coast of N.S. Wales, May 1875." This is the only skin that I know to have been secured in Australia. The measurements are : wing 346, tarsus 55, mid. toe 61, culmen 45 mm. It is worthy of remark that the above three very rare birds were all obtained in May 1875, suggesting that severe gales occurred in that month driving many seabirds northward, these three being brought to the notice of ornithologists.

A bird labelled "*Pterodroma* (♀) *Lessoni* Garn, Richmond River. (Blown inland during the storm of 23 and 24 June, 1879.)" Another authentic record of this species.

A skin labelled "*Sterna melanorhyncha*, Warrior Reef, July 17, 1875," proves to be *striata* in winter plumage. The reference therefore of Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. I., p. 62, 1875, based on this specimen must be transferred from the synonymy of *S. d. gracilis* as given in my Birds of Australia, Vol. II., p. 358, to that of *S. s. melanorhyncha*, p. 366.

The skin labelled "*Sterna* (♂) *nigrifrons* Masters, Warrior Reef, Torres Straits, July 17, 1875 (Type)" is a specimen of *S. gracilis* (the Australian form of *S. dougalli*) in full plumage. In the dried skin the bill is black and the feet yellow. The measurements taken are : wing 224, tail 155, tarsus 22, culmen 39 mm.

The specimen labelled "*Sternula* (♂) *inconspicua* Masters, Cape York, Sept. 29, 1875," is in winter plumage and measures : wing 181, tail 69, tarsus 18, culmen 29 mm.

The skin labelled "*Podargus* (♂) *Gouldii* Masters, Gulf of Carpentaria, June 1875 (Type of the species)." Was collected near Normanton.

An important skin in poor condition is labelled "*Podargus plumiferus* Gould, Moreton Bay." The coloration is typical, and the measurements are: wing 230, tail 245, tarsus 27, culmen, length from forehead 42, width at gape 50 mm.

A skin labelled "*Zosterops* (♂) *flavogularis* Masters, Cape Grenville, June 14, 1875," is the type of the species and has the wing 59 mm.

Other birds I examined are:—

"*Atrichia* (♂) *clamosa* Gould. K. G. Sound."

"*Psophodes nigrogularis* Gould. King George's Sound."

"*Geopsittacus occidentalis* Gould. S. Australia."

"*Euphema* (♂) *splendida* Gould. S. Australia."

"*Catarractes chrysocome* Lath. Tasmania."

SILVESTER DIGGLES, ORNITHOLOGIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

IN this Record I have previously endeavoured to elucidate the writings of Silvester Diggles, and to a great extent, through the co-operation of many friends, have been successful. I now propose to place here the facts concerning the life-history of this little-known worker.

Silvester Diggles was born (at Liverpool, England) on January 24, 1817. He was married at Liverpool to Miss Eliza Bradley, daughter of John Bradley, Classical Tutor and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy, of Windsor, Liverpool, on May 22, 1839. Three children were born, one son and two daughters, and apparently they lived quietly in England until the year 1853. I have recovered no details concerning this time, but in June, 1853, the family emigrated to Australia. They travelled in the Barque "William Ernst," and arrived in Sydney, New South Wales, in November; they stayed in that city for about a year and then removed to Brisbane, Queensland, where the rest of Diggles' life was spent.

Diggles must have been interested in Natural History at an early age and it is possible his knowledge was extended through his acquaintance with his wife and father-in-law. At any rate he was an artist born and his pencil was cleverly utilised in the delineation of Natural History objects.

I have before me a sketch-book covering the objects met with on the voyage out and certain items just after he landed. As an enumeration will lead to a better appreciation of the ability of this little-understood man, I here give some details.

The first drawing is of a Medusa "met with in great numbers near Lisbon, June 21, 1853." The second is a picture of "The Deck, 1st July." Then follows another Medusa, a Portuguese Man-of-War, a third Medusa painted in three positions and a portion of the "Marginal Tentacle Magnified 16 Diams." These sketches are excellent in design, coloring

and detail. Then small sketches of some more Medusæ and of an Actinia "attached to the Medusæ by the footstalk." A good picture of *Velella lata* was given and a couple of small sketches of Devil's Tower, 350 feet high, Bass Strait from the North and from the West.

A series of paintings of Petrels' heads and feet interest us much more.

The first is "Head of Great Black Petrel, expanse of wing 7 feet. Sept. 6, 1853; length of bill 4 inches. Also Nov. 3." In ink has been added *Procellaria gigantea*. Details are noted on the opposite sheet. "Taken on 1st Sept. with line baited with a piece of pork. Length from extremity of bill to extremity of tail, 1 ft. 8 in. Expanse of wings about 3 ft. 6 in. After death the reddish colour of the beak and legs faded to a dirty colour." A note is given, see Petrel No. 2, and these items refer to it, which is a nice painting of a head of *Priocella antarctica* Stephens, where, however, the date is given as Sept. 25th, 1853.

The next painting is the "head of Albatross taken 13th Sept. 1853. Expanse of wings 7 feet, length of bill $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches." This can easily be recognised as *Thalassarche melanophris*. Interposed among these paintings of birds' heads is a sketch of the cabin of the "Wm. Ernst."

The next is the head of *T. chrysostoma* imm. Called "Lesser Albatross, 9th Oct., 1853; length of bill $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches."

Then comes "Head of Great Albatross, Oct. 11, 1853, expanse of wings 11 feet. Beak, 6 inches long." This shows the head of *Diomedea exulans*, the bird showing the brown cap, the meaning of which is yet undetermined, being commonly ascribed to immaturity, though breeding colonies are known. The next is the head and foot of a "Tern taken 11th October, 1853."

A beautiful painting of the head of an "Albatross, 12th Oct., 1853. Beak, 4 inches long. Expanse of wing, 7 feet." is recognisable as that of *Thalassogeron chrysostoma*, while a detailed painting of the "Foot of Albatross on the preceding page, 12 Oct., 1853," follows.

The next is a nice painting of the head and shoulders and foot of a "Petrel, life size, 17th Oct., 1853." On the opposite page is a long note reading, "Petrel taken on board the William Ernst on Monday 17th Oct., 1853. Lat. 39.39. Long. 116.56. Crown of the head and upper edge of wings brownish black. Round the eyes jet black radiating off into fine points towards the throat. Forehead white speckled with black. Stripe above the eye, throat, cheeks, breast and under-surface of abdomen and tail pure white. Back, wings and tail bluish grey, the latter tipped with white. A portion of the grey passes nearly round the neck forming a collar. Irides nearly black. Bill black. Feet and legs blue, swimming membrane between the toes light dull pink. (Eyelids black.) Drawn while yet alive. After my arrival in Sydney I presented the skin to the Museum. Length $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Spread of wing 2 feet; from the knee to the extremity of the middle claw 3 inches. Figure size of life. S. Diggles. Is this the *Procellaria cerulea* of Gmelin?" In pencil the drawing had been determined at some later time as "*Procellaria Cookii* (G. R. Gray) Zoology of Erebus and Terror," but Diggles' description fixes his first supposition as the correct one, as it undoubtedly applies only to *Halobæna cærulea* (Gmelin).

The last Petrel head is that of "Albatross 29th Oct., 1853, *Diomedea cauta*," of which the colouring of the bill is of a yellowish green, horny at the base of the culmen ridge and blackish horn at the tip.

A series of sketches of the islets of Bass's straits and some more Medusa paintings, in some instances accompanied by descriptions, complete the sketches made on the outward voyage.

The scope and delicacy of the drawings indicate great interest in natural science and accompanying the last drawings of the Medusæ is one dated "Jan. 13th, 1855, going to Moreton Bay," which shows this interest was still maintained whenever Diggles was at sea.

The remainder of the sketch book consists of sketches of "Australian Bombyces, Sydney, 1854"; a sketch of "St.

Stephens Parish Church, Aug. 1854," "Banks of Nepean," "North Head, Port Jackson, 1854," "Watson's Bay and Crowdy Head, Port Jackson." Then a sketch of the "Glass Houses, Moreton Bay," of the "North Brisbane Hotel," a portrait of "Dundalli (an aboriginal), 5th Dec., 1854," and a sketch of Sugar Loaf Point.

Diggles later utilised this same sketch-book for the paintings of larvæ of butterflies and moths, which apparently he carefully studied, and against numbers are notes, "Sent drawing home," while on one is "Sent by Stevens to Guenée." These paintings are carefully made, good notes being attached as to food plants, dates being recorded in such a manner as to stamp Diggles as a splendid observer. I hope this account of this sketch-book will impress my readers as the book itself impressed me, with the fact that in Diggles Australia had another of the field naturalists for which she has been famed. Hitherto we have been content to judge him by his unfinished Birds, which was handicapped in every way.

In the year 1857 Mrs. Diggles died and five years later his boy died. In the meantime he married again, Miss Albina Birkett, and two sons were born, one Edward Silvester who died in 1893 and the other George Silvester. George Silvester writes: "I am still living in the house at Kangaroo Point (26/3/15) in which I was born," and where Diggles himself lived from 1857 to his death in 1880.

The ability of Diggles was bound to be recognised in a small settlement such as Brisbane then was, and as he was a born musician as well as artist and naturalist, a rare combination, he was a foundation member of the Philharmonic Society and a member of the Philosophical Society. In connection with the former he was organist and conductor, and one of the promoters of the Queensland Museum through the latter. Hence the Queensland Government selected him as naturalist to proceed to Cape Sidmouth with the Australian Eclipse Expedition in 1871. I have traced no results of that Expedition.

From a contemporary's recollections I gather that Diggles

was enthusiastic, and the more he did the more he wanted to do. Hence he overworked himself, and an illness in 1875 was succeeded by death on March 21st, 1880, at the age of sixty-three.

Diggles' fame will stand on his work called the "Ornithology of Australia," the contents of which were detailed in this place Vol. II., p. 137 *et seq.*, Jan. 28, 1915. These items were recovered from the *Zoological Record*, as I had seen no copy in the original parts. My friend, Capt. S. A. White, immediately furnished me with details of the parts from his copy in that condition. These showed the matter previously given to need correction, and these were carefully added by my friend. Since then I have acquired a copy in parts so here give the contents of the parts in the order as published.

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McLeayi

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Rhynchoea
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jamesoni

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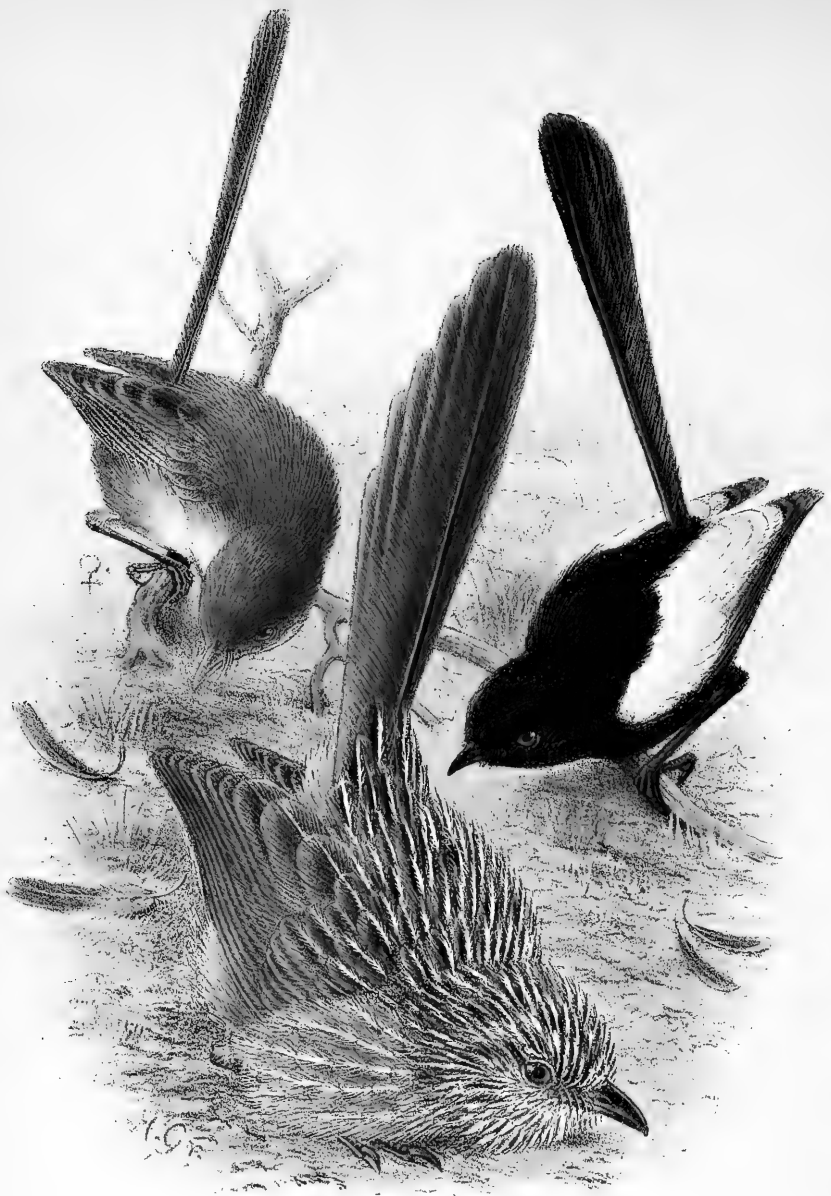
There is not a date on the parts, neither are the plates numbered. The parts were sold at 10s. each.

Parts 1 to 5 have the Prospectus printed on the back wrapper.

Parts 6 to 16 have a list of subscribers printed on the back wrappers, except Part 11 which has the back wrapper plain and the front one different from all the others.

Parts 6 to 10 have the names of 85 subscribers.

Part 12-16 have the names of 92 subscribers, this was after the Melbourne Exhibition in 1867.



$\frac{11}{12}$

NESOMALURUS LEUCOPTERUS.
(BLACK-AND-WHITE WREN.)

DIAPHORILLAS CARTERI.
(DIRK HARTOG GRASS WREN.)

THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

Vol. III., No. 5.

DECEMBER 27TH, 1917.

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A MISTAKE OF LATHAM'S.

HIS SO-CALLED SEA EAGLE FROM BOTANY ISLAND.

By L. BRASIL, F.M.B.O.U.

IN those lines where Latham speaks of his Sea Eagle, it is stated that the species "was also met with in *Botany Island* by *Captain Cooke*" (Gen. Syn. Birds, Vol. I., p. 31, 1781).

Now, Latham's Sea Eagle is, as every one knows, no other than *Haliaeetus albicilla*, a species so narrowly confined to the northern hemisphere that the possibility of its being met with in one of the islands of the South Seas is not to be conceded. We find here, therefore, an obvious mistake which was bound to be pointed out sooner or later. Sharpe did it. When he drew up the list of the species mentioned by Latham as existing in his time at the British Museum, Sharpe found, indeed, an opportunity of incidentally expressing his opinion that the accipitrine bird met with in Botany Island by the members of

the Cook's second expedition "must have been an immature *Haliaetus leucogaster*" (Hist. Coll. Nat. Hist. Brit. Mus., Vol. II., p. 90, 1906). It has been more recently G. M. Mathews' opinion also (Birds of Austral., Vol. V., p. 135, 1915).

But in the area of dispersion of *Haliaetus leucogaster* no locality is mentioned, as far as I know, under the name of Botany Island.* Here was, therefore, a difficulty which had to be removed.

In that purpose and when he thought it right to justify his previous choice of New South Wales as the type-locality for *Cuncuma leucogaster*, after having quoted Latham's passage where the latter states his ignorance of the bird's native place, his White-bellied Eagle brought back to England "in one of the last circumnavigating ships, and now in the Leverian Museum" (Gen. Syn. Birds, Vol. I., p. 33, 1781), G. M. Mathews goes on to say—

"The 'circumnavigating ships' referred to mean those under Captain Cook, and the most probable place where these would meet with this bird, whose range is from India through the Malay States to Australia, is New South Wales. This conclusion is confirmed by the reference by Latham under Sea E(agle), p. 31, thus: 'was also also met with in *Botany Island* by *Captain Cooke*.' The bird here signified must have been a specimen of this species, and I find that my opinion agrees with that expressed by Sharpe (Hist. Coll. Nat. Hist. B.M., Vol. II., p. 90, 1906).

The *Botany* Island here referred to would appear to be *Botany Bay*, and it is quite possible that the specimen in the Leverian Museum was the identical one noted by Captain Cook. Under these circumstances I was justified in making this selection for a type-locality, as otherwise there was absolutely no data to get hold of.

When a figure was seen in the Watling Drawings Latham did not recognise it" (Birds of Austral., Vol. V., p. 135, 1915).

* *Haliaetus leucogaster* is met with in India, in the Malay archipelagoes, in Australia. Its presence at Tongatabu, mentioned by Gray, is most doubtful (E. L. Layard, P.Z.S., 1876, p. 499).

There is, therefore, according to Mathews, a double mistake in Latham's assertion, first as regards the name of the bird, secondly as regards the name of the locality.

In my opinion, things are slightly different. I believe that the name of the locality mentioned is correct, the confusion exists only in the name of the bird, but is not what Sharpe and Mathews thought. The accipitrine bird that Latham ought to have mentioned as existing in Botany Island is by no means *Haliaetus leucogaster*, but decidedly *Pandion haliaetus*; it is an Osprey, not a Sea Eagle, as I hope the following lines will undoubtedly show.

As I have lately had occasion to recall (Ibis, 1917), Botany Island is one of the names of a small islet off the southern coast of New Caledonia. Cook landed there with some of his companions, and while the ship's carpenter was getting the wood needed for the repairs of the *Resolution*, some plants and animals were gathered by the naturalists and officers of the expedition. One of them shot a bird which Cook called *Falco Haliaetus*, and declared to be like those they found on the coasts of England.

The accuracy of that denomination is not doubtful, since the bird Cook mentioned is still frequently met with on the coasts of New Caledonia, particularly on the sandy islets which border them. It is the kind of Osprey I have thought it right to distinguish, which I did under the name of *Pandion haliaetus microhaliaetus* (Rev. fr. d'Ornith., No. 81, p. 201, 1916).

Besides, the existence of the Osprey in the New Caledonian archipelago was not unknown to Latham's contemporary naturalists. Gmelin, indeed, mentions its presence "*in insula quoque maris pacifici Isle of Pines*" (Syst. Nat., Vol. I., p. 263, 1788). The substitution here of the name of the larger neighbouring island—the Isle of Pines (= Spruce-Tree Isle). for Botany Island allows us to trace Gmelin's source in the present case; it is not Cook's own relation, but most probably Forster's MS. where Lichtenstein took the following lines—

"Circa novam Caledoniam in insula minuta, Spruce-Tree Isle et circa eandem, observavimus: (1) Falconem

Haliaetum marem, longum 22" alis expansis 52"; (2) . . ." (J. R. Forster, *Descr. Anim.*, p. 257, 1844).

Consequently, no doubt can remain; the bird noticed by Cook in Botany Island is actually an Osprey; nor it is very surprising that Latham failed to recognise the species on the Watling Drawing, which represents quite a different kind, belonging to another country—*Cuncuma leucogaster*.

Now, how can Latham's mistake be accounted for? Very likely by a lapse in his memory, particularly easy to understand owing to the analogy in the habits of the two birds mistaken; they both like the vicinity of the sea-shore, and both feed on fish.

Let us add, as a final support on behalf of our argument, that a few pages after, when he describes the Osprey and its habits of living, Latham by no means mentions the presence of the species in Oceania. Being brought close to the preceding arguments, this last one, it seems to me, succeeds in showing irrefutably the complete identity between Latham's Sea Eagle from Botany Island and the Osprey, "*Falco Haliaetes*," noted there by Cook and his companions.

AVIAN NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

THE publication by Dr. C. W. Richmond of his Third List of Generic Names applied to Birds has once again indicated emendations in current acceptances, and we here put forward the apparent alterations in connection with Australian, Neozelanic and British names. We take this course as we find many workers do not study Richmond's excellent Lists, though they may accept corrections thrust before their eyes. Our friend has dealt with some problems we put forward, and which we did not feel competent to definitely determine. Nevertheless, he has left for our disposal certain names he has recorded, which we herewith discuss. We also note other items not due to Richmond's paper, but which come under the heading given above, but are of even more general interest. We hope this article will receive better attention than our friend's list, as we emphasize the alterations which appear necessary. As instance, Richmond in 1908 pointed out that *Torgos* of Kaup should replace *Otogyps* Gray, and that the species name *tracheliotus* Forster was older than *auricularis* Daudin. Yet in 1912 Hartert, monographing the Palæartic birds, utilised *Otogyps auricularis* Daudin, without any reference to Richmond's advice. It is quite possible that other alterations shown to be necessary by Richmond in the 1902 and 1908 papers have not been made use of, but we here deal only with those suggested to us by the 1917 paper.

We would emphasize the fact that these are simply notes that have cropped up during other investigations, and that we here propose no detailed criticism of the B.O.U. List, but as we are more or less interested in the acceptance of a uniform nomenclature we record these for consideration.

CALIDRIS.

The most important item in Richmond's paper appears to be the discovery that "an anonymous reviewer of Bechstein's Orn. Taschenbuch presents his views on the arrangement of certain genera of *Limicolæ*, by means of the following key, in which several new generic names are introduced—

<i>Philomachus</i>	<i>Tringa pugnax</i>
<i>Calidris</i>	<i>Tringa calidris, arenaria, u.a.</i>
<i>Cinclus</i>	<i>Tringa cinclus, alpina, islandica, u.a.</i>
<i>Arenaria</i>	<i>Tringa interpres</i>
<i>Tringa</i>	<i>Tringa gambetta, ochropus . . . u.a.</i>
<i>Canutus</i>	<i>Knot der englischen Naturforscher.</i>

This account appeared in the Allg. Lit.-Zeitung, 1804, Vol. 2, No. 168, June 8, 1804, col. 542, and the above names are accompanied by diagnoses which Richmond has reproduced, but which are not quoted above.

The genus name *Calidris* was used by Mathews in his List of the Birds of Australia, p. 69, 1913, as of Illiger, 1811. It first appears in the table in Vol. I. of Cuvier's *Leçons d'anat. comp.* as the equivalent of "Maubèches," a division of *Tringa* used for the genus "Vanneaux." It has been decided by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, that these names are acceptable if the vernaculars are recognisable from the *Tabl. élém. d'Hist. Nat.*, published in 1798. In this case the name is not so determinable, so that *Calidris* Cuvier, 1800, is an absolute *nomen nudum*. The present introduction prevents the continuation of *Calidris* Illiger, and we must fall back upon Billberg's "useless synonym" *Crocethia*; a rather striking instance of the truth that a useless synonym is a very rare thing.

Calidris, 1804, is an absolute synonym of *Totanus* Bechstein, 1803, the same species being type in each case.

Hence *Crocethia leucophaea* (p. 69).

„	„	<i>leucophaea.</i>
„	„	<i>tridactyla.</i>
„	„	<i>carteri.</i>

CANUTUS.

This dates from 1804, with the same species as type of the name when it was later used in 1831. Of course, the same arguments against it can be produced, with the additional facts that one party does not recognise the generic distinction of the group, and the other does not admit the necessity of name changes which would require its acknowledgment. However, to scientific systematists it is important to have the name placed well in view.

CETTIA.

Richmond gives as an earlier reference : “ *Cettia* Bonaparte, Iconogr. Faun. Italica, Vol. I., 1834 (fasc. 9), text to pl. [29]. Type, *Sylvia cetti* Temminck (original designation).” We have had the latter item before us for some time. Thus both Hartert and the B.O.U. List cite the species named as of Marmora, 1820, the latter explaining : “ Though both this name and that of Temminck (*Sylvia sericea* Man. d’Orn., I., p. 197) were published in the same year, the first name is slightly prior in date.” The facts show exactly the reverse, as at the end of Marmora’s paper Bonelli added (p. 261) : “ Ce mois (Novembre, 1820) . . . Au moment même ou l’on corrigeait les épreuves de ce memoire, il nous est parvenu la 2^e édition du manuel d’Ornithologie de M. Temminck, dans laquelle à la page 194, nous trouvons cette espèce décrite sous la nom de Bec fin Bouscarle, *Sylvia cetti* de la Marmora, d’après les individus envoyés de Turin.” The date of publication of Temminck’s Manuel d’Ornithologie is given in the Bibliographie de la France as “ October 21, 1820 ” : the first two volumes received before that date. On p. 194 appears *Sylvia cetti* and this precedes *Sylvia sericea* by three pages. Consequently the species name can be retained as of Temminck.

The genera of the Warblers were not well considered in the preparation of the B.O.U. List, as in this case *Cettia* was easily admitted, on account of its tail structure, while the Reed and Sedge Warblers were lumped, though the differences

in every way are much greater. The genus *Phylloscopus* is still more heterogeneous, and the species *Phylloscopus fuscatus* (Blyth), p. 85, is certainly no near relation to the type of *Phylloscopus*. Seebohm classed it in *Lusciniola*, which is nearly as bad, so we propose

PHÆORHADINA gen. nov.

for *Phillopneuste fuscata* Blyth, 1842.—*Phæorhadina fuscata*.

CHIONOPHILOS.

In the B.O.U. List, p. 39, *Otocorys* Bonaparte, 1838, is used for *Alauda alpestris* Linn. On p. 359 it is explained that *Eremophila* Boie, 1828, is preoccupied by *Eremophilus* Humboldt, 1805. *Phileremos* Brehm, 1831, is also preoccupied.

The above name, introduced in Brehm's Handb. Stuben. Vögel, p. 296, 1832, has six years' priority over *Otocoris*, and should be used as it otherwise appears to be valid. At the same time an alternative name, *Niphophilos*, was also given, both being quoted as of Petényi MS., so that one of these names must be used in preference to *Otocoris*. It will, of course, be amended to *Chionophilus alpestris*.

CYGNUS.

While recording *Cygnus* Bartram, which is considered as valid ex Zimmermann, 1793, Richmond writes: "The species is the one now known as *Olor cygnus* (Linnaeus), type of the genus *Olor* Wagler, 1832. At the moment it looks as if the swans were in for a transfer of names, but it is not at all improbable that some binary author has used *Cygnus* before 1793, and the name may finally rest upon one of the other species.

The unreasonable and illogical acceptance of binary authors may eventually cause a lot of trouble and "finally" may be a long way. Considering that Sherborn had recorded all the binomial names it really seems absurd that a "novel" rendering of the word "binary" should be allowed to make confusion, without advantage. In the present case the type

of the genus *Cygnus*, whether of the binary Zimmermann or the binomial Bechstein, is *Anas cygnus* L., and we therefore propose *Eulor* gen. nov. for *Anas olor* Gm.—*Eulor olor*.

LUSCINIA.

This name is in use ex Forster, 1817, as the generic name of the Nightingale in the B.O.U. List, p. 95, and on p. 367 it is noted that *Daulias* Boie, 1831, was previously used. It seems that reversion must be made to the latter, as Richmond accepts *Luscinia* of Zimmermann, 1793, as a validly proposed genus name, and this, of course, anticipates Forster's usage.—*Daulias megarhyncha*.

MERULA.

In this periodical, dealing with Boddaert's Tabl. Pl. Enl., we recorded the fact that *Merula* appeared in this work, and must be considered. Richmond has designated *Turdus torquatus* Linnaeus as the type, the only course we considered feasible. Consequently the name must be utilised in this connection. *Merula torquatus*.—We have seen it recorded that this species is not a close ally of *Turdus merula* L., but is nearest *Turdus viscivorus* L. This statement is quite inaccurate and suggests a line of reasoning through structural features, quite opposed to the truth. The species, *torquatus*, seems to approach the American *migratorius*, but we suggest that the relationships of these "Blackbirds" will be traced through their plumage changes and not by means of structure. We may study these later, as we have species of "Blackbirds" from Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands.

PHILOMACHUS.

This name, dating from 1804, is earlier than *Machetes* Cuvier, 1817 (1816), used in the B.O.U. List, p. 225, and should replace it. Of course, the makers of that List may suggest the latter be a nomen conservandum, an absurd proposition, or may dispose of *Philomachus* by the argument of anonymity, a still more absurd proposal considering the manner that plea was

used in the List. To particularise, they rejected the names proposed in the Vroeg Catalogue as anonymous, an inaccurate statement, while they preferred the names given in the Ornith. Brit. 1771, which they claimed to be written by Tunstall, without any explanation. When we pointed out that this book had no indication whatever as to its authorship they ignored the matter. On p. 614, peculiarly enough, Richmond has omitted the name, so it is necessary to emphasize its validity.—*Philomachus pugnax*.

PLAUTUS.

This name, as of Brunnich, 1771, was commonly used for the Great Auk, but in the B.O.U. List this species was regarded as congeneric with the Razor Bill, a degradation of characters which could not be defended save by such arguments as would make genera quite unnecessary at all. Richmond has accepted the introduction of this name by Gunnerus in 1761, when it was associated with the Little Auk, a species considered generally separable under the later name *Alle* Link, 1807, and it claims usage, if at all, in this connection. The generic name to be applied to the Great Auk is a perplexing problem. Bonnaterre, in the Tabl. Ency. Meth. Orn., Vol. I., pp. lxxxiii. and 28, 1791, proposed *Pinguinus*, with *impennis* as the first species, and the name was cited as a synonym of *Alca* and *Chenalopex* by Gray, with that species as type. There is, however, a prior *Pinguinus* of Brunnich for a very different group, and the two words may be considered as separate names, as they certainly have a directly different source of formation, though of common origin. Thus *Pinguinus* is a latinization of the French name of these birds, while *Penguinus* is a rendering of the English name Penguin applied to a different series, though from the same initiative. As the genus *Plautus* was accepted by the American Ornithologists' Union Check List, 3rd ed., 1910, it will be interesting to see their decision. After this name comes *Chenalopex*. Richmond cites this as of Dumont (*Dict. Soc. Nat.*, Vol. 8, 1817, p. 393), but when we worked through that publication we did not consider the name

legitimately introduced. In order to justify our views we quote the extract: "D'un autre côté, Moehring a appliqué le nom de *chenalopez*, comme terme générique, au grand pingouin, *alia impennis*, Linn." We still maintain the name has no validity at this point, as Moehring was a pre-Linnean writer. The name was, however, quite correctly introduced by Vieillot in the *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, Vol. I., p. 381, 1816, and Vol. XXIV., p. 132, 1818, as also given by Richmond, and can be accepted from these quotations.

REGULUS.

This name is accepted as of Bartram, 1791, when it was used in connection with the American Rubycrest, and must be restricted to that species, which is certainly not congeneric with the European Goldcrest. Richmond has recognised this, confirming Miller's criticism (*Auk*, Vol. 32, p. 234, 1915). The latter used *Corthyliis* Cabanis for the American species, leaving *Regulus* to the European species. The latter must now be renamed, and Richmond has quoted Macgillivray's citation of thirteen alternatives, also noting the earlier *Orchilus* Morris. The latter has been rejected as a *nomen nudum*, so that we select the first valid name mentioned by Macgillivray, viz. *Regillus*. This seems a very good alternative. We designate as type of *Regillus* the form *Regulus regulus britannicus* Hartert, as this was the one handled by Macgillivray though under the name *Regulus auricapillus*. Hence *Regillus regulus* and *Regillus regulus britannicus*.

We note, however, that *Regillus* was correctly introduced in another connection in 1884, so that there may be discussion regarding its validity. We therefore indicate as an apparently valid substitute the next name in Macgillivray's list, viz. *Rex*, and designate as type the same form *Regulus regulus britannicus* Hartert, so that the names might then be *Rex regulus* and *Rex regulus britannicus*.

PYRRHOCORAX.

On p. 7 of the B.O.U. List this genus name is accredited to Vieillot, *Analyse*, 1816, p. 36, with type *P. graculus* Linn. The

species names have been so confused that we here use the vernaculars; Cornish Chough and Alpine Chough, for easy reference. Vieillot's name was founded on the Alpine Chough, but in the *Ornith. Brit.*, published in 1771, of which the author is said to be Tunstall, but which carries no evidence as to its authority on the book itself, the genus name *Pyrrhocorax* is used for "*P. graculus*, the Cornish Chough or Daw, le Coracias ou Choucas rouge." The International Commission have decided that these names are valid, if recognisable by the vernaculars above given, as described in Pennant's *British Zoology* and Brisson's *Ornithologia*. In the latter place, Vol. II., p. 3, a genus *Coracia* appears, the first species, and therefore, type by tautonymy, being called *coracia*. This species is the Cornish Chough and Brisson's name is the oldest for the genus but has been rejected on account of the prior *Coracias* of Linné, 1758. Consequently *Pyrrhocorax* (Tunstall), 1771, may be used for the Cornish Chough. Most authorities have generically separated the Cornish Chough from the Alpine Chough, and it is admitted by all authorities that there is very good reason for the generic distinction. We unhesitatingly differentiate the two and we found that all the names commonly recorded in this connection, save Vieillot's in 1816, were based on the Cornish Chough.

In the *Zool. Anzeiger*, Vol. XXVII., 1904, Poche dealt with the Moehring generic names and proposed (p. 502) as a substitute for *Pyrrhocorax* Vieillot, 1816, not *Pyrrhocorax* Moehring, 1758, the new genus name *Hellmayria*. Moehring's names have now been dismissed as not recognisable under the Laws, and hence *Hellmayria* became a "useless synonym." It is, under the present facts, the correct genus name for the Alpine Chough, an unexpected conclusion.—*Hellmayria graculus*.

It may also be noted that Forster, in the *Synopt. Cat. Brit. Birds*, p. 5, 1817, introduced the genus name *Cornix* for two species *Corvus graculus* and *Corvus monedula* L., the former being the Cornish Chough, the latter the Jackdaw. The name does not appear to have been allotted to either species, but Richmônd now includes *Cornix* Koelreuter, 1767, writing:

“Koelreuter is binary, but not binomial, in this paper.” It seems that Koelreuter’s name will displace some later one, so that its determination should be undertaken by Palæarctic students at once.

MONTIFRINGILLA.

On p. 16 of the B.O.U. List this genus name is used as of Brehm (Isis, 1828, col. 1277). The paper referred to is simply a list of names accompanied by vernaculars, and as it ostensibly could not be legally accepted without advice, the matter was referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and Opinion No. 48 was furnished; this Opinion laid down the rule that in the cases where the names were based on *nomina nuda* only, they must be rejected. This case falls under that ban, as two species are included, *M. nivalis* Br. and *M. glacialis* Br., both *nomina nuda* at this time. In 1831 Brehm utilised these names in his *Vogel Deutschlands*, where the species were fully described and the names legally date from this place. In the meanwhile, however, Kamp, in the *Skizz, Entwickl. Nat. Syst.*, p. 139, 1829, had correctly proposed *Chionospina* for *nivalis* alone, and this name must now come into use.—CHIONOSPINA NIVALIS.

PYRRHULA PYRRHULA.

The subspecies names of the British and Mid-European forms need rectification. To avoid tautonymy Koch, Vieillot, Temminck, Macgillivray and others proposed new specific names thus: *Pyrrhula rufa*, *P. europæa*, *P. vulgaris* and *P. pileata*. The first named has priority but it is purely a substitute name for *Loxia pyrrhula* Linn., though Koch described thereunder Bavarian specimens, ignorant of the differences from the typical subspecies. Vieillot’s name is in the same case, as he did not separate the subspecies, though he recorded the differences. Consequently neither have any valid standing as subspecific names. Macgillivray’s name is exactly parallel, and his other equivalent names have been rejected. It is accepted in the B.O.U. List, p. 358, that “the British form is less clearly separable, but the female of the British form

has a darker brown back and a darker and browner under-surface," agreeing with Hartert's conclusions. We here name this British subspecies—*Pyrrhula pyrrhula nesa*.

HYPOLAIS.

On p. 78 of the B.O.U. List *Hypolais* is used as of Brehm (Isis, 1828, p. 1283) for the Icterine Warbler. At that place it only occurs as a *nomen nudum*, where it is spelt *Hippolais*. Previous to the publication of the List we had shown (Austral Avian Record, Vol. II., p. 47, 1913) that *Phyllopseusta* Billberg, 1828, had priority over *Hypolais* Kaup, 1829, but we have since noted that *Hippolais* was apparently used in a generic sense by Baldenstein in the Neue Alpina, Vol. II., 1827, p. 27, when he named a species *Hippolais italica*. This name is given by Hartert (Vogel Palæark. Fauna, Vol. I., p. 571) as a synonym of *Hippolais polyglotta* (Vieillot), so that if this be accepted the genus name *Hippolais* can be retained for the group, but it must be credited to Baldenstein, 1827. The correction, utilised in the B.O.U. List, seems unwarranted even on the score of custom, the name being commonly spelt *Hippolais* by the most accurate writers.

HELMINTHOPHAGA.

Bechstein (on p. 177 of his Ornith. Taschenb. Deutsch, 1802) introduced a section "Wurmfresser," including thereunder the Redbreast, Blue-throat, Redstart, etc., etc. At the end of the book (p. 548, 1803) he proposed for this section the Latin name *Helminthophaga*. This name does not appear to have been disposed of, which seems a necessity, as it is earlier in date than the many generic names proposed for its constituents save the ones utilised from Cuvier's Tables. As the first species is *S. rubecula* Latham, so we here designate that as type, and thus the name becomes an absolute synonym of the earlier *Erithacus* Cuvier.

MUSCICAPA.

The reference in the B.O.U. List, p. 108, is given to Linné, 1766, whereas it should be to Brisson (Orn., Vol. II., 1760, p. 357), with the same type.

One of the peculiar idiosyncrasies of British systematic ornithologists is the continued recognition of the Spotted and Pied Flycatchers as congeneric, when the merest glance proves the contrary, and all serious students of ornithology deny their close relationship.

For the latter *Ficedula* Brisson (Orn., III., 1760, p. 369) is available and should be used, while *Arizelomyia* Oberholser should be accepted for *Muscicapa latirostris* Raffles, and still another genus name, probably *Siphia*, for *Muscicapa parva* Bechstein, of which the earliest reference is "Getreue Abbild., Heft 2, p. 26, pl. [17], fig. 2, 1793." The species called *Muscicapa collaris* in the List would be placed in *Ficedula* as *Ficedula albicollis*, the species name *collaris* Bechstein, 1793, being preoccupied by Latham, 1790.

HENICONETTA.

This name, spelt *Eniconetta*, was proposed by Gray as a new name for *Polysticta* Eyton and *Stelleria* Bonaparte preoccupied. The word that was considered as invalidating the former was spelt *Polisticta*, and curiously enough this was not accepted as equivalent in the Amer. Ornith. Check-List, 3rd ed., 1910, p. 78, though it would seem to be according to their Laws. However, if *Polysticta* be rejected, there seems to be no valid reason for the rejection of *Stelleria*, as Gray's reason, the usage of a similar name in Botany, is not now applicable.

MELANITTA.

This name was ignored by the makers of the B.O.U. List, though a footnote in the Handlist of British Birds, initialled E. H., had drawn attention to it. A most extraordinary conclusion was there propounded, viz. that a name of uncertain date should be preferred to one of certain date, and this was apparently accepted in the B.O.U. List.

The recent elaboration of the species by Miller (Auk, 1916, p. 278) has shown two valid genera to have been confused, and that the generic names *Melanitta* and *Oidemia* can both be

preserved. As a matter of fact the genus *Oedemia*, as maintained by authorities who professed to accept only structural characters for separation, was purely a colorgenus. A peculiar complication is that the Surf Scoter, which shows very marked structural differences in bill formation, was lumped, *on account of its coloration*. Had it been differently coloured it would have been accepted as distinct, without argument, like *Histrionicus*.

REMIZ.

In his 1908 List Richmond recorded this genus name as being introduced by Dzieruszycki in 1880, which was earlier than *Remiza* of Stejneger, 1887, quoted in the 1902 List. We here record a still earlier proposal of *Remiz*, viz. by Taczanowski, in the *Oologia Ptakow Polskich*, p. 229, 1862, for the same species, *pendulinus*. *Remiz* appears first to occur in the Oken List of names in the *Isis*, 1817, col. 1184, whence it does not appear to be recorded. We have not yet seen any rescission of the American Ornithologists' Union's inexcusable acceptance of some names from this List, and we regret the delay, as the early admission of a blunder goes a long way to rectify the error, and tends towards the stability in nomenclature which systematists desire. Procrastination has been the curse of systematics as regards British ornithologists, and we had not anticipated the same vice in American ones.

HYPISIPETES.

This name, proposed by Vigers in the *Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. (Lond.)*, pt. iv., April, 1831, p. 43, for the species *psaroides*, is invalidated by *Ypsipetes* Stephens, *Syst. Cat. Brit. Insects*, Vol. II., p. 138, 1829. The aspirate here is of no differential value, the names being absolutely the same. In the B.O.U. List, p. 182, is admitted *Heniconetta*, though Gray wrote *Eniconetta*.

We therefore propose the new genus name HARINGTONIA, in memory of our friend, the late Lt.-Col. H. H. Harington,

whose interest in this group was well known to us. We continue the species, *psaroides*, as type of the genus—*Haringtonia psaroides*.

PHYLLOBASILEUS.

In the Museum Heineanum (Vol. I., p. 33, 1851) Cabanis introduced *Phyllobasileus* as a new name on the score of purism, for *Reguloides* Blyth. The type of the latter by original designation was *Regulus modestus* Gould, when it was introduced in the Journ. As. Soc. Beng., Vol XVI., pt. I, 1847, p. 442. Consequently this species is the type of *Phyllobasileus*. We make this comment as the sole species catalogued by Cabanis under the genus name was *Motacilla calendula* Lin, while in a footnote was added "Hierher gehört ferner: *Ph. proregulus*. *Motacilla proregulus* Pall." Gray, in the Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, 1855, p. 35, correctly synonymised these names, though wrongly, citing as type "*Regulus proregulus* Pall." We have carefully considered this item, as it bears upon a name accepted in Mathews' List of Australian Birds, viz. *Ptenædus* Cabanis. This name was proposed on p. 39, as a pure emendation of *Cincloramphus* Gould, but because the only species cited was *Anthus rufescens* Vig.-Horsf., that species was quoted as "Type by monotypy." This is incorrect, and *Ptenædus* must be recorded as a pure synonym of *Cincloramphus* Gould, as Gray, *loc. cit.*, made it (p. 33), and a new name given to the other group.

The following corrections of references, as given in the B.O.U. List, appear to be necessary, and are here put on record that they may be incorporated at some later date in a revised List, which seems a necessity to the succeeding generation.

Anthus Bechstein, Gemein. Naturg. Deutschl., Vol. II., pp. 247, 302, 465, 1805.

Type (by subs. design. Mathews, 1915) *A. campestris* Linné.

This correction is again drawn attention to, as the type above named is not the one given in the B.O.U. List, viz. *A.*

spinoletta Linné, as that species does not occur at the places quoted. The lumping of all the species under *Anthus*, in the B.O.U. List, is illogical and indefensible, especially as the Larks are divided into genera upon smaller differences. *Lullula* seems to be a very indeterminate genus from the viewpoint of a genus lumper, yet it is admitted by Hartert.

Motacilla nisoria Bechstein, Kurzgefasste Gemeinprütz. Naturgesch. des In-und Aoustandes für Schülen, Vol. I., Abth. 1, 1792, p. 537 (*vide* Richmond, Proc. United States Nat. Mus., 53, p. 614, 1917). (B.O.U. List, p. 69.)

Squatarola Cuvier, Regne Animal, Vol. I., p. 467, 1816.

Type (by tautonymy): *Tringa squatarola* Linné. At the reference given in the B.O.U. List this is a *nomen nudum*.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY LIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

p. 187. Add to the synonymy of MYIAGRA RUBECULA—

Muscicapa leucogastra Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng., Vol. XIII., p. 386, 1844 (1845). "Probably Malayan."

I designate New South Wales.

Muscicapa rubecula Blyth, *ib.* "No locality."

I designate New South Wales.

These two names are synonymised by Blyth himself in the Cat. Birds Mus. As. Soc., p. 204, 1852.

p. 205. MACLENNANIA, gen. nov.*

Type *Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale.*Maclennania mathewsi.*" " *mathewsi.*" " *subalisteri.*" " *horsfieldi.*" " *vigorsii.*" " *normani.*

p. 285. MELIORNIS NIGER GOULDII, or PURNELLORNIS NIGER GOULDII—

Melliphaga gouldii Schlegel, De Dierentuin, p. 125, 1872.New name for *M. mystacalis* Gould, West Australia. Will replace *Meliornis nigra dulciei* Mathews, proposed for the same purpose.

p. 316. Add to synonymy of STRUTHIDEA CINEREA—

Glaucopsis struthidea Schlegel, De Dierentuin, p. 165, 1872.New name for *Struthidea cinerea* Gould.

* Named in honour of William Rae McLennan, 1882, who, for Dr. Macgillivray and others, has done such good work as a collector.

p. 121. OPOSSITTA COXENI TWEEDI, subsp. n.

Figured in my Birds of Australia, Vol. VI., pl. 280, and described on p. 67. Type Tweed River, N.S.W.

p. 9. MARIANORNIS, gen. nov.

Type *Perdix varia* Latham.

Marianornis varia.

.. .. *varia*:

.. .. *scintillans* (syn. *Marianornis varia stirlingi*).

.. .. *subminuta*.

p. 104. ACCIPITER CIRROCEPHALUS HÆSITATA, subsp. n.
OR

Paraspizias cirrocephalus hæsitata.

Differs from *P. c. cirrocephalus* in being paler below and smaller: Wing, 203 mm.; tarsus, 58.

Type, Cape York, North Queensland.

Range: North Queensland, Northern Territory, North-west Australia.

p. 105. ERYTHROTRIORCHIS RADIATUS QUEENSLANDICUS
subsp. n.

Differs from *E. r. rufotibia* in lacking the white abdomen.

Type: Cedar Bay, Queensland.

Range: Queensland.

I am including the coloured plate of *Nesomalurus leucopterus* and *Diaphorillas carteri* to face page 79 of this volume.



A. J. NORTH.

[Facing page 129.]

THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

Vol. III., No. 6.

JUNE 25TH, 1918.

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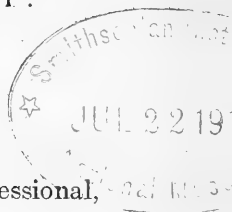
ALFRED JOHN NORTH, ORNITHOLOGIST: AN APPRECIATION.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

Plate V.

AUSTRALIA lost her foremost, practically her only professional, ornithologist when A. J. North passed away on May 6, 1917. He was born on June 11, 1855, at North Melbourne, Victoria; and it is a somewhat remarkable item that Victorian ornithologists somehow antagonised him. Whose was the fault I cannot say, but he rarely alluded to the work of Victorians in words of praise, though himself a Victorian.

He was the second son of Henry and Mary North, of Moonee Ponds, Victoria, his elder brother being H. Y. North, now of Bendigo. Educated at the Public School and Grammar School, Melbourne, North was apprenticed to the jewellery trade under Henry Young, then in Little Collins Street,



Melbourne. Love of ornithology must have been implanted in his nature, as in 1878 he was in correspondence with Dr. E. P. Ramsay, Curator of the Australian Museum, Sydney. The Doctor was impressed with his enthusiasm, for in November, 1886, he came under engagement to the Museum. In February, 1887, he was given the task of writing Catalogue No. 12 of the Australian Museum "Descriptive Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Birds found breeding in Australia and Tasmania," and herein is shown for the first time his conscientiousness in his work. This book was finished and the title-page printed in 1889, when an accession of material provided him with an Appendix, and at the same time he incorporated items in the body of the work. This delayed the publication of the work until 1890, but the old title-page was utilised, to the misleading of bibliographers.

In 1891 Ramsay's Catalogue of the Psittaci in the Australian Museum was published. The introduction concludes: "I have much pleasure in acknowledging the assiduity and diligence of my assistant, Mr. A. J. North, in the preparation of this work." Ramsay's Accipitres and Striges were revised in their Second Edition by North, and his carefulness is always seen by his accurate quotations of Ramsay as authority for all doubtful inclusions. This care was a great drawback to one situated as he was—a pioneer to a great extent, and successor to two famous workers such as Gould and Ramsay. Thus he appears to have been overawed by the authority of the British Museum "Authorities" upon subjects he was more competent to deal with. When he did attempt original work he found himself handicapped by lack of necessary literature, and he was able enough to understand what the lack meant; as one consequence, whenever he found himself blocked by such means he dropped the matter, and the result was just as bad as if he had followed the matter up incompletely. As a matter of fact it was worse, for when he did continue and publish his results, though imperfect, they served to the correction of errors. North will be remembered by his great work, the second edition of Catalogue No. 12, which appeared

as a Special Catalogue No. 1, in quarto (the original being octavo), illustrated with plates of eggs and photo-blocks of birds, nesting-sites, and nests. This was commenced in June, 1901, and was not completed until December, 1914. The criticisms of this work are all of the same nature, lack of appreciation of fellow-workers. This is the chief fault in this work, and it is a small one in comparison with the work accomplished. In most cases the birds are described, good notes are given of the nesting habits, in some cases of other habits as well, and nests, eggs and young described. The work was carried out under difficulties, as North appears to have been ailing, more or less, much of the time. It is for its kind a very fine work, and as a systematist I have often wished that he had used his ability in connection with the birds more than with the nests and eggs. In many cases he criticised the subspecies and forms of birds, and his observations are regularly found to be reliable. He noted the geographic differences in many species, but continually regarded these as negligible, though sometimes differentiating a subspecific form. Latterly he made complaint against the use of trinomials, though in his earlier, more energetic, days he even utilised the trinomial system for the nomination of a subspecies. As above noted, there was some antagonism between him and the Victorian ornithologists which did harm to the cause of ornithology in Australia. Where he should have been a tower of strength, his assistance was not given, even if sought. Yet he had better opportunity than his more southern friends to adjust the indicated errors, and he felt that they were to blame, as in a letter to me, dated September 7, 1908, he deplored the attacks on him by Victorians. This indicates that his nature was sensitive to a great degree, as such remarks as were published need not have dismayed a professional, who is open to petty jibes through his more important office. As a consequence, he ignored the work of the Victorians, and this militated against the completeness of his own labours. It is to be regretted that some workers imagine that petty bickering is necessary in the pursuit of a common study, and waste both

time and paper with ill-thought remarks. North resented this, but his work shows that the critics would have been better treated had he dealt with their quibbles at first hand. This early work shows that it was unnecessary for him to take too seriously the little pinpricks which annoyed him.

While preparing the Special Catalogue No. 1 he contributed short notes to the Ibis, Linnean Society of New South Wales, Victorian Naturalist, Records of the Australian Museum, Royal Society of South Australia, etc. He also wrote up the birds collected by the Horn Scientific Expedition, published in 1896, and prepared the Birds of the County of Cumberland for the use of the members of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, January, 1898.

He was appointed Ornithologist to the Australian Museum on August 4, 1891, was elected a Corresponding Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union in 1902, and a Colonial Member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1903. He was also a Colonial Member of the Zoological Society of London.

I met him at my hotel in Sydney at the end of May, 1914, when he explained how ill he had been, and that he was still suffering.

North was no species maker nor did he indulge much in the naming of subspecies, but he had a good eye and constantly discriminated the racial forms.

A few genera were distinguished by him as *Spathopterus*, *Trichodere*, *Woodfordia*, a few species and a few subspecies only being named. As a general rule his names have remained valid, though in some cases he was anticipated in the naming of a subspecies. This is the more unexpected, as he had so much material to choose from. Again, he was unfortunate when he did publish original research in connection with overlooked names, as regards the Fan-tailed Cuckoo, for instance. His publications, however, stamped him as a careful, enthusiastic and conservative worker: had he been more progressive, Australian ornithology would certainly have benefited more, but in any case he was handicapped by the lack of a complete library, and his series of birds was never extensive. In a

few cases he had fair material, and then his work bears comparison with that of better situated workers.

He held the post of Ornithologist at the Australian Museum, Sydney, at the time of his death, and it is understood that the post will not be filled until after the war, when I hope the young Australian who will be selected as his successor will read these remarks, and consider that the first duty of a professional is to encourage the amateur, even should the latter show jealousy, and co-operate with him to secure the best results even at the hurt of his own feelings. In the study of ornithology we help ourselves by assisting others and together make progress in the common cause, the Advancement of Knowledge.

The genera *Northiella* and *Northipsitta* have been named in honour of North, and a subspecies he described without naming was called *Calyptorhynchus banksi northi*, to indicate that he first noted the significant features of the race.

ON *PACHYCEPHALA MELANURA* GOULD.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

GOULD wrote: "The *Pachycephala melanura* is a native of the northern coasts of Australia, where it was procured by B. Bynoe, Esq., during the surveying voyage of H.M.S. the Beagle. It may be readily distinguished from the *P. gutturalis* and *P. glaucura* by the jet-black colouring of the tail (which organ is also shorter and more square than that of any other species), by its much longer bill, and by the colouring of the back of the neck and the under-surface being richer than that of either of those above named. I have not yet seen a female of this fine species. Whenever this sex is collected, it will be found to bear a very general resemblance to the females of *P. gutturalis* and *P. glaucura*."

Campbell described a bird as *Eopsaltria hilli* from Hecla Island, Parry Harbour, North-west Australia. I concluded this was the female of Gould's *Pachycephala melanura* and this decision was accepted by Campbell. The exact locality of Bynoe's bird being unknown, I designated Derby, as the males from there agreed accurately with the specimen figured as well as described by Gould.

Consideration of the forms for the purpose of figuring specimens for my Birds of Australia has shown that a reconsideration of values is necessary. In my List I associated all the forms under the name *Pachycephala pectoralis* (Latham), twelve subspecies being recognised, the differences in the males being considered of small value, while the females were not fully criticised owing to lack of material from northern localities.

The prevalent idea had been voiced by Campbell: "The general or common species (*P. gutturalis*) ranges from Rockingham Bay district, Queensland, round to South Australia, grading into the Black-tailed Thickhead (*P. melanura*) on the one hand at Cape York and Northern Territory, and on the

other hand into the Western Thickhead (*P. occidentalis*) of West Australian forests ; while an insular form, the Grey-tailed (*P. glaucura*) takes possession of Tasmania and some of the intermediate islands in Bass Strait."

Such gradation would necessitate the acceptance of all the forms as subspecific ; but while, apparently, this has been observed as to the males, it is negatived by examination of the females. As the result, I find three representative species occurring in Australia which are easily separable by the coloration of the females, which noticeably differs. Subspecies can be separated by the variation of the coloration of the tails of the males as well as the underparts of the females.

These three species occur on the west coast of Australia, while all the eastern up to Cape York are referable to one species.

Masters described a female from Cape York as *Pachycephala robusta*, which Ramsay, admitting, noted : " A doubtful species, being founded on a single specimen only, a female ; must be compared with female of *P. melanura*, which varies much in size."

As this form, *robusta*, occurs outside Australia it may be necessary to alter the specific name when I monograph the species for my Birds of Australia, but this preliminary note serves to draw attention to the dangers of lumping, as undoubtedly three species have been confused. In the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum two species were admitted, but as species and subspecies were there confused no criticism of that work is necessary. The name *melanura* was used for the group here called *robusta*, but its limits have been enlarged, incorrectly it appears, until Rothschild and Hartert wrote (Nov. Zool., Vol. XV., p. 364, 1908) : " We are convinced that all the *Pachycephala* of the *melanura-astrolabo* group are subspecies of a single species."

The male of *melanura* agrees with Gould's description in being a smaller bird with shorter wing, shorter black tail, longer bill and brighter coloration, the secondaries and primaries edged with grey. Gould compared this bird with

south-western birds, which he considered were the same as the eastern form. But the typical form has a blackish tail.

The female from Derby does not appear to have yet been described. It is greyish above, the primaries and secondaries brown, their outer edges grey. The tail is green above, the inner-webs pale brown. The under-surface whitish, a very pale buffish band on lower throat, paler on lower abdomen, vent and under tail-coverts pale lemon-yellow; the lower aspect of tail pale brown, wing lining white, inner edge of primaries and secondaries white. Bill black.

At Port Hedland, the male differs in having the tail with a distinct wash of green towards the base of the inner-webs, the outer basal edges also tinged with green, the wing being longer, measuring 85 mm., while typical specimens measure 80 mm. This subspecies I will call *Pachycephala melanura bynoei* nov., the type being procured on the 22nd October, 1914.

It is as well to note that the nearest geographical relative to the south is *Pachycephala pectoralis occidentalis* Ramsay, which is as to the male, a larger bird with a longer tail and wing and shorter bill, a green wash on the outer edges of primaries and secondaries, and the tail with the base grey and the tips black. The female is quite different, being deep rufous below, with no yellow on the vent or under tail-coverts, the upper coloration also differing, the tail being greyish, etc., etc. This is the coloration of the females of the eastern forms, which range up to Cairns, but do not appear to inhabit Cape York.

From Hecla Island round to Cape York occurs the third species, whose males agree very well with that of *P. melanura*, but whose females disagree in being greyer above, the rump green, the tail black with the base more or less green only, the throat white, flecked with grey, remainder of under-surface pale lemon-yellow. The earliest name appears to be *robusta* Masters, but it is possible, as this species appears to be extra-limital, that an older name may exist.

One feature of interest may be here recorded: *P. melanura* and *P. robusta* only occur in the mangroves as far as records

go, while *P. pectoralis* is cited as a scrub or forest-loving bird. The three species may be divided thus :

- Pachycephala melanura bynoei* (Mathews).
Port Hedland, Mid-west Australia.
- Pachycephala melanura melanura* (Gould).
Derby, North-west Australia.
- Pachycephala robusta hilli* (Campbell).
Hecla Island, Parry Harbour, North-west
Australia.
- Pachycephala robusta violetæ* (Mathews).
Daly River, Interior Western Northern
Territory.
- Pachycephala robusta consobrina* (Mathews).
Buchanan Island, Melville Island.
- Pachycephala robusta borroloola* (Mathews).
McArthur River, Eastern Northern Territory
to Normanton. Differs from *P. r.*
consobrina in being more orange-yellow
below.
- Pachycephala robusta robusta* (Masters).
Cape York, North Queensland.
- Pachycephala pectoralis queenslandica* (Reichenow).
North Queensland.
- Pachycephala pectoralis ashbyi* (Mathews).
South Queensland.
- Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis* (Latham).
New South Wales.
- Pachycephala pectoralis youngi* (Mathews).
Victoria.
- Pachycephala pectoralis glaucura* (Gould).
Tasmania.
- Pachycephala pectoralis fulginosa* (Vigors and Horsfield).
South Australia.
- Pachycephala pectoralis occidentalis* (Ramsay).
South-west Australia.

Here is a good example of the discrimination necessary between representative species and subspecies, as here are seen three species which are not yet known to inhabit the same districts, but cover the whole of Australian coastal districts, as they are not birds of the interior.

Birds from Coomooboolaroo, Queensland, were considered to belong to *melanura* by Campbell, but the females in my possession prove them to belong to the form of *pectoralis* I have called *ashbyi*.

The Kangaroo Island bird is now regarded as inseparable from the mainland South Australian form.

This short note is not intended to be exhaustive, as I will so treat the species in my big work.

While looking up the above matter I noticed that Gould determined his own *Pachycephala inornata* as the immature of *P. gilbertii*. As it had priority and was being used in a different sense, I re-examined specimens in conjunction with the descriptions, and must agree with Gould's conclusion. Consequently the species name must be altered, and we will have

Gilbertornis inornatus inornatus (Gould).
South Australia.

Gilbertornis inornatus gilbertii (Gould).
West Australia.



TURDUS MAXILLARIS LATH.

ON *TURDUS MAXILLARIS* LATHAM.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

Plate VI.

IN the Index Ornithologicus, Supplement, p. XLIII., 1801, Latham gave the Latin designation T(urdus) maxillaris to the Maxillary Thr(ush), which he described in the General Synopsis of Birds, Second Supplement, p. 186, as follows :

“Size of the last (= Song Thrush): crown of the head black, passing between the bill and eye on each side, and ending in a large patch below the jaw; hind part of the neck dull blue; back, wings and tail brown, with a tinge of greenish bronze on the shoulders, mixed with black and green; all the underparts of the body pale blueish white; tail even at the end; the tips of all the feathers of it white; the bill has both mandibles slightly curved, and brown; irides orange; legs yellow.

Met with at *Port Jackson, in New Holland.*”

The description did not easily fit any Australian bird, and the name was more or less ignored until 1843 when the drawings in the possession of the Earl of Derby were examined by G. R. Gray, H. Strickland, and J. Gould. The first report was written by the former, who accurately determined a number and did not guess at the remainder. Strickland then gave additional notes on those which had been omitted, and this was one of them. He credited Gould with assistance, and consequently in his Handbook Gould made use of the name, being a strict prioritarian.

He used it for a species of *Sphecotheses* without any explanation, and since then it has been continually in use, no one questioning the association. When Sharpe recorded the acquisition and identification of the Watling drawings he passed over this species without comment, writing: “No. 151 . . . *Sphecotheses maxillaris* (Lath.),” adding Watling’s note: “The natural size of the bird the drawing was taken from. December.”

When I reviewed these drawings, on account of the errors

that had persisted I passed over this picture as probably representing the species with which it was associated, but continued thought has confirmed me in the necessity of rejecting it.

In order to justify this step, I give herewith an exact reproduction of the Watling drawing, the basis of the name. The coloration of the underparts is so strikingly different that I can no longer accept the name. Latham wrote: "All the underparts of the body pale blueish white": this does not agree at all with the present species, which has those parts yellowish green with the vent white. The coloration of the soft parts also disagrees as follows: Bill brown (black): irides orange (red or dark brown): legs yellow (flesh). Consequently, I transfer *Turdus maxillaris* Latham to the indeterminable (at present) List and make use of the earliest undeniable specific name for the *Sphecotheres*. This appears to be *vieilloti*, given by Vigors and Horsfield to a bird collected at Keppel Bay, Queensland, and it seems possible that all the names are referable to the South Queensland form, as Gould observed that it was abundant at Moreton Bay, while its southern limit appears to be north of Sydney, so much so that it is improbable that the birds which reached Europe in the early days would be procured in what we now know as New South Wales.

Gould also stated: "that it enjoys a wide range is proved by Mr. Bynoe having procured an adult male on the north coast." This species does not appear to have been met with on the north coast since that time.

Other items may be here noted. First, the systematic position of the genus: in my List, following the traditional location, it was included in the Family *Oriolidae*, but this does not seem to be at all correct. Superficially, a separation seemed necessary, and I had been looking for a suitable alternative when I came across the following account by Pycraft in the Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.), 1907, p. 376: "I have been much puzzled as to the systematic position of the genus *Sphecotheres*. Generally regarded as one of the *Oriolidae*, it seems to me much more nearly allied to the *Campophagidae*,

and should, indeed, be included in this Family. The skull bears a general resemblance to that of *Graucalus*. It is certainly not an Oriole, at any rate, if the skulls in the Museum Collection are rightly labelled, and there seems to be no reason to doubt this. The fact that *Sphecotheres* has not developed the peculiar spiny rump feathers so characteristic of the *Campophagidæ* may be urged, by some, as an objection to the introduction of this genus to the Family *Campophagidæ*. This, however, does not seem a very weighty objection, for the feathers in question vary in the degree of their spininess very considerably, in some genera it is hardly noticeable."

On p. 96, Supplement, Vol. XII., of the Emu, 1913, a footnote reads: " *714-715, Mr. Milligan claims that, as a result of field and cabinet observation, this genus should be included in the *Campophagidæ*." I have seen no further explanation given by Milligan, but if his observations were made, ignorant of Pycraft's conclusions, the transference of the genus to the neighbourhood of the *Campophagidæ* is certain. I will therefore accept this location as the best at the present time.

Secondly. The status of *Sphecotheres stalker* Ingram. This species was based on two birds shot, out of a flock of six or eight, at "Mount Elliot, North Queensland." The species has not since been met with, and as the species of this genus are familiar birds, this raised doubt in my mind as to the correctness of the locality. Unfortunately Stalker, the collector, died while collecting in New Guinea, so that no recourse is possible, but at the present time I am inclined to believe that Stalker collected these birds in New Guinea, and labelled them, by accident, when he was at Townsville. Had he lived he might have explained, as similar accidents have occurred before, with a simple explanation. Upon comparison with New Guinea skins, the differences indicated by Ingram are seen to depend upon individual variation, which series might either emphasise or reduce. They are not distinctive of racial differentiation without confirmation of series from the locality named: this in itself is a factor in my conclusion, as the congener *S. flaviventris* shows well-marked geographical racial forms.

A FORGOTTEN ORNITHOLOGIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

MR. C. DAVIES SHERBORN, in the continuation of his *Index Animalium*, recently incorporated the names given in a work which appears to have escaped previous notice by ornithological writers. The immensity of Mr. Sherborn's task similarly escapes the recognition of current workers, save in a few exceptions, and it will probably fall to the lot of the succeeding generation adequately to review the wonderful results of his unequalled energy. As publication is still far distant Mr. Sherborn, with unparalleled generosity, has allowed us to put on record the results of his compilation of the names of interest to ornithologists in the work hereafter named.

The title-page reads: "Zoologia/czyli/zwierzetopismo ogólne/podług/náynowszego systematu/utozone/przez/Felixa Pawła Jarockiego,/Nauk Wyzwolonych i Filozofii Doktora/Professora Zoologii w Królewsko Warszawskim Uniwersytecie, Członka Towarzystwa Mineralogicznego w Jenie, etc./Tom Drugi./z dwiema rycinami/Ptáki w Warszawie/w Drukarni Latkiewicza przy Ulicy Senatorskiej Nio 467./1821."

This means that the book is the second volume of a series entitled "Zoologia," the one dealing with Birds. Only six volumes were issued, the work being too big for completion though perhaps other events, such as war, interfered with the project.

However, F. P. Jarocki must have been a good ornithologist, as this volume has been prepared in a very careful manner, and is of a high standard for the time. It is entirely in the Polish language, the generic names and examples only being given in Latin. These, however, make it important to the systematist as the author had carefully studied the works of Gmelin, Latham, Le Vaillant, Illiger and Cuvier, and had access to many birds themselves. He proposes new Orders,

Families and Genera in a perfectly legitimate manner, and his generic names call for the following account.

He gives diagnostic tables for the Orders, Families and Genera which recall the style of Dumeril. It is possible that he based these on Dumeril's plan as, though he does not mention Dumeril in this volume, we note Dumeril's division of the Owls in the text. We note there are fifty-one of these tables, and that the genera admitted are exactly two hundred in number. After these tables the genera are completely described, an example named, and then details of the bird as to its history, etc., given. The first genus for example reads thus :

“Rodzay I. Ziewacz. Chæneirhynchus.

Oiseau-à-trompe, *albo* Ara-à-trompe. *Tran.* Gähnschnabel. Niem.”

Description follows. Example: “*Psittacus aterrimus* GL.”

Then further matter referring to Le Vaillant, etc. For this new genus a large and excellent figure of the head is given. Ten new genera are claimed, and a few other names are introduced ex Brisson, Cuvier, etc., with acknowledgment, but here used systematically and legitimately for the first time.

The new names are—

PAGE	Type MONO.
17. CHÆNEIRHYNCHUS	<i>Psittacus aterrimus</i> GL.= Gmelin.
33. BARBACULUS	<i>Bucco calcaratus</i> Lath.
36. VETULA	<i>Cuculus vetula</i> GL.
42. CROMBA	<i>Cuculus afer</i> GL.
55. MONACULA	<i>Pipra albifrons</i> GL.
63. PHÆNICULUS	<i>Upupa erythrorhynchos</i> Lath.
126. GRACULÆA	<i>Gracula tristis</i> Lath.
156. CELURO	“ <i>Podarge Bulock de la</i> <i>Nouvelle Hollande.</i> ”
181. CRINIFER	<i>Phasianus africanus</i> Lath.
315. MOLINÆA	<i>Aptenodytes chilensis</i> GL.

The other newly-used names are—

PAGE		
20.	PSITTACA ex Briss.	<i>Psittacus tabuensis</i> GL.
40.	MALCOHA ex Vaill. vern.	<i>Cuculus pyrrocephalus</i> Lath.
75.	VESTIARIA ex "Sh."	<i>Certhia coccinea</i> GL.
88.	TOENIA ex Vaill. vern.	<i>Corvus varians</i> Lath.
99.	REMIZ ex Cuv. vern.	<i>Parus pendulinus</i> GL.
133.	CARDINALIS ex Cuv. vern.	<i>Tanagra rubra</i> GL.
	LORIOTUS ex Cuv. vern.	<i>Tanagra cristata</i> GL.
	EUPHONE ex Cuv. vern.	<i>Tanagra tricolor</i> GL.
287.	EIDER ex Cuv. vern.	<i>Anas mollissima</i> GL.
306.	PSITTACULA ex Pall.	<i>Alca psittacula</i> GL.

Two misspellings may be here noted, p. 115 *Bodytes*, error for *Budytes*, and p. 186 *Ponolope*, error for *Penelope*.

Before proceeding further, it may be observed that the work is more or less based upon Cuvier, and that Jarocki did not know of the very rare little *Analyse* published by Vieillot on April 20th, 1816. As one consequence, Jarocki's names are often anticipated by those of Vieillot, as both described the same generic forms. Though Vieillot's work has been justly highly esteemed, it must be conceded that Jarocki's book is a finer effort in every way. Temminck accused Vieillot of plagiarism upon his work and non-acceptance, but renomination, of Illiger's groups. In the present case Jarocki undoubtedly was quite independent of Vieillot, and closely followed Cuvier, but was no simple translator, as he mentions the specimens he has examined in the Museum, so that we conclude he drew up his descriptions from specimens. In some cases he cites Cuvier's subdivisions as such, and in every case gives full credit to other workers.

The names that fall into synonymy are :—

<i>Chæneirhynchus</i>	=	<i>Probosciger</i> Kuhl 1820.
<i>Barbaculus</i>		<i>Monasa</i> Vieillot 1816.
<i>Vetula</i>		<i>Saurothera</i> Vieillot 1816.
<i>Cromba</i>		<i>Leptosomus</i> Vieillot 1816.

<i>Monacula</i>	<i>Manikup</i> Desmarest 1805.
<i>Graculæa</i>	<i>Acridotheres</i> Vieillot 1816.
<i>Celuro</i>	<i>Podargus</i> Vieillot 1818.
<i>Malcoha</i>	<i>Phœnicophaus</i> Vieillot 1816.
<i>Toenia</i>	<i>Crypsirhina</i> Vieillot 1816.
<i>Loriotus</i>	<i>Tachyphonus</i> Vieillot 1816.
<i>Eider</i>	<i>Somateria</i> Leach 1819.
<i>Psittacula</i>	Not <i>Psittacula</i> Cuvier 1800.
<i>Euphone</i>	<i>Euphonia</i> Desmarest 1805.
<i>Psittaca</i>	Not <i>Psittacus</i> Linné 1758.

This leaves for discussion *Phœniculus*, *Crinifer*, *Molinæa*, *Vestiaria*, *Remiz*, *Cardinalis*, with some notes of interest in connection with the other names. The most important may be first dealt with.

CARDINALIS.

This name is legitimately proposed for the Cardinal Tanagers of Cuvier, the example above given being *Tanagra rubra* GL. Thus *Cardinalis* falls as a synonym of *Piranga* Vieillot 1807, but it becomes fatal to *Cardinalis* now in use for the Cardinal Finch. Bonaparte utilised this name from Brisson, but the latter only used it in a specific sense. It is accepted in the Amer. Ornith. Union's 3 Ed. of their Check List, 1910, p. 282, for one species alone. Ridgway gives no generic synonymy, nor does such appear in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum. We have searched through Richmond's Lists and have failed to find any synonym, consequently we are compelled to conclude this particular species has escaped the common fate of most attractive birds. It is a perilous step, but we will attempt to rectify this matter by introducing the novel genus name

RICHMONDENA,

naming *Loxia cardinalis* Linné as type as *Richmondena cardinalis*. We sincerely hope that this name will remain

valid, as it is our small meed of recognition of the immense work, so invaluable as to be almost incalculable, performed by our friend Dr. C. W. Richmond, and the association of the name of our brilliant co-worker in the least showy side of ornithology with the brilliant Cardinal seems a pleasing item.

CRINIFER.

This name anticipates and will replace *Chizærhis* Wagler 1827. We have already indicated that the species name of the type species had to be changed in this Journal (Vol. III., p. 44, 1915), and it is a quaint coincidence that the task of recording the generic alteration should have fallen to our lot. At the present time we note that the name to be used for *Schizorhis africana* of the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XIX., p. 450, should read

Crinifer piscator (Boddaert).

PHÆNICULUS.

This name will probably become the best known, as it was introduced by Jarocki for the *Upupa erythrorhynchos* Lath., which later was the basis of the genus *Irrisor* Lesson. The latter name must now be discarded in favour of Jarocki's selection. In connection with this genus Jarocki describes two new species, the only case in the book where new species are introduced. These were named *Phœniculus unimaculatus* and *Phœniculus notatus*. Whether these specific names will come into use or not we cannot judge, but record them here for the benefit of workers on African birds. We may also note that *Iridoptilus* Fitzinger, Sitz Math. Nat. Class K. Akad. Wissensch., Wien, B. XLVI., 1863, p. 226, Type *Promerops pusillus* Sw. should be added to synonymy of *Scoptelus* Cabanis and Heine 1860 as used in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XVI., 1892, p. 21. It is possible that some names from this essay by Fitzinger may cause trouble through their omission from the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum.

MOLINÆA.

Jarocki separated four genera of Penguins, but got the types confused, thus *Spheniscus* was used for *patagonicus* GL., *Aptenodytes* for *demersus* GL., *Catarrhactes* for *chrysocome* GL., and the new name *Molinæa* for *Aptenodytes chilensis* GL. It is probable that this name will later come into use, though at the present time it is a doubtful number. Gmelin's species was simply that of Molina, and this was classed by Ogilvie-Grant in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. XXVI., p. 625, note, 1895, as a doubtful species, with the explanation that Coues had determined it as the description of the young of *demersus*, but that it might have referred to *humboldti*, both of which were classed under *Spheniscus* Brisson. It is possible that the South American "*Spheniscus*" are separable from the South African form which is typical, in which case *Molinæa* would need consideration.

VESTIARIA.

This name was proposed by Fleming, Phil. Zool., Vol. II., p. 246, 1822, for the same species as it was used by Jarocki. It is recognised in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, Vol. X., p. 6, 1885, and the only alteration is that of the authority, as Jarocki's name is a year earlier than Fleming's usage. In this Journal, Vol. III., p. 123, 1917, we mentioned under *Melanitta* Boie, a matter of chronology which was unsettled. We here record a further item in our search for exactitude and accuracy in this connection, viz. : in Froriep's Notizen, No. 43 (No. 21 of Vol. II.), p. 335, for *July*, 1822, the Philosophy of Zoology by J. Fleming is noticed. Until we get definite evidence of its publication before May, Boie's name MUST claim precedence.

REMIZ.

In this Journal, Vol. III., p. 124, 1917, we recorded that Taczanowski in 1862 used this name. Our conclusion is that he used it as of Jarocki without explanation, as this name is

introduced as new by our author. This gives *Remiz* valid standing as of 1821 and makes it the oldest name for the *pendulinus* group: Hartert in the Vogel Palaark. Fauna used *Anthoscopus* Cabanis 1850, considering the type species of that group as congeneric with *pendulinus*.

EUPHONE.

We construe this as equivalent to *Euphonia* used by Desmarest in 1805 for the group known in the vernacular as Euphone. The nomination of the Tanagroid species has been involved and still is by the complex nature of vernacular and other matters. Thus *Tanagra* and *Tangara* have been regarded as different by some workers, as the same by others. Euphone was latinised as *Euphonia* by Desmarest, but used unaltered by Cuvier and Jarocki. A further complex has been produced by Boie's nomination of a group by the name *Calliste*. This name has been rejected on account of the earlier *Callista* of Poli. But Poli's "generic" names should not be regarded as valid, as Poli was not a binomial writer, nor was he even "binary" as that word is interpreted in the American sense, and which has been, in our view incorrectly, accepted by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Poli's *Callista* cannot be utilised for the rejection of *Calliste* Boie, but it is possible that some writer may have used it earlier than 1826. *Euphone*, if it be not considered as equivalent to *Euphonia*, has for type the same species as *Calliste* Boie and is earlier.

We referred to Desmarest's Hist. Nat. Tangaras where we found *Euphonia*, *Ramphocelus* and *Manikup* correctly proposed and used as valid names. We note this, as Richmond (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXIV., 1902, p. 694) recorded *Manikup*, and some recent worker has declared that it only occurs as a vernacular at the place given by Richmond. In the copy referred to, it is correctly introduced and is undoubtedly legitimately proposed.

To those who accept names differing only in the termination, Jarocki's use of *Psittaca* ex Brisson will give trouble, as this

seems the earliest valid introduction, and it is in connection with a species which has no earlier generic name. We reject *Psittaca* Jarocki as preoccupied by *Psittacus* Linné.

EIDER.

This name also first appeared in the Oken List, *Isis*, 1817, 1183, but was not used in the Amer. Ornith. Union's Check List, 3rd Edition, 1910, p. 79, though *Marila*, *Clangula* and *Querquedula* were, although all were equally valid or invalid. There is not the least excuse for picking and choosing, and we have commented more than once upon the unconsidered action of American ornithologists in their recognition of some of the Oken names. We would be pleased to see the Union revoke their decision, or else justify their action by the recognition of such names as *Eider*, *Moustache*, *Souchet* and *Macreuse*. In the present case Jarocki absolutely used *Eider* as a valid name, and it must be considered as of his entry. It then falls as a synonym of *Somateria* Leach 1819. The reference given in the Amer. Ornith. Union's Check List for this genus name (p. 79) is the same as the one accepted by the British Ornithologists' Union, and appears to be the earliest valid proposal. We note this, as one writer claimed that the name should be quoted from the *Annals Philos.* (Thomson), 1st Ser., Vol. XIII., p. 61, *Jan.* 1819, where "*Somateria mollissima* Cuthbert's Eider" was recorded. This is certainly only a *nomen nudum*, and an earlier note occurs in the *Journ. de Physique* (Paris), Vol. LXXXVII., p. 472, Dec. 1818, where Leach listed *Somateria mollissima*.

The sequence of publication appears to be as follows: Leach drew up a list of specimens collected on Ross' Voyage, but there was some trouble in the matter. Sabine undertook the nomination of the Gull, while Leach included it in his List. The List was sent to Paris, and appeared first in Dec. 1818 in the *Journ. de Physique* as given above, *L. sabini* being included as a pure *nomen nudum*. The same article was sent to the *Annals Philosophy* (Thomson), and appeared on pp. 60/61, Jan. 1819, still only as *nomina nuda*, the Gull being

here given as “(Larus)—? Sabini. A paper on this bird (which forms an intermediate genus between *Larus* and *Sterna*) has been read to the Linnean Society by Joseph Sabine, Esq., who named it *Larus Sabini*, after his brother who first killed it. See Linnean Society report, p. 68.” On p. 68 the report reads: “Dec. 15. A paper by Joseph Sabine, Esq., F.R.S. and F.L.S. was read, containing an account and description of a new species of Gull (*Larus sabini*), lately discovered on the west coast of Greenland, and which is characterised by having a furcate tail, like the Tern.” In March or April the first edition of Ross’ *Voy. Baffin’s Bay* was published, including Leach’s genus *Xema* for this species. The Transactions of the Linnean Society including Sabine’s paper did not appear until long after, as the Gull is named on p. 522 and p. 523/4 contains the date Apl. 6, 1819. A second edition of Ross’ *Voyage* was published in June, and details from this edition are given in the *Annals Philosophy* (Thomson), Vol. XIV., p. 201 *et seq.*, Sept. 1819. We place these facts before students of Palæarctic Ornithology, the only complication being whether Sabine’s description as given in the *Annals* paper will carry his name; otherwise, the next in chronology is Leach in the first edition of Ross’ *Voyage*.

Our consideration of the book leads to the conclusion that the author, Jarocki, was no mean ornithologist, and four names must be used as of his introduction, a fifth perhaps later coming into use. These are—

<i>Phœniculus</i>	Jarocki	will replace	<i>Irrisor</i>	Lesson.
<i>Crinifer</i>	„	„	„	<i>Chizærhis</i> Wagler.
<i>Vestiaria</i>	„	„	„	<i>Vestiaria</i> Fleming.
<i>Remiz</i>	„	„	„	<i>Anthoscopus</i> (Cab.) Hartert.

The doubtful one being *Molinæa*.

Cardinalis Jarocki preoccupies *Cardinalis* Bonaparte, which we have re-named *Richmondena*.

We might observe that the Nomenclators list *Vestiarius* Rafinesque 1815, but that is a *nomen nudum*, as are also *Vetula* Rafinesque 1815 and *Tamatia* Rafinesque 1815.

THE VALIDITY OF SOME GENERIC TERMS.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

A MATTER for urgent consideration is the determination of generic names diagnosed but without nomination of species. Such names have been submitted for Opinion to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and in Opinion No. 46 their conclusions are embodied thus: "In genera published without mention, by name, of any species, no species is available as genotype unless it can be recognised from the original generic publication; if only one species is involved the generic description is equivalent to the publication of '*X-us albus*, n.g., n.sp.'; if several species are referred to but not mentioned by name, one of these species must be taken as type; if (as in *Aclastus*, Foerster 1868) it is not evident from the original publication how many or what species are involved, the genus contains all of the species of the world which would come under the generic description as originally published, and the first species in connection with the genus (as *Aclastus rufipes* Ashmead 1902) becomes *ipso facto* the type."

This decision does not deal with generic names where the diagnosis is insufficient or so incomplete as to defy recognition. Thus, "no species is available as genotype unless it can be recognised from the original generic publication" is the reading; but what is the status of the name if no species answers to the diagnosis? Can it be considered a *nomen nudum*, or must it be regarded as an indeterminable name, and, though invalid itself, prohibit its usage in scientific work in any connection?

We have had under consideration for many years the names proposed by Lacepède in 1799, and we have recently shown that these demand careful consideration as a whole, and also individually. So little seems to be generally known that we

here give details of the publication and history of these names. They were long known from their publication in the Memoires of the Natural History Society of Paris, which appeared in 1801. As, however, Daudin quoted them in detail in his *Traité d'Orn.*, which came out in 1800, an earlier record was desirable. When Sherborn arrived at these names during the preparation of the *Index Animalium*, he undertook the task of tracing them to their source. In this, as in every other important matter he has undertaken, he succeeded, and proved that the article, just as it appeared in the Memoires, and in Daudin, had been separately published in 1799. He has given details of the trouble elsewhere, and it is unnecessary to recount those here. Our fact is that Lacepède's names were published in 1799, and the question to our mind is whether they should date from this, or whether at this place they can be regarded as *nomina nuda*, as it is obvious, as a general rule, that the species *cannot* be recognised from the original generic publication. By tradition or custom certain species can be allotted to the generic names, but decidedly not from the original generic publication.

We initiated the inquiry into this matter in the *Ibis*, 1913, p. 236, where we used *Pachyptila* Illiger 1811 in preference to *Prion* Lacepède 1799, writing: "*Prion* Lacepède, *Tableau Oiseaux*, 1799, p. 14, is indeterminable." The diagnosis of *Prion* is too vague for usage and we cannot recognise it. The point, then, at issue is: Does Lesson's attachment of species in 1828 validate *Prion* at 1799 or Lesson at 1828? This is an important point, and it should be arbitrarily decided one way or the other. The *laissez faire* ornithologists wish for a give-and-take solution, whereby custom will sanction the name and reject another without consideration of the facts. We cannot see any reason in such a procedure, as it would prejudice the work of careless authors by the sanction of custom, as has been done in the case of the Brissonian genera. The clause in Opinion 46 covering this points reads: "If it is not evident from the original publication how many or what species are involved, the genus contains all of the species of

the world which would come under the generic description as originally published.”

It seems imperative that this question should be authoritatively answered, as a number of names, such as *Prion*, *Pelecanoides*, *Fregata*, *Circus*, *Buteo*, *Astur*, *Milvus*, are in use from such introductions. There are few complications, as Daudin in 1802 used the majority of these names in the traditional interpretation; but are we to credit them to Daudin or Lacepède? What is the status of a name correctly proposed in the interim between the proposal and the attachment of species? As *Prion* was not recognisable from the original generic description should not *Pachyptila* be accepted? The International Commission appear to have no definite ideas on the subject and leave it to individual workers to decide. The only clean method of dealing with such problems seems to be their adjustment by means of sub-committees upon various subjects such as have been called into existence, and we suggest that this point be adjudicated upon *without prejudice*, as we note that this is the main check upon securing uniformity. When we look at the results of the B.O.U. and A.O.U. Check Lists and the general concordance, it should be quite an easy matter to arrive at an absolutely uniform nomenclature as regards Europe, America, Australia, without much change. There appears to be work to be done in connection with extra-Palaearctic birds in Asia and Africa before they are raised to the level of the preceding, but when that is done a workable nomenclature of the birds of the world will be achieved.

Synonymic Catalogues, on the plan of Mathews' List of the Birds of Australia, would then dismiss nomenclatural problems into obscurity. Rectification of details would continually go on, but we should have more time to display ornithological problems and deal with the higher lights of our science—the field naturalist and the anatomist both in security as regards names, and the systematist assured of the results of the studies of his co-workers in the field and laboratory.

We here correlate Lacepède's system with that given by

Cuvier in the Table II. in the *Leçons Comp. Anat.*, Vol. I., published in 1800.*

<i>Ara</i>	}	43	Cuvier <i>Psittacus</i> divided into <i>Kakatoe</i> , <i>Psittacus</i> , <i>Ara</i> and <i>Psittacula</i> .
<i>Psittacus</i>			
<i>Ramphastos</i>		42	
<i>Trogon</i>		40	
<i>Touraco</i>		38	
<i>Musophaga</i>		39	
<i>Bucco</i>		41	
<i>Galbula</i>		33	
<i>Picus</i>		34	
<i>Yunx</i>		35	
<i>Cuculus</i>		36	
<i>Crotophaga</i>		37	
<i>Vultur</i>		1	
<i>Gypætos</i>	}	2	Cuvier had six subdivisions of <i>Falco</i> : <i>Gypætos</i> , <i>Aquila</i> , <i>Nisus</i> , <i>Buteo</i> , <i>Milvus</i> and <i>Falco</i> ; the divisions named <i>Astur</i> and <i>Circus</i> by Lacepède being absent.
<i>Aquila</i>			
<i>Astur</i>			
<i>Nisus</i>			
<i>Buteo</i>			
<i>Circus</i>			
<i>Milvus</i>			
<i>Falco</i>			
<i>Strix</i>		3	Divided into two: <i>Strix</i> and <i>Otus</i> .
<i>Phytotoma</i>		9	
<i>Lanius</i>		4	
<i>Tyrannus</i>	}	5	These three were regarded as sections only of one genus by Cuvier, which was called <i>Muscicapa</i> .
<i>Muscicapa</i>			
<i>Muscivora</i>			
<i>Turdus</i>		6	
<i>Myrmecophaga</i>			Missing.
<i>Oriolus</i>		16	See below.
<i>Ampelis</i>		7	
<i>Tanagra</i>		8	
<i>Cacicus</i>	}	16	These three were regarded as sections of <i>Oriolus</i> by Cuvier
<i>Icterus</i>			
<i>Xanthornus</i>			

* The numbers refer to the position of the genera in Cuvier's Table

<i>Sturnus</i>	17	
<i>Loxia</i>	18	These two lumped and divided into five : <i>Loxia</i> , <i>Crucirostra</i> , <i>Chloris</i> , <i>Pyrrhula</i> and <i>Colius</i> .
<i>Pyrrhula</i>		
<i>Fringilla</i>	19	Divided into four: <i>Cœlebs</i> , <i>Fringilla</i> , <i>Carduelis</i> and <i>Vidua</i> .
<i>Emberiza</i>		Missing.
<i>Gracula</i>	12	
<i>Corvus</i>	13	
<i>Coracias</i>	14	
<i>Paradisea</i>	15	
<i>Sitta</i>	26	
<i>Buphaga</i>		Missing.
<i>Picoides</i>		Missing.
<i>Parus</i>	20	
<i>Alauda</i>	22	
<i>Sylvia</i>	23	Divided into five : <i>Sylvia</i> , <i>Erithacus</i> , <i>Ficedula</i> , <i>Regulus</i> and <i>Motacilla</i> .
<i>Motacilla</i>		
<i>Hirundo</i>	24	Two sections: <i>Hirundo</i> and <i>Apus</i> .
<i>Caprimulgus</i>	25	
<i>Glaucopis</i>		Missing.
<i>Upupa</i>	29	
<i>Certhia</i>	27	
<i>Trochilus</i>	28	Regarded as sections.
<i>Orthorhynchus</i>		
<i>Buceros</i>	11	
<i>Momotus</i>	10	
<i>Alcedo</i>	31	
<i>Ceyx</i>		Missing.
<i>Todus</i>	32	
<i>Pipra</i>	21	
<i>Merops</i>	30	
<i>Columba</i>	44	
<i>Tetrao</i>	45	Divided into three : <i>Tetrao</i> , <i>Perdrix</i> and <i>Coturnix</i> .
<i>Perdrix</i>		
<i>Tinamou</i>		Missing.
<i>Tridactylus</i>		Missing.
<i>Pavo</i>	46	

<i>Phasianus</i>	47	Divided into two : <i>Phasianus</i> and <i>Gallus</i> .
<i>Numida</i>	48	
<i>Meleagris</i>	49	
<i>Crax</i>	50	
<i>Penelope</i>	51	
<i>Gouan</i>		Missing.
<i>Phœnicopterus</i>	61	
<i>Diomedea</i>	81	
<i>Pelecanoides</i>		Missing.
<i>Procellaria</i>	80	
<i>Anas</i>	82	
<i>Mergus</i>	83	
<i>Prion</i>		Missing.
<i>Rhynchops</i>	79	
<i>Urinator</i>	} 84	As sections only.
<i>Colymbus</i>		
<i>Uria</i>	} 85	As sections only.
<i>Alca</i>		
<i>Pingouin</i>		
<i>Aptenodytes</i>	86	
<i>Sterna</i>	77	
<i>Recurvirostra</i>	65	
<i>Larus</i>	78	
<i>Fregata</i>	} 74	As three sections : <i>Phelacrocorax</i> , <i>Fregata</i> and <i>Sula</i> of <i>Pelecanus</i> .
<i>Carbo</i>		
<i>Sula</i>		
<i>Phœton</i>	75	
<i>Plotus</i>	76	
<i>Pelecanus</i>	74	See above.
<i>Serpentarius</i>	59	
<i>Palamadea</i>	58	
<i>Glareola</i>		Missing.
<i>Psophia</i>	57	
<i>Vaginalis</i>		Missing.
<i>Grus</i>	} 61	Under name <i>Ardea</i> , with five sections : <i>Ardea</i> , <i>Hians</i> , <i>Ciconia</i> , <i>Grus</i> and <i>Scopus</i> .
<i>Ciconia</i>		
<i>Ardea</i>		
<i>Hians</i>		

<i>Rallus</i>	71	
<i>Scopus</i>		See 61 above.
<i>Hæmatopus</i>	70	
<i>Cancroma</i>	60	
<i>Platalea</i>	64	
<i>Scolopax</i>	69	Two sections: <i>Scolopax</i> and <i>Numenius</i> .
<i>Mycteria</i>	62	
<i>Ibis</i>		Missing.
<i>Tantalus</i>	63	
<i>Macrotarsus</i>		Missing.
<i>Hydrogallina</i>	} 72	Two sections: <i>Fulica</i> and <i>Gallinula</i> .
<i>Fulica</i>		
<i>Jacana</i>		Missing.
<i>Parra</i>	73	
<i>Phalaropus</i>	68	
<i>Charadrius</i>	66, 67	Cuvier added <i>Tringa</i> , with three sections : <i>Tringa</i> , <i>Totanus</i> and <i>Calidris</i> .
<i>Otis</i>	52	
<i>Struthio</i>	53	
<i>Touyou</i>	54	
<i>Rhea</i>	55	
<i>Didus</i>	56	

This table provided by Cuvier was given as a Key to his *Tabl. Elém. de l'Hist. Nat. Anim.*, published in January, 1798. The close concordance between the two suggest that Lacepède, in all probability with Cuvier's assent, prepared his scheme from Cuvier's work. This seems justified by Cuvier's acceptance of the names, first published by Lacepède, in his later work, and his further usage of others in his *Règne Animal*. Daudin in the *Hist. Nat. (Buffon) Ed. Didot (Quadr., Vol. XIV.)*, 1801-2, gave a list of the birds figured in that work, using Lacepède's system in its entirety. As, however, no figure of the species of *Prion* or *Pelecanoides* occurred in that work, these have no place in this volume.

Though this is one of the most important papers showing generic diagnoses without citation of species, the decision of the Committee should be of a general character so that

it could be applied without reconsideration to parallel cases should they recur. Thus, British workers with access to material, literature and authorities, and special facilities for the discussion of such items, would fain deal with each item on its customary acceptance. This is a useless method, which is annoying to the extra-limital worker, as it makes him insecure in all his work. Thus the "N.C." idea of British ornithologists has done more harm than good, as extra-limital ornithologists can trace, through the exceptions, lack of reason and stupidity of performance. Had the "N.C." names been excepted on reasonable grounds, there would have been some means of suggesting other names, but at the present time there are none.

Thus, the inclusion of *Nyctala*, *Grus* and *Æstrelata* have no just cause, as these are rare or uncommon birds on the British List, and, therefore, could not come under any of the suggested reasons for "N.C." names. They have not been familiar for a hundred years, nor are they used in medical circles as exemplars. These prove how unnecessary the "N.C." names are, and we hope that such will soon be dispensed with. When a real case of hardship occurs it could easily be met, but the only serious case we know of is the *Turdus musicus* one, and it is capable of easy solution.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY
1913 LIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

- p. 49. ANOUS STOLIDUS ANTELIUS, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. s. gilberti* in being browner above and below ; the head lighter and the wing longer, viz., 274 mm. : the wing of *gilberti* being 262.

Type from Cooktown, North Queensland. A male collected on the 4th October, 1897.

- p. 106. I designate as type locality of
- Hieraetus pennatus*
- , Gmelin, Syst. Nat., p. 272, 1788, Southern France.

- p. 137. PSEPHOTELLUS CHRYSOPTERYGIUS NOVA, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. c. chrysopterygius* (Gould) in lacking the yellow over the eye and in having a brown band connecting the black of the head with the brown of the back.

Type, Watson River, Gulf of Carpentaria, North Queensland.

- p. 179. LEWINORNIS RUFIVENTRIS DIDIMUS, subsp. n.

Differs from *L. r. rufiventris* in being darker above and below:

Type South-west Australia.

- p. 232. DIAPHORILLAS TEXTILIS PURNELLI Mathews.

Is a species and should read *Diaphorillas purnelli* (Mathews).

- p. 303. ALISTERANUS CINCTUS MACLENNANI subsp. nov.

Differs from *A. c. atropygialis* (Diggles) in its darker coloration above and below, and measurements probably larger. Wing 61 mm. ; typical birds are 58 mm.

Type from Watson River, North Queensland. A male collected by Mr. Maclellan, on the 18th June, 1914.

- p. 43. For *Diomedella cauta rohui* Mathews, Austral Avian Record, Vol. III., p. 55, 1916, read *Diomedella cauta wallaca*, new name.
- p. 45. The type of *Sylochelidon strenuus* Gould, 1846, is from Tasmania, not New South Wales. Type examined 6th July, 1914.
- p. 58. The type of *Hiaticula inornata* Gould, 1846, is the Mongolian Sand-Dotterel, and so becomes a synonym of *Cirripidesmus mongolus* (Pallas). Type examined 6th July, 1914.
- p. 264. The type of *Myzomela nigra* Gould is Interior of New South Wales, not West Australia.

IN THIS VOLUME MAKE THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIONS.

- Page 6, line 21, for "this" read "the second."
- „ 36, „ 20, for "sulva" read "fulva" and delete "err. pro fulva."
- „ 46, „ 20, for "nigri" read "nigra" and delete next line "note the typographical error again."
- „ „ „ 3, from bottom for "Tanara sulva" read "Tangara fulva" and delete "recte fulva."
- „ 93, „ 26, for XXXII. read XXII., and, as Suckow's bird is the same as Latham's, read p. 94, "Phigys solitarius" Suckow.
- „ 102, on the bottom right hand side put "no plate" up two lines.
- „ 121, line 18, for "Kamp" read "Kaup."
- „ 126, lines 7 and 8, read "Gemeinnütz" "Auslandes" and Schulen.

THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

Vol III., No. 7.

DECEMBER 3rd, 1919

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AUSTRALIAN ORNITHOLOGISTS.

IN this periodical I have written about Diggles, one of the least known of Australian ornithologists, and it is my intention to get together information about all those who have assisted in the advancement of the study of ornithology in Australia. Most of the earlier workers have been dealt with in other places, but I should like to give some account of those of the present day.

Three men, in the last thirty years, stand out most prominently among amateurs as workers, men who through their own exertions have made collecting trips into dangerous and difficult country purely for the love of the science, and have assisted in the clearing up of points hitherto doubtful. They are Samuel Albert White, Thomas Carter and William David Kerr Macgillivray.

SAMUEL ALBERT WHITE.

SAMUEL ALBERT WHITE was a born ornithologist, his father being Samuel White, who practically sacrificed his life in his pursuit of ornithology and whose talents were never recognised by Gould. I want it to be understood *now* that I fully appreciate the assistance the son has given to me, as it is owing to his labours that so much is now known regarding Central Australian birds. It will be realised later that to S. A. White must be given the sole credit for the ornithological exploration of Central Australia. It is remarkable that to his wife Samuel White the elder owed much of his success, and to his wife Samuel Albert White the younger is largely indebted for his achievements. It is a great tribute to the men that they were able to select such helpmeets, and all honour is due to the women who gave such magnificent examples of true comradeship. I met Mrs. White the elder when in Australia in 1914, and was charmed with the beautiful and stately Victorian dame, the worthy wife of so fine an ornithologist, and a worthy mother of an almost better ornithologist.

Samuel White's life has been told by his son in the *South Australian Ornithologist*, Vol. I., so that it is now known what an excellent ornithologist he was.

Samuel Albert White was born in Adelaide on December 20, 1870, his mother being in the city while his father was away upon an ornithological trip. Their home was at the Reedbeds (now called Fulham), five miles north of the town. He learned to make bird skins at his father's knee at a very tender age, travelling with his father and mother in their yacht all round the coast after birds, so that he can truly be said to have been born in the science. Yet not every one in like circumstances develops the love which manifested itself in this case. His father died in 1880, and the boy had to go to school, first at the Christian Brothers' College, and later at St. Peter's



S. A. WHITE.

College as a boarder, finishing at the former. He felt like a bird in a cage, and during long vacations he undertook many trips into the bush collecting and observing, and in 1887 at the early age of seventeen he organised his first big trip, working the Murray River from Morgan to Paringa, and making a good collection. The following year he went further afield to Western Australia, and after collecting round Perth for a few weeks, organised an expedition into the interior. Through lack of previous experience he picked unsuitable men, and the whole party nearly lost their lives. After three months of severe privation for a lad in his teens he returned to Perth, much travel-worn and experienced, with a good collection of skins. He had to do all the work as well as lead his party into a then unknown country. He returned home in 1889, and in the latter part of the year worked the Koppie Range in Eyre's Peninsula, and many shorter trips were undertaken in the south-east of South Australia and on the River Murray. In 1891 he went to Queensland, and after collecting round Brisbane, went up to Cooktown and collected there. Such work marked the ornithologist as perhaps the foremost in Australia; but fate intervened, and for the next ten years no ornithological work was done. In 1900 he joined the colours as a Lieutenant and went to South Africa, and there his fearlessness brought him promotion on the field, a rapid achievement at that time. The war recalled him to his undoubted study, and after acting as Administrator of No. 12 Area until the cessation of hostilities he left for Central and East Coast of Africa for big game shooting, and also made a big collection of birds in the Central districts. Upon his return to Australia in 1903 he began to take a prominent part in the South Australian Ornithologists' Association. On April 19, 1906, he married Ethel Rosina Toms, who became her husband's partner in his many future ornithological expeditions into the interior, and who achieved the world's record trip for a woman, *i.e.* sixteen hundred miles on camels through an almost waterless district. From 1906-1916 the pair were inseparable, making numerous expeditions into the interior with great success. They attended the Australian Ornithologists' Union session

at Hobart, November 23, 1906, made a few trips during 1907, attended the Sydney session of 1908, collecting birds at the Tweed River Camp-out, then down the Murray River, and then to the Melbourne session of 1908. In 1909 Eyre's Peninsula was worked, a site for the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union 1909 Camp-out being desired, and Warunda Creek was selected. The session took place, and another large collection was made. Expedition succeeded expedition, as from the Brisbane session of 1910 they travelled to the Capricorn Camp-out (Captain White being leader of No. 1 party and co-author of the results published); afterwards they visited Tambourine Mountain, and on the return trip visited the Riverina, still making collections and amassing notes. About this time Captain White began a series of ornithological articles for the South Australian Register, which have been continued ever since. On April 1, 1911, Captain White was elected President of the South Australian Ornithologists' Association, and on the 14th he and Mrs. White left for York Peninsula, working the entire district. In August they revisited Eyre's Peninsula and the West Coast, where they had a very rough trip, but made good collections, working a large tract of country. Next they went to Port Augusta and worked the plains to the west, and also to the east into the Flinders Range. In November we find them in the Mallee, east of the River Murray, where they re-discovered Gould's *Pachycephala rufogularis*. Immediately afterwards they visited Kangaroo Island, following this by a visit to the Lakes to investigate the water birds; then to Myponga, towards Cape Jervis, and back to Kangaroo Island. As soon as they returned from this trip they set off for the Gawler Ranges, before going to the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' session at Launceston on November 20, 1912. They attended in order to oppose the Official Check List, moving that it be referred back for further consideration, but received no support. Their judgment was good, as the ill-fated Official Check List was practically still born, being severely criticised upon its appearance in the official organs of both the British Ornithologists' Union, the Ibis, and the American Ornithologists' Union, the Auk.

Captain and Mrs. White attended the Camp-out at Flinders Island and made good collections. After exploring the Mangrove Coast north of Port Adelaide, they organised their great expedition into Central Australia, and starting on July 30, 1913, successfully carried out the project. This must stand as a wonderful feat in every way, as Mrs. White travelled sixteen hundred miles on camels through waterless country, and the results obtained surpassed those of the famous Horn Expedition. The latter was fully equipped with a large staff of trained scientists and a taxidermist, while Captain and Mrs. White made the trip on their own account and brought back more specimens. They attended the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union trip on the Murray River in 1913, and in June, 1914, Captain White alone went with the Government Expedition to explore the north-west corner of South Australia, and there re-discovered Gould's Banded Whiteface. This was almost the first time that Mrs. White had not accompanied him on the trip. In November, 1914, Captain White was elected President of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union and retained office for two years, during which time he and Mrs. White attended the Camp-out in 1914, the only one held during the war.

In October, 1915, as President of the Field Naturalists' Section, Captain White led a party into the northern end of the Flinders Range, and in the following March worked the Coorong for "Bristle birds." Several trips among the islands in Spencer's and St. Vincent's Gulfs were then undertaken, and seabirds studied.

In September, 1916, Captain White accompanied the South Australian Museum Expedition to Cooper's Creek, and in September, 1917, he worked Lake Victoria, River Murray, afterwards going to the Nullarbor Plains.

The above will show that the ornithological survey of South Australia has been fairly completed to the furthest detail, a fact that is inapplicable to any other State, and, moreover, the survey has been carried out by one man, Captain White, and his wife. This achievement places their work quite at the head of ornithological enterprise, and is one almost impossible to surpass.

The majority of the novelties procured by Captain and Mrs. White were presented to me for use in the preparation of my work, and very many forms have been named from his discoveries. Though primarily an ornithologist, Captain White always collected in every branch of natural history, and so did Mrs. White, so that outside ornithology many species have been named in their honour, both in the animal and vegetable world.

Captain White has contributed many articles to the *Emu*, and has also published several booklets dealing with his expeditions, as "Ornithologists at Warunda Creek," "Into the Dead Heart," "Into the Far North-West," "The Cruise of the *Avocet*," "In the Far North-East," "Ooldea, on the East-West Railway," etc., etc.; while a series of papers have appeared in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*, and in the *South Australian Ornithologist*.

Captain White has sent me numerous excellent field notes for incorporation in my work, many of which have already appeared.



T. CARTER.

THOMAS CARTER.

THE name of Tom Carter will always be associated in the history of Australian ornithology with his exploration of the country round the North-West Cape, a virgin and inaccessible locality, which by his pioneer work he developed into a habitable and well-favoured land. It is necessary to remember this, as his ornithological studies were all carried out under the extreme disadvantage of living in a dangerous and distant land, inhabited by treacherous and even cannibal aborigines. Such conditions do not tend to the advancement of natural scientific research (so that the results achieved by such a worker must compare very favourably with the greater number of records made by the ornithological student in the more civilised state). The quantity as well as the quality of Carter's work stands out prominently in Australian bird study.

Thomas Carter was born at Masham, in Yorkshire, on April 6, 1863. His father was James Carter, of an old Yorkshire family of that district, and it is from him that Tom Carter inherited his intense love of natural history, a feature shared by all the members of the family, six in number, three sons and three daughters. His father helped him to begin egg collecting at the early age of five, a hobby which has survived to this day through all his varied experiences. Not only birds and eggs, but every branch of natural science interested the boy, and at the age of eleven he began to keep a systematic diary devoted to natural history, recording the arrival and departure of migratory birds, breeding and egg-finding notes, interspersed with notes on insect life, botany, and general items in the plant and animal world. This diary was kept for twelve years in England, and more or less ever since wherever Carter has travelled.

He was educated at Sedbergh School, at which school Edward John Eyre, the famous Australian explorer, had been some time previously.

While at school Carter suffered from trouble in his left eye, which has been more or less useless all his life. In view of this, his collecting ability is remarkable, and says much for the enthusiasm of the man. This enthusiasm showed itself early in life, as many most difficult trips were undertaken by the boy, and his tenacity then enabled him to overcome obstacles considered insuperable by other boys. As an instance may be cited his method of exploring a marshy mere. The reeds being inaccessible by swimming or wading, he attempted to drag a boat more than one mile overland. This plan did not succeed, so he borrowed the kitchen table and turning it upside down he paddled this strange "boat" among the reeds, successfully achieving his object. This success led to further efforts, and he built himself a light punt, which he used until he was able to buy a real canoe with which he explored the neighbouring rivers for long distances.

In 1884 he visited Filey and climbed the cliffs, collecting his own specimens, and afterwards wrote an account of this trip, which was published in the *Zoologist* for 1884. About this time he met (Dr.) Eagle Clarke, then at the Leeds Museum, and sent him many notes for his *Birds of Yorkshire*, afterwards completed by Nelson. Notes were also forwarded to the *Zoologist* and *Naturalist*, and to Seeböhm for his *British Birds*. In 1885 he met the Rev. H. H. Slater, who showed him the necessity of preserving bird skins for his ornithological work, and also took him on a collecting trip with him to Iceland, where they found a nest and eggs which they were convinced belonged to the Sanderling, though they could not secure the sitting bird. These eggs were regarded as authentic by Professor Newton, a most careful ornithologist, and this should be the first recorded occurrence of the breeding of this bird in Europe. An account of the trip appeared in the *Ibis*, January, 1886, and *Zoologist*, April, 1886. At the end of 1885 Carter, who was engaged in his father's business, came to London with his brother to open a branch there. This was one of the turning points of his life, as in London he met Seeböhm, who introduced him to Bowdler Sharpe, who took him to the scientific meetings which increased his desire for a

naturalist's life. He made arrangements to go to New Zealand to join his father's cousin ; but that project fell through, and he turned his attention to West Australia, the attractions of which had been told to him by London friends.

On November 1, 1886, Carter sailed in the s.s. "Australind" for West Australia, and after meeting with a few mishaps, such as grounding on the Geographe Shoals, the ship arrived off Carnarvon on February 6, 1887. One of the leading squatters came on board, and Carter agreed with him to learn station work as a "new chum" for lodging and "tucker" only. Carter's natural ability for strenuous work enabled him successfully to overcome the *novelties* of this hard life, and while so doing he was taking ornithological notes, so that we find a paper in the Zoologist for September the same year dealing with the local bird life. Another paper appeared in the January number and still another in May, 1888. This is worthy of attention, because the "new chum's" life is not an easy one, and the hardships are apt to narrow one's outlook on natural science. Carter, however, undertook 200-mile trips, and collected birds and made skins on the journeys, carefully making notes all the time. Water was scarce, and natives numerous and dangerous, white men having been speared shortly before. Moreover, these natives still indulged in cannibalism from choice.

Carter later took a couple of thousand wethers to Perth, a distance of seven hundred miles, and he has told me how his last camp was at a "paper bark" swamp north of the city, which is now an artificial lake in a park inside the city boundaries.

He went to stay at Busselton and there, busy as always, he assisted with his host's farm, learning about the business in many ways. He returned to Carnarvon and took a "job" as a full-blown station hand on a station on the Minilya River, where he worked for another year. Having now satisfied himself as to his own capabilities, he made a prospecting trip inland in search of suitable country to take up ; but all the places were too far inland, so he drove a small flock of sheep to Carnarvon and came back with a waggon full of stores, and getting it deeply bogged within sight of his destination the owner paid him off, much to Carter's satisfaction.

Carter now determined to return home to see his mother, as he had promised he would do, and this seemed a suitable opportunity before settling down. On his way down to Carnarvon he stopped at a station for the night, and the owner asked him to cut a set of stencils for him. Carter, who was good at this, agreed, and this was the second turning point in his life. The owner told him of the wonderful Point Cloates district, which he had just been prospecting, having gone up to see about some wreckage which was strewing the beach. Carter pondered over this subject the next day, while stencil cutting, and in the evening again approached it, getting the offer of the leases, etc., if his prospect turned out favourable. Carter inspected the country himself, and was so pleased with it that he closed with the offer, and his proposed trip to England fell through. Six months had to elapse before he could take it over, so this time was employed in mail carrying and sailing the port lighters, all such work more surely fitting him for his self-selected task of pioneer.

On November 1, 1889, he took delivery of his purchase of stock at the Lyndon River and set out for Point Cloates, which afterwards became ornithologically famous in connection with its first owner. The next few months were engaged in sinking wells, fixing up sheds, etc. When on his prospecting trip he had noted a stranded steamer in good condition, he purchased this and it served him well for fittings for his future home.

For thirteen years he lived at Point Cloates, developing the country, and all the while systematically collecting and recording the bird life of this hitherto unexplored locality. He had one white assistant at first, and a second soon came, but was treacherously killed by the natives almost immediately. Such a beginning was not encouraging, but the Yorkshire habit of "sticking it" enabled Carter to overcome all difficulties, such as the continual absconding of his black labourers in the middle of the busy season and consequent loss of labour while searching for them. Carter was continually exploring the back country, partly from choice and partly from necessity, as the drought made the lowlands unsuitable for the stock and it was necessary to find better watered places.

On each trip, of course, birds were collected and notes taken, whatever the business might be. On one trip he discovered the long lost Jacob Remessens River of the early Dutch explorers, which was mentioned by Pelsart, who was wrecked on the Abrolhos Islands in 1629. We do not yet know who Jacob Remessens was. This river is called by the natives the Yardie, so it will appear on the later maps as the Yardie Creek.

After selling out at Point Cloates, Carter stayed for some time in South-west Australia, then travelled east and met the eastern ornithologists with whom he had corresponded. He then sailed for England *via* Japan (where he fell ill with malaria and stayed some six weeks) and America, and arrived at Masham on May 16, 1903, after an absence of seventeen years. Four months later he was married to the lady of his early choice, Miss Annie Ward, who had corresponded with him all the time. He had met his future wife while she was visiting an aunt of his and had determined to marry her, but "Point Cloates was not the place to take an English girl." However, Carter's health necessitated his leaving England again, so the couple sailed and reached Western Australia before Christmas, 1903. For twelve months they stayed in Perth, and later had almost decided to go to British Columbia when he heard of a place at Broome Hill in the south-west, one hundred miles north of Albany. He settled there in April, 1905, but his health did not improve very much, so in December, 1908, he removed to Albany engaging a manager for the station. With his wife and family he sailed for the East on January 23, 1909, staying a few days at each of the following places: Adelaide, Melbourne, Launceston, Hobart and Sydney, and then back to England, arriving May 16, 1909. He consulted a specialist who told him that he was completely worn down by his strenuous life, but not worn out, and advised him to take care for the future.

At this date he met the writer, with whom he had previously corresponded and to whom he had sent his field notes.

As the winter approached, Carter again left for Western Australia, arriving with his wife and family on December 28, 1909. After staying at Albany three months they returned to Broome

Hill, whence he made collecting trips in the south-west, and also attempted to revisit Point Cloates, but the drought prevented his proceeding farther than Maud's Landing.

In August, 1913, he succeeded in reaching Point Cloates, and was gratified at the result of his early work, as he found his old station divided into four prosperous ones. A fine lighthouse had been built near his old house at Point Cloates, and another one near the N.W. Cape, and one of the largest whaling companies in the world, employing about two hundred and fifty hands with a fleet of two large factor ships and six powerful tugs, was operating a few miles north of the homestead, and obtaining their supply of water from a well that Carter had made with his own hands.

On this trip Carter travelled from Carnarvon to the Minilya in a mail coach drawn by six camels, the same route he had worked with a single pack horse in 1887. He now realised that his possibilities had become realities, and that his pioneer work had successfully fructified in his own lifetime.

The strenuous life he had led was, however, now taking its toll, and he reluctantly agreed to lease his station at Broome Hill and return to England with his wife and family. They arrived in England in April, 1914, and after staying a while at Masham, he settled down at Sutton, Surrey, where his wife's family lived. Settled is the wrong word to use in connection with Carter, as in November, 1915, he again sailed for West Australia, partly on account of bronchial trouble and partly in connection with business at Broome Hill. The writer impressed on him the value of exploring Dirk Hartog Island, and it can be easily understood there was little need for persuasion. He now became a pioneer in another sense, a searcher for a lost species. To one of his ability this was a simple task, and two birds which had eluded the vigilance of collectors for ninety-eight years were re-discovered without much trouble, *Nesomalurus leucopterus* and *Diaphorillas textilis*.

He returned to England in April, 1917, but his stay was a brief one and Christmas, 1918, saw him in West Australia again. At present (September, 1919) he is once more in England. It is difficult in a short sketch like the preceding to show his

peculiar tenacity of purpose and his resourcefulness in every case of difficulty. Both as a pioneer and as an ornithologist he must rank high.

ORNITHOLOGICAL PAPERS BY THOMAS CARTER.

To The Field, February 23/84, p. 276 ; April 12/84, p. 499 ; April 19/84, p. 560 ; April 26/84, p. 566 ; May 3/84, p. 597 ; May 10/84, p. 651.

The Naturalist (Journal of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union).
February 1884, p. 117. "Record of 1883 Nesting Season at Masham, Yorks."

October 1884, p. 58. "Occurrence of Green Sandpiper at Masham."

November 1884, p. 91. "Breeding of Hawfinch in N. Yorks. (Masham)."

June 1886, p. 182. "The Weather and the Swallows."

August 1886, p. 231. "Marfield Pond, Masham, and its Bird Life."

February 1887, p. 45. "Occurrence of Gannet at Masham."
The Zoologist.

February 1884, p. 72. "Breeding of Redshank at Masham."

October 1884, p. 431. "Green Sandpiper in N. Yorkshire."

November 1884, pp. 438-448. "Egging on the Coast of Yorkshire."

December 1884, p. 487. "Breeding of the Hawfinch in North Yorks."

January 1885, p. 25. "Nesting of the Dipper."

February 1885, p. 67. "Breeding of Lesser Black-backed Gull on Yorks. Coast."

September 1885, p. 346. "Breeding of Lesser Black-backed Gull on Yorks. Coast."

March 1886, p. 107. "Movements of Grouse in Hard Weather."

April 1886, p. 1. "Field Notes from North Iceland."
(Slater & Carter.)

July 1886, p. 297. "Notes from North Yorks."

September 1887, p. 352. "Notes from West Australia."

January 1888, p. 28. "Notes from West Australia."

- May 1888, p. 191. "Notes from West Australia."
 July 1889, p. 267. "Notes from West Australia."
 June 1895, p. 236. "The Sanderling in Australia."
 March 1899, p. 139. "Notes from Point Cloates, West
 Australia."
 September 1900, p. 416. "Notes from Point Cloates."
 July 1901, p. 255. "Notes from Point Cloates."
 The Emu.
 Vol. I. "North-Western Notes," pp. 26, 56, 126.
 Vol. II. "Exploration of the North-West Cape," pp. 77-84.
 "Notes from Point Cloates," p. 104.
 Vol. III. "Some South-Western Notes," p. 38.
 "Birds Occurring in the Region of N.W. Cape,"
 pp. 30-38, 89-96, 171-177, 207-213.
 Vol. IV. "Birds of the Wongan Hills," p. 69.
 Vol. VII. "Birds Occurring in Areas 8 and 9," p. 99.
 "Galdens alias Gauldings," pp. 101, 170.
 Vol. VIII. "Nest and Eggs of *Calamanthus montanellus*," p. 97.
 "Notes on *Amytornis varia*," p. 103.
 Vol. IX. "*Amytis macrura* re-discovered," p. 163.
 "Doctor Bowdler Sharpe," p. 264.
 Vol. X. "Field Notes from Broome Hill," p. 294.
 "The Carter Albatross," p. 301.
 "Noisy Scrub Bird," p. 304.
 Vol. XII. "Murder-bird," p. 201.
 "*Procellaria equinoctialis mixta*," p. 192.
 Victorian Naturalist.
 Vol. XXV., p. 86, 1908. "Description of a Supposed new
 Grass-Wren."
 The Ibis.
 1886, p. 45. "Notes from Northern Iceland."
 (Slater and Carter.)
 October 1910, p. 647. "Remarks on some Birds of Western
 Australia."
 October 1912, p. 627. "Notes on *Licmetis pastinator*."
 October 1917, p. 564. "The Birds of Dirk Hartog Island and
 Peron Peninsula." (Carter and
 Mathews.)



W. D. K. MACGILLIVRAY.

WILLIAM DAVID KERR MACGILLIVRAY.

MANY years ago a man named Macgillivray worked steadily at the study of ornithology in Scotland, and published a History of British Birds, which did not meet with a good reception by the English authorities. Nevertheless, as the author pointed out, his treatment of the subject was novel and original and the field notes were first hand. No better ornithologist has yet been produced in the British Islands. One son, John, became naturalist on the British surveying ships, and was a true son of his father—a keen, thorough collector and observer. Fate willed that he should visit Australia, at that time little known, and he collected many new birds, which he sent to Gould, who described and figured them in his Supplement, publishing Macgillivray's field notes in connection with them.

Fifty years afterwards another Macgillivray of the same clan became nearly as famous, strangely enough through discoveries in almost the same district that the former Macgillivray had visited.

In 1852 George Macgillivray, third son of Alistair Macgillivray, lineal chief of the Benchallader branch of the Macgillivray clan, who had been born at Glenbervie, Aberdeenshire, landed in Australia. In the same year, William Macgillivray the elder, also an Aberdeen man, completed his History of British Birds. William David Kerr Macgillivray, the subject of these notes, was the third son of George Macgillivray and his wife Janet Haxton, of Milnathort, Fifeshire, Scotland. He was born at Kallara Station, River Darling, New South Wales, on November 27, 1867, but in 1870 the family removed to the "Gulf country," Queensland, a station being taken up on Eastern Creek, a tributary of the Flinders. This country was in an absolutely primeval state, unfenced and open, with savage and treacherous natives around and the nearest station forty miles away. Macgillivray's two elder brothers were unable to play with him, the eldest working on

the station, and the other being invalided with malaria. As a consequence, he made friends with the small black piccaninnies of his own age, and went out with them learning all their ways and methods of hunting for food, etc. The difference between the civilised product and the aborigine soon showed itself, as the former began collecting and preserving all the peculiar specimens of natural history he found, whereas the latter never did such a thing. A recess at the end of the house became the "Museum," and butterflies and beetles were pinned over the walls, and stones and fossils were stored there. Eggs and the young of lizards were brought in: the former were hatched and the latter reared. In like manner to the blacks, young Macgillivray became an expert at collecting birds and animals by means of sticks and stones. One day, when with his eldest brother and the small blacks, a *Grallina* was flushed from its nest and his brother suggested that the younger should start an egg collection, giving him two eggs out of the nest, leaving the other two for the bird. Then began an egg collection which must at that time have contained many eggs not taken by any other collector.

Mr. William Armit, whose name is preserved in connection with *Pæphila armitiana* Ramsay, passed the station and became interested in the boy's collection, and when he returned to Brisbane sent him some sheet cork, pins, and a copy of Balfour's Elements of Botany. The latter helped in defining groups of plants and was soon learned by heart. The only bird books were those of British birds with pictures, which, however, enabled the young ornithologist to group the local birds into such classes as Hawks, Owls, Finches, Parrots, Kingfishers, etc. At this time Macgillivray many times witnessed the marvellous flights of the harlequin Bronzewings, a bird which in those days inhabited the Mitchell grass plains in countless flocks, but which is now nearly, if not quite, extinct. Galah's and Bare-eyed Cockatoos were also numerous, but these have held their own with the settlement of the country; and recently Macgillivray again saw an irruption of thousands of Budgerigars nesting all along the creeks a little more south than his boyhood's station.

Once an irruption of plain rats occurred, and a network of beaten tracks in every direction connecting their warrens could be seen and their squealing heard all night on every side. Hawks and Owls congregated to feast upon them, and dingoes, snakes and goannas filled themselves to repletion every day. The Plain Owl and Delicate Owl were particularly numerous, and on moonlight nights they often lined the ridge of the house roof, and occupied every post and point of vantage roundabout.

It was now time for Macgillivray to go to school, and he and his elder brother journeyed with his parents to Townsville at the end of 1877. Macgillivray took his precious collection of eggs, but they were not securely packed, and on arrival at Townsville were in such a sad condition that he was persuaded reluctantly to abandon the rubbish.

Macgillivray had experienced during this earliest ten years of his life attacks by the wild blacks on the station. These usually took place at night, and were frustrated by the watch dogs' warning; but armed conflict once occurred in daylight, when Macgillivray and his sister melted the tea-chest lead and moulded bullets for his eldest brother and the stockman to use in muzzle-loading double-barrelled guns to repel the blacks' attacks.

From Townsville the family travelled to Melbourne, where Macgillivray went to Hofwyl School under a Mr. Alexander Gillespie, who opened St. Kilda Scotch College a year later, and from which Macgillivray matriculated in 1885. During his school days Macgillivray made collecting trips towards Caulfield, Brighton, up the Yarra, and the Mern Creek, and all round Coburg and Preston, and renewed his egg collection. Many holidays were spent at the Koo-wee-rup Swamp, then in its primitive state, and at Sunday Creek, four miles inland from Wandong, where many interesting forms of bird life were met with. In 1886 Macgillivray began his medical studies in Melbourne University, after an interesting holiday spent in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales. He was fortunate in having a year's course of biology under Professor Baldwin Spencer. During his medical course he met (Dr.) Ernest D'Ombraïn and kindred spirits, and they made many excursions together

during week-ends and holidays. They also spent some weeks at different times with Mr. John McGregor at the Koo-wee-rup Swamp. D'Ombraïn showed Macgillivray how to skin and mount birds, and the latter then began his collection of bird skins. Macgillivray became a member of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria while still at school, and when at the University was elected a member of the Committee.

In 1891 Macgillivray acted as locum tenens at Kanwa in the western Wimmera and made a collection of Mallee forms not found near Melbourne. Then a year at Bendigo, travelling as medical referee, gave him ample opportunity for observation, as most of the travelling was done by buggy or gig with frequent stoppages. Next, he was a few months at Launceston, where observation of bird life was possible ; but then followed two years in Melbourne when no bird work could be undertaken.

In 1895 Macgillivray married the third daughter of Dr. J. H. Eccles, of Newstead, and began to practise at Coleraine in western Victoria. The practice was a large one and took him to all parts of the surrounding district, and birds were observed all the time. D'Ombraïn then began work in the neighbouring town of Casterton and they often had the opportunity of comparing notes. After two and a half years Macgillivray moved to the larger town of Hamilton, twenty miles farther east, where he made both business and pleasure trips into the adjoining country and became very familiar with the bird life.

In February, 1901, Macgillivray left Hamilton for Broken Hill, in New South Wales. Here his busy city and country practice allowed him little leisure, but he managed to make excursions in every direction. Macgillivray used to take his son out, and from six years of age the boy accompanied him on almost every occasion.

About this time Mr. W. Maclennan arrived at Broken Hill from Casterton, and brought a letter of introduction from D'Ombraïn, who described him as a keen observer and enthusiastic bird lover. He accompanied Macgillivray on his week-end trips, whenever able to get away from his employment. Each year Macgillivray, his son and Maclennan made a month's excursion into the surrounding country after birds, at the same

time collecting and studying all animal and plant life, and even minerals, fossils and ethnographical objects were acquired. Animal and insect tracks were studied, and Macgillivray's early training in the Gulf country enabled him to pick these up very quickly, and his bushcraft then learnt was invaluable in later expeditions.

In 1903 Macgillivray's wife, who had been ill for more than two years, died, and in 1904 he married her younger sister.

When motors began to replace horses Macgillivray extended his trips, travelling with his son and Maclellan and finding out the bird life to the north-west.

He commissioned Maclellan to go to Queensland to search the Gulf country for new and little-known birds and their eggs, as he was, and still is, primarily an oologist and a scientific one. After going to the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union meeting at Brisbane with Dr. Dobbyn, of Broken Hill, Macgillivray sailed for Cooktown to pick up Maclellan, but missed him, and after collecting for a week, he commissioned a cutter and sailed the Barrier Reef to Raine's Island and then to Somerset, Cape York, where he met Maclellan, and a few days were spent under Maclellan's guidance in the scrubs there. Macgillivray returned to Broken Hill, but Maclellan remained behind ; the former then made his excursions with his son alone. Although these excursions became fewer, owing to stress of work, notes were continually being made.

Soon Maclellan wrote from Cape York that a new Parrot of large size was said to live in the scrub at Pascoe River, and asked if he should go in search of it. Macgillivray replied in the affirmative, and Maclellan sent him not only the Parrot, which was an *Eclectus*, but also another which proved to be *Geoffroyus*, a new genus of Honey-eater, and a new genus of Finch, in all four genera new to Australia. Maclellan urged Macgillivray to come and see the country for himself, and this he did, together with Mr. Kershaw from the Melbourne Museum, and his own son. On this trip Raine's Island was thoroughly explored. When he returned to Broken Hill I met the second of those Macgillivrays whose names were so familiar.

Maclennan in January, 1917, returned to Broken Hill after a serious illness contracted in the Northern Territory, and another long trip to the Cooper was undertaken. On this trip they had much trouble with their motor, but the delay caused enabled many more notes to be taken.

Upon their return Macgillivray received his commission in the A.M.C., and Maclennan also joined the Forces. Macgillivray arrived in England in July, 1916. Both visited me while here, and the bulk of the preceding narrative was secured at that time.

I have noted the work of S. A. White and Tom Carter, and now W. D. K. Macgillivray. It is interesting to compare their work and see how successful each has been.

Macgillivray's active life as a doctor did not prevent him from seizing every opportunity of bird observation and also of exploration. The results are magnificent, the discovery of the two large Parrots being the most extraordinary item. Of course, as I will mention shortly in writing of Maclennan, the latter has the direct right of discovery, but there can be no doubt that the enthusiasm of Macgillivray greatly assisted him. It is noteworthy how, in his published accounts of their joint trips, Macgillivray always emphasises the value of Maclennan's work.

In conclusion, these three men have set a very high standard for the future Australian ornithologist, and I doubt whether their records will be surpassed. Carter proposes to publish an account of his life-work in the North-west, and Macgillivray has a superfluity of notes which should be published by the compiler for the use of students.

His published writings are few as yet, but of great value.

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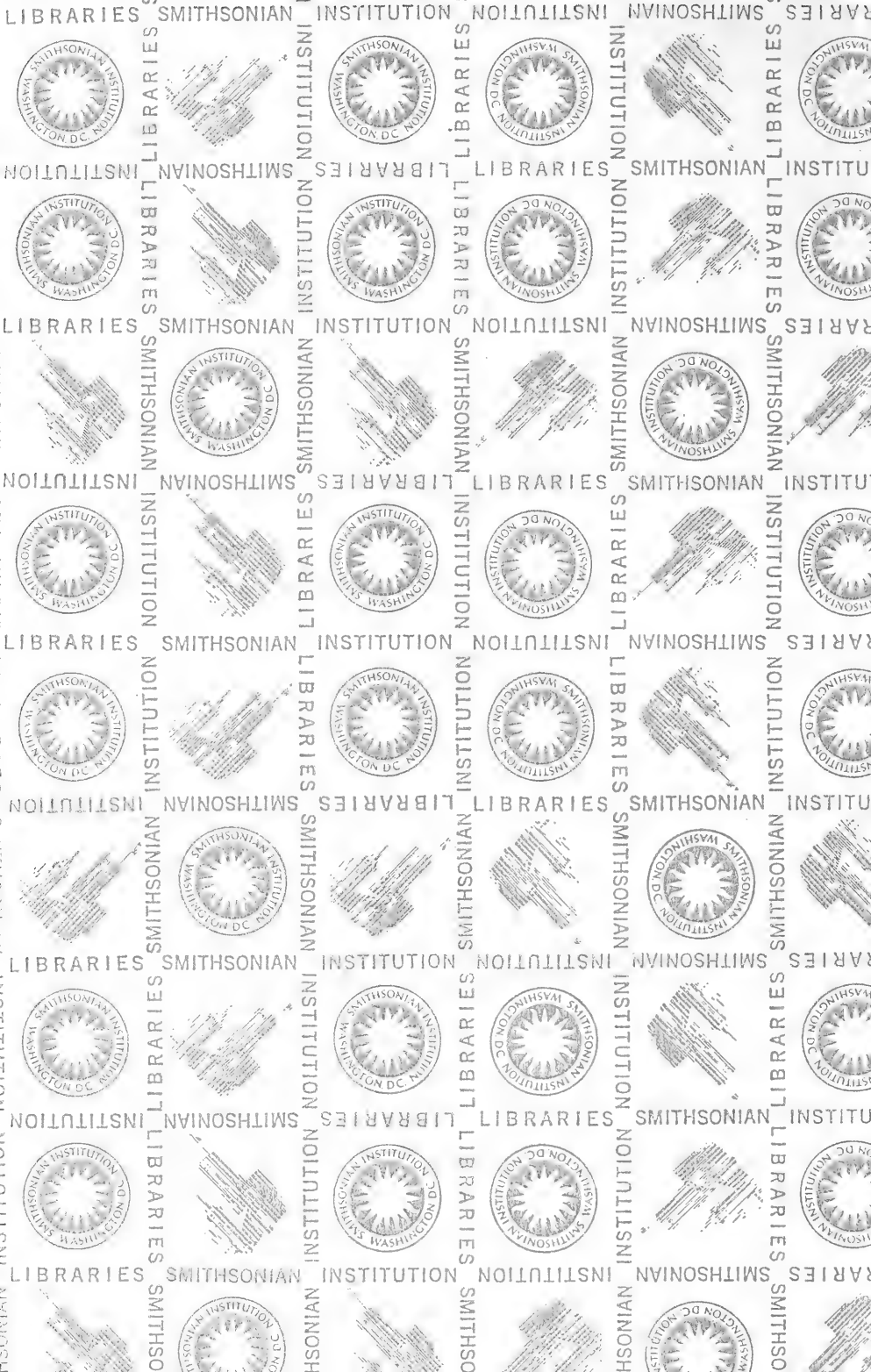
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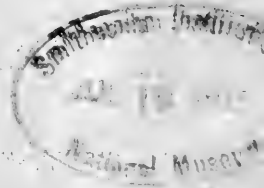
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AUSTRAL AVIAN MUSEUM, FAIR OAK, HANTS, ENGLAND

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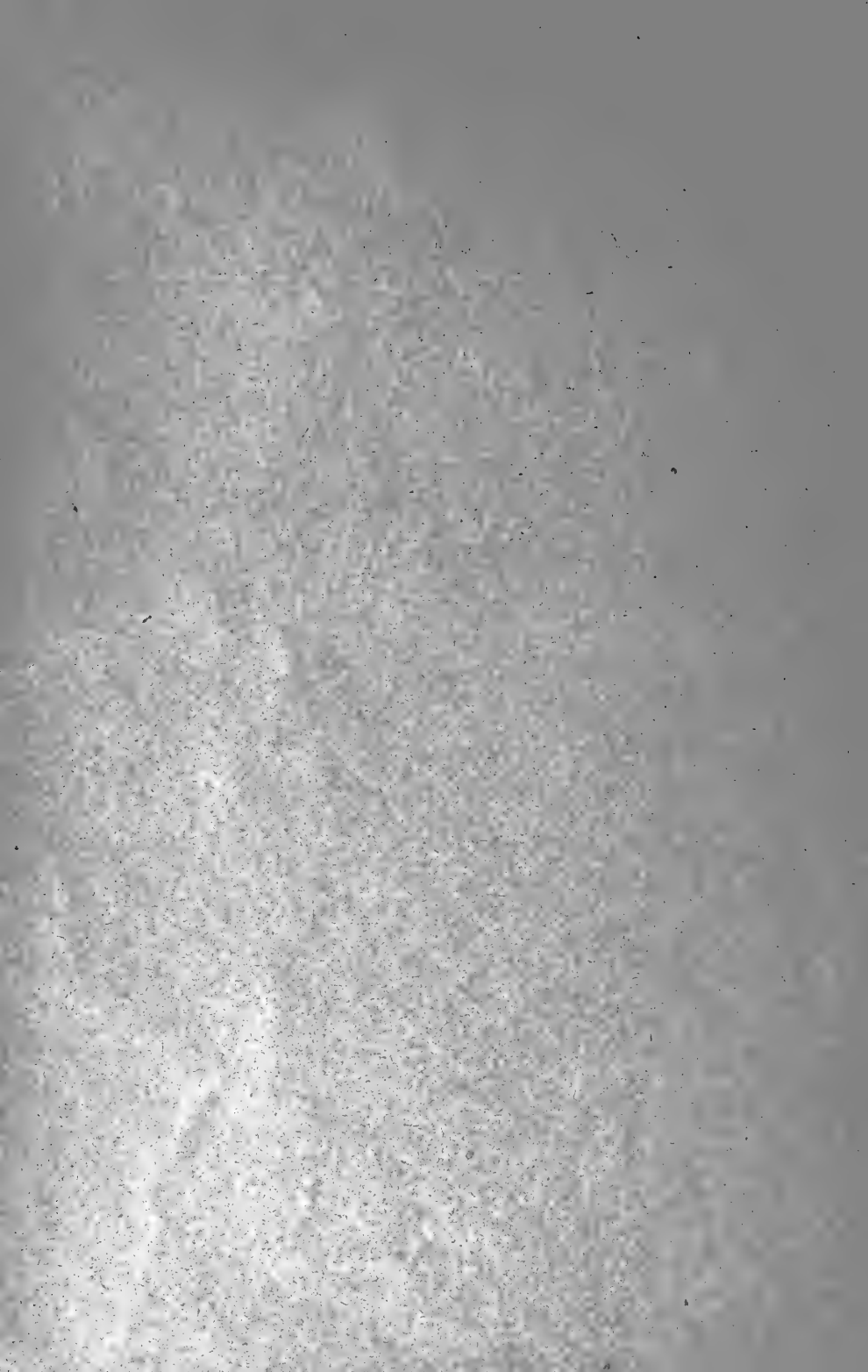
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THE
AUSTRAL AVIAN
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A SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL DEVOTED PRIMARILY
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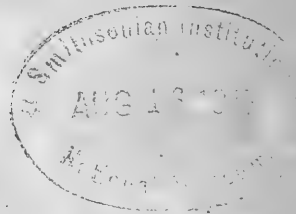
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THE
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A SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL DEVOTED PRIMARILY
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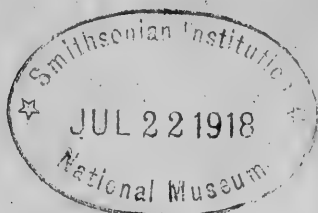
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A SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL DEVOTED PRIMARILY
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AUSTRAL AVIAN MUSEUM, FAIR OAK, HANTS, ENGLAND

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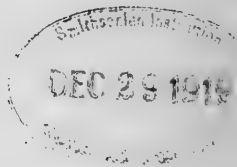
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A SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL DEVOTED PRIMARILY
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ISSUED IN CONNEXION WITH THE
AUSTRAL AVIAN MUSEUM, FAIR OAK, HANTS, ENGLAND

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SUBSCRIPTION PER VOLUME 12/- NET.

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December 3rd, 1919.



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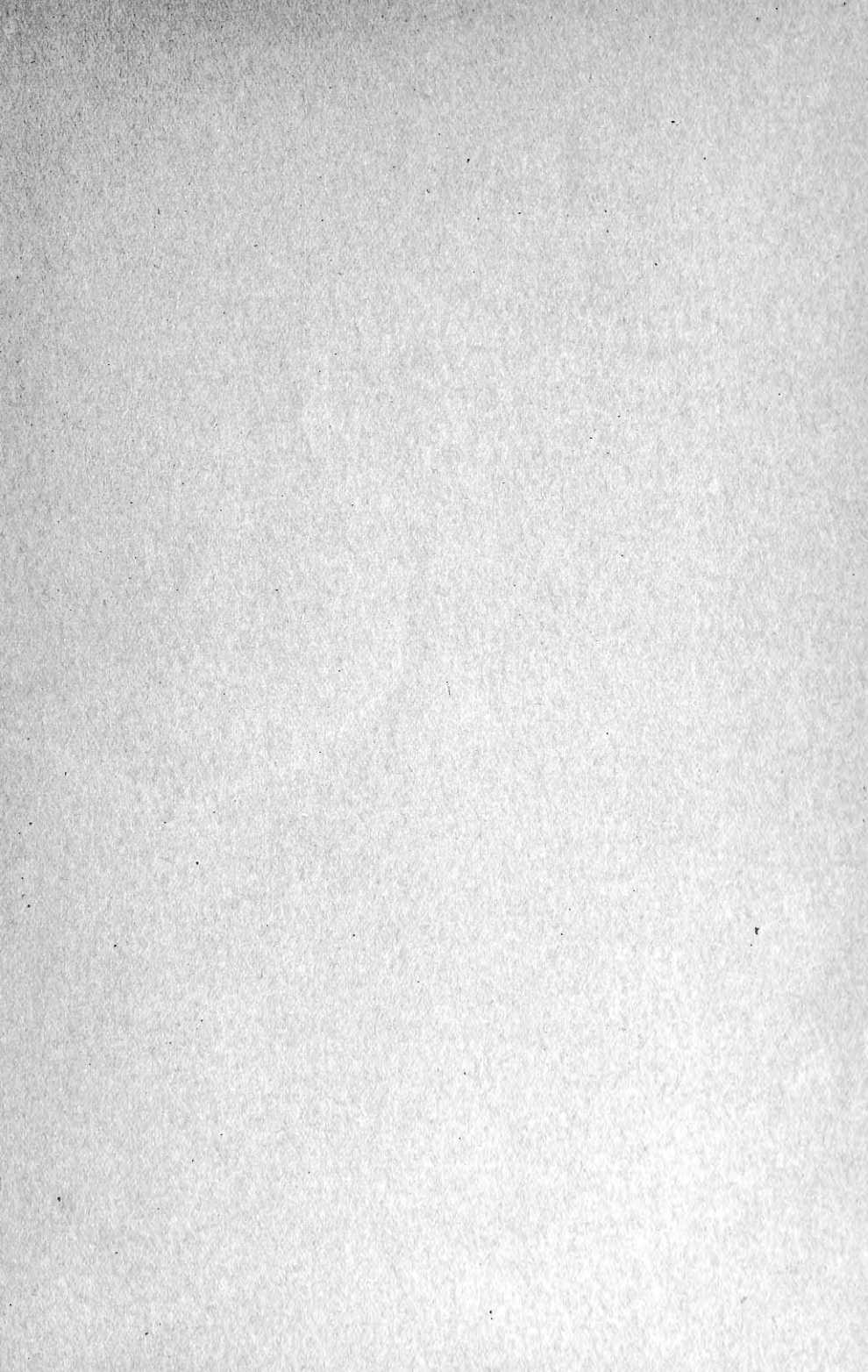
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SUBSCRIPTION PER VOLUME 12/- NET.

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