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THE AUSTRAL AVIAN "RECORD."

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

VOLUME IV.

May 1920—March 1922.



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

EDITED BY
GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

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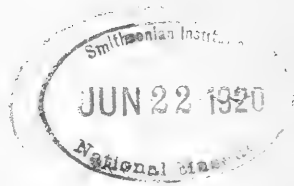
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PAGE

DATES OF ORNITHOLOGICAL WORKS 1

DATES OF ORNITHOLOGICAL WORKS.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.



As Appendix B. in Part V. of Volume VII. of my *Birds of Australia*, which was published on July 10, 1919, I included the results of an attempt to provide exact dates for Ornithological Works quoted in that work. This was a novel effort, and of course contains many imperfections, but my reviewers have kindly suggested that it was important enough to be reprinted in a more accessible place, and indicated the present vehicle. I have great pleasure in acceding to these desires and am thankful for the appreciation, and have also taken the opportunity of revising some items and adding additional information, so that this list is more complete and accurate than the preceding one; but I have condensed it so that it gives references to the details, not all the details themselves. It must also be remembered that I only deal with the books referred to in connection with the Australian Avifauna.

ANNALS AND MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY. The first Magazine of Natural History was edited by Loudon, the first part being published on May 1st, 1828, and appeared every two months. Nine volumes were completed, each volume containing six parts, when Charlesworth continued it as editor, but only four volumes had appeared before it succumbed to

the opposition of the Magazine of Zoology and Botany, which was brought out under the direction of Jardine and Selby, and of which two volumes were published, each containing six numbers, which had come out every two months from June 1836 to February 1838, two numbers appearing together in August 1837. Then on March 1st, 1838, appeared the Annals of Natural History, a monthly journal under Jardine's editorship, and soon entitled the Annals and Magazine of Natural History is continued to this day, six months constituting a volume, and twenty volumes (*i.e.*, ten years) form a series.

ANNALES PARIS MUSEUM. Sherborn has collated this and the Mémoires in the Annals Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 8, Vol. XIII., p. 365, March 1914.

ANNALES SCI. NAT. PARIS. Dates as given have been accepted, but a collation seems necessary, as citations in the text sometimes contradict the ostensible dates of publication.

AUK. The quarterly Journal of the American Ornithologists' Union, which has appeared regularly January, April, July and October; first so called in 1883, succeeding the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, founded in 1875.

AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD. Issued irregularly and dates given in the Birds Austr., Vol. VII., pt. 5, p. 444, July 10, 1919.

AUSTR. MUS. CATALOGUES. Catalogue No. 4, pt. I., Accipitres, by E. P. Ramsay, 1876; pt. II., Striges, by Ramsay, 1890; pt. III., Psittaci, by Ramsay, 1891; and pt. IV., Picariæ, by Ramsay, 1894. A second edition, edited and corrected by A. J. North, of parts I. and II. was issued in 1898. Catalogue No. 12 of Nests and Eggs of Birds Breeding in Australia, prepared by North, has title page 1889, but was not published until late in 1890, being acknowledged in the Ibis, January 1891, and refers in text to May 25, 1890.

BARTRAM. *Travels in Carolina*, 1791. German translation, with additions by Zimmermann in 1793. See Auk, XXXI., pp. 86-91, January 1914.

BECHSTEIN. *Ornith. Taschenb.*, Vol. I., 1802 (pref. July 11th); Vol. II., 1803; Vol. III. by Leisler, 1812 (pref. June 1811).

BILLBERG. *Synops. Faunæ Scand.*, 1828. See Austral Av. Rec., Vol. II., pp. 33-48, 1913.

BLOXHAM. *Voy. 'Blonde' Sandwich Islands*, "1826." published February 20, 1827. Refer Literary Gazette, p. 112, February 17th, 1827, and February 24th, p. 125, 1827.

BLYTH. *Cat. Birds Mus. Asiatic Society*. Title page dated 1849, but was not published until after June 20, 1852, the date of preface. Author of series of articles in the Journal As. Soc., Bengal, which must be referred to in connection with Falconiform birds, and he also named genera and species of Australian birds in same Journal.

BODDAERT. *Tabl. des Planch. Enlum.* The preface is dated December 1, 1783. See Austral Av. Rec., Vol. III., pp. 31-51, 1915.

BOIE. Two important articles in the Isis (Oken), the first in Heft 5, presumably for May 1822, the other in Heft 10, presumably for October 1826.

BONAPARTE. Papers on North American Birds in the Annals Lyceum Nat. Hist., New York, 1828. Series of papers popularly known by indefinite abbreviations and pages quoted from reprints; also papers published in the Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, were reprinted *with additions*, and these have also been cited.

Saggio = Saggio distrib. Metod. Anim. verteb., published in parts in the Giornale Arcadico di Scienze Roma. I have not exact dates of publication, but Vol. LII., p. 208, though usually quoted 1831, was not published until well on in the year 1832.

Iconogr. Fauna Italica. Issued in fascicules, so that date on title of completed work is misleading.

Comp. List Birds Europe and America. Advertised in the Athenæum and in Lit. Gazette for April 14th, 1838, but reviewed in Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. II., for April 1838, No. 16, p. 237, where it is written: "We are much gratified at the appearing of this volume," having drawn attention to its preparation two months earlier, No. 14, p. 109, so apparently January given by me previously is incorrect.

Conspr. Gen. Av. Pt. I., probably pp. 1-272, received before

June 24, 1850, by the Paris Academy. Pt. II. acknowledged same place February 3, 1851. These constitute Vol. I. Vol. II. was issued in parts, due to illness of author, which culminated in his death, and last part was issued afterward. Thus pp. 1-159 were issued in 1855 after April 15, pp. 161-184 some time in 1856, and pp. 185 to end after October 1, 1857.

C.S.O. This indicates the Consp. Syst. Ornith. published in the Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, Ser. 4, Vol. I., Nos. 2 and 3, pp. 105-152, received at the Paris Academy, May 15 and June 26, 1854.

C.V.Z. Consp. Vol. Zygod., published in the Ateneo Italiano, Vol. 2, No. 8, May (15), 1854, pp. 116-129; received Paris before June 5, 1854.

C.V.A. Consp. Vol. Aniso., published *ibid* No. 11, August (15), 1854, pp. 311-321; received Paris before August 28, 1854. No. 12, September (15), 1854, pp. 377-382.

BONNATERRE. See *Ency. Meth.*

BRANDT. *Descr. Icon. Anim. Russ. Nov. Aves.*, fasc. I., 1836. All published; refer to Finsch, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, Vol. III., pp. 19-21. See under Tchihatcheff.

BREHM. *Beitr. Vogellkunde*. Vol. I., 1820, preface July 1820; Vol. II., 1822, pref. November 14, 1821; Vol. III., 1822, pref. May 1822.

Lehrb. Naturg. 1823, preface July 1823.

Vögel Deutschl. 1831, preface July 1831.

Vogelfang. 1855, preface November 8, 1854.

BRISSON. *Ornithologia*. 6 volumes at one date, 1760.

BROWN, CAPT. THOMAS. *Illustr. Genera Birds*, published in monthly parts, each 4 plates, 1st part April 1, 1845, and ninth part December 1845, with 8 pages text, and in October number an additional plain plate. Was never completed. See *Miscellany Nat. Hist.*

BRÜNNICH. *Orn. Boreal.* Preface dated February 20, 1764.

BULLER. *Essay New Zealand Orn.* Pref. dated February 1, 1865.

The *Essay on New Zealand Ornithology* was reprinted in the *Trans. New Zealand Inst.*, Vol. I., 1869, which was itself

later reprinted. In the first edition the Essay is separately paged: in the reprint the Essay is paged consecutively with the Transactions.

Hist. New Zeal. Birds, in 5 parts: pt. I., March 1872; pt. II., June 1872; pts. III. & IV., December 1872; and pt. V., April 1873.

2nd Edition in 13 parts: pt. I., July 1887; pt. II., October 1887; pt. III., January 1888; pts. IV., V. & VI., March 1888; pt. VII., May 1888; pts. VIII. & IX., August 1888; pts. X. & XI., November 1888; and pts. XII. & XIII., December 1888.

Supplement. Vol. I before August 5, 1905; Vol. II. before July 1906. These dates need revision.

BULLETIN BRIT. ORN. CLUB. Published with a short account of the meetings of the Brit. Orn. Club held monthly during the months from October to June inclusive, and each Bulletin bears the date of issue, but in some cases this is not exactly correct.

BULLETIN SCI. NAT. (FERUSSAC). This Bulletin was devoted to reviews of current literature, but original articles were also accepted. Exact dates have not yet been secured, those given on the parts being accepted. It is a very valuable record by which publication of other scientific works may be traced, contents of parts of serial works being detailed.

CABANIS. *Mus. Heineanum*. Vol. I., 1851, after October 23; Vol. II., 1860, after January 20; Vol. III., 1860, after November 1; Vol. IV., 1864, after December 30, 1863. All after Vol. I. are by Cabanis and Heine.

CAMPBELL. *Nests and Eggs Austr. Birds*, published in 2 vols. in 1901, acknowledged in Melbourne Vict. Nat., Vol. XVII., p. 206, April 4, 1901.

CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. In the *Birds Austr.*, Vol. VII., p. 448, 1919, I gave details of volumes and dates of preface which were intended as dates of publication, but Richmond has suggested that these are not correct. I have so far been unable to get definite dates, but will furnish them at the first opportunity.

COMPTE RENDUS. Reports of the meetings of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, which were published weekly, and

Bonaparte contributed many most important papers to the Academy.

COQUILLE. In the Austral Av. Rec., Vol. II., pts. 2-3, October 23, 1913, I gave details of publication of plates and text, based on the work done by Sherborn and Woodward in the Annals Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. VII., Vol. 7, p. 391, 1901.

COUES. Probably the most brilliant all-round ornithologist that has yet lived. Better known in connection with American works, such as his Key and Check List of North American birds, but must be noted here in connection with his Monographs, which appeared in the Proceedings Academy Natural Sciences Philadelphia.

A Monograph of the Tringæ of North America; 1861, pp. 170-205, sign. July-August.

A Review of the Terns of North America; 1862, pp. 535-559, sign. December.

A Critical Review of the Family Procellariidæ :

Part I., 1864, pp. 72-91, sign. March-April.

Part II., 1864, pp. 116-141, sign. April.

Part III., 1866, pp. 25-33, sign. March.

Part IV., 1866, pp. 134-172, sign. May.

Part V., 1866, pp. 172-197, sign. May.

As an Appendix to an essay on the Birds of the Colorado Valley Coues published a Bibliography of American Ornithology (U.S. Geol. Surv. Territ. Misc. Publ., No. 11, pp. 568-784, after October 31), 1878, following with a second and third instalment, Bulletin No. 2 (September 6), 1879, and Bulletin No. 4 (September 30), 1880. A fourth instalment (on British Birds) occurs in Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., Vol. II., 1880, pp. 359-482.

CUVIER. *Tabl. Élém.* 1798. In Journ. Typogr., December 24, 1797.

Leçons d'Anat. Comp., Vols. I. and II. *ibid.* April 19, 1800.

Le Règne Animal, titles 1817, 4 Vols. B.F., December 7, 1816. 2nd Edition, B.F., Vols. I., II., IV., and V., April 11, 1829; Vol. III., March 27, 1830. See Griffith and Pidgeon.

DAUDIN. *Traité d'Orn.*, Vol. I., January 1800. Vol. II., May 14, 1800. See Richmond, Auk, October 1899, p. 325 note.

The XIVth Volume of the Didot ed. Hist. Nat. (Buffon), in which Daudin gave specific names, was published in October 1802. See Sherborn, Natural Science, December 1899, p. 406.

DICT. SCI. NAT. (*Levrault*). Details of publication in the Austral Av. Rec., Vol. III., pt. 1., June 30, 1915.

DIEFFENBACH. *Travels in New Zealand*. Pref. November, 1842. Published middle of January 1843.

DIGGLES. *Ornith. Australia*. See Austral Av. Rec., Vol. I., pp. 68-72, 1912, Vol. II., pp. 137-153, 1915, and Vol. III., pp. 98-108, 1917, where full details of all this writer's work and sketch of his life appear.

DRESSER. Author of Birds of Europe, Monograph of Bee Eaters, and Monograph of the Rollers.

DUMÉRIL. *Zool. Anal.*, title 1806, but reviewed in detail in Journ. Typogr. for December 6, 1805. Translation by Froriep, 1806, preface dated September 17, 1806.

DUMONT. Author of Articles in the Dict. Sci. Nat. (*Levrault*).

ELLIOT. *Monograph of Pittidæ*. Pref. November 1862, published as one item in 1863. Copy in Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. has a title page dated 1867! Second edition was issued in five parts, 1893-1895. Pt. 1, April 1893; pt. 2, December 1893; pt. 3, February 1894; pt. 4, September 1894; pt. 5, January 1895. Author of other important works which do not concern Australian ornithologists.

EMU. A quarterly publication, the organ of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union, Vols. including July, October and January April, numbers. Bulletins apparently have no scientific standing. See Emu, Vol. XV., p. 163, 1916.

ENCY. MÉTH. See Sherborn and Woodward, Annals Mag. Nat. Hist., Vol. XVII., Ser. 7, p. 577, 1906, where full details are given.

EREBUS & TERROR. See Gray.

EYTON. *Hist. Rarer Brit. Birds*, 1836, in 3 parts. Pt. 1, Jan. 1836; pt. 2 (February) 1836; pt. 3 (March) 1836. Reviewed in May 1836.

Monograph Anatidæ, published in June 1838.

FLEMING. *Philos Zool.*, published in June 1822.

History Brit. Animals, published in March 1828.

FINSCH. *Neu Guinea*, 1865 (pref. August 1864).

Die Papageien, Vol. I., 1867; reviewed August: Vol. II. in 2 parts. Pref. August 8, 1868.

FORSTER, G. *Voyage Round the World*, 1777, preface March 1.

FORSTER, J. R. Monograph on Penguins appeared in the *Comment. Göttingen*, the preface dated "Kal. Mai, 1781."

Indische Zool., 1781: preface October 12, 1781.

Enchiridion, 1788: noticed *Götting. Anzeiger*, March 27, 1788, p. 489.

Descr. Anim., posthumously edited by Lichtenstein and published in 1844, the preface being dated January. Some of the species had been previously published by Wagler, from Forster's MSS., in his *Syst. Av.*, 1827, and *Isis*, 1829.

FORSTER, T. *Synopt. Cat. Brit. Birds*, published December 1817.

FRORIEP, edited a Journal entitled "Notizen," which is a work of reference whence dates may sometimes be approximately gauged: also edited a translation of Duméril's *Zool. Anal.*

GADOW prepared Vols. 8 and 9 of *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*

GALERIE DES OISEAUX. See *Austral Av. Rec.*, Vol. II., pt. 7, January 28, 1915, for details as far as yet known.

GARNOT. See *Coquille*.

GISTEL. *Naturg. Thierr.* Title 1848: preface Easter 1847. Second edition, title page 1850: no other difference in my Library.

GLOGER. *Hand- und Hilfsb.*, published in seven parts, the first five, each 80 pages, appearing in 1841: part VI., pp. 401-480? and Part VII., 477*-496, and pp. I-XXXIV., including preface dated October 17, 1841, perhaps early in 1842, as that date appears on title page. Part VI. must have appeared in 1841, and VII. in 1842.

GMELIN, J. F. *Syst. Nat.* See Hopkinson, *Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.)*, 1907, p. 1037. Pt. I., pp. 1-500, July 25, 1788; pt. II., pp. 501-1032, April 20, 1789; pt. III., Nov. 20th, 1789.

GODMAN, F. D. Famous specialist on neotropical birds,

who published a Monograph of Petrels, initiated by his colleague Salvin, the authority on this subject, who died before beginning it.

GOULD. Author of many illustrated works on Birds of Europe, Asia and Australia, etc.

Synopsis Birds Austr. in 4 pts., Pt. I., January 1837; pt. II., April 1837; pts. III. and IV., April 1838.

Birds Austr. and Adj. Isl. Pt. I., August, 1837; pt. II., February 1838. All published.

Birds Australia in 36 parts, regularly dated March 1st, June 1st, September 1st, December 1st, the 1st part December 1st, 1840, and pts. 33, 34, 35 and 36 *all* dated December 1st, 1848. His Introduction was published in octavo form, so that it might be corrected before appearing in the folio edition, and was published August 1st 1848. A Supplement was then issued at long intervals: Pt. I., dated March 15, 1851; pt. II., September 1, 1855; pt. III., September 1, 1859; pt. IV., December 1, 1867; and pt. V., August 1, 1869.

Handbook Birds Australia, 1865. Apparently in 2 Vols. in December 1865. Richmond has note of Vol. I. advertised in September 1865, but I have been unable to find any confirmation yet.

Birds of New Guinea issued in parts. Begun by Gould and completed by Sharpe. Contains figures of previously unfigured Australian birds as *Ailurœdus maculosus*, Vol. I., pl. 38 (pt. I.), Dec. 1st, 1875; *Scenopœus dentirostris*, Vol. I., pl. 43 (pt. X.), Sept. 1st, 1879; *Chlamydodera orientalis*, Vol. I., pl. 44 (pt. XI.), Feb. 1st, 1880; *Chlamydodera occipitalis*, Vol. I., pl. 45 (pt. X.), Sept. 1st, 1879; *Microceca assimilis*, Vol. II., pl. 10 (pt. XI.), Feb. 1st, 1880; *Heteromyias cinereifrons*, Vol. II., pl. 15 (pt. X.), Sept. 1st, 1879; *Pœcilotryas albifacies*, Vol. II., pl. 18 (pt. XIII.), 1882 (month?); *Rhipidura dryas*, Vol. II., pl. 32 (pt. II.), Jan. 1st, 1876; *Sericornis minimus*, Vol. III., pl. 7 (pt. I.), Dec. 1st, 1875; *Amytis goyderi*, Vol. III., pl. 8 (pt. II.), Jan. 1st, 1876; *Ephthianura crocea*, Vol. III., pl. 14 (pt. XXIV.), 1888 (month?); *Cracticus rufescens*, Vol. III., pl. 16 (pt. XXIII.), 1887 (month?); *Xerophila pectoralis*, Vol. III., pl. 27 (pt. I.),

Dec. 1st, 1875; *Sittella albata*, Vol. III., pl. 28 (pt. XI.),
 Feb. 1st, 1880; *Melithreptus lætior*, Vol. III., pl. 40 (pt. II.),
 Jan. 1st, 1876; *Glyciphila subfasciata*, Vol. III., pl. 46 (pt. III.),
 May 1st, 1876; *Ptilotis frenata*, Vol. III., pl. 49 (pt. II.),
 Jan. 1st, 1876; *Ptilotis flavostriata*, Vol. III., pl. 50 (pt. II.),
 Jan. 1st, 1876; *Collocalia terræreginæ*, Vol. IV., pl. 38
 (pt. I.), Dec. 1st, 1875; *Cyclopsitta maccoyi*, Vol. V., pl. 7
 (pt. I.), Dec. 1st, 1875; *Sternula placens*, Vol. V., pl. 72
 (pt. III.), May 1st, 1876; *Cacatua gymnopsis*, Vol. V., pl. 46
 (pt. XIX.), 1885 (month?).

GRAY, G. R. *List Genera Birds*. 1st ed., April 1840;
 2nd ed., September 1841.

Appendix on sale April 1st, 1842.

Genera Birds, see Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 53,
 p. 596, note 1917.

Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds. Although Introd. dated April 6th,
 1855, it does not seem to have been published before October
 1855, but may have been a little earlier.

Handlist Gen. Sp. Birds. Pt. I., pref. dated May 10th,
 1869; pt. II., pref. Nov. 9th, 1870; pt. III., pref. July 8th, 1871.

Erebus and Terror. Issued in parts with plates and text;
 in pt. 3, for instance, 8 plates and 4 pages text. Pages 1–8
 appeared in 1844; p. 9 (apparently in pt. IX.) according to
 Newton in June 1845; p. 20, according to Pucheran in
 October 1845.

Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. A number of small books, entitled
 Lists of Specimens of Birds in Brit Mus. were issued, and in
 view of the case of the *Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds* the preface
 dates must be verified before acceptance as dates of publica-
 tion, though it was the rule in this Institution to date the
 prefaces for publishing date.

GRAY, J. E. *Zool. Miscell.* Pt. I., pp. 1–40, Nov. 5th, 1831;
 pt. II., pp. 41–48, signature March 1842; pt. III., pp. 49–56,
 April 1842; pt. IV., pp. 57–72, May 1842; pt. V., pp. 73–80,
 June 1842; pt. VI., pp. 81–86, after June 29, 1844. Plates
 were prepared and in some cases never issued, but proofs may
 be met with as well as additional paged proofs of matter.

GRIFFITH. Edited an English translation of Cuvier's

Animal Kingdom, which appeared in parts. The title pages bear the date 1829, but the plates are dated from November 1827, to January 1830. About nine parts bound in three volumes, which are listed on January 23rd, 1830. Pt. 14 (1st of birds) December 1st, 1827; pt. 15, March 31st, 1828; pt. 16, August 6th, 1828, with 18 plates; pt. 19, May 21st, 1829; pt. 20 with 16 plates, August 15th, 1829; pt. 21, with 21 plates, October 31st, 1829. Further dates and contents of parts still desired.

GUNNERUS. See Leem.

HARTERT has written a couple of papers on Australian Birds, and many on New Guinea Birds in conjunction with Lord Rothschild in the *Novitates Zoologicæ*, which see. Monographed Swifts, etc., in the *Cat. Birds. Brit. Mus.* and also in *Das Thierreich*.

Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna does not need collation here.

Katalog Vogelsamml. Mus. Senckenb. Middle of January 1891.

HEINE. See Cabanis and Reichenow.

HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG. *Symbol. Phys.* Title 1832, but issued in 1833.

HORSFIELD *Zoological Researches in Java*. Published in eight parts. Pt. 1, 9 pls. and text, July 1821; pt. 2, November 1821; pt. 3, February 1822; pt. 4, June 1822; pt. 5, October 1822; pt. 6, April 1823; pt. 7, October 1823; pt. 8, April 1824. Contents of parts given in instructions to binders at end of preface.

IBIS. Journal of British Ornithologists' Union, published quarterly in January, April, July and October, fairly regularly.

ILLIGER. *Prodr. Mamm. et Avium*, 1811, preface dated April.

ILLUSTR. ORNITH. See Jardine and Selby.

ILLUSTR. ZOOLOG. See Lesson, Swainson and Wilson.

ISIS. A German periodical, edited by Oken, which appeared monthly, though often late.

JARDINE. Editor of the Naturalists' Library, and Contributions to Ornithology, which appeared irregularly and no accurate collation has yet been made of the latter. Collaborated with Selby in the *Illustr. Ornith.*, details of which are given by

Sherborn in the *Ibis*, April, 1894, and corrected in the *Ibis*, 1899, p. 483. For the second series the dates as now known read: pt. 1, Feb. 11, 1837; pt. 2, May 27, 1837; pt. 3, December 1, 1837; pt. 4, June 30, 1838; pt. 5, March 23, 1838; pt. 6, Feb. 22, 1840; pt. 7, July 25, 1840; pt. 8, unknown; pt. 9, June 15, 1843. Each part should contain six plates.

JAROCKI. *Zoologia*. See Austral Av. Rec., Vol. III., pt. 6, p. 142, *et. seq.*, 1918.

JOURNAL FÜR ORNITHOLOGIE. Begun by Cabanis, and six hefts appeared the first year, but soon became behind and no reliance can be placed upon ostensible dates of publication.

KAUP. *Skizz. Entwick. Naturl. Syst.*, 1829, preface dated April.

Class. Säugeth. u. Vögel. Published March 15, 1844. Author of many articles in the *Isis*, Jardine's *Contr. Ornith.*, *Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.)*; etc.

KERR. *Animal Kingdom*, 1792, preface dated February.

KEYSERLING & BLASIUS. *Ornith. Europa*, 1840, preface dated October 1839. Reviewed in *Isis*, April 1840, where reviews were not up-to-date.

KING. *Survey Intertrop. Coasts Austr.* Title 1827 (!) but actually issued April 26, 1826; reviewed in *Dublin Philos. Journ.* for May 1826.

KOCH. *Syst. baier. Zool.*, 1816, published before July.

KUHL. *Conspectus Psittacorum*, issued in *Nov. Act. Phys. Acad. Leop. Carol.*, Vol. X., 1820, pref. October; Monograph of Petrels in the *Beitr. Vergl. Anat.*, 1820, pref. dated April 7th.

LACEPÈDE. *Tabl. Oiseaux*, 1799. Reviewed in paper for end December. See *Richmond, Auk*, 1899, p. 325, and *Sherborn, Natural Science*, 1899, p. 406.

LATHAM. *Suppl. Gen. Synops.*, 1787; preface dated May 1st.

Index Ornith., 1790, acknowledged by *Philos. Soc. London*, December 9, 1790.

Second Suppl. Gen. Synops. has plates dated May 30, 1801, and the *Suppl. Index Ornith.* was simultaneously published.

LEACH. *Zool. Miscellany* appeared in parts, 1st part on

Jan. 1st, 1814. Vol. I. having title page 1814; Vol. II., 1815; Vol. III. appeared as one item, January 1, 1817. Five plates and about one signature of text in each part. Cf. *Isis*, 1817, p. 260.

Syst. Catal. Brit. Birds, 1816, pref. October 30.

LEAR. *Illustr. Psittacidae*. See *Austral Av. Rec.*, Vol. I., p. 23, 1912.

LEEM [KNUD.] *Beskrivelse over Finnmarkens Lapper*, 1767; pref. date. January 29.

LESSON. *Manuel d'Ornith.* Acknowledged B.F., June 28, 1828.

Traité d'Ornith. February 13, 1830-June 11, 1831. For details of this and *Illustr. Zool. and Centurie de Zool.* see *Nov. Zool.*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 12-14, 1911.

Echo du Monde Savant. Articles by Lesson which appeared in this periodical have lately been reprinted by Menégaux.

Descr. Mamm. et Ois., published in April 1847.

Compl. de Buffon. Exact dates not known to me. See also under Coquille.

LEVAILLANT. *Hist. Nat. Perroquets*. Vol. I., An. IX. = 1801; Vol. II., An. XIII. = 1805; Vol. III. by Bourjot St. Hilaire said to have been begun in March 1837, but *Athenæum*, January 23rd, 1836, p. 73, says Pt. 1 has appeared. Another source gives *Livr.* 15-24 as 1836; 25-26 as 1837. Another says completed in 29 parts and 110 plates. A Collection des Perroquettes (possibly this work) is referred to in *Wiegman Archiv.* and the following data given: *Livr.* I.-IV., 1835; *Livr.* VII.-XXIV., 1835, each part with 4 plates.

LEWIN. *Birds of New Holland*, 1808, probably before September. Other editions of little technical importance, 1813, 1822 and 1835.

LICHTENSTEIN. *Cat. Berlin Museum*. 1st ed. 1816; 2nd ed. 1818, before August. (*Isis*, 1818, col. 1103, *Litt. Anz.*) Enlarged edition 1823, preface September. Important one published in 1854, prefaced January 10, and others were issued at various dates between 1819-1842 or later, one of which was reprinted in *Journal für Orn.*, 1863, pp. 54-60.

See *Birds Austr.*, Vol. VII., p. 457.

LINNÉ. *Fauna Suecica*. 1st ed. prefaced February 25, 1746. *Syst. Nat.* 10th Edition, date accepted, January 1, 1758. *Fauna Suecica*, 2nd ed. prefaced July 28, 1761. *Syst. Nat.* 12th ed. prefaced May 24, 1766.

LITTLE. *Handbook Birds Tasm.*, 1910. Reviewed Emu July 1st 1910, London, December 10..

MACGILLIVRAY. *Hist. Brit. Birds*, Vol. I., prefaced May 1, 1837; Vol. II., prefaced June 1, 1839; Vol. III., prefaced June 1, 1840. On sale July 1, 1840. Vol. IV., prefaced March 20, 1852; and Vol. V., prefaced July 31, 1852.

Rapacious Birds Great Britain. Published January 16, 1836.

Manual Land Birds. Published November 28, 1840.

Manual Water Birds. Published May 28, 1842.

MAG. DE ZOOL. Plates and text issued irregularly, and sometimes text dated, but these are dates of manuscript only, not of publication. No exact collation yet known.

MATHEWS. *Birds Austr.* Details given in Vol. VII, p. 458, 1919.

Handl. Birds Australasia. January 1908 as Supplement to Emu, Vol. VII.

List Birds Australia. December 1913.

Reference List to the Birds of Australia was published in the Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., pp. 171-656, January 31, 1912, following two important papers on nomenclature in the same Journal, containing details of dates of publication, Vol. XVII., pp. 492-503, December 15, 1910, and Vol. XVIII., pp. 1-22, June 17, 1911. Has also published many papers in the Ibis, Emu, Auk, South Australian Ornithologist, etc., as well as majority in the Austral Avian Record.

MATHEWS & IREDALE. *Reference List of the Birds of New Zealand* appeared in Ibis, 1913, pp. 201-263, April 2, pp. 402-45, July 1.

MEYER & WIGLESWORTH. *Birds of Celebes*. A most important work to students of Australasian birds. Two volumes 1898 issued together and received at British Museum, June 25, 1898. Dates are used as signatures, appearing continuously throughout the work, but are dates of printing of sheets, not of publication, the first being October 4, 1897, and

last (contents) May 30, 1898, the preface being dated April 30, 1898.

MEYER & WOLF. *Taschenb. deutsche Vögel*, 1810. Pt. I., pp. 1-310, preface dated August 20, 1809; pt. II., pp. 311-614, preface dated March 1810. *Zusätze und Bericht*. by Meyer 1822, preface dated April.

MISCELLANY NAT. HIST. Vol. I., Parrots by Lauder and Brown, 1833. Advt. states that "On November 16 will be published another work."

MILLER, J. F. *Var. Subj. Nat. Hist.*, plates only bearing dates. See Riley, *Auk*, 1908, p. 269. Republished with text by Shaw in 1798 under the title *Cimelia Physica*.

MÜLLER, P. L. S. *Suppl. Natursyst.*, preface dated January 4, 1776. See Cassin, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, 1864, pp. 234-257.

MÜLLER, S. *Verhandl. Nat. Gesch. Land- en Volkenk.* See *Austral Av. Rec.*, Vol. I., p. 24, 1912.

MUS. CARLSONIANUM. See Sparrman.

MUS. HEINEANUM. See Heine, and Reichenow.

MUS LEVERIANUM. See Shaw.

MUS. DES PAYS-BAS. Under this title Schlegel published a series of Monographs of Birds which have not yet been accurately collated with dates of publication. See *Birds Austr.*, Vol. VII., pp. 464 and 476, 1919.

MUS. SENCKENBERG. In three volumes issued in parts. The preface to Vol. I. is dated October 1834, which appears to be the date of issue of the 3rd. part. In the British Museum, Natural History, the copy is bound with the wrappers preserved, and from these I have secured the following information:

Vol. I.	heft 1	pp. 1-96	pls. I.—V.	End Sept. 1833
		2	97-188	VI.—IX. & XI. 1834
		3	189-295	X. & XII.—XVIII. 1834
II.	heft 1	1-116	I.—VI.	1836
		2	117-190	VII.—XI. 1837
		3	191-310	XII.—XVII. 1837
III.	heft 1	1-90	I.—V.	1839
		2	91-196	VI.—XII. 1842
		3	197-318	XIII.—XVII. 1845

Katalog Vogelsamml. Mus. Senckenb., prepared by Hartert, was published after middle of January 1891.

NAUMANNIA. Published quarterly but at first of quite irregular occurrence, and towards the end apparently also failed. Exact dates have not been ascertained, so I put forward the following details :

Vol. I. in 4 pts. The Vorwort dated September 1849 ; pt. 2 dated in text February 1850 ; pt. 3, October 1850 ; and pt. 4, April 10, 1851.

Vol. II. apparently 3 parts only. Pt. 1 dated in text September 9, 1851 ; pt. 2 November 1852 ; and pt. 3, 1852, only probably early in 1853.

Vol. III. quarterly. Pref. 1853 February. Latest date November 8, 1853.

Vol. IV. quarterly. Latest date November 1854.

V. Do. Latest date October 1855 ; contains advertisement of sale of birds' eggs to take place at Stevens in February 1856.

Vol. VI. quarterly. Latest date October 1856.

VII. Do. November 1857.

VIII. for 1858 includes date May 1859.

NEWTON. Famous British ornithologist, whose publications are few, but the *Dictionary of Birds*, in which he was assisted by Gadow, Shufeldt, etc., contains a synoptic résumé of ornithological writers, which is peculiarly valuable, as in that study Newton has never been surpassed.

NITZSCH. *Observ.*, pref. dated Ides September 1829.

Pterylographie, pref. dated May 26, 1840.

NORTH. *Austr. Mus. Special Catalogue No. 1* was published in parts, details of which are given *Birds Austr.*, Vol. VII., p. 460, 1919.

Rep. Horn. Sci. Exped., pt. II., *Zool. Aves* by North, published in February 1896.

NOUV. DICT. D'HIST. NAT., NOUV. ED. See *Nov. Zool.* ; Vol. XVIII., p. 18, 1911. Two prints exist with very little alteration.

NOV. ZOOL. A periodical issued in connection with the Tring Museum at irregular intervals, parts being dated.

OKEN. Editor of the *Isis*.

Lehrb. der Naturg., 1816. *Allg. Naturg.*, Vol. VII., pt. I. (Thierreich, Vol. IV., pt. I.), 1837, *not* 1841 as given in my previous paper.

ORNITH. MONATSBERICHT. A monthly record of ornithology.

PALLAS. *Spicilegia Zool.* Vol. I. in ten fascicules: pref. dated Kalend Mai 1767: fascicules dated, 10th, 1774; 11th, 1776; and 14th and last, 1800.

Reise Russ. Reichs, Vol. I., 1771, pref. April 28, O.S. 1770; Vol. II., 1773, pref. April 19, O.S. 1772; Vol. III., 1776, pref. February 10, O.S. 1776.

Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. Though copies exist with titles dated 1811 and 1831, date of publication is now accepted as 1827. See Vroeg.

PEALE. See U.S. Expl. Exped.

PERRY. *Arcana*, issued in 21 monthly parts each, 4 plates, beginning January 1, 1810. See *Victorian Naturalist*, Vol. XXIX., p. 7 *et seq.*, May 1912.

PHILLIP. *Voyage to Botany Bay*, 1789. Pref. dated November 2, 1789, but last plate November 26, 1789.

PÔLE SUD. Plates of Birds only bear vernacular names, save those of Petrel bills, where Latin names are given. These plates were issued between 1843 and 1846. The text, by Pucheran, was not issued until 1853; later copies ascribe the text to Jacquinet and Pucheran.

PROC. LINN. SOC. NEW SOUTH WALES. Dates of early parts given in Vol. X. of the second series, p. 533, and refer also *Birds Austr.*, Vol. VII., p. 462, 1919.

PROC. ZOOL. SOC. (LOND.). Dates given in the July 1893 number.

PUCHERAN. Contributed a series of important papers on the types of Cuvier, Lesson and Vieillot, which were indexed by Hartlaub, *Journ. für Ornith.*, 1855, p. 417.

QUOY & GAIMARD. Authors of *Birds in Voyages Uranie and Physicienne* and of *Astrolabe*. Full detail have been published by Sherborn and Woodward in the *Annals Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Ser. 7, Vol. VII., April 1901, p. 392, and Vol. VIII., October 1901, p. 333.

RAFINESQUE. *Analyse de la Nature*, 1815. See Auk, 1909, pp. 42-55.

RAMSAY, E. P. *Tab. List Austr. Birds*. 1st edition received in London, December 8, 1888; 2nd edition published after July 1891.

RANZANI. *Elem. di Zool.* Vol. III., pt. II., published October 7, 1821, the date is given at end of volume. Cf. Bull. Sci. Nat. (Ferussac), Vol. I., pp. 163-165, 1824; Vol. VII., p. 339, 1826.

REICHENBACH. Author of numerous ornithological works, whose dates of exact publication are at present uncertain. Meyer, in his Index zu L. Reichenbach's Ornith. Werken, 1879, does not deal with this, simply citing dates on titles which are not correct in detail. Refer to Birds Austr., Vol. VII., p. 463, 1919.

Reichenbach, as the second volume of the *Vollständ. Naturg. Vögel*, issued *Die neuentdeckten Vogel Neuhollands*, simply a translation of the text of Gould's Birds of Australia. Pt. I., pp. 1-248, appeared in 1845, pt. II., pp. 1-172, in 1847, and pt. III., pp. 173-368, 1850. A few emendations and errors occur.

I reject the names in the *Avium Syst. Nat.* based on figures of heads, wings and feet as indeterminable, and in some cases, composite.

REICHENOW. *Vögel Zool. Gärten*, pt. I., 1882, pp. 1-278, pref. May; pt. 2, pp. 279-456, I.-XIX., 1884. In this unexpected place the author proposes a novel classification of birds.

Author of *Vögel Afrikas*; and part author of the *Nomencl. Mus. Heine* with pages dated 1882-1890, title page by Heine and Reichenow, and preface by Reichenow dated September 1890, and issued in one item after that date.

REVUE MAG. DE ZOOL. SOC. CUV. Appeared monthly, the June number appearing in the first fortnight of July and so on, though at times publication was several months late.

RICHMOND. Avian Name Recorder. Has published three Lists of generic names of birds supplementary to Waterhouse's Index Generum Avium, determining exact dates of publication.

- (1) Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 24, pp. 663-729, May 2, 1902.
 (2) 35, pp. 583-655, December 16, 1908.
 (3) 53, pp. 565-636, August (16=) 25th, 1917.

These are the most important aids to the ornithologist yet published.

RIDGWAY. *Water Birds of North America* in the Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, Vol. XIII., Introd. dated March 31, 1884. Author of the Birds of North and Middle America issued as Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum of which 8 parts have now been issued, the last just recently in 1919 dealing with the Charadriiformes.

ROTHSCHILD. *Avifauna of Laysan*. Pt. 1, pp. 1-58, August 1893; pt. 2, pp. 59-126, November 1893; pt. 3, pp. 127 to end, December 1900.

Extinct Birds, published in one volume, 1907.

Co-editor of *Nov. Zool.*, his own Journal. Monographed the family Paradiseidae in *Das Tierreich*.

SALVADORI. *Ornit. Papuasie e Moluche*. I have given details in the *Birds Austr.*, Vol. VII., p. 463, 1919, but find that the first volume was first published in the Mem. real Accad. Sci. Torino, Ser. II., Vol. XXXIII., and though the preface is dated June 15, 1879, the title page is dated 1881 and it was received at the Brit. Mus. in August 1881, yet separate copies bear date 1880. The second and third volumes were issued separately, the *Aggiunte* then again being issued in parts in the Mem. Torino, for details of which see *Birds Austr.*, Vol. VII., p. 464, 1919. Also wrote monographs on Parrots, Pigeons, Ducks, etc., in the *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*

SALVIN. Famous specialist on neotropical birds, but wrote the monograph on the Petrels in the *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*

SAUNDERS. Authority on British Birds, but wrote the monograph on Gulls and Terns in the *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*

SAVIGNY. *Descr. de l'Égypte*. Published in 1809. See Sherborn, *Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.)*, 1897, p. 285. Explanation to plates not issued until 1826, when they were edited by Audouin.

SCHLEGEL. *De Dierentuin*. Title page dated 1872, but issued in fifteen parts of 40 pp. each. The copy in my library has the covers bound in, but no dates appear on these. Schlegel edited *Mus. des Pays-Bas*, but accurate dates not yet determined.

SCHRANCK. *Fauna Boica*, Vol. I., 1798, pref. July 20, 1797; Vol. II., 1801, pref. March 12, 1801; Vol. III., 1803; pref. November 8, 1802.

SCOPOLI. *Annus. Hist. Nat.*, I., 1769; II., 1769; III., 1769; IV., 1770; V., 1772.

Introd. Hist. Nat., 1777.

Delic. Floræ et Faun. Insubr., 1786-88.

SELBY. Author of works on British Birds, who collaborated with Jardine in the *Illustrations of Ornithology*, which see. Wrote the volume in the *Naturalists' Library* (Jardine) dealing with Pigeons, which was published between May and August 1835, date at issue.

SEEBOHM. Famous worker on British Birds, who wrote monograph on Warblers and Thrushes in *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* and a separate monograph on Thrushes and *Geog. Distribution of Charadriiformes*, which appeared in parts, but which I have not traced; and, though important, dates of publication are not technically valuable.

SHARPE, R. B. Head of Bird Department of British Museum for many years. Wrote *Monograph of Kingfishers*, which appeared in 15 parts, pt. I., July 1, 1868 and XIV. and XV., January 1, 1871. Dates and contents of parts given in preface. Initiated the *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, of which he wrote about half the monographs. Completed a *Handlist Genera Species Birds Brit. Mus.*, in which no references are given, and consequently it is only a very incomplete guide to known species of birds. Sharpe published many papers in the *Ibis*, etc., and also important monographs; the birds in the *Zool. Coll. Alert*, 1884 (pref. June 20), are important to Australians, and especially the articles in the *Hist. Coll. Nat. Hist. Brit. Mus.*, Vol. II., 1906; where Sharpe reviewed the paintings made by Forster, Ellis and Watling dealing with Australian birds. Attention is again drawn to it, as it was *not* included in the *Zoological Record* for 1906, though it is a very important

article. Sharpe also completed Gould's Birds of New Guinea wherein are figured Australian Birds.

SHARPE & WYATT. *Monograph of the Hirundinidae*, bound up in two volumes dated 1885-1894, was published in 20 parts most irregularly as follows: Pt. I., September 1885; pt. II., December 1885; pts. III. and IV., July 1886; pts. V. and VI., June 1887; pts. VII. and VIII., May 1888; pts. IX. and X., March 1889; pts. XI. and XII., December 1889; pts. XIII. and XIV., December 1890; pt. XV., August 1892; pts. XVI. and XVII., December 1893; and pts. XVIII., XIX. and XX., October 1894.

SHAW. Director of Zoology at the British Museum. Wrote *Mus. Leverianum*, published in parts; No. 1 presented to Roy. Soc., January 12, 1792; for details of which see Birds Austr., Vol. VII., pp. 466 and 476, 1919.

Zool. New Holland. See Emu, Vol. XI., pt. I., p. 255, April 1, 1912.

Cimelia Physica, 1796. Miller's plates with text by Shaw.

Naturalists' Miscellany. A most important scientific work of which 287 parts appeared between August 1, 1789, and August 1813, the date of Shaw's death. These are bound in twenty-four volumes. For dates refer to Sherborn in the Annals Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 6, Vol. XV., April 1895, p. 375, and J. A. Allen in the Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXXI., p. 11, March 4, 1912. Began a General Zoology, concluded by Stephens, which see.

SHELLEY. Author of Birds of Africa, who wrote monograph of Cuckoos in Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.

SHERBORN. Compiler of the *Index Animalium*, the most important aid to the systematist yet published. A large number of notes in the present essay are due to his initiative and assistance, and thanks are here once again tendered for his generosity in allowing me publication of some of his most interesting notes.

SHUFELDT. Famous American osteologist who has contributed papers on the Osteology of Australian Birds to the Emu, etc.

SMITH. *Illus. Zool. South Africa*. For details see Birds

Austr., Vol. VII., p. 466, 1919, and Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.), 1880, p. 489.

SPARRMAN. *Mus. Carlson*. Fasc. I., pls. I-XXV., 1786; fasc. II., pls. XXVI-L., 1787; fasc. III., pls. LI-LXXV., 1788; and fasc. IV., pls. LXXVI.-C., 1789.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ORNITHOLOGIST. See Birds Austr., Vol. VII., p. 467, 1919.

STEJNEGER. Famous American ornithologist who, with Barrows, Elliot and the editor Kingsley, wrote up the Birds, Vol. IV., of the Standard Natural History 1885, wherein Stejneger proposed a very valuable and novel bird classification. Issued late in 1885, refers to April in tent.

STEPHENS. Continued the *General Zoology* after Shaw's death.

Vol.	IX.	in two parts	was published	August	1816
	X.	"	"	September	1817
	XI.	"	"	August	1819
	XII.	"	"	Late in	1824
	XIII.	"	"	Feb. 18th,	1826
	XIV.	"	"	Late in	1826;

(Acknowledged) Linn. Soc., February 6, 1827

STONE, WITMER. Famous American ornithologist who contributed to the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., pp. 5-62, April 17, 1899, a study of type specimens in the Philadelphia collection dealing with those of Peale and Cassin. He completed his task with a list of Gould's Australian Birds in the Austral Av. Rec., Vol. I., pts. 6 and 7, February 28, 1913, an invaluable assistance to systematic ornithologists.

STRICKLAND. Editor of Nomenclatural Rules, commonly known as the Stricklandian Code. Accidentally killed. Under the title Ornithological Synonyms a portion of his MS. dealing with the synonymy of the Hawks and Owls was published in 1855 under the editorship of Mrs. Strickland and Sir W. Jardine, the preface being dated September 1, 1855. Nearly thirty years later a Catalogue of the Strickland Collection of Birds was published, edited by O. Salvin, an inset being dated June 4, 1882, so that it must have appeared after that date. During his lifetime probably his most important

publications were his criticisms of Gray's Lists of Genera of Birds which appeared in the *Annals Mag. Nat. Hist.*, VI., p. 410, 1840; VII., p. 26, 1841, 159, 1841.

SUNDEVALL. *Tentamen*. Part I. *Introd.*, pp. I-XLVIII., and 1-72, issued August 1872. Part II. *Introd.*, pp. XLIX. to end, and pp. 73 to end before June 12th, 1873. An English translation by F. Nicholson issued in 1889 (preface August 1).

SWAINSON *Fauna Boreal. Americani*. Vol. II., title page 1831, but date of issue, according to Richmond, February 1832.

Classif. Birds. Pt. I., October 1, 1836; pt. II., July 1, 1837.

Birds of West Africa. Vol. I., March 8, 1837; Vol. II., September 23, 1837.

Anim. in Menag. December 31, 1837.

Family Flycatchers (in *Naturalists' Library*). May 19, 1838.

Zoological Illustrations. As far as has been ascertained by C. Davies Sherborn, the following are the particulars of issue of this complex work. The first part of the first series appeared on October 1, 1820, with 6 plates and this was succeeded monthly with similar parts for eleven months, the twelfth part having no plates but only preface, indices, etc., the preface to Vol. I. being dated September 15, 1821. The second Volume had only four plates to a part, but came out regularly, but apparently five plates were issued with the September 1821 number, which are included in this volume. Then the third Volume, begun in October 1822, had five plates to each number except the last in October 1823, which apparently had only three plates, title, prefaces, etc.

The second series was much more erratic in appearance, and the data are very incomplete; it was announced to begin on February 29, 1829, and five plates to a part; three parts were reviewed as early as April 1829, but only six seem to have been published during 1829, being reviewed in February 1830. Again only four parts, three with five plates each, and one with indices, etc., can be traced as coming out in 1830. Then regularly for the first eight months in 1831, though double numbers may have been issued if behindhand. Then a period elapsed about which we know very little, and then the preface to the final volume

(III.) is dated March 4, 1833, and this includes 40 plates, or eight parts each with five plates.

TCHIHATCHEFF. *Voy. Sci. d'Altai Or.* Pt. I., acknowledged B.F., September 21, 1841; pt. II., containing a catalogue of Birds by Brandt with new generic names in it, B.F., May 3, 1845.

TEMMINCK & LAUGIER. *Planch. Color. d'Ois.* See Birds Austr., Vol. VII., p. 468 and 477. I can now add that there is a postscript dated August 30, 1836, which reads, "In completing this 101st livraison."

TEMMINCK & SCHLEGEL. The Aves in Siebold's *Fauna Japonica* were written up by these authors. This appeared in twelve parts as recorded by Sherborn in the Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.), 1895, p. 149. Additional dates are pt. III., August 1847; pt. IV., January 1848; pt. V., March 1848; pt. XII., April 1850.

TEMMINCK, C. J. *Cat. Syst. Cab. Ornith.*, 1807.

Manuel. 1st edition 1815, preface dated 1814. Dr. J. Dwight, New York, has a copy with two title pages, one "1814," the other "1815."

Manuel. 2nd edition. Vols. I. and II. acknowledged B.F. October 21, 1820. Vol. III., April 18, 1835, and Vol. IV., December 7, 1839. Title pages of Vol. I. sometimes October 1820, and Vol. III., April 1835, but others simply 1820-1840. There seems to have been a re-issue of Vols. III. and IV., and these are again recorded in the B.F. for December 19, 1840.

In the text, p. 2, to Eurylaimus in the 22nd livraison of the *Planch. Color.* which appeared in May 1822, Temminck, in a footnote, stated that the third volume should appear in the beginning of 1823, and would include a second edition of his *Analyse*. The third volume as above was delayed until 1835, and I have never heard of the publication of the second edition of the *Analyse*.

Les Pigeons, by Knip, "dated on title page 1811, appeared in 15 livraisons, from 1807 to 1811." Research by Sherborn has revealed the following confirming Coues' data, Orn. Bibl., pt. 3, pp. 794-797 (Bull. U.S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Territ., No. 4 (September 30), 1880), to which reference should be

made. As far as is known no livraison appeared earlier than 1809 in which year five were issued, covering Les Colombars, pls. I.-XI., pp. 23-41, and Les Colombes, pls. I.-XVIII., pp. 1-49. In 1810 three livraisons with pls. XIX.-XXXVI. and corresponding text with the succeeding plates of Les Colombes XXXVII.-LIX. and Les Colombi-gallines, pls. I.-XVI. and pp. 1-30 all in 1811. In the copy in the Tweeddale Library, Natural History Department of the British Museum, pp. 23-41 as given above appear, but the signatures are erratic, 7, 8, 9, 33, 24, but in my own copy they were 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. In the Zoological Library in the same place a copy contains pp. 23-28 only, but there is a 2nd edition with pp. 23-34—129-135, and these latter are the pages correctly numbered, 35-41 in the Tweeddale copy and have the same signatures 33-24. This amplifies the history of the elimination of certain pages, etc., by Madame Knip as detailed by Coues, and the numeration of those pages 129-135 follows that of Les Colombes, which runs from 1-128, and suggests they came out at the end of that group in error.

TRANS: LINN. SOC. (LOND.). Dates are given in the *Birds Austr.*, Vol. VII., pp. 471, 477, 1919. The one that concerns Australian ornithologists intimately is that of Vol. XV., pt. I., which contains Vigors and Horsfield's historic essay, and which proves to have been issued on February 17, 1827, though until quite recently quoted as 1826.

Vol. I.	Pres. Roy. Soc.	Nov. 24, 1791
IV.	„ „ „	May 24, 1798
V.	„ „ „	Feb. 20, 1800
VI.	„ „ „	June 5, 1802
XII.	pt. 2	about July, 1819.

[TUNSTALL]. *Ornith. Britannica*, dated 1771. Published anonymously, yet commonly accepted by workers who pretend to reject anonymous works.

UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION. The results of this Expedition under Wilkes were published, and the birds reported upon by Titian Peale, the artist of the expedition, whose work was published in 1848. After a few copies were distributed in a legitimate manner the stock was accidentally

destroyed by fire. A second edition was prepared by John Cassin, a professed ornithologist, who rejected most of Peale's names as synonyms, though they have since been recognised. The preface is dated May 10, 1858.

VIEILLOT. *Analyse nouv. Ornith.*, acknowledged B.F. April 14, 1816. Author of monographs in *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, nouv. ed., *Ency. Method.*, *Galerie des Oiseaux*, which see.

VIGORS. Editor of *Zool. Journal*. Co-author with Horsfield of *Essay on Australian birds* which appeared in *Trans. Linn. Soc. (Lond.)*, Vol. XV., pt. II.

VROEG. A well-known name since first attention was drawn to it by Sherborn and Richmond in the *Smithsonian Miscell. Coll. (Quarterly Issue)*, Vol. 47, January 31, 1905, pp. 332-347. Papers have been written by Hartert, Van Oort, Witmer Stone and myself, and the last word has not yet been said. The sale of the collection was to be September 22, 1764, so that the pamphlet must have been published before that date. The Latin *Adumbratiuncula* was prepared by Pallas, from external evidence; but the author is anonymous, while the text of the Catalogue may be credited to Vroeg. Two years after Vroeg's *Cat.* was published, Linné (*Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, p. 298, 1766) quotes *Turdus puniceus* Pallas, adumbr. 99. (This is No 99, p. 2, Vroeg's *Cat.*, 1764).

Pallas, *Zoogr.*, Vol. II., p. 199, 1827, says he described *Trynnga alba* in *Catal. Vroegiani* append. adumbr. and this is No. 320, p. 7, in Vroeg's *Cat.*

WAGLER. *Syst. Avium* was reviewed in *Isis*, October 1827, col. 864. The monograph of Parrots appeared in the *Abhandl. Ak. Wissen. Munchen*, Vol. I., 1832, whose preface is dated December 1832, and separates are dated 1835.

WATERHOUSE. *Index Generum Avium*. Preface dated August 1, 1889. A valuable list, but no accuracy as regards dates of publication. Waterhouse's work *must* be supplemented by Richmond's, which see.

WHITE. *Journ. Voy. N.S.W.* Title 1790, latest date on plates December 29, 1789. Reviewed in *Gent's. Mag.* for

August 1790, but this may even refer to second print, for which see *Birds Austr.*, Vol. VII., p. 472, 1919.

WILSON. *Illus. Zool.* In nine parts, 1827-1831. Pref. April 25, 1827. Pt. 1. reviewed April-July No. ; pt. 2 July-September No. ; pt. 3 January-March, 1828, No. of Edinb. Philos. Journ. Four parts only by June 1828 ; the seventh before November 1829, and 8th and 9th before May 1831. No. 6, 1829, includes *Larus jamesoni*.

ZOOL. JOURN. First two volumes issued in parts according to titles, last three more or less erratically, the last part December 5, 1835, the preceding one in July 1832. See *Birds Austr.*, Vol. VII., p. 473, 1919.

ZOOL. MISCELLANY. See Leach and Gray.

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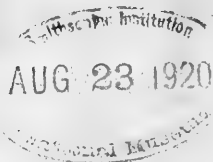
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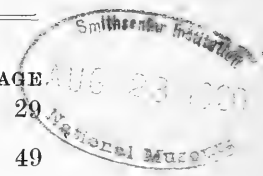
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AVIAN TAXONOMY.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

RECENT taxonomists have failed to provide a scheme to meet with any general approval, the best known being far from faultless. American ornithologists have deferred the consideration of the higher avian systematics on the grounds of convenience—a plea unexpected from progressives, but one continually urged by conservative ornithologists.

It has always seemed to us that a knowledge of the relationships of the higher groups is of much more importance than the study of geographical variations of species. It is admitted that much more careful study is necessary in connection with the former than with the latter, but in our opinion the difficulties only make the subject more interesting. A complication has been present in the peculiar usurpation of recent taxonomies by individuals ignorant of avian forms. We have been quite unable to appreciate the reasons for acquiescence in the unmerited dogmatism of such writers, whose inability to understand avian evolution has been disguised by the usage of barbaric terms.

Really only three taxonomists have dealt with bird classification in a scientific manner, viz., Stejneger, Sharpe

and Shufeldt, and these were more or less confused by the peculiarities proposed by their predecessors, and could not deal clearly with the matters in view. Each, however, endeavoured to improve the subject, and, as a matter of fact, the classification suggested by the last named is worthy of much consideration. The present essay is an attempt to deal broadly with the subject from the knowledge of the birds themselves, due consideration being given to the anatomy and osteology, but without deference to the views of incompetent writers, some of whom without reason have endeavoured to dominate avian taxonomy.

As Sharpe pointed out, it is impossible adequately to express a scheme of avian classification in linear sequence. We agree to this, and consequently the most difficult task is to arrange the forms without too much disagreement. Since Sharpe's Review of recent attempts to classify Birds, schemes by Gadow, Beddard, Shufeldt, Reichenow and Sharpe himself have been published, and, as Shufeldt remarked when he published his own, the differences are extraordinary. Shufeldt laid down laws which are worthy of repetition, and which we have always maintained, thus: "In our efforts, too, to seek out the true relationship of birds in order to arrive at a natural classification we must take into consideration, in the broadest possible sense, their embryology, their oology and nidology; their habits and comparative longevity, and even their various notes and songs must be given due weight . . . indeed ptilosis, pterylography and osteology stand among the most important factors at our command. . . . Their geographical distribution, a very important factor to be studied in their taxonomy, is to be considered not only from the view-point of the present distribution of the species of the class over the earth's surface, but likewise a comprehension, as far as possible, of the question as to how that distribution came about. . . It is extremely unsafe and dangerous to the science of this subject, however, to thus employ the osseous system alone. . . . A comparative study of the beaks and feet; the various characters presented on the parts of the plumage, especially as to colour, structure and style, often constitute admirable checks on a classificatory

scheme of the class based on osteological data." Such conclusions achieved by a professional osteologist are extremely valuable, and justify the proposition of a scheme formulated from a study of the factors suggested by Shufeldt, and confirmed by anatomical and osteological data. Regarding these latter, it is worthy of emphasis that Beddard concluded that very little reliance could be placed upon any internal features on account of the variation, and that, accurately speaking, there were no characters upon which special stress could be laid with any security.

Probably the most scathing condemnation of the worker who is responsible for so much confusion in bird classification proceeded from one of his mentors: "Common sense revolts at the acceptance of any scheme which involves so many incongruities"; and again: "This view was virtually abandoned by him (the author of these incongruous ideas) within little more than twelve months; but that fact has not hindered some writers from continuing to use these terms as if they had any taxonomic signification."

We had written before seeing that note: "It is displeasing to record that avian systematists have continued the acceptance without criticism of the incongruous items, many of which were almost immediately abandoned by their introducer."

Why avian systematics should be considered incapable of comprehension by the normal student we are unable to understand. It is admitted that the morphology of birds must be considered in connection with their classification, but we want to emphasise the fact that it is absolutely impossible to frame a scheme upon morphological characters alone, and that only a full consideration of superficial features complemented by anatomical details will prove successful. There is as much, or even more, convergence in the latter as in the former. The serious student will note that only in the cases which have puzzled him has anatomy been successful in assistance, but when the puzzle was very complete anatomy has failed just as absolutely. Ornithologists have as much valid material to deal with as ornithotomists. Thus the division of birds into *Carinatae* and *Ratitae* is indefensible, from any point of view,

while *Neognathæ* and *Palæognathæ* are just as futile terms. Consideration of the living forms has led us to accept three divisions, viz., *Dromæornithes*, *Impennes* and *Euornithes*, as being a reasonable compromise, though we anticipate the absolute rejection of the first named and their dispersal among the *Euornithes* at a later stage; but we cannot see where the *Impennes* can be placed with any degree of satisfaction, as they differ *in toto* from all other existing birds.

Before proceeding further we must state that we are omitting from this classification the fossil forms, as we are quite unable to place them with any degree of accuracy in connection with living species. We absolutely disagree with those who would not study them at all in conjunction with recent forms, but we cannot see enough data to determine any near relationships. Probably each fossil represents an order, as these are used to-day, while the characters of such fossils as are well known are least useful. We recognise that an Avian "Order" is a group of little value in comparison with a Mammalian or Reptilian "Order," but the elimination of order and supersession by supersuborder does not attract us. Neither does suborder and superfamily avail us much if these be used in the same manner. We here propose a series of Orders, few in number, but divided into many suborders (these being what have been sometimes termed Orders) and in a few cases superfamilies are noted. As a matter of fact to the specialist the more divisions the easier the work, and the more exact the application thereof.

Thus in the subclass *Dromæornithes* the generally ranked Orders *Struthiones*, *Rhææ* and *Casuarii* are retained by us, the last named being divided into two families, the *Casuariidæ* and *Dromiceiidæ*.

The subclass *Impennes* covers one Order, *Sphenisci*, which may be divided into two families, the *Spheniscidæ* and *Aptenodytidæ*. We regard this series as ranging from *Eudyptula* through *Spheniscus* in one direction and by means of *Eudyptes* into *Megadyptes* in the other. In the other family we place *Pygoscelis* below *Aptenodytes*, and in so doing find we are in agreement with both ornithotomists and ornithologists.

We have instanced this case in detail, but do not propose to go into such in connection with the succeeding orders.

In the Euornithes we begin with the Procellarii or Tubinares and admit only one suborder, Procellariiformes, divisible into four families, Thalassidromidæ, Procellariidæ, Pelecanoididæ and Diomedeidæ. It would be a good system to amalgamate the three first named into a superfamily, Procellarioidea, and contrast the latter as a superfamily, Diomedeoidea. The latter better represents the value of the divisions, as we cannot yet give them subordinal distinction.

As a distinct Order we must separate the Fregati, and we place these next, as they show structural characters recalling those of the previous family, and, moreover, these are confirmed by internal features, and all investigators are agreed as to the anomalous position these held when included in the Steganopodes. We restrict the latter to those members left when the Fregati and Phaëthonti are removed; and, admitting that only one suborder is necessary, would still differentiate the groups as being above family rank, and therefore recognise three superfamilies, Phalacrocoracoidea, Pelecanoidea and Suloidea. Two families are included in the first named, the Phalacrocoracidæ and Anhingidæ, while the others cover but one each.

The Order now following, the Lari or Limicolæ, is an amalgamation of several suborders, Phaëthontiformes, Lariformes, Alciformes, Colymbiformes, Chionidiformes, Charadriiformes and Otidiformes. The first named is, according to our judgment, more closely related to the Lariformes and seems a derivative from the ancestors of the Sternidæ series. On account of its "steganopod" character we place it at the foot of the Lariform group, succeeding with the Lariformes *s. str.*, with their usual four families, Sternidæ, Rynchopidæ, Laridæ and Stercorariidæ. The difficulty of arrangement is felt throughout the whole of this series as we trace the evolution of many groups in different directions; as here we can follow the Sternidæ into the Rynchopidæ, which must be recognised as highly specialised, yet from their peculiar distribution, a very old form. Again, from their structure, the Stercorariidæ

must have departed early from the Larine stem, but since then peculiar forms have developed, while the extraordinary Arctic-Antarctic distribution, agreeing with other Lariform groups, is not otherwise met with.

The Alciformes naturally follow the Lariformes, but hitherto the Colymbiformes have not been added, though a few taxonomists have noted their Alciform relationship. There can be little argument as to the reality of this alliance, but the Podicipes have no place here. There seems no real reason for the common association of the Colymbi and Podicipes, their morphology denying any near phylogenetic relation. To follow the Colymbiformes we place the anomalous Chionidiformes, including therein the Dromadidæ and Chionididæ. Their Lari-Charadriiform character is fully proved by the osteological and other features, which have been so fully described recently.

The suborder Charadriiformes we have divided into six superfamilies, the first being the Burhinoidea, for the family Burhinidæ alone. This group recalls in many ways the Lariform series, while it differs morphologically from the Charadriiform *s. str.* series though not to such a degree as some workers decide, the differential features being exaggerated and misunderstood.

The superfamily Scolopacoidea covers three families, Scolopacidæ, Phalaropidæ and Recurvirostridæ. The first named is certainly divisible into subfamilies, probably more than three in number, and their interrelation is not yet determined. The Phalaropidæ seem to us to have developed independently from three Scolopacoid forms, while the Recurvirostridæ just as surely appear to have arisen from the same basis through specialisation in another manner. Arriving at the superfamily Charadriidea, we admit four families, Hæmatopodidæ, Arenariidæ, Charadriidæ and Vanellidæ. The two first families consist of small isolated groups, not very closely related to each other or to the succeeding family, the Charadriidæ, which includes the bulk of the superfamily. More than one subfamily will be recognised later in the Charadriidæ, and from one section we can trace the Vanellidæ, which is

one of the best marked families of birds. Osteologically, the members of the latter show a nearer approach to the Lariform series than to their nearer allies in this system. By specialisation in two very opposite directions from the Vanelloid root the superfamilies Jacanoidea and Glareoloidea have evolved, and these complete the recent Charadriiformes. We include as the last suborder the Otidiformes, but some systematists have concluded these would be better placed in the Gruiform assemblage. This is an item which requires great judgment, and in this essay we follow immediately with the Order Psophii or Grues, so that its location is agreeable to either view.

The Order Psophii is subdivided into three suborders, Cariamiformes, Psophiiformes and Eurypygiformes, an association which is probably the least natural of all the groupings utilised. This is a good example of the failure of the ornithotomist to supply any solution when the superficial student desires assistance. Probably a much more natural sequence will be provided by a more thorough study of the superficialities of the birds, using the term in its widest sense.

As an order we admit Ralli, comprising three suborders, Ralliformes, Heliornithiformes and Podicipiformes. The Ralline character of the last named is evident from the fact that ornithotomists have declared a difficulty in distinguishing the skeletal features as regards the skulls of the smaller species. As many morphological workers have combined the Grues and Ralli into one group, our classification cannot be much discussed, the association here allowed differing very little from most other results—the introduction of the Podicipiformes, which we have separated entirely from the Colymbiformes, being the only novel item. We follow with the Order Apteryges, a very distinct group which we consider is certainly of Ralline affinity, and cannot be placed near the “Ratitæ” for any reason. A consideration of their morphology denies any “Ratite” relationship, while admitting the heterogeneous nature of that group. The Order Tinami succeeds, leading to the Galli, the Tinami showing to us undoubted Galline and Ralline relations, no “Ratite” alliance being indicated. As members of the Order Galli we indicate five suborders,

Opisthocomiformes, Craciformes, Galliformes, Turniciformes and Attagidiformes. Here, again, morphological study has complicated the classification through the incompetence of the workers to comprehend osteological and anatomical variation. Thus *Opisthocomus* is purely an old associate of the Craciformes, and in any scheme whatever it must be placed alongside. Similarly, the Turniciformes and Attagidiformes are near relations of the Galliformes, having developed a little in different directions, but certainly neither have the former any close Ralline affinity nor the latter a Charadriine relationship. To place the Attagidiformes with the Chionidiformes among the Lari is a peculiarly unscientific proceeding, and every morphological item denies this association. The suborder Galliformes we have separated into two subfamilies, the Megapodioidea and the Phasianioidea, the former with one family only, the latter divisible into six families. Between the Galli and the Columbæ as usual appear the Syrrhaptæ, and the Columbæ include the Columbiformes and Raphiformes. At this point there is a hiatus just as in every other system, and we have been unable to bridge it, as next come the Anates, which covers the Anatiformes and the Anhimiformes, a combination which has been accepted for over fifty years without question; but still it may not be incontrovertible.

The Phœnicopteri must be regarded as of ordinal value, as they combine a generalised Anatine form with many features of Ardeine affinity. They constitute one of the best marked groups, superficially and internally, and their relegation to any other group in a subordinate degree would imply complete ignorance of avian evolution. Their fossil remains confirm their early divergence from the forms named. The next order, Herodiones, has given trouble on account of the generalised nature of the few species, and though we have simply recognised six families, these have been given various rank up to ordinal, and the chief trouble is that we know too much about their morphology, and the characters vary in each form, so that "preconceived ideas" as to the value of the items have been destroyed. The succeeding order, Falcones, is a more troublesome one still, as here again specialisation has taken place on

similar lines, and superficial likenesses are supposed to cover divergent morphological structures. So far, anatomists have been quite unable to determine the relationships of the groups, and all classifications are debatable. We admit two suborders, Vulturiformes and Falconiformes, the latter divisible into two superfamilies, Sagittarioidea and Falconoidea. Seven families comprise the latter, but probably three divisions are here represented. The relationship of the Striges to the Falcones has been much disputed by the morphologist, who would interpose the Psittaci, but as he would also amalgamate the Cuculi with the Psittaci, we are not accepting that scheme. We therefore add the Order Striges after the Falcones, admitting the three families, Strigidæ, Phodilidæ and Tytonidæ, and then come to the Order Psittaci. This order is in a similar state to the Falcones, all the forms entering one suborder with six superfamilies, Strigopoidea, Psittacoidea, etc.; the suborder being represented by sixteen families. As a separate order we recognise the Cuculi, two superfamilies being admitted, the true Cuculoidea covering four families, Cuculidæ, Eudynamytidæ, Scythropidæ and Polophilidæ. It is probable that other families can be distinguished, as these are well marked and just as easily characterised morphologically as they can be superficially determined.

The disposition of the "Coraciine" birds is a problem which dismays every taxonomist, though the sequence of the groups is not much disputed. The value of the observed differences, internal as well as external, cannot be correctly estimated in terms of the preceding groupings. The Pico-Passeriformes are together scarcely equal in value to one of the preceding orders, but the number of species demands detailed segregation, and we have no names for the groups to be distinguished. Consequently we now appreciate a family to the equivalent of an order, and the subdivisions are termed with the same names downwards, but it must be borne in mind that these are not equivalent. Remembering this all the time, we can divide the "Pico-Passerines" into seven "orders." The Coraciæ comprises three superfamilies, the Podargoidea, Coracioidea and Colioidea; the former contains three families,

the Steatornithidæ, Podargidæ and Ægothelidæ. The next order, the Halcyones, is divided into six superfamilies, Mero-poidea, Todoidea, Momotoidea, Alcedinoidea, Bucerotoidea and Upupoidea, the last named and the Alcedinoidea having two families, and the remaining with only one. The order Pici includes four superfamilies, Bucconoidea, Ramphastoidea, Capitoidea and Picoidea. As a separate order we allow the Trogoni, while into the order Macrochires three suborders, Caprimulgiformes, Micropodiformes and Trochiliformes are amalgamated. We are inclined to agree that the last named are not accurately located, but are unable to provide a better disposition at present.

The order Menuræ here intervenes, and this we are convinced is not its proper place, and would indicate this location as one of the ornithotomists' worst blunders. We hope to amend this particular error at some later period.

The last order, Passeres, is the most compact, but nevertheless the most numerous in species, and consequently desiring the most subdivision. As pointed out above, this "order" is practically the equivalent of a family, as that degree is used, until we arrive at this complex, and that is the value given it by ornithotomists attempting logically to subdivide the Aves into groups of equal value.

In deference to the ornithotomists six superfamilies are admitted, Eurylæmoidea, Cotingoidea, Formicarioidea, Pitt-oidea, Atrichornithoidea and Passeroidea, but a more artificial and unnatural grouping could not have been devised by any ornithologist, as the basis of these superfamilies is unsound. The association of a series of dissimilar birds on account of the degradation of a single internal organ, especially as it is accompanied by geographical circumscription, is just as unscientific as the conjunction of species, having discontinuous range and distinctly different facies, also for reason of one disused internal feature.

The superfamily Passeroidea has always been productive of subdivision and the chief tendency at present is to separate further. Without attempting to rectify or add much at this time, we total nearly sixty families. It is very difficult to re-

group these into a less number, though this is necessary, and we conclude that only by means of utilising coloration can this succeed. Again, coloration cannot be considered without study of plumage changes, and recognition of variation in connection with the evolution of coloration in different groups. This has already been suggested in connection with the Turdidæ, but only in a preliminary and vague manner. The pterylosis and development of the feathering in the nestling of Passerines must be studied, especial attention being given to convergence. It is possible that by this means we could determine a more or less acceptable linear sequence, which at present is non-existent. Thus, the sequence given hereafter is based upon the fact that the Corvidæ represent the highest degree, a very debatable item. It may be suggested here that there can be no family deserving of such distinction, as several families may have developed equally, as in other groups, in different manners, each of which would be equally representative of a high state of development. Thus, one factor that has been put forward is the uniform coloration of nestling and adult of both sexes; this can be seen evolving in one family alone, in which the nestling to the male shows four plumage changes in one species, and in another the intervening changes have lapsed and the nestling takes on that of the adult almost in the first plumage. Similarly, species with booted tarsi in the adult show a scutellate acrotarsium in the nestling, and so forth.

In the preparation of this scheme we have provided our own conclusions without deference to any previous authorities. Upon completion we contrasted it in detail with the better known propositions and have been surprised to see that the bulk of the groups coincide, and consequently very little objection can be made to the majority.

As to the fossil forms, we have not attempted to incorporate these in this system, as the majority of them cannot be determined, and it is probable that most should be classed on a distinct plane, as has been already suggested. To quote even their names and the location suggested by systematists would occupy a lot of space without much benefit. It will be noted that in this preliminary survey we have not introduced a mass

of technical terms relative to the morphology, the majority of which are little understood even by the specialist, and the comparative value of the ones utilised has never been calculated.

To diagnose groups by means of such variable items as the muscle formula, the presence or absence of basi-ptyergoid processes, the oil gland and the nature of the syrinx implies the absence of any "deep-seated" characters, at least of any stability. It is not our intention to disparage morphological items, but to assert that such are not yet sufficiently understood to be relied upon for the differentiation of groups, except in a confirmatory manner. The external features, especially the growth stages, must be fully appraised, and in doubtful cases reference made to anatomical features.

As above noted, this is our first attempt at providing a workable classification of avine forms, and we hope that later we may, utilising this as a basis, prepare a diagnostic complement, as such is non-existent at the present time, and we have been compelled to refer to much scattered (and contradictory) literature, while little has been done in many directions.

CLASS AVES

Subclass Dromæornithes

Order Struthiones

Suborder Struthioniformes

Family Struthionidæ

Order Rheæ

Suborder Rheiformes

Family Rheidæ

Order Casuarii

Suborder Casuariiformes

Family Dromiceiidæ

Casuariidæ

Subclass Impennes

Order Sphenisci

Suborder Sphenisciformes

Family Spheniscidæ

Aptenodytidæ

Subclass Euornithes

Order Procellariæ or Tubinares

Suborder Procellariiformes

Superfamily Procellarioidea

Family Thalassidromidæ

Procellariidæ

Pelecanoididæ

Superfamily Diomedeoidea

Family Diomedeidæ

Order Fregati

Suborder Fregatiformes

Family Fregatidæ

Order Pelecani or Steganopodes

Suborder Pelecaniformes

Superfamily Phalacrocoracoidea

Family Phalacrocoracidæ

Anhingidæ (=Plotidæ olim)

Superfamily Pelecanoidea

Family Pelecanidæ

Superfamily Suloidea

Family Sulidæ

Order Lari or Limicolæ

Suborder Phaëthontiformes

Family Phaëthontidæ

Suborder Lariformes

Family Sternidæ

Rynchopidæ

Laridæ

Stercorariidæ

Suborder Alciformes

Family Alcidæ

Suborder Colymbiformes

Family Colymbidæ

Suborder Chionidiformes

Family Dromadidæ

Chionididæ

Suborder Charadriiformes

Superfamily Burhinoidea

Family Burhinidæ (=Ædicnemidæ olim)

- Superfamily Scolopacoidea
 - Family Rostratulidæ
 - Scolopacidæ
 - Phalaropidæ
 - Recurvirostridæ
- Superfamily Charadrioidæ
 - Family Hæmatopodidæ
 - Arenariidæ
 - Charadriidæ
 - Vanellidæ
- Superfamily Jacanoidea
 - Family Jacanidæ (=Parridæ olim)
- Superfamily Glareoloidea
 - Family Glareolidæ
- Suborder Otidiformes
 - Family Otididæ
- Order Psophii or Grues
 - Suborder Cariamiformes
 - Family Cariamidæ
 - Suborder Psophiiformes
 - Family Psophiidæ
 - Balearicidæ (=Gruidæ olim)
 - Suborder Eurypygiformes
 - Superfamily Eurypygoidea
 - Family Eurypygidæ
 - Superfamily Rhinochetoidea
 - Family Rhinochetidæ
 - Superfamily Mesitoidea
 - Family Mesitidæ
- Order Ralli
 - Suborder Ralliformes
 - Family Rallidæ
 - Gallinulidæ
 - Fulicidæ
 - Suborder Heliornithiformes
 - Family Heliornithidæ
 - Suborder Podicipiformes
 - Family Podicipidæ

Order Apteryges

Suborder Apterygiformes

Family Apterygidae

Order Tinami

Suborder Tinamiformes

Family Tinamidae

Order Galli

Suborder Opisthocomiformes

Family Opisthocomidae

Suborder Craciformes

Family Cracidae

Suborder Galliformes

Superfamily Megapodioidea

Family Megapodiidae

Superfamily Phasianoidea

Family Meleagrididae

Numididae

Tetraonidae

Phasianidae

Perdidae

Odontophoridae

Suborder Turniciformes

Family Turnicidae

Pedionomidae

Suborder Attagidiformes

Family Attagidae

Thinocoridae

Order Syrrhaptēs

Suborder Syrrhaptiformes

Family Syrrhaptidae

Order Columbæ

Suborder Columbiformes

Family Columbidae

Turturidae (=Peristeridae olim)

Treronidae

Microgouridae

Gouridae

Didunculidae

- Suborder Raphiformes
 - Family Raphidæ
- Order Anates or Chenomorphae
 - Suborder Anatiformes
 - Family Cereopsidæ
 - Plectropteridæ
 - Anseranatidæ
 - Anatidæ
 - Suborder Anhimiformes
 - Family Anhimidæ (=Palamedeidæ olim)
- Order Phœnicopteri or Amphimorphæ
 - Suborder Phœnicopteriformes
 - Family Phœnicopteridæ
- Order Herodiones
 - Suborder Ardeiformes
 - Family Ardeidæ
 - Scopidæ
 - Ciconidæ
 - Balænicipitidæ
 - Plegadidæ (=Ibididæ olim)
 - Plataleidæ
- Order Falcones
 - Suborder Vulturiformes
 - Family Vulturidæ (=Cathartidæ olim)
 - Suborder Falconiformes
 - Superfamily Sagittarioidea
 - Family Sagittariidæ (=Serpentariidæ olim)
 - Superfamily Falconoidea
 - Family Polyboridæ
 - Herpetotheridæ
 - Micrasturidæ
 - Ægyptiidæ (=Vulturidæ olim)
 - Falconidæ
 - Aquilidæ (=Buteonidæ olim)
 - Pandionidæ
- Order Striges
 - Suborder Strigiformes
 - Family Strigidæ (=Bubonidæ olim)

Family Phodilidæ
 Tytonidæ (=Strigidæ olim)

Order Psittaci

Suborder Psittaciformes

Superfamily Strigopoidea
 Family Strigopidæ
 Superfamily Psittaculoidea
 Family Pezoporidæ
 Platycercidæ
 Polytelitidæ
 Psittaculidæ (=Palæornithidæ olim)
 Leptolophidæ
 Superfamily Psittacoidea
 Family Psittacidæ
 Loriidæ
 Nestoridæ
 Amazonidæ
 Superfamily Aroidea
 Family Aridæ
 Superfamily Kakatoëoidea
 Family Kakatoëidæ
 Proboscigeridæ
 Superfamily Trichoglossoidea
 Family Nasiternidæ
 Oropsittidæ
 Trichoglossidæ

Order Cuculi

Suborder Cuculiformes

Superfamily Cuculoidea
 Family Cuculidæ
 Eudynamytidæ
 Scythropidæ
 Polophilidæ
 Superfamily Musophagoidea
 Family Musophagidæ

Order Coraciæ

Suborder Coraciiformes

Superfamily Podargoidea

Family Steatornithidæ
 Podargidæ
 Ægothelidæ

Superfamily Coracioidea
 Family Coraciidæ
 Leptosomatidæ

Superfamily Colioidea
 Family Coliidæ

Order Halcyones

Suborder Alcediniformes

Superfamily Meropoidea
 Family Meropidæ

Superfamily Todoidea
 Family Todidæ

Superfamily Momotoidea
 Family Momotidæ

Superfamily Alcedinoidea
 Family Alcedinidæ
 Dacelonidæ

Superfamily Bucerotoidea
 Family Bucerotidæ

Superfamily Upupoidea
 Family Upupidæ
 Phœniculidæ = Irrisoridæ olim

Order Pici

Suborder Piciformes

Superfamily Bucconoidea
 Family Bucconidæ
 Galbulidæ

Superfamily Ramphastoidea
 Family Ramphastidæ

Superfamily Capitonoidea
 Family Capitonidæ
 Indicatoridæ

Superfamily Picoidea
 Family Picidæ
 Iyngidæ

Order Trogoni

Suborder Trogoniformes

Family Trogonidæ

Order Macrochires

Suborder Caprimulgiformes

Family Caprimulgidæ

Chordeilidæ

Nyctibiidæ

Suborder Micropodiformes

Family Micropodidæ

Hemiprocnidæ

Suborder Trochiliformes

Family Trochilidæ

Order Menuræ

Suborder Menuriformes

Family Menuridæ

Order Passeres

Suborder Passeriformes

Superfamily Eurylæmoidea

Family Eurylæmidæ

Superfamily Cotingoidea

Family Cotingidæ

Phytotomidæ

Pipridæ

Oxyruncidæ

Tyrannidæ

Superfamily Formicarioidea

Family Formicariidæ

Furnariidæ

Xenopidæ

Dendrocolaptidæ

Synallaxidæ

Pteroptochidæ

Conopophagidæ

Superfamily Pittoidea

Family Pittidæ

Philepittidæ

Acanthisittidæ

Xenicidæ

Superfamily Atrichornithoidea

Family Atrichornithidæ

Superfamily Passeroidea

Family Hirundinidæ, Muscicapidæ, Campophagidæ, Sphecotheridæ, Turnagridæ, Pycnonotidæ, Irenidæ, Turdoididæ, Orthonychidæ (= Timeliidæ olim pt.), Bowdleriidæ, Troglodytidæ, Cinclidæ, Mimidæ, Zeledoniidæ, Turdidæ, Sylviidæ (inc. Regulidæ), Vireonidæ, Ptilogonatidæ, Dulidæ, Bombycillidæ = Ampelidæ olim, Artamidæ, Vangidæ, Prionopidæ, Aërocharidæ, Cracticidæ, Falcunculidæ, Laniidæ, Tylidæ, Paridæ, Chamæidæ, Sphenostomidæ, Sittidæ, Certhiidæ, Zosteropidæ, Pardalotidæ, Dicæidæ, Nectariniidæ, Promeropidæ, Meliphagidæ, Mniotiltidæ, (= Compothlypidæ Oberholser) Drepanidæ, Motacillidæ, Alaudidæ, Catamblyrhynchidæ, Fringillidæ, Cœrebidæ, Tersidæ = Procnatiidæ olim, Tangaridæ = Tanagridæ olim, Ploceidæ, Icteridæ, Heteralochidæ, Creadiontidæ, Sturnidæ, Graculidæ = Eulabetidæ olim, Paramythiidæ, Buphagidæ, Oriolidæ, Dieruridæ, Paradiseidæ, Ptilonorhynchidæ, Callædidæ, Corvidæ

A NAME-LIST OF THE BIRDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

WE provided in the *Ibis* for 1913 a Reference List, and in that List we rejected the Brissonian genera; those genera have since been recognised as valid by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. We utilise them here, though pointing out that their recognition has recently been again questioned. In that List also the classification was arranged according to Sharpe's Hand List, and we now take the opportunity of correcting the former effort, while rearranging the groups in accordance with our preceding essay.

We have included all the visiting species, as there is a lot of work to be done in this connection, and place against those which have only occurred three times or less an asterisk to attract attention, but we have not starred any Petrels.

We are preparing a Handbook, dealing systematically with all the species, and we will include details of the higher groups in plain language, accompanied by good figures elucidating the differential points. Upon calculation we find that 211 species names are included in the List, and of these no fewer than thirty-six have only occurred three times or less. In addition, a minority, but still an appreciable number, only breed on the subtropical and sub-antarctic outliers of the Dominion, while again only thirty-two Passeriform species are included, of which four are island forms. These figures are given simply to show the extraordinary lack of bird-life, which has for its only compensation the peculiar nature of the existing forms.

CLASS AVES

Subclass Impennes

Order Sphenisci

Suborder Sphenisciformes

Family Spheniscidæ. Thick-billed Penguins

Eudyptula minor (Forster 1781, *Aptenodytes*)

Little Blue Penguin

Eudyptula albosignata Finsch, 1874

Silver Penguin

- Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* Gray 1845
Victoria Penguin
- Eudyptes sclateri* Buller 1888
Big-crested Penguin
- Eudyptes serresianus* (Oustalet 1878, *Eudyptula*)
Tufted Penguin
- Eudyptes schlegeli* Finsch 1876
Macaroni Penguin
- Megadyptes antipodes* (Hombron & Jacquinot 1841, *Catarrhactes*)
Yellow-crowned Penguin
- Family Aptenodytidae. Thin-billed Penguins
- Pygoscelis papua* (Forster 1781, *Aptenodytes*)
Rock-Hopper
- Aptenodytes patagonica* Miller 1778
King Penguin

Subclass Euornithes

Order Procellariæ or Tubinares

Suborder Procellariiformes

Superfamily Procellarioidea

Family Thalassidromidæ. Storm-Petrels

Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl 1820, *Procellaria*)

Yellow-webbed Storm-Petrel

Garrodia nereis (Gould 1841, *Thalassidroma*)

Grey-backed Storm-Petrel

Pealea lineata (Peale 1848, *Thalassidroma*)

Samoan Storm-Petrel

Pelagodroma marina (Latham 1790, *Procellaria*)

White-faced Storm-Petrel

Fregatta tropica (Gould 1844, *Thalassidroma*)

Black-bellied Storm-Petrel

Family Procellariidæ. Shearwaters and Petrels

Puffinus assimilis Gould 1838

Allied Shearwater

Reinholdia reinholdi (Mathews 1912, *Puffinus*)

Brown-backed Shearwater

Thyellodroma bulleri (Salvin 1888, *Puffinus*)

Ashy-backed Shearwater

- Thyellodroma pacifica* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Wedge-tailed Shearwater
- Neonectris griseus* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Sooty Shearwater or Mutton Bird
- Neonectris tenuirostris* (Temm. & Laug. 1835, *Procellaria*)
Short-tailed Shearwater
- Hemipuffinus carneipes* (Gould 1844, *Puffinus*)
Fleshy-footed Shearwater
- Procellaria parkinsoni* Gray 1862
Black Petrel
- Procellaria æquinotialis* Linné 1758
White-chinned Petrel
- Adamastor cinereus* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Brown Petrel
- Priocella antarctica* (Stephens 1826, *Fulmarus*)
Silver-Grey Petrel
- Pterodroma macroptera* (Smith 1840, *Procellaria*)
Grey-faced Petrel
- Pterodroma neglecta* (Schlegel 1863, *Procellaria*)
Kermadec Petrel
- Pterodroma externa* (Salvin 1875, *Oestrelata*)
Sunday Island Petrel
- Pterodroma inexpectata* (Forster 1844, *Procellaria*)
Mottled Petrel
- Pterodroma oliveri* (Mathews and Iredale 1914, *Æstrelata*)
Small-billed Petrel
- Æstrelata lessonii* (Garnot 1826, *Procellaria*)
White-headed Petrel
- Cookilaria cookii* (Gray 1843, *Procellaria*)
White-winged Petrel
- Petrella capensis* (Linné 1758, *Procellaria*)
Spotted Petrel
- Thalassoica antarctica* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Antarctic Petrel
- Halobæna cærulea* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Blue Petrel
- Heteroprion belcheri* Mathews 1912.
Thin-billed Prion

- Heteroprion desolatus* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Dove Prion
- Pseudoprion turtur* (Kuhl 1820, *Procellaria*)
Fairy Prion
- Pachyptila vittata* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Broad-billed Prion
- Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Giant Petrel
- Family Pelecanoididæ. Diving Petrels
- Pelecanoides urinatrix* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Diving Petrel
- Superfamily Diomedeoidea
- Family Diomedeidæ. Albatrosses
- Phæbtria fusca* (Hilsenberg 1822, *Diomedea*)
Sooty Albatross
- Phæbtria palpebrata* (Forster 1785, *Diomedea*)
Light-mantled Sooty Albatross
- Thalassarche melanophris* (Temm. & Laug. 1828, *Diomedea*)
Black-browed Mollymawk
- Thalassarche bulleri* (Rothschild 1893, *Diomedea*)
Snares Island Mollymawk
- Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Forster 1785, *Diomedea*)
Flat-billed Mollymawk
- Thalassarche chlororhynchus* (Gmelin 1789, *Diomedea*)
Yellow-nosed Mollymawk
- Diomedella cauta* (Gould 1841, *Diomedea*)
Bounty Island Mollymawk
- Diomedea exulans* Linné 1758
Wandering Albatross
- Diomedea epomophora* Lesson 1825
Royal Albatross
- Diomedea chionoptera* Salvin 1896
Snowy Albatross
- Order Fregati
- Suborder Fregatiformes
- Family Fregatidæ. Frigate Birds
- **Fregata minor* (Gmelin 1789, *Pelecanus*)
Frigate Bird

**Fregata ariel* (Gray 1845, *Atagen*)

Lesser Frigate Bird

Order Pelecani

Suborder Pelecaniformes

Superfamily Phalacrocoracoidea

Family Phalacrocoracidae. Cormorants or Shags

Hypoleucus varius (Gmelin 1789, *Pelecanus*)

Pied Shag

Hypoleucus carunculatus (Gmelin 1789, *Pelecanus*)

Rough-faced Shag

Hypoleucus campbelli (Filhol 1878, *Urile*)

Campbell Island Shag

Hypoleucus chalconotus (Gray 1845, *Graculus*)

Bronze Shag

Stictocarbo punctatus (Sparrman 1786, *Pelecanus*)

Spotted Shag

Stictocarbo featherstoni (Buller 1873, *Phalacrocorax*)

Chatham Islands Shag

Mesocarbo ater (Lesson 1831, *Carbo*)

Little Black Shag

Microcarbo brevirostris (Gould 1837, *Phalacrocorax*)

White-throated Shag

Phalacrocorax carbo (Linné 1758, *Pelecanus*)

Black Shag

Family Anhingidae. Darters

**Anhinga novæhollandiæ* (Gould 1847, *Plotus*)

Australian Darter

Superfamily Pelecanoidea

Family Pelecanidae. Pelicans

**Catoptropelicanus conspicillatus* (Temm. & Laug. 1824, *Pelecanus*)

Australian Pelican

Superfamily Suloidea

Family Sulidae. Gannets

**Sula leucogaster* (Boddaert 1783, *Pelecanus*)

Brown Gannet

Parasula dactylatra (Lesson 1831, *Sula*)

Masked Gannet

Sulita serrator (Gray 1845, *Sula*)
Gannet

Order Lari

Suborder Phaëthontiformes

Family Phaëthontidæ. Tropic Birds
Scaëphaëthon rubricauda (Boddaert 1783, *Phaëton*)
Red-tailed Tropic Bird

Suborder Lariformes

Family Sternidæ. Terns and Noddies
**Chlidonias leucoptera* (Temminck 1815, *Sterna*)
White-winged Tern
Chlidonias albistriata (Gray 1845, *Hydrochelidon*)
Black-fronted Tern
Sterna striata Gmelin 1789
White-fronted Tern
Sterna vittata Gmelin 1789
Sub-antarctic Tern
Sternula nereis Gould 1843
Fairy Tern
**Thalasseus bergii* (Lichtenstein 1823, *Sterna*)
Crested Tern
Hydroprogne caspia (Pallas 1770, *Sterna*)
Caspian Tern
Onychoprion fuscatus (Linné 1766, *Sterna*)
Sooty Tern
Procelsterna cerulea (Bennett 1840, *Sterna*)
Little Grey Noddy
Megalopterus minutus (Boie 1844, *Anous*)
White-capped Noddy
**Anous stolidus* (Linné 1758, *Sterna*)
Noddy
Leucanous albus (Sparrman 1786, *Sterna*)
White Tern
Family Laridæ. Gulls
Larus dominicanus Lichtenstein 1823
Black-backed Gull
Bruchigavia novæhollandiæ (Stephens 1826, *Larus*)
Red-billed Gull

- Bruchigavia melanorhyncha* Buller 1869
Black-billed Gull
Family Stercorariidæ. Skuas
- Catharacta lönnerbergi* Mathews 1912
Great Skua
- **Catharacta maccormicki* (Saunders 1893, *Stercorarius*)
South Polar Skua
- **Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linné 1758, *Larus*)
Arctic Skua
- Suborder Charadriiformes
- Superfamily Scolopacoidea
- Family Scolopacidae. Snipe, Sandpipers, etc.
- Cenocorypha aucklandica* (Gray 1845, *Gallinago*)
Semi-Woodcock
- **Ditelmatis hardwickii* (Gray 1831, *Scolopax*)
Australian Snipe
- Canutus canutus* (Linné 1758, *Tringa*)
Knot
- **Erolia ferruginea* (Brünnich 1764, *Tringa*)
Curlew Sandpiper
- Limnocinclus acuminatus* (Horsfield 1821, *Totanus*)
Sharp-tailed Stint
- **Pisobia ruficollis* (Pallas 1776, *Trynga*)
Red-necked Stint
- **Glottis nebularius* (Gunnerus 1767, *Scolopax*)
Greenshank
- **Heteractitis incanus* (Gmelin 1789, *Scolopax*)
Grey Sandpiper
- Vetola lapponica* (Linné 1758, *Scolopax*)
Godwit
- **Vetola hæmastica* (Linné 1758, *Scolopax*)
American Godwit
- **Mesoscolopax minutus* (Gould 1841, *Numenius*)
Little Whimbrel
- **Phæopus phæopus* (Linné 1758, *Scolopax*)
Australian Whimbrel

- Numenius cyanopus* Vieillot 1817
 Australian Curlew
 Family Phalaropidæ. Phalaropes
- **Phalaropus fulicarius* (Linné 1758, *Tringa*)
 Grey Phalarope
 Family Recurvirostridæ. Avocets and Stilts
- Himantopus leucocephalus* Gould 1837.
 Stilt
- Himantopus novæzealandiæ* Gould 1841
 Black Stilt
- **Recurvirostra novæhollandiæ* Vieillot 1816
 Red-necked Avocet
 Superfamily Charadrioidea
 Family Hæmatopodidæ. Oystercatchers
- Hæmatopus ostralegus* Linné 1758
 Oystercatcher
- Hæmatopus unicolor* Forster 1844
 Black Oystercatcher
 Family Arenariidæ. Turnstones
- Arenaria interpres* (Linné 1758, *Tringa*)
 Turnstone
 Family Charadriidæ. Plovers
- Pluvialis dominicus* (Müller 1776, *Charadrius*)
 Lesser Golden Plover
- Pluviorhynchus obscurus* (Gmelin 1789, *Charadrius*)
 Dotterel
- Cirrepidesmus bicinctus* (Jardine & Selby 1827, *Charadrius*)
 Double-banded Dotterel
- **Leucopoliis ruficapillus* (Temm. & Laug. 1821, *Charadrius*)
 Red-capped Dotterel
- Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy and Gaimard 1830
 Wry-billed Plover
- **Eupodella vereda* (Gould 1848, *Charadrius*)
 Oriental Dotterel
- Thinornis novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin 1789, *Charadrius*)
 Shore Plover
 Family Vanellidæ. Wattled Plovers

**Lobibyx novæhollandiæ* (Stephens 1819, *Vanellus*)

Spur-winged Plover

Superfamily Glareoloidea

Family Glareolidæ. Pratincoles and Coursers

**Stiltia isabella* (Vieillot 1816, *Glareola*)

Australian Pratincole

Order Ralli.

Suborder Ralliformes

Family Rallidæ. Rails

Rallus muelleri Rothschild 1893

Auckland Islands Rail

Cabalus modestus (Hutton 1872, *Rallus*)

Little Chatham Islands Rail

Hypotaenidia philippensis (Linné 1766, *Rallus*)

Buff-banded Rail

Nesolimnas dieffenbachii (Gray 1843, *Rallus*)

Chatham Islands Rail

Gallirallus australis (Sparman 1786, *Rallus*)

Brown Woodhen

Gallirallus brachypterus Lafresnaye 1841

Black Woodhen

Gallirallus hectori (Hutton 1874, *Ocydromus*)

Woodhen or Weka

**Crex crex* (Linné 1758, *Rallus*)

Corncrake

Zapornia pusilla (Pallas 1776, *Rallus*)

Marsh Rail.

Porzanaoidea plumbea (Griffith and Pidgeon "1829," *Crex*)

Swamp Rail

Family Gallinulidæ. Gallinules

Porphyrio melanotus Temminck 1820

Swamp Hen

Mantellornis hochstetteri (Meyer 1883, *Notornis*)

Takahe

Family Fulicidæ. Coots

**Fulica atra* Linné 1758

Coot

Suborder Podicipiformes

Family Podicipidæ. Grebes

Podiceps cristatus (Linné 1758, *Colymbus*)

Great Crested Grebe

Poliiocephalus rufpectus (Gray 1843, *Podiceps*)

Dabchick

Order Apteryges

Suborder Apterygiformes

Family Apterygidæ. Kiwis

Apteryx australis Shaw and Nodder 1813

Kiwi

Apteryx owenii Gould 1847

Little Grey Kiwi

Apteryx haastii Potts 1872

Great Grey Kiwi

Order Galli

Suborder Galliformes

Superfamily Phasianoidea

Family Perdiciidæ. Partridges and Quails

Coturnix novæzealandiæ Quoy and Gaimard 1830

Quail

Order Columbi

Suborder Columbiformes

Family Treronidæ. Fruit Pigeons

Hemiphaga novæzeelandiæ (Gmelin 1789, *Columba*)

Pigeon

Hemiphaga chathamensis (Rothschild 1891, *Carpophaga*)

Chatham Islands Pigeon

Order Anates

Suborder Anatiformes

Family Anatidæ. Ducks and Geese

Ctenanas eytoni (Eyton 1838, *Leptotarsis*)

Whistling Duck

Casarca variegata (Gmelin 1789, *Anas*)

Paradise Duck

- Anas superciliosa* Gmelin 1789
Grey Duck
- Virago gibberifrons* (Müller 1842, *Anas*)
Grey Teal
- Virago castanea* (Eyton 1838, *Mareca*)
Green-headed Teal
- Elasmonetta chlorotis* (Gray 1845, *Anas*)
Brown Duck
- Nesonetta aucklandica* Gray 1844
Auckland Islands Duck
- Spatula rhynchotis* (Latham 1801, *Anas*)
Shoveler
- Hymenolaimus malacorhynchus* (Gmelin 1789, *Anas*)
Mountain Duck
- Nyroca australis* Eyton 1838
White-eyed Duck
- Fuligula novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin 1789, *Anas*)
Scaup
- Promergus australis* (Hombron & Jacquinot 1841, *Mergus*)
Auckland Islands Merganser

Order Herodiones

Suborder Ardeiformes

Family Ardeidæ. Herons and Bitterns

- **Ardea cinerea* Linné 1758
Grey Heron
- Notophox novæhollandiæ* (Latham 1790, *Ardea*)
White-fronted Heron
- Casmerodius albus* (Linné 1758, *Ardea*)
Great White Heron
- Demigretta matook* (Vieillot 1817, *Ardea*)
Blue Heron
- **Nycticorax caledonicus* (Gmelin 1789, *Ardea*)
Night Heron
- Ixobrychus minutus* (Linné 1766, *Ardea*)
Little Bittern
- Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Wagler 1827, *Ardea*)
Black-backed Bittern
- Family Plegadidæ. Ibises

**Plegadis falcinellus* (Linné 1766, *Tantalus*)

Glossy Ibis

Family Plataleidæ. Spoonbills

**Spathero dia regia* (Gould 1838, *Platalea*)

Royal Spoonbill

Order Falcones

Suborder Falconiformes

Superfamily Falconoidea

Family Falconidæ. Falcons

Nesierax novæhollandiæ (Gmelin 1788, *Falco*)

Quail Hawk

Nesierax pottsii Mathews and Iredale 1913

Bush Hawk

**Cerchneis cenchroides* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Falco*)

Nankeen Kestrel

Family Aquilidæ. Eagles, Harriers, etc.

Circus approximans Peale 1848

Harrier

Order Striges

Suborder Strigiformes

Family Strigidæ. Wood-Owls, etc.

Spiloglaux novæseelandiæ (Gmelin 1788, *Strix*)

Morepork

Sceloglaux albifacies (Gray 1844, *Athene*)

Laughing Owl

Order Psittaci

Suborder Psittaciformes

Superfamily Strigopoidea

Family Strigopidæ. Owl-Parrots

Strigops habroptilus Gray 1845

Kakapo

Superfamily Psittaculoidea

Family Platycercidæ. Broad-tailed Parrakeets

Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ (Sparrman 1787, *Psittacus*)

Red-fronted Parrakeet

Cyanoramphus unicolor (Lear 1831, *Platycercus*)

Antipodes Island Parrakeet

Cyanoramphus auriceps (Kuhl 1820, *Psittacus*)

Yellow-fronted Parrakeet

Cyanoramphus malherbi Souancé 1857

Orange-fronted Parrakeet

Superfamily Psittacoidea

Family Nestoridæ. Kakas and Keas

Nestor meridionalis (Gmelin 1788, *Psittacus*)

Kaka

Nestor notabilis Gould 1856

Kea

Order Cuculi

Suborder Cuculiformes

Superfamily Cuculoidea

Family Cuculidæ. Cuckoos

**Cuculus optatus* Gould

Oriental Cuckoo

Lamprococcyx lucidus (Gmelin 1788, *Cuculus*)

Shining Cuckoo

Family Eudynamytidæ. Koels

Urodynamis taitensis (Sparrman 1787, *Cuculus*)

Long-tailed Cuckoo

Order Coraciæ

Suborder Coraciiformes

Superfamily Coracoidea

Family Coraciidæ. Rollers.

Eurystomus orientalis (Linné 1766, *Coracias*)

Roller

Order Halcyones

Suborder Alcediniformes

Superfamily Alcedinoidea

Family Dacelonidæ. Wood-Kingfishers.

Sauropatis sanctus (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Halcyon*)

Kingfisher

Order Macrochires

Suborder Micropodiformes

Family Micropodidæ. Swifts

**Micropus pacificus* (Latham 1801, *Hirundo*)
White-rumped Swift

**Hirundapus caudacutus* (Latham 1801, *Hirundo*)
Spine-tailed Swift

Order Passeres

Suborder Passeriformes

Superfamily Pittoidea

Family Acanthisittidæ. Rifleman

Acanthisitta chloris (Sparman 1787, *Sitta*)
Rifleman

Family Xenicidæ. Island Wrens

Traversia lyalli Rothschild 1894

Stephens Island Wren

Xenicus longipes (Gmelin 1789, *Motacilla*)
Bush Wren

Xenicus gilviventris Pelzeln 1867
Rock Wren

Superfamily Passeroidea

Family Hirundinidæ. Swallows

Hylochelidon nigricans (Vieillot 1817, *Hirundo*)
Australian Tree-Swallow

Family Muscicapidæ. Flycatchers, etc.

Myiomoira macrocephala (Gmelin 1789, *Parus*)
South Island Tomtit

Myiomoira toitoi (Lesson 1828, *Muscicapa*)
North Island Tomtit

Nesomiro traversi (Buller 1872, *Miro*)
Black Robin

Nesomiro danneferdi (Rothschild 1894, *Miro*)
Snares Island Black Robin.

Miro australis (Sparman 1788, *Turdus*)
Robin

Maorigerygone igata (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, *Curruca*)
Grey Warbler

- Hapolorhynchus albofrontatus* (Gray 1844, *Gerygone* ?)
Chatham Islands Warbler
- Rhipidura flabellifera* (Gmelin 1789, *Muscicapa*)
Pied Fantail
- Rhipidura fuliginosa* (Sparrman 1787, *Muscicapa*)
Black Fantail
Family Campophagidæ. Cuckoo-Shrikes
- **Graucalus robustus* (Latham 1801, *Lanius*)
Little Cuckoo-Shrike
Family Turnagridæ. Island Thrushes
- Turnagra tanagra* (Schlegel 1865, *Otagon*)
North Island Thrush
- Turnagra capensis* (Sparrman 1787, *Tanagra*)
South Island Thrush
Family Bowdleriidæ. Fern Birds
- Bowdleria punctata* (Quoy and Gaimard 1830, *Synallaxis*)
Fern Bird
- Bowdleria rufescens* (Buller 1869, *Sphenæacus*)
Chatham Islands Fern Bird
Family Paridæ. Tits, etc.
- Mohoua ochrocephala* (Gmelin 1789, *Muscicapa*)
Yellowhead
- Certhiparus albicilla* (Lesson 1830, *Fringilla*)
Whitehead
- Finschia novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin, 1789, *Parus*)
Creeper
Family Zosteropidæ. White-eyes
- Zosterops lateralis* (Latham 1801)
Silver Eye
Family Meliphagidæ. Honey-eaters
- Anthornis melanura* (Sparrman 1786, *Certhia*)
Bell Bird
- Notiomystis cincta* (Du Bus 1839, *Meliphaga*)
Stitch Bird
- Prothemadera novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin 1788, *Merops*)
Tui

**Coleia carunculata* (Latham 1790, *Merops*)

Yellow Wattle-Bird

Family Motacillidæ. Wagtails and Pipits

Austranthus novæseelandiæ (Gmelin 1789, *Alauda*)

Ground Lark

Family Heteralochidæ. Huia

Heteralocha acutirostris (Gould 1837, *Neomorpha*)

Huia

Family Creadiontidæ. Saddle Backs

Creadion carunculatus (Gmelin 1789, *Sturnus*)

Saddle Back

Family Callæadidæ. Wattled Crows

Callæas cinerea (Gmelin 1789, *Glaucopis*)

Orange-wattled Crow

Callæas wilsoni (Bonaparte 1851, *Glaucopis*)

Blue-wattled Crow

A NAME-LIST OF THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

IN view of the preparation of a Manual of Australian Birds, we have reconsidered the higher classification of birds, and have put forth, in the preceding essay, our first attempt to improve upon the existing schemes as a basis for future work. We hope to make emendations as our knowledge advances, and once again state that we have no prejudices nor preconceived notions to obscure our judgment. At the present time, through the elimination of a majority of nomenclatural questions, we are able to ascend to the study of the higher groupings, and we suggest this is a most important matter to the younger school of Australian ornithologists. In every single order there are anomalous forms demanding investigation, and in the Passeriform birds nearly every genus presents some peculiar aspect suggesting critical examination.

This List has been prepared as a simple guide to the species of Australian birds, with their technical names, according to the latest determinations. The date of description follows the author's name, and the original genus in which the species was placed by the describer is given, thus providing an easy clue to the original description.

In the Check List of the Birds of Australia recently published in connection with the Birds of Australia by Mathews a complete and original synonymy, generic and specific, has been displayed, such as exists for students in no other, country save Australia. We refer students to this for any additional information.

We have included in this List the stragglers of which less than three occurrences are on record, but have marked these with an asterisk. It is not necessary to emphasise the fact that a good look-out should be kept for strangers, as it is possible that these items simply indicate the fact that these occur perhaps irregularly, perhaps regularly, in out of the way places.

CLASS AVES

Subclass Dromæornithes

Order Casuarii or Megistanes

Suborder Casuariiformes

Family Dromiceidæ. Emus

Dromiceius novæhollandiæ (Latham 1790, *Casuarius*)

Emu

Peronista peroni (Rothschild 1907, *Dromaius*)

Dwarf Emu

Family Casuariidæ. Cassowaries

Casuarius casuarius (Linné 1758, *Struthio*)

Cassowary

Subclass Impennes

Order Sphenisci

Suborder Sphenisciformes

Family Spheniscidæ. Thick-billed Penguins

Eudyptula minor (Forster 1781, *Aptenodytes*)

Fairy Penguin

Eudyptes pachyrhynchus Gray 1845

Big-crested Penguin

Eudyptes serresianus (Oustalet 1878, *Eudyptula*)

Family Aptenodytidæ. Thin-billed Penguins

Eudyptes schlegeli Finch 1876

Macaroni Penguin

**Aptenodytes patagonica* Miller 1778

King Penguin

Subclass Euornithes

Order Procellariæ or Tubinares

Suborder Procellariiformes

Superfamily Procellarioidea

Family Thalassidromidæ. Storm-Petrels

Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl 1820, *Procellaria*)

Yellow-webbed Storm-Petrel

Garrodia nereis (Gould 1841, *Thalassidroma*)

Grey-backed Storm-Petrel

Pelagodroma marina (Latham 1790, *Procellaria*)

White-faced Storm-Petrel

- **Fregatta tropica* (Gould 1844, *Thalassidroma*)
Black-bellied Storm-Petrel
- **Fregatta tubulata* Mathews 1912
White-bellied Storm-Petrel
Family Procellariidæ. Shearwaters and Fulmars
- Puffinus assimilis* Gould 1838
Allied Shearwater
- Reinholdia reinholdi* (Mathews 1912, *Puffinus*)
Fluttering Shearwater
- Thyellodroma pacifica* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Wedge-tailed Shearwater
- Neonectris griseus* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Sombre Shearwater
- Neonectris tenuirostris* (Temm. & Laug. 1835, *Procellaria*)
Short-tailed Shearwater
- Hemipuffinus carneipes* (Gould 1844, *Puffinus*)
Fleshy-footed Shearwater
- **Procellaria parkinsoni* Gray 1862
Black Petrel
- **Adamastor cinereus* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Brown Petrel
- Priocella antarctica* (Stephens 1826, *Fulmarus*)
Silver-Grey Petrel
- Pterodroma macroptera* (Smith 1840, *Procellaria*)
Grey-faced Petrel
- **Pterodroma melanopus* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Brown-headed Petrel
- **Pterodroma inexpectata* (Forster 1844, *Procellaria*)
Mottled Petrel
- **Pterodroma mollis* (Gould 1844, *Procellaria*)
Soft-plumaged Petrel
- Æstrelata lessonii* (Garnot 1826, *Procellaria*)
White-headed Petrel
- Cookilaria cookii* (Gray 1843, *Procellaria*)
White-winged Petrel
- Petrella capensis* (Linné 1758, *Procellaria*)
Spotted Petrel

- Halobæna cærulea* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Blue Petrel
- Heteroprion belcheri* Mathews 1912
Thin-billed Prion
- Heteroprion desolatus* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Dove Prion
- Pseudoprion turtur* (Kuhl 1820, *Procellaria*)
Fairy Prion
- Pachyptila vittata* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Broad-billed Prion
- Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Giant Petrel
- Family Pelecanoididæ. Diving Petrels
- Pelecanoides urinatrix* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Diving Petrel
- Superfamily Diomedeoidea
- Family Diomedeidæ. Albatrosses
- **Phœbætria fusca* (Hilsenberg 1822, *Diomedea*)
Sooty Albatross
- Thalassarche melanophrys* (Temm. & Laug. 1828, *Diomedea*)
Black-browed Mollymawk
- **Thalassarche chrysostoma* (Forster 1785, *Diomedea*)
Grey-headed Mollymawk
- Thalassarche chlororhynchus* (Gmelin 1789, *Diomedea*)
Yellow-nosed Mollymawk
- Diomedella cauta* (Gould 1841, *Diomedea*)
White-capped Albatross
- Diomedea exulans* Linné 1758
Wandering Albatross
- **Diomedea chionoptera* Salvin 1896
Snowy Albatross
- Order Fregati
- Suborder Fregatifformes
- Family Fregatidæ. Frigate Birds
- **Fregata minor* (Gmelin 1789, *Pelecanus*)
Frigate Bird
- Fregata ariel* (Gray 1845, *Atagen*)
Lesser Frigate Bird

Order Pelecani

Suborder Pelecaniformes

Superfamily Phalacrocoracoidea

Family Phalacrocoracidae. Cormorants or Shags

Hypoleucus perthi Mathews

Pied Cormorant

Hypoleucus fuscescens (Vieillot 1817, *Hydrocorax*)

Black-faced Cormorant

Mesocarbo ater (Lesson 1831, *Carbo*)

Little Black Cormorant

Microcarbo melanoleucus (Vieillot 1817, *Hydrocorax*)

Little Cormorant

Phalacrocorax carbo (Linné 1758, *Pelecanus*)

Black Cormorant

Family Anhingidae. Darters

Anhinga novæhollandiæ (Gould 1847, *Plotus*)

Darter

Superfamily Pelecanoidea

Family Pelecanidae. Pelicans

Catoptropelicanus conspicillatus (Temm. & Laug. 1824.*Pelecanus*)

Pelican

Superfamily Suloidea

Family Sulidae. Gannets

Sula leucogaster (Boddaert 1783, *Pelecanus*)

Brown Gannet (Booby)

Piscatrix sula (Linné 1766, *Pelecanus*)

Red-legged Gannet

Parasula dactylatra (Lesson 1831, *Sula*)

Masked Gannet

Sulita serrator (Gray 1845, *Sula*)

Gannet

Order Lari

Suborder Phaëthontiformes

Family Phaëthontidae. Tropic Birds

Leptophaëthon lepturus (Daudin 1802, *Phaëton*)

White-tailed Tropic Bird

Scæophaëthon rubricauda (Boddaert 1783, *Phaëton*)
Red-tailed Tropic Bird

Suborder Lariformes

Family Sternidæ. Terns and Noddies

- Chlidonias leucopareia* (Temminck 1820, *Sterna*)
Whiskered Tern
- Chlidonias leucoptera* (Temminck 1815, *Sterna*)
White-winged Tern
- Sterna striata* Gmelin 1789
White-fronted Tern
- Sterna dougallii* Montagu 1813
Roseate Tern
- Gygisterna sumatrana* (Raffles 1822, *Sterna*)
Black-naped Tern
- Sternula albifrons* (Vroeg 1764, *Sterna*)
White-shafted Ternlet
- Sternula nereis* Gould 1843
White-faced Ternlet
- Thalasseus bergii* (Lichtenstein 1823, *Sterna*)
Crested Tern
- Thalasseus bengalensis* (Lesson 1831, *Sterna*)
Lesser Crested Tern
- Gelochelidon nilotica* (Gmelin 1789, *Sterna*)
Gull-billed Tern
- Hydroprogne caspia* (Pallas 1770, *Sterna*)
Caspian Tern
- Melanosterna anæthetus* (Scopoli 1786, *Sterna*)
Bridled Tern
- Onychoprion fuscatus* (Linné 1766, *Sterna*)
Sooty Tern
- Megalopterus minutus* (Boie 1844, *Anous*)
White-capped Noddy
- Megalopterus tenuirostris* (Temm. & Laug. 1823, *Sterna*)
Lesser Noddy
- Anous stolidus* (Linné 1758, *Sterna*)
Noddy

Family Laridæ. Gulls

Bruchigavia novæhollandiæ (Stephens 1826, *Larus*)

Silver Gull

Gabianus pacificus (Latham 1801, *Larus*)

Pacific Gull

Family Stercorariidæ. Skuas

Catharacta lönnerbergi Mathews 1912

Antarctic Skua

**Coprotheres pomarinus* (Temminck 1815, *Lestris*)

Pomarine Skua

Stercorarius parasiticus (Linné 1758, *Larus*)

Arctic Skua

Suborder Charadriiformes

Superfamily Burhinoidea

Family Burhinidæ. Stone Plovers

Burhinus magnirostris (Latham 1801, *Charadrius*)

Stone Plover

Orthorhamphus magnirostris (Vieillot 1818, *Ædicnemus*)

Long-billed Stone Plover

Superfamily Scolopacoidea

Family Rostratulidæ. Painted Snipe

Rostratula australis (Gould 1838, *Rhynchæa*)

Painted Snipe

Family Scolopacidæ. Snipe, Sandpipers, etc.

Ditelmatis hardwickii (Gray 1831, *Scolopax*)

Snipe

Subspilura megala (Swinhoe 1861, *Gallinago*)

Pin-tailed Snipe

Canutus canutus (Linné 1758, *Tringa*)

Knot

Anteliotringa tenuirostris (Horsfield 1821, *Totanus*)

Great Knot

Platyramphus falcinellus (Brünnich 1764, *Scolopax*)

Broad-billed Sandpiper

Erolia ferruginea (Brünnich 1764, *Tringa*)

Curlew Sandpiper

- Limnocinclus acuminatus* (Horsfield 1821, *Totanus*)
Sharp-tailed Stint
- Pisobia ruficollis* (Pallas 1776, *Trynga*)
Red-necked Stint
- **Pisobia subminuta* (Middendorff 1851, *Tringa*)
Long-toed Stint
- Crocethia leucophæa* (Vroeg 1764, *Trynga*)
Sanderling
- Glottis nebularius* (Gunnerus 1767, *Scolopax*)
Greenshank
- Iliornis stagnatilis* (Bechstein 1803, *Totanus*)
Little Greenshank
- Rhyacophilus glareola* (Linné 1758, *Tringa*)
Wood Sandpiper
- Actitis hypoleucis* (Linné 1758, *Tringa*)
Common Sandpiper
- Terekia cinerea* (Gueldenstadt 1774, *Scolopax*)
Terek Sandpiper
- Heteractitis incanus* (Gmelin 1789, *Scolopax*)
Wandering Tattler
- Heteractitis brevipes* (Vieillot 1816, *Totanus*)
Grey-rumped Sandpiper
- **Bartramia longicauda* (Bechstein 1811, *Tringa*)
Long-tailed Sandpiper
- Vetola lapponica* (Linné 1758, *Scolopax*)
Barred-rumped Godwit

(To be continued.)

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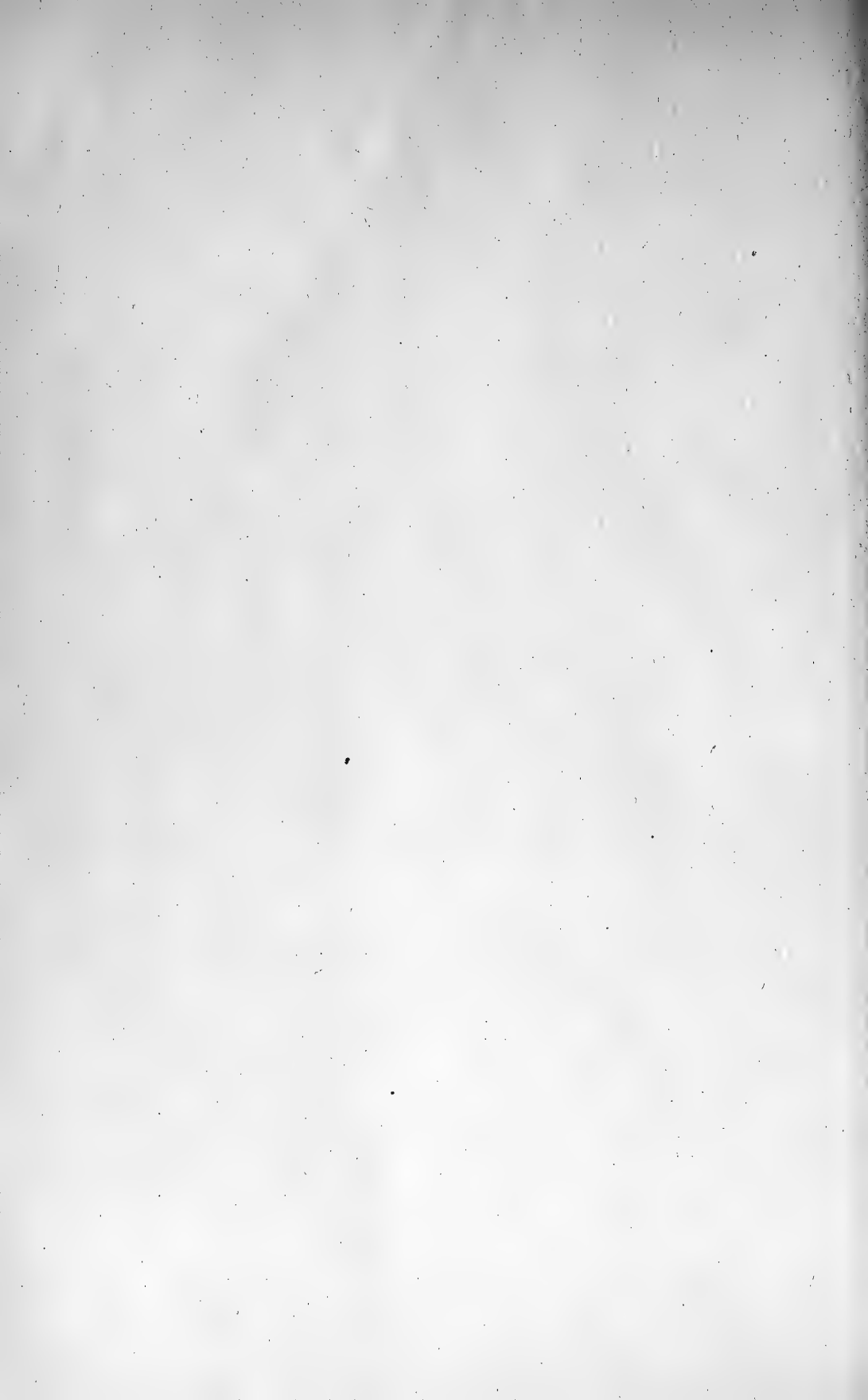
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A NAME-LIST OF THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

(Concluded.)

Limosa limosa (Linné 1758, *Scolopax*)

Black-tailed Godwit

Mesoscolopax minutus (Gould 1841, *Numenius*)

Little Whimbrel

Phæopus phæopus (Linné 1758, *Scolopax*)

Whimbrel

Numenius cyanopus Vieillot 1817

Curlew

Family Recurvirostridæ. Avocets and Stilts

Himantopus leucocephalus Gould 1837

White-headed Stilt

Cladorhynchus leucocephalus (Vieillot 1816, *Recurvirostra*)

Banded Stilt

Recurvirostra novæhollandiæ Vieillot 1816

Red-necked Avocet

Superfamily Charadrioidea

Family Hæmatopodidæ. Oystercatchers

Hæmatopus ostralegus Linné 1758

Pied Oystercatcher

Hæmatopus unicolor Forster 1844

Black Oystercatcher

Family Arenariidæ. Turnstones

Arenaria interpres (Linné 1758, *Tringa*)

Turnstone

Family Charadriidæ. Plovers

Squatarola squatarola (Linné 1758, *Tringa*)

Grey Plover

Pluvialis dominicus (Müller 1776, *Charadrius*)

Lesser Golden Plover

Cirrepidesmus mongolus (Pallas 1776, *Charadrius*)

Mongolian Sand Dotterel

Nesoceryx bicinctus (Jardine and Selby 1827, *Charadrius*)

Double-banded Dotterel

Pagoa leschenaultii (Lesson 1826, *Charadrius*)

Large Sand Dotterel

Leucopolius ruficapillus (Temm. & Laug. 1821, *Charadrius*)

Red-capped Dotterel

Charadrius cucullatus Vieillot 1818

Hooded Dotterel

Eupodella vereda (Gould 1848, *Charadrius*)

Oriental Dotterel

Elsejornis melanops (Vieillot 1818, *Charadrius*)

Black-fronted Dotterel

Family Vanellidæ. Wattled Plovers

Lobibyx miles (Boddaert 1783, *Tringa*)

Lesser Masked Plover

Lobibyx novæhollandiæ (Stephens 1819, *Vanellus*)

Spur-winged Plover

Zonifer tricolor (Vieillot 1818, *Charadrius*)

Black-breasted Plover

Erythrogonys cinctus Gould 1838

Red-kneed Dotterel

Superfamily Jacanoidea

Family Jacanidæ. Jacanas

Irediparra gallinacea (Temm. & Laug. 1828, *Parra*)

Lotus Bird

Superfamily Glareoloidea

Family Glareolidæ. Pratincoles and Coursers

Glareola maldivarum Forster 1795

Oriental Pratincole

Stiltia isabella (Vieillot 1816, *Glareola*)

Pratincole

Peltohyas australis (Gould 1841, *Eudromius*)

Dotterel

Suborder Otidiformes

Family Otididæ. Bustards

Austrotis australis (Griffith and Pidgeon "1829," *Otis*)

Bustard

Order Psophii or Grues

Suborder Psophiiformes

Family Balearicidæ. Cranes

Mathewsena rubicunda (Perry 1810, *Ardea*)

Brolga or Native Companion

Order Ralli

Suborder Ralliformes

Family Rallidæ. Rails

Rallus pectoralis Temm. & Laugier 1831

Slate-breasted Rail

Tomirdus tricolor (Gray 1858, *Rallina*)

Red-necked Rail

Hypotaenidia philippensis (Linné 1766, *Rallus*)

Buff-banded Rail

- Eulabeornis castaneoventris* Gould 1844
Chestnut-bellied Rail
- **Crex crex* (Linné 1758, *Rallus*)
Land Rail
- Porzana fluminea* Gould 1843
Spotted Crake
- Zapornia pusilla* (Pallas 1776, *Rallus*)
Little Crake
- Porzanaidea plumbea* (Griffith and Pidgeon "1829," *Crex*)
Spotless Crake
- Poliolimnas cinereus* (Vieillot 1819, *Porphyrio*)
White-browed Crake
Family Gallinulidæ. Gallinules
- Amaurornis moluccanus* (Wallace 1865, *Porzana*)
Rufous-tailed Moorhen
- Gallinula tenebrosa* Gould 1846
Black Moorhen
- Microtribonyx ventralis* (Gould 1837, *Gallinula*)
Black-tailed Water Hen
- Tribonyx mortierii* Du Bus 1840
Native Hen
- Porphyrio melanotus* Temminck 1820
Bald Coot
- Porphyrio bellus* Gould 1841
Blue Bald Coot
Family Fulicidæ. Coots
- Fulica atra* Linné 1758
Coot
Suborder Podicipiformes
Family Podicipidæ. Grebes
- Podiceps cristatus* (Linné 1758, *Colymbus*)
Tippet Grebe
- Tachybaptus ruficollis* (Vroeg 1764, *Colymbus*)
Black-throated Grebe
- Tachybaptus poliocephalus* (Jardine and Selby 1827, *Podiceps*)
Hoary-headed Grebe

Order Galli

Suborder Galliformes

Superfamily Megapodioidea

Family Megapodiidæ. Megapodes

Megapodius reinwardt Dumont 1823

Scrub Fowl

Leipoa ocellata Gould 1840

Mallee Fowl

Alectura lathamii Gray 1831

Brush-Turkey

Superfamily Phasianoidea

Family Perdiciidæ. Partridges and Quails

Coturnix pectoralis Gould 1837

Stubble-Quail

Ypsilophorus ypsilophorus (Bosc 1792, *Coturnix*)

Brown Quail

Excalfactoria chinensis (Linné 1766, *Tetrao*)

King-Quail

Suborder Turniciformes

Family Turnicidæ. Hemipodes

Turnix maculosa (Temminck 1815, *Hemipodius*)

Black-backed Quail

Marianornis varius (Latham 1801, *Perdix*)

Painted Quail

Austroturnix olivii (Robinson 1900, *Turnix*)

Allied Quail

Austroturnix castanota (Gould 1840, *Hemipodius*)

Chestnut-backed Quail

Alphaturnia velox (Gould 1841, *Hemipodius*)

Little Quail

Alphaturnia pyrrhothorax (Gould 1841, *Hemipodius*)

Red-chested Quail

Colcloughia melanogaster (Gould 1837, *Hemipodius*)

Black-breasted Quail

Family Pedionomidæ. Plain-Wanderer

Pedionomus torquatus Gould 1840

Plain-Wanderer

Order Columbæ

Suborder Columbiformes

Family Columbidae. Pigeons

Leucomelœna norfolciensis (Latham 1801, *Columba*)

White-headed Pigeon

Macropygia phasianella (Temminck 1821, *Columba*)

Pheasant Pigeon

Family Turturidæ. Doves

Chrysauchaena humeralis (Temminck 1821, *Columba*)

Barred-shouldered Dove

Geopelia placida Gould 1844

Ground-Dove

Stictopeleia cuneata (Latham 1801, *Columba*)

Spotted-shouldered Dove

Chalcophaps chrysochlora (Wagler 1827, *Columba*)

Little Green Dove

Phaps chalcoptera (Latham 1790, *Columba*)

Bronze-Wing

Cosmopelia elegans (Temminck and Knip 1810, *Columba*)

Brush Bronze-Wing

Histriophaps histrionica (Gould 1841, *Columba*)

Flock-Pigeon

Petrophassa albipennis Gould 1841

White-quilled Rock Pigeon

Petrophassa rufipennis Collett 1898

Chestnut-quilled Rock Pigeon

Geophaps scripta (Temminck 1821, *Columba*)

Partridge Pigeon

Geophaps smithii (Jardine and Selby 1830, *Columba*)

Naked-eyed Partridge Pigeon

Lophophaps plumifera (Gould 1842, *Geophaps*)

Plumed Pigeon

- Lophophaps ferruginea* Gould 1865
Red-plumed Pigeon
- Ocyphaps lophotes* (Temm. and Laugier 1822, *Columba*)
Crested Pigeon
- Leucosarcia melanoleuca* (Latham 1801, *Columba*)
Wonga-wonga
Family Treronidæ. Fruit Pigeons
- Ptilinopus regina* Swainson 1825
Red-crowned Fruit Pigeon
- Ptilinopus superba* (Temm. and Knip 1810, *Columba*)
Purple-crowned Fruit Pigeon
- Megaloprepia magnifica* (Temminck 1821, *Columba*)
Purple-breasted Fruit Pigeon
- Leucotreron alligator* (Collett 1898, *Ptilopus*)
Black-banded Fruit Pigeon
- Myristicivora bicolor* (Scopoli 1786, *Columba*)
Nutmeg Pigeon
- **Globicera pacifica* (Gmelin 1789, *Columba*)
Grey-headed Pigeon
- **Globicera rubricera* Bonaparte 1854
Red-cered Pigeon
- Lopholaimus antarcticus* (Shaw 1793, *Columba*)
Top-knot Pigeon

Order Anates

Suborder Anatiformes

Family Cereopsidæ. Cape Barren Goose

- Cereopsis novæhollandiæ* Latham 1801
Cape Barren Goose

Family Anseranatidæ. Pied Geese

- Anseranas semipalmata* (Latham 1801, *Anas*)
Pied Goose

Family Anatidæ. Swans, Geese and Ducks

- Cheniscus coromandelianus* (Gmelin 1789, *Anas*)
White-quilled Goose Teal
- Cheniscus pulchellus* (Gould 1842, *Nettapus*)
Green Goose Teal

- Chenonetta jubata* (Latham 1801, *Anas*)
Wood Duck
- Chenopsis atrata* (Latham 1790, *Anas*)
Black Swan
- Dendrocygna javanica* (Horsfield 1821, *Anas*)
Whistling Duck
- Ctenanas eytoni* (Eyton 1838, *Leptotarsis*)
Plumed Whistling Duck
- Radjah radjah* (Garnot 1828, *Anas*)
White-headed Sheld-Drake
- Casarca tadornoides* (Jardine and Selby 1828, *Anas*)
Mountain Duck
- Anas superciliosa* Gmelin 1789
Black Duck
- **Querquedula querquedula* (Linné 1758, *Anas*)
Garganey Teal
- Virago gibberifrons* (Müller 1842, *Anas*)
Grey Teal
- Virago castanea* (Eyton 1838, *Mareca*)
Green-headed Teal
- Stictonetta newosa* (Gould 1841, *Anas*)
Freckled Duck
- Spatula rhynchotis* (Latham 1801, *Anas*)
Shoveler
- Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Latham 1801, *Anas*)
Pink-eared Duck
- Nyroca australis* Eyton 1838
White-eyed Duck
- Erismatura australis* (Gould 1837, *Oxyura*)
Blue-billed Duck
- Biziura lobata* (Shaw and Nodder 1796, *Anas*)
Musk Duck

Order Herodiones

Suborder Ardeiformes

Family Ardeidæ. Herons and Bitterns

- Typhon sumatranus* (Raffles 1822, *Ardea*)
Great-billed Heron.

- Notophox novæhollandiæ* (Latham 1790, *Ardea*)
White-fronted Heron
- Myola pacifica* (Latham 1801, *Ardea*)
White-necked Heron
- Tonophox aruensis* (Gray 1858, *Ardea*)
Pied Egret
- Egretta garzetta* (Linné 1766, *Ardea*)
Lesser Egret
- Mesophox intermedia* (Wagler 1829, *Ardea*)
Plumed Egret
- Casmerodius albus* (Linné 1758, *Ardea*)
White Egret
- Demigretta matook* (Vieillot 1817, *Ardea*)
Blue Reef Heron
- Demigretta greyi* (Gould 1848, *Herodias*)
White Reef-Heron
- Nycticorax caledonicus* (Gmelin 1789, *Ardea*)
Night-Heron
- Butorides striata* (Linné 1758, *Ardea*)
Little Mangrove Bittern
- Butorides rogersi* Mathews 1911
Red Mangrove Bittern
- Ixobrychus minutus* (Linné 1766, *Ardea*)
Little Bittern
- Dupetor flavicollis* (Latham 1790, *Ardea*)
Yellow-necked Mangrove Bittern
- Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Wagler 1827, *Ardea*)
Bittern
- Family Ciconiidae. Storks
- Xenorhynchus asiaticus* (Latham 1790, *Mycteria*)
Jabiru
- Family Plegadidae. Ibises
- Plegadus falcinellus* (Linné 1766, *Tantalus*)
Glossy Ibis
- Carphibis spinicollis* (Jameson 1835, *Ibis*)
Straw-necked Ibis

- Threskiornis molucca* (Cuvier 1829, *Ibis*)
White Ibis
Family Plataleidæ. Spoonbills
- Platibis flavipes* (Gould 1838, *Platalea*)
Yellow-billed Spoonbill
- Spatherodia regia* (Gould 1838, *Platalea*)
Black-billed Spoonbill
- Order Falcones
Suborder Falconiformes
Superfamily Falconoidea
Family Falconidæ. Falcons
- Cerchneis cenchroides* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Falco*)
Nankeen Kestrel
- Ieracidea berigora* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Falco*)
Brown Hawk
- Notofalco subniger* (Gray 1843, *Falco*)
Black Falcon
- Falco longipennis* Swainson 1837
Little Falcon
- Falco hypoleucus* Gould 1841
Grey Falcon
- Rhynchodon peregrinus* (Tunstall 1771, *Falco*)
Black-cheeked Falcon
- Family Aquilidæ. Eagles and Hawks, etc.
- Lophastur subcristatus* (Gould 1838, *Lepidogenys*)
Crested Hawk
- Elanus notatus* Gould 1838
Black-shouldered Kite
- Elanus scriptus* Gould 1842
Letter-winged Kite
- Lophoictinia isura* (Gould 1838, *Milvus*)
Square-tailed Kite
- Milvus migrans* (Boddaert 1783, *Falco*)
Allied Kite
- Gypoictinia melanosterna* (Gould 1841, *Buteo*)
Black-breasted Buzzard

- Haliastur sphenurus* (Vieillot 1818, *Milvus*)
Whistling Eagle
- Haliastur indus* (Boddaert 1783, *Falco*)
White-headed Sea Eagle
- Cuncuma leucogaster* (Gmelin 1788, *Falco*)
White-bellied Sea Eagle
- Hieraaëtus pennatus* (Gmelin 1788, *Falco*)
Little Eagle
- Uroaëtus audax* (Latham 1801, *Vultur*)
Wedge-tailed Eagle (Eagle Hawk)
- Erythrotriorchis radiatus* (Latham 1801, *Falco*)
Red Goshawk
- Accipiter cirrhocephalus* (Vieillot 1817, *Sparvius*)
Collared Sparrow-Hawk
- Urospiza fasciata* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Astur*)
Goshawk
- Leucospiza raii* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Astur*)
Grey Goshawk
- Leucospiza novæhollandiæ* (Gmelin 1788, *Falco*)
White Goshawk
- Circus approximans* Peale 1848
Swamp Hawk
- Circus assimilis* Jardine and Selby 1828
Spotted Harrier
- Family Pandionidæ. Ospreys
- Pandion haliaëtus* (Linné 1758, *Falco*)
Osprey

Order Striges

Suborder Strigiformes

Family Strigidæ. Wood Owls

- Spiloglaux novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin 1788, *Strix*)
Boobook Owl
- Hieracoglaux connivens* (Latham 1801, *Falco*)
Winking Owl
- Rhabdoglaux rufa* (Gould 1846, *Athene*)
Rufous Owl

Berneyornis strenuus (Gould 1838, *Athene* ?)
Powerful Owl.

Family Tytonidæ. Barn Owls

Tyto alba (Scopoli 1769, *Strix*)
Barn Owl

Tyto novæhollandiæ (Stephens 1826, *Strix* ?)
Masked Owl

Tyto longimembris (Jerdon 1839, *Strix*)
Grass Owl

Megastrix tenebricosa (Gould 1845, *Strix*)
Sooty Owl

Order Psittaci

Suborder Psittaciformes

Superfamily Psittaculoidea

Family Pezoporidæ. Ground Parrots

Geopsittacus occidentalis Gould 1861
Spinifex Parrot

Pezoporus wallicus (Kerr 1792, *Psittacus*)
Ground Parrot

Melopsittacus undulatus (Shaw and Nodder, 1805, *Psittacus*)
Budgerygar

Family Platycercidæ. Broad-tailed Parrakeets

Lathamus discolor (White 1790, *Psittacus*)
Swift Parrot

Neophema pulchella (Shaw and Nodder 1792, *Psittacus*)
Red-shouldered Grass Parrot

Neophema splendida (Gould 1841, *Euphema*)
Scarlet-chested Grass Parrot

Neonanodes chrysogaster (Latham 1790, *Psittacus*)
Orange-bellied Parrot

Neonanodes chrysostomus (Kuhl 1820, *Psittacus*)
Blue-winged Parrot

Neonanodes elegans (Gould 1837, *Nanodes*)
Grass Parrot

Neonanodes petrophilus (Gould 1841, *Euphema*)
Rock Parrot

- Neopsephotus bourkii* (Gould 1841, *Euphema*)
Blue-vented Parrot
- Psephotellus pulcherrimus* (Gould 1845, *Platycercus*)
Beautiful Parrot
- Psephotellus chrysopterygius* (Gould 1858, *Psephotus*)
Golden-shouldered Parrot
- Psephotellus dissimilis* (Collett 1898, *Psephotus*)
Black-hooded Parrot (Monk)
- Northiella hæmatogaster* (Gould 1838, *Platycercus*)
Blue Bonnett
- Psephotus hæmatonotus* (Gould 1838, *Platycercus*)
Red-backed Parrot
- Psephotus varius* (Clark 1910, *Psephotus*)
Varied Parrot
- Platycercus caledonicus* (Gmelin 1788, *Psittacus*)
Green Parrot
- Platycercus flaveolus* Gould 1837
Yellow Parrot and Adelaide Rosella
- Platycercus elegans* (Gmelin 1788, *Psittacus*)
Crimson Parrot
- Platycercus icterotis* (Kuhl 1820, *Psittacus*)
Yellow-cheeked Parrot
- Platycercus adscitus* (Latham 1790, *Psittacus*)
Blue-cheeked Parrot
- Platycercus venustus* (Kuhl 1820, *Psittacus*)
Smutty Parrot
- Platycercus eximius* (Shaw and Nodder 1792, *Psittacus*)
Rosella
- Barnardius barnardi* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Platycercus*)
Mallee Parrot (Smoker)
- Barnardius zonarius* (Shaw and Nodder 1805, *Psittacus*)
Twenty-eight
- Purpureicephalus spurius* (Kuhl 1820, *Psittacus*)
Red-capped Parrot (Pilot)
- Family Polytelitidæ. King Parrots
- Alisterus scapularis* (Lichtenstein 1818, *Psittacus*)
King Parrot

- Aprosmictus erythropterus* (Gmelin 1788, *Psittacus*)
Red-winged Parrot
- Polytelis swainsonii* (Desmarest 1826, *Psittacus*)
Green Leek
- Polytelis anthopeplus* (Lear 1831, *Palæornis*)
Rock Pebbler
- Northipsitta alexandrae* (Gould 1863, *Polyteles*)
Pink-cheeked Parrot
Family Leptolophidæ. Cockatiels
- Leptolophus hollandicus* (Kerr 1792, *Psittacus*)
Quarrion
Superfamily Psittacoidea
Family Loriidæ. Lories
- Geoffroyus geoffroyi* (Bechstein 1811, *Psittacus*)
Red-cheeked Parrot
- Lorius pectoralis* (Müller 1776, *Psittacus*)
Red-sided Parrot
Superfamily Kakatoëoidea
Family Kakatoëidæ. Cockatoos
- Eolophus roseicapillus* (Vieillot 1817, *Cacatua*)
Galah
- Ducorpsius sanguineus* (Gould 1843, *Cacatua*)
Blood-stained Cockatoo
- Licmetis tenuirostris* (Kuhl 1820, *Psittacus*)
Corella
- Kakatoë galerita* (Latham 1790, *Psittacus*)
White Cockatoo
- Lophochroa leadbeateri* (Vigors 1831, *Plyctolophus*)
Wee Juggler
- Callocorydon fimbriatus* (Grant 1803, *Psittacus*)
Gang-gang
- Harrisornis lathamii* (Temminck 1807, *Psittacus*)
Glossy Cockatoo
- Calyptrorhynchus banksii* (Latham 1790, *Psittacus*)
Banksian Cockatoo
- Zanda funerea* (Shaw and Nodder 1796, *Psittacus*)
Black Cockatoo
- Zanda baudinii* (Lear 1832, *Psittacus*)
White-tailed Black Cockatoo

Family Proboscigeridæ. Palm Cockatoos

Probosciger aterrimus (Gmelin 1788, *Psittacus*)

Palm Cockatoo

Superfamily Trichoglossoidea

Family Trichoglossidæ. Lorikeets

Trichoglossus moluccanus (Gmelin 1788, *Psittacus*)

Blue-bellied Lorikeet

Trichoglossus rubritorquis Vigors and Horsfield 1827

Red-collared Lorikeet

Eutelipsitta chlorolepidota (Kuhl 1820, *Psittacus*)

Scaly-breasted Lorikeet

Psitteuteles versicolor (Lear 1831, *Trichoglossus*)

Varied Lorikeet

Glossopsitta concinna (Shaw and Nodder 1791, *Psittacus*)

Musk Lorikeet

Glossopsitta porphyrocephala (Dietrichsen 1837, *Trichoglossus*)

Purple-crowned Lorikeet

Glossopsitta pusilla (White 1790, *Psittacus*)

Little Lorikeet

Family Opopsittidæ. Lorilets

Opopsitta leadbeateri (McCoy 1875, *Cyclopsitta*)

Blue-faced Lorilet

Opopsitta coxeni (Gould 1867, *Cyclopsitta*)

Red-faced Lorilet

Order Cuculi

Suborder Cuculiformes

Superfamily Cuculoidea

Family Cuculidæ. Cuckoos

Cuculus optatus Gould 1845

Oriental Cuckoo

Heteroscenes pallidus (Latham 1801, *Columba*)

Pallid Cuckoo

Cacomantis pyrrhophanus (Vieillot 1817, *Cuculus*)

Square-tailed (Brush) Cuckoo

Cacomantis rubricatus (Latham 1801, *Sylvia*)

Fan-tailed Cuckoo

- Vidgenia castaneiventris* (Gould 1867, *Cuculus*)
Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo
- Owenavis osculans* (Gould 1847, *Chalcites*)
Black-eared Cuckoo
- Chalcites basalis* (Horsfield 1821, *Cuculus*)
Narrow-billed Bronze Cuckoo
- Lamprococcyx russatus* (Gould 1868, *Chrysococcyx*)
Rufous-breasted Bronze Cuckoo
- Lamprococcyx minutillus* (Gould 1859, *Chrysococcyx*)
Little Bronze Cuckoo
- Lamprococcyx plagosus* (Latham 1801, *Cuculus*)
Bronze Cuckoo
- Lamprococcyx lucidus* (Gmelin 1788, *Cuculus*)
Broad-billed Bronze Cuckoo
- Family Eudynamytidæ. Koels
- Eudynamys orientalis* (Linné 1766, *Cuculus*)
Koel
- Family Scythropidæ. Channel Bills
- Scythrops novæhollandiæ* Latham 1790
Channel Bill
- Family Polophilidæ. Coucals
- Polophilus phasianinus* (Latham 1801, *Cuculus*)
Coucal

Order Coraciæ

Suborder Coraciiformes

Superfamily Podargoidea

Family Podargidæ. Frogmouths

- Podargus strigoides* (Latham 1801, *Caprimulgus*)
Frogmouth
- Micropodargus ocellatus* (Quoy and Gaimard 1830, *Podargus*)
Marbled Frogmouth
- Micropodargus plumiferus* (Gould 1846, *Podargus*)
Plumed Frogmouth
- Megapodargus papuensis* (Quoy and Gaimard 1830, *Podargus*)
Large Frogmouth

Family Ægothelidæ. Owlet Nightjars

Ægotheles cristata (White 1790, *Caprimulgus*)

Owlet Nightjar

Superfamily Coracioidea

Family Coraciidæ. Rollers

Eurystomus orientalis (Linné 1766, *Coracias*)

Roller or Dollar Bird

Order Halcyones

Suborder Alcediniformes

Superfamily Meropoidea

Family Meropidæ. Bee-Eaters

Cosmaerops ornatus (Latham 1801, *Merops*)

Bee-Eater

Superfamily Alcedinoidea

Family Alcedinidæ. Kingfishers

Alcyon azurea (Latham 1801, *Alcedo*)

Blue Kingfisher

Micralcyon pusilla (Temm. & Laugier 1836, *Ceyx*)

Little Kingfisher

Family Dacelonidæ. Wood-Kingfishers

Lazulena macleayi (Jardine and Selby 1830, *Halcyon*)

Forest Kingfisher

Cyanalcyon pyrrhopygius (Gould 1840, *Halcyon*)

Red-backed Kingfisher

Sauropatis sancta (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Halcyon*)

Sacred Kingfisher

Sauropatis chloris (Boddaert 1783, *Alcedo*)

Mangrove Kingfisher

Syma torotoro Lesson 1827

Yellow-billed Kingfisher

Dacelo novæguineæ (Hermann 1783, *Alcedo*)

Kookaburra

Dacelo leachi Vigors and Horsfield 1827

Blue-winged Kingfisher

Uralcyon sylvia (Gould 1850, *Tanysiptera*)

White-tailed Kingfisher

Order Macrochires

Suborder Caprimulgiformes

Family Caprimulgidæ. Nightjars

Eurostopodus guttatus (Vigors & Horsfield 1827, *Caprimulgus*)

Spotted Nightjar

Eurostopodus mystacalis (Temm. & Laug. 1826, *Caprimulgus*)

White-throated Nightjar

Rossornis macrurus (Horsfield 1821, *Caprimulgus*)

Large-tailed Nightjar

Suborder Micropodiformes

Family Micropodidæ. Swifts

Micropus pacificus (Latham 1801, *Hirundo*)

White-rumped Swift

Hirundapus caudacutus (Latham 1801, *Hirundo*)

Spine-tailed Swift

Zoonava francica (Gmelin 1789, *Hirundo*)

Grey-rumped Swiftlet

**Zoonava fuciphaga* (Thunberg 1812, *Hirundo*)

Uniform Swiftlet

Order Menuræ

Suborder Menuriformes

Family Menuridæ. Lyre Birds

Harrishwhitea alberti (Bonaparte 1850, *Menura*)

Northern Lyre Bird

Menura novæhollandiæ Latham 1801

Lyre Bird

Order Passeres

Suborder Passeriformes

Superfamily Pittoidea

Family Pittidæ. Pittas

Austropitta versicolor (Swainson 1825, *Pitta*)

Noisy Pitta

Erythropitta macklotii (Temm. & Laugier 1834, *Pitta*)

Blue-breasted Pitta

Pulchripitta iris (Gould 1842, *Pitta*)

Rainbow Pitta

Superfamily Atrichornithoidea

Family Atrichornithidæ. Scrub Birds

Atrichornis rufescens (Ramsay 1867, *Atrichia*)

Rufous Scrub Bird

Rahcinta clamosa (Gould, 1844, *Atrichia*)

Noisy Scrub Bird

Superfamily Passeroidea

Family Hirundinidæ. Swallows

Hirundo neoxena Gould 1842

Welcome Swallow

**Hirundo rustica* Linné 1758

Swallow

**Hypurolepis javanica* (Sparrman 1789, *Hirundo*)

Short-tailed Swallow

Cheramœca leucosternum (Gould 1841, *Hirundo*)

Black and White Swallow

Hylochelidon nigricans (Vieillot 1817, *Hirundo*)

Tree-Martin

Lagenoplastes ariel (Gould 1842, *Collocalia*)

Fairy Martin

Family Muscicapidæ. Flycatchers, etc.

Microeca fascinans (Latham 1801, *Loxia*)

Brown Flycatcher

Microeca brunneicauda Campbell 1902

Brown-tailed Flycatcher

Kempia flavigaster (Gould 1843, *Microeca*)

Lemon-breasted Flycatcher

Petroica multicolor (Gmelin 1789, *Muscicapa*)

Scarlet-breasted Robin

Whiteornis goodenovii (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Muscicapa*)

Red-capped Robin

Littlera chrysoptera (Quoy and Gaimard 1830, *Muscicapa*)

Flame-breasted Robin

Erythrodryas rodinogaster (Drapiez 1819, *Saxicola*)

Pink-breasted Robin

- Belchera rosea* (Gould 1840, *Petroica*)
Rose-breasted Robin
- Melanodryas cucullata* (Latham 1801, *Muscicapa*)
Hooded Robin
- Amaurodryas vittata* (Quoy & Gaimard 1830, *Muscicapa*)
Dusky Robin
- Smicrornis brevirostris* (Gould 1838, *Psilopus*)
Tree-Tit
- Gerygone olivacea* (Gould 1838, *Psilopus*)
White-throated Flyeater
- Wilsonavis richmondi* Mathews 1915
Brown Flyeater
- Ethelornis magnirostris* (Gould 1843, *Gerygone*)
Large-billed Flyeater
- Ethelornis cairnsensis* (Mathews 1912, *Gerygone*)
Allied Flyeater
- Ethelornis tenebrosus* (Hall 1901, *Pseudogerygone*)
Dusky Flyeater
- Ethelornis chloronotus* (Gould 1843, *Gerygone*)
Green-backed Flyeater
- Ethelornis levigaster* (Gould 1843, *Gerygone*)
Buff-breasted Flyeater
- Ethelornis cantator* (Weatherill 1908, *Pseudogerygone*)
Singing Flyeater
- Ethelornis mouki* (Mathews 1912, *Gerygone*)
Queensland Flyeater
- Ethelornis mastersi* (Sharpe 1879, *Pseudogerygone*)
Gulf Flyeater
- Ethelornis fuscus* (Gould 1838, *Psilopus*) = *culicivorus* olim
Flyeater
- Pseudogerygone palpebrosa* (Wallace 1865, *Gerygone*)
Black-throated Flyeater
- Iredaleornis cinereifrons* (Ramsay 1876, *Pæcilodryas* ?)
Ashy-fronted Fly Robin
- Pæcilodryas superciliosa* (Gould 1847, *Petroica*)
White-browed Robin
- Pæcilodryas cerviniventris* (Gould 1858, *Petroica* ?)
Buff-sided Robin

- Tregellasia capito* (Gould 1854, *Eopsaltria*)
Large-headed Robin
- Tregellasia leucops* (Salvadori 1876, *Leucophantes*)
White-throated Fly Robin
- Kempiella kempi* Mathews, 1913
Yellow-breasted Robin
- Pachycephala pectoralis* (Latham 1801, *Muscicapa*)
White-throated Thickhead
- Pachycephala robusta* Masters 1876
Big-billed Thickhead
- Pachycephala melanura* Gould 1843
Black-tailed Thickhead
- Lewinornis rufiventris* (Latham 1801, *Sylvia*)
Rufous-breasted Thickhead
- Gilbertornis rufogularis* (Gould 1841, *Pachycephala*)
Red-lored Thickhead
- Gilbertornis inornatus* (Gould 1841, *Pachycephala*)
Black-lored Thickhead
- Alisterornis lanioides* (Gould 1840, *Pachycephala*)
White-bellied Thickhead
- Timixos olivaceus* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Pachycephala*)
Olive Thickhead
- Mattingleya griseiceps* (Gray 1858, *Pachycephala*)
Grey Thickhead
- Muscitrea simplex* (Gould 1843, *Pachycephala*)
Brown Thickhead
- Penecœnanthe leucura* (Gould 1869, *Eopsaltria*)
Mangrove Robin
- Quoyornis georgianus* (Quoy and Gaimard 1830, *Muscicapa*)
White-breasted Shrike Robin
- Eopsaltria australis* (White 1790, *Motacilla*)
Yellow-breasted Shrike Robin
- Eopsaltria griseogularis* Gould 1838
Grey-breasted Shrike Robin
- Rhipidura flabellifera* (Gmelin 1789, *Muscicapa*)
Fantail
- Howeavis rufifrons* (Latham 1801, *Muscicapa*)
Rufous Fantail

- Setosura setosa* (Quoy and Gaimard 1830, *Muscipeta*)
Northern Fantail
- Leucocirca leucophrys* (Latham 1801, *Turdus*)
Black and White Fantail
- Mastersornis rubecula* (Latham 1801, *Todus*)
Leaden Flycatcher
- Mastersornis cyanoleucus* (Vieillot 1818, *Platyrrhynchos*)
Satin Flycatcher
- Mastersornis ruficollis* (Vieillot 1818, *Platyrrhynchos*)
Broad-billed Flycatcher
- Machærirhynchus flaviventer* Gould 1851
Yellow-breasted Wherrybill
- Seisura inquieta* (Latham 1801, *Turdus*)
Restless Flycatcher
- Ophryzone kaupi* (Gould 1851, *Arses*)
Black-breasted Flycatcher
- Proseisura lorealis* (De Vis 1895, *Arses*)
Frill-necked Flycatcher
- Piezorhynchus alecto* (Temm. & Laugier 1827, *Drymophila*)
Shining Flycatcher
- Symposiachrus trivirgatus* (Temm. & Laugier 1826, *Drymophila*)
Spectacled Flycatcher
- Carterornis leucotis* (Gould 1850, *Monarcha*)
White-eared Flycatcher
- Monarcha melanopsis* (Vieillot 1818, *Muscicapa*)
Black-faced Flycatcher
- Family Campophagidæ. Cuckoo Shrikes, etc.
- Pteropodocys maxima* (Rüppell 1839, *Ceblepyris*)
Ground Cuckoo Shrike
- Graucalus novæhollandiæ* (Gmelin 1789, *Turdus*)
Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike
- Graucalus hypoleucus* (Gould 1848)
White-bellied Cuckoo Shrike
- Graucalus robustus* (Latham 1801, *Lanius*)
Little Cuckoo Shrike
- Paragraucalus lineatus* (Swainson 1825, *Ceblepyris*)
Barred Cuckoo Shrike

- Metagraucalus tenuirostris* (Jardine 1831, *Graucalus*)
Caterpillar-catcher
- Lalage tricolor* (Swainson 1825, *Ceblepyris*)
Caterpillar-eater
- Karua leucomela* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Campephaga*)
Pied Caterpillar-eater
Family Sphecotheridæ. Fig Birds
- Sphecotheres vieilloti* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827)
Fig Bird
- Sphecotheres flaviventris* Gould 1849
Yellow-bellied Fig Bird
- **Sphecotheres salvadorii* Sharpe 1877
Grey-throated Fig Bird
Family Orthonycidæ. Ground Birds, etc.
- Orthonyx maculatus* (Stephens 1826)
Logrunner
- Macrorthonyx spaldingi* (Ramsay 1868, *Orthonyx*)
Black-headed Logrunner
- Cinclosoma punctatum* (Shaw 1794, *Turdus*)
Spotted Ground Bird
- Cinclosoma castanotum* Gould 1841
Chestnut-backed Ground Bird
- Samuela cinnamomea* (Gould 1846, *Cinclosoma*)
Cinnamon Ground Bird
- Samuela alisteri* (Mathews 1910, *Cinclosoma*)
Black-breasted Ground Bird
- Drymodes brunneopygia* Gould 1841
Scrub Robin
- Drymodes superciliaris* Gould 1850
Northern Scrub Robin
- Pycnoptilus floccosus* Gould 1851
Pilot Bird
- Hylacola pyrrhopygia* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Acanthiza*)
Ground Wren
- Hylacola cauta* Gould 1843
Western Ground Wren
- Psophodes olivaceus* (Latham 1801, *Corvus*)
Coachwhip Bird

- Psophodes nigrogularis* Gould 1844
Black-throated Coachwhip Bird
- Pomatostomus temporalis* (Vigors & Hors. 1827, *Pomatorhinus*)
Babbler
- Morganornis superciliosus* (Vigors & Hors. 1827, *Pomatorhinus*)
White-browed Babbler
- Morganornis ruficeps* (Hartlaub 1852, *Pomatorhinus*)
Chestnut-crowned Babbler
- Calamanthus fuliginosus* (Vigors & Horsfield 1827, *Anthus*)
Striated Field Wren
- Calamanthus campestris* (Gould 1841, *Praticola*)
Field Wren
- Cincloramphus cruralis* (Vigors & Horsfield 1827, *Megalurus*)
Brown Song Lark
- Maclellanania mathewsi* (Iredale 1911, *Cincloramphus*)
Rufous Song Lark
Family Turdidæ. Thrushes, Chats, etc.
- Oreocincla lunulata* (Latham 1801, *Turdus*)
Ground Thrush
- Epthianura albifrons* (Jardine & Selby 1828, *Acanthiza*)
White-fronted Chat
- Parepthianura tricolor* (Gould 1841, *Epthianura*)
Tricolored Chat
- Aurepthianura aurifrons* (Gould 1838, *Epthianura*)
Orange-fronted Chat
- Aurepthianura crocea* (Castelnau & Ramsay 1877, *Epthianura*)
Yellow-breasted Chat
- Ashbyia lovensis* (Ashby 1911, *Epthianura*)
Desert Bush-Chat
Family Sylviidæ. Warblers.
- Conopoderas australis* (Gould 1848, *Acrocephalus*)
Reed-Warbler
- Cisticola exilis* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Malurus*)
Grass Warbler
- Poodytes gramineus* (Gould 1845, *Sphenæacus*)
Grass Bird
- Dulciornis alisteri* (Mathews 1912, *Megalurus*)
Tawny Grass Bird

- Eremiornis carteri* North 1900
Desert Bird
- Origmella solitaria* (Lewin 1808, *Sylvia*)
Rock-Warbler
- Chthonicola sagittata* (Latham 1801, *Sylvia*)
Little Field-Wren
- Acanthiza pusilla* (White 1790, *Motacilla*)
Brown Tit
- Acanthiza nana* Vigors and Horsfield 1827
Little Tit
- Acanthiza inornata* Gould 1841
Plain-coloured Tit
- Acanthiza lineata* Gould 1838
Striated Tit
- Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould 1838
Chestnut-rumped Tit
- Acanthiza iredalei* Mathews 1911
Thin-billed Tit
- Milligania robustirostris* (Milligan 1903, *Acanthiza*)
Thick-billed Tit
- Geobasileus chrysorrhous* (Quoy & Gaimard 1830, *Saxicola*)
Yellow-rumped Tit
- Geobasileus reguloides* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Acanthiza*)
Buff-rumped Tit
- Geobasileus hedleyi* (Mathews 1912, *Acanthiza*)
Dark Brown Tit
- Pyrrholœmus brunneus* Gould 1841
Red-throat
- Neosericornis lathamii* (Stephens 1817, *Muscicapa*)
Yellow-throated Scrub Wren
- Sericornis frontalis* (Vigors & Horsfield 1827, *Acanthiza*)
Scrub Wren
- Sericornis magnirostris* (Gould 1838, *Acanthiza*)
Large-billed Scrub Wren
- Sericornis maculatus* Gould 1847
Spotted Scrub Wren
- Sericornis ? tyrannulus* De Vis 1905
Northern Scrub Wren

- Tasmanornis humilis* (Gould 1838, *Sericornis*)
Brown Scrub Wren
- Oreoscopus gutturalis* (De Vis 1890, *Sericornis*)
Collared Scrub Wren
- Acanthornis magnus* (Gould 1855, *Acanthiza*)
Scrub Tit
- Malurus cyaneus* (Gmelin 1789, *Motacilla*)
Blue Wren
- Malurus melanotus* Gould 1841
Black-backed Wren
- Malurus splendens* (Quoy & Gaimard 1830, *Saxicola*)
Banded Wren
- Hallornis leuconotus* (Gould 1865, *Malurus*)
White-winged Wren
- Nesomalurus leucopterus* (Dumont 1824, *Malurus*)
Black and White Wren
- Leggeornis lamberti* (Vigors & Horsfield 1827, *Malurus*)
Variegated Wren
- Leggeornis elegans* (Gould 1837, *Malurus*)
Red-winged Wren
- Leggeornis amabilis* (Gould 1851, *Malurus*)
Lovely Wren
- Leggeornis pulcherrimus* (Gould 1844, *Malurus*)
Blue-breasted Wren
- Rosina coronata* (Gould 1857, *Malurus*)
Purple-crowned Wren
- Ryania melanocephala* (Latham 1801, *Muscicapa*)
Red-backed Wren
- Stipiturus malachurus* (Shaw 1798, *Muscicapa*)
Emu Wren
- Sphenura brachyptera* (Latham 1801, *Turdus*)
Bristle Bird
- Maccoyornis broadbenti* (McCoy 1867)
Rufous Bristle Bird
- Diaphorillas textilis* (Dumont 1824, *Malurus*)
Grass Wren
- Diaphorillas striata* (Gould 1840, *Dasyornis*)
Striated Grass Wren

- Eyramytilis goyderi* (Gould 1875, *Amytilis*)
Lake Eyre Grass Wren
- Magnamytilis woodwardi* (Hartert 1905, *Amytornis*)
White-throated Grass Wren
- Magnamytilis dorotheae* Mathews 1914
Black and White Grass Wren
- Magnamytilis housei* (Milligan 1902, *Amytilis*)
Black Grass Wren
Family Artamidæ. Wood Swallows
- Artamus leucorhynchus* (Linné 1771, *Lanius*)
White-rumped Wood Swallow
- Campbellornis personatus* (Gould 1841, *Ocypterus*)
Masked Wood Swallow
- Campbellornis superciliosus* (Gould 1837, *Ocypterus*)
White-browed Wood Swallow
- Austrartamus cinereus* (Vieillot 1817, *Artamus*)
Black-faced Wood Swallow
- Angroyan cyanopterus* (Latham 1801, *Loxia*)
Wood Swallow
- Micrartamus minor* (Vieillot)
Little Wood Swallow
Family Prionopidæ. Shrike Thrushes, etc.
- Colluricincla harmonica* (Latham 1801, *Turdus*)
Shrike Thrush
- Colluricincla brunnea* Gould 1841
Brown Shrike Thrush
- Colluricincla rufiventris* Gould 1841
Buff-bellied Shrike Thrush
- Alphacincla woodwardi* (Hartert 1905, *Colluricincla*)
Red-bellied Shrike Thrush
- Conigravea parvula* (Gould 1845, *Colluricincla*)
Little Shrike Thrush
- Caleyia megarhyncha* (Quoy and Gaimard 1830, *Muscicapa*)
Rufous-breasted Shrike Thrush
- Bowyeria boweri* (Ramsay 1885, *Collyriocinclæ*)
Stripe-breasted Shrike Thrush
- Grallina cyanoleuca* (Latham 1801, *Corvus*)
Magpie Lark

Family Cracticidæ. Butcher Birds, etc.

- Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham 1801, *Coracias*)
Black-backed Magpie
- Gymnorhina hypoleuca* (Gould 1837, *Cracticus*)
White-backed Magpie
- Melloria quoyi* (Lesson and Garnot 1827, *Barita*)
Black Butcher Bird
- Cracticus nigrogularis* (Gould 1837, *Vanga*)
Black-throated Butcher Bird
- Bulestes torquatus* (Latham 1801, *Latham*)
Collared Butcher Bird
- Bulestes mentalis* (Salv. & D'Albertis 1876 (or 5 ?), *Cracticus*)
Black-backed Butcher Bird
- Strepera graculina* (White 1790, *Corvus*)
Pied Crow Shrike
- Strepera melanoptera* Gould 1846
Black-winged Crow Shrike
- Strepera fuliginosa* (Gould 1837, *Coronica*)
Black Crow Shrike
- Neostrepera versicolor* (Latham 1801, *Corvus*)
Grey Crow Shrike

Family Falcunculidæ. Shrike Tits, etc.

- Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham 1801, *Lanius*)
Shrike Tit
- Falcunculus leucogaster* Gould 1838
Yellow-bellied Shrike Tit
- Oreoica gutturalis* (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, *Falcunculus*)
Crested Bell Bird

Family Sphenostomidæ. Wedge Bills, etc.

- Aphelocephala leucopsis* (Gould 1841, *Xerophila*)
Whiteface
- Aphelocephala pectoralis* (Gould 1871, *Xerophila*)
Chestnut-breasted Whiteface
- Aphelocephala castaneiventris* (Milligan 1903, *Xerophila*)
Murchison Whiteface
- Sphenostoma cristatum* Gould 1838
Wedge Bill

Family Sittidæ. Treerunners

- Neositta chrysoptera* (Latham 1801, *Sitta*)
Orange-winged Treerunner
Neositta leucocephala (Gould 1838, *Sittella*)
White-headed Treerunner
Neositta pileata (Gould 1838, *Sittella*)
Black-capped Treerunner
Neosittella striata (Gould 1869, *Sittella*)
Striated Treerunner

Family Certhiidæ. Creepers

- Climacteris leucophæa* (Latham 1801, *Certhia*)
White-throated Treecreeper
Climacteris erythropus Gould 1841
Red-browed Treecreeper
Climacteris superciliosa North 1895
White-browed Treecreeper
Neoclina picumna (Temm. & Laugier 1824, *Climacteris*)
Brown Treecreeper
Whitlocka melanura (Gould 1843, *Climacteris*)
Black-tailed Treecreeper
Whitlocka melanota (Gould 1847, *Climacteris*)
Black-backed Treecreeper
Whitlocka rufa (Gould 1841, *Climacteris*)
Rufous Treecreeper

Family Zosteropidæ. White-eyes

- Zosterops lateralis* (Latham 1801, *Sylvia*)
White-eye
Zosterops gouldi Bonaparte 1851
Green-backed White-eye
Zosterops albiventris Reichenbach 1850
Pale-bellied White-eye
Zosterops lutea Gould 1843
Yellow White-eye

Family Dicæidæ. Flowerpeckers

- Austrodicæum hirundinaceum* (Shaw & Nodder 1792, *Motacilla*)
Flowerpecker or Mistletoe Bird

Family Pardalotidæ. Pardalotes

- Pardalotus punctatus* (Shaw & Nodder 1792, *Pipra*)
Spotted Pardalote (Diamond Bird)
- Pardalotinus melanocephalus* (Gould 1838, *Pardalotus*)
Black-headed Pardalote
- Pardalotinus rubricatus* (Gould 1838, *Pardalotus*)
Red-browed Pardalote
- Pardalotinus striatus* (Gmelin 1789, *Pipra*)
Yellow-tipped Pardalote
- Nesopardalotus quadragintus* (Gould 1838, *Pardalotus*)
Forty-spotted Pardalote

Family Nectariniidæ. Sun Birds

- Cyrtostomus frenatus* (Muller 1483, *Nectarinia*)
Sun Bird

Family Meliphagidæ. Honey-eaters

- Melithreptus lunatus* (Shaw 1802, *Certhia*)
White-naped Honey-eater
- Melithreptus gularis* (Gould 1837, *Hæmatops*)
Black-chinned Honey-eater
- Melithreptus validirostris* (Gould 1837, *Hæmatops*)
Strong-billed Honey-eater.
- Melithreptus atricapillus* (Latham 1801, *Certhia*)
Brown-headed Honey-eater.
- Melithreptus affinis* (Lesson 1839, *Eidopsarus*)
Black-headed Honey-eater
- Plectorhampus lanceolatus* (Gould 1838, *Plectorhyncha*)
Striped Honey-eater
- Myzomela sanguineolenta* (Latham 1801, *Certhia*)
Sanguineous Honey-eater
- Myzomela erythrocephala* Gould 1840
Red-headed Honey-eater
- Cissomela pectoralis* (Gould 1841, *Myzomela*)
Banded Honey-eater
- Cissomela nigra* (Gould 1838, *Myzomela*)
Black Honey-eater
- Melomyza obscura* (Gould 1843, *Myzomela*)
Dusky Honey-eater

- Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* (Latham 1801, *Certhia*)
Spinebill
- Acanthorhynchus superciliosus* Gould 1837
White-browed Spinebill
- Glyciphila melanops* (Latham 1801, *Certhia*)
Tawny-fronted Honey-eater
- Purnella albifrons* (Gould 1841, *Glyciphala*)
White-fronted Honey-eater
- Ramsayornis modestus* (Gray 1858, *Glyciphila*)
Brown-backed Honey-eater
- Ramsayornis fasciatus* (Gould 1843, *Glyciphila*)
White-breasted Honey-eater
- Grantiella picta* (Gould 1838, *Entomophila*)
Painted Honey-eater
- Lacustroica whitei* North 1910
Inconspicuous Honey-eater
- Conopophila albogularis* (Gould 1843, *Entomophila* ?)
Rufous-breasted Honey-eater
- Conopophila rufogularis* (Gould 1843, *Entomophila* ?)
Red-throated Honey-eater
- Certhionyx variegatus* Lesson 1830
Pied Honey-eater
- Zanthoniza phrygia* (Shaw 1794, *Merops*)
Regent Honey-eater
- Stigmatops indistincta* (Vigors & Horsfield 1827, *Meliphaga*)
Least Honey-eater
- Glychichæra claudi* (Mathews 1914, *Macgillivrayornis*)
Green Honey-eater
- Ptilotina analoga* (Reichenbach 1852, *Ptilotis*)
Yellow-spotted Honey-eater
- Microptilotis gracilis* (Gould 1866, *Ptilotis*)
Little Yellow-spotted Honey-eater
- Paraptilotis fusca* (Gould 1837, *Meliphaga*)
Fuscous Honey-eater
- Paraptilotis chrysops* (Latham 1801, *Sylvia*)
Yellow-faced Honey-eater
- Dorothina lewinii* (Swainson 1837, *Meliphaga*)
Yellow-eared Honey-eater

- Dorothina albilineata* (H. L. White 1917, *Ptilotis*)
White-lined Honey-eater
- Dorothina virescens* (Vieillot 1817, *Melithreptus*)
Singing Honey-eater
- Dorothina versicolor* (Gould 1843, *Ptilotis*)
Varied Honey-eater
- Dorothina fasciogularis* (Gould 1854, *Ptilotis*)
Fasciated Honey-eater
- Dorothina frenata* (Ramsay 1875, *Ptilotis*)
Bridled Honey-eater
- Caloptilotis macleayana* (Ramsay 1875, *Ptilotis*)
Yellow-streaked Honey-eater
- Nesoptilotis flavicollis* (Vieillot 1817, *Melithreptus*)
Yellow-throated Honey-eater
- Nesoptilotis leucotis* (Latham 1801, *Turdus*)
White-eared Honey-eater
- Hemiptilotis cockerelli* (Gould 1869, *Ptilotis*)
White-streaked Honey-eater
- Lophoptilotis leadbeteri* (McCoy 1867, *Ptilotis*)
Helmeted Honey-eater
- Lophoptilotis melanops* (Latham 1801, *Turdus*)
Yellow-tufted Honey-eater
- Lichenostomus cratitius* (Gould 1841, *Ptilotis*)
Wattled-cheeked Honey-eater
- Sacramela keartlandi* (North 1895, *Ptilotis*)
Grey-headed Honey-eater
- Sacramela ornata* (Gould 1838, *Ptilotis*)
Yellow-plumed Honey-eater
- Sacramela plumula* (Gould 1841, *Ptilotis*)
Yellow-fronted Honey-eater
- Ptilotula flavescens* (Gould 1840, *Ptilotis*)
Yellow-tinted Honey-eater
- Ptilotula penicillata* (Gould 1837, *Meliphaga*)
White-plumed Honey-eater
- Broadbentia flava* (Gould 1843, *Ptilotis*)
Yellow Honey-eater
- Stomiopera unicolor* (Gould 1843, *Ptilotis*)
White-gaped Honey-eater

- Xanthotis flaviventer* (Lesson 1828, *Myzantha*)
Streak-naped Honey-eater
- Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera* (Latham 1801, *Certhia*)
Crescent Honey-eater
- Meliornis novæhollandiæ* (Latham 1790, *Certhia*)
White-bearded Honey-eater
- Purnellornis niger* (Bechstein 1811, *Certhia*)
White-cheeked Honey-eater
- Manorina melanophrys* (Latham 1801, *Turdus*)
Bell Minah
- Myzantha melanocephala* (Latham 1801, *Gracula*)
Black-headed Minah
- Myzantha flavigula* Gould 1840 (*Myzanthæ*)
Yellow-throated Minah
- Coleia carunculata* (Latham 1790, *Merops*)
Red-wattle Bird
- Dyotornis paradoxus* (Daudin 1800, *Corvus*)
Wattle Bird
- Anthochaera chrysoptera* (Latham 1801, *Merops*)
Brush-wattle Bird
- Acanthagenys rufogularis* Gould 1838
Spiny-cheeked Honey-eater
- Entomyzon cyanotis* (Latham 1801, *Gracula*)
Blue-faced Honey-eater
- Philemon argenticeps* (Gould 1840, *Tropidorhynchus*)
Silver-crowned Friar Bird
- Philemon yorki* Mathews 1912
Helmeted Friar Bird
- Tropidorhynchus corniculatus* (Latham 1790, *Merops*)
Friar Bird
- Microphilemon orientalis* (Latham 1790, *Buceros*)
Yellow-throated Friar Bird
- Family Motacillidæ. Wagtails and Pipits
- **Budytes flava* (Linné 1758, *Motacilla*)
Yellow Wagtail
- Austranthus australis* (Vieillot 1818, *Anthus*)
Pipit

Family Alaudidæ. Larks

Mirafra javanica Horsfield 1821

Bush Lark

Family Ploceidæ. Plocean Finches

Tavistocka guttata (Shaw 1796, *Loxia*)

Spotted-sided Finch

Zonæginthus bellus (Latham 1801, *Loxia*)

Fire-tailed Finch

Zonæginthus ocellatus (Quoy & Gaimard 1830, *Fringilla*)

Red-eared Finch

Tæniopygia castanotis (Gould 1837, *Amadina*)

Chestnut-eared Finch

Emblema picta Gould 1842

Painted Finch

Steganopleura bichenovii (Vigors & Horsfield 1827, *Fringilla*)

Banded Finch

Donacola castaneothorax (Gould 1837, *Amadina*)

Chestnut-breasted Finch

Donacola flaviprymna Gould 1845

Yellow-rumped Finch

Donacola thorpei (Mathews 1913, *Lonchura*)

Dun Finch

Erythura trichroa (Kittlitz 1833, *Fringilla*)

Blue-faced Finch

Heteromunia pectoralis (Gould 1841, *Amadina*)

White-breasted Finch

Aidemosyne modesta (Gould 1837, *Amadina*)

Plum-head Finch

Ægintha temporalis (Latham 1801, *Fringilla*)

Red-browed Finch

Bathilda ruficauda (Gould 1837, *Amadina*)

Red-faced Finch

Poëphila acuticauda (Gould 1840, *Amadina*)

Long-tailed Finch

Poëphila gouldiæ (Gould 1844, *Amadina*)

Gouldian Finch

Alisteranus cinctus (Gould 1837, *Amadina*)

Black-throated Finch

Neopoëphila personata (Gould 1842, *Poëphila*)

Masked Finch

Neochmia phaeton (Hombron & Jacquinot 1841, *Fringilla*)

Crimson Finch

Neochmia albiventer Mathews 1914

White-bellied Crimson Finch

Family Oriolidæ. Orioles

Mimeta sagittata (Latham 1801, *Coracias*)

Oriole

Mimeta flavocincta (King 1826, *Mimetes*)

Yellow Oriole

Family Dicruridæ. Drongoes

Dicruropsis bracteatus (Gould 1843, *Dicrurus*)

Spangled Drongo

Family Graculidæ. Glossy Starlings

Metallopsar metallicus (Temm. & Laugier 1824, *Lamprotornis*)

Shining Starling

Family Ptilonorhynchidæ. Bower Birds

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus (Vieillot 1816, *Pyrrhocorax*)

Satin Bower Bird

Scenopoëtes dentirostris (Ramsay 1876, *Scenopoëus*)

Tooth-billed Bower Bird

Ailurædus crassirostris (Paykull 1810, *Lanius*)

Cat Bird

Ailurædus melanotus (Gray 1858, *Ptilonorhynchus*)

Spotted Cat Bird

Chlamydera maculata (Gould 1837, *Calodera*)

Spotted Bower Bird

Alphachlamydera cerviniventris (Gould 1850, *Chlamydera*)

Fawn-breasted Bower Bird

Rogersornis nuchalis (Jardine & Selby 1830, *Ptilonorhynchus*)

Great Bower Bird

Sericulus chrysocephalus (Lewin 1808, *Meliphaga*)

Regent Bird

Prionodura newtoniana De Vis 1883

Golden Bower Bird

Family Paradiseidæ. Birds of Paradise

- Ptiloris paradisea* Swainson 1825
Rifle Bird
Craspedophora magnifica (Vieillot 1819, *Falcinellus*)
Cape York Rifle Bird
Phonygammus keraudrenii (Lesson & Garnot 1826, *Barita*)
Manucode

Family Corvidæ. Crows

- Corvus coronoides* Vigors and Horsfield 1827
Raven
Corvus bennetti North 1901
Small-billed Crow
Corvus cecilæ Mathews 1912
Northern Crow
Struthidea cinerea Gould 1837
Grey Jumper
Corcorax melanorhamphus (Vieillot 1817, *Coracia*)
White-winged Chough

LORD HOWE ISLAND AVIFAUNA.

THE following birds occur on Lord Howe Island, but not on the Australian mainland.

Family Thalassidromidæ. Storm-Petrels

- Fregettonis royanus* Mathews 1914
Black Storm-Petrel
Fregettonis insularis Mathews 1915
Striped Storm-Petrel
Fregettonis alisteri Mathews 1915
Allied Storm-Petrel
Fregettonis grillarius (Vieillot 1817, *Procellaria*)
White-bellied Storm-Petrel

Family Procellariidæ. Shearwaters or Fulmars

- Pterodroma melanopus* (Gmelin 1789, *Procellaria*)
Brown-headed Petrel

Pterodroma neglecta (Schlegel 1863, *Procellaria*)
Kermadec Petrel

Family Sternidæ. Terns and Noddies

Procelsterna cerulea (Bennett 1840, *Sterna*)
Little Grey Noddy

Family Treronidæ. Fruit Pigeons

Raperia godmanæ Mathews 1915
White-throated Pigeon (Extinct)

Family Rallidæ. Rails

Tricholimnas sylvestris (Sclater 1869, *Ocydromus*)
Woodhen

Family Gallinulidæ. Gallinules

Porphyrio albus (White 1790, *Fulica*)
White Gallinule (Extinct)

Family Platycercidæ. Broad-tailed Parrakeets

Cyanoramphus novæzealandiæ (Sparrman 1787, *Psittacus*)
Green Parrakeet (Extinct)

Family Muscicapidæ. Flycatchers

Royigerygone insularis (Ramsay 1878, *Gerygone*)
Flyeater

Family Turdidæ. Thrushes

Planesticus xanthopus (Forster 1844, *Turdus*)
Blackbird

Family Zosteropidæ. White-eyes

Nesozosterops strenua (Gould 1855, *Zosterops*)
Robust White-eye

Zosterops tephropleura Gould 1855
Grey-breasted Silver-eye

Family Graculidæ. Glossy Starlings

Aplonis fuscus Gould 1837
Starling

NORFOLK ISLAND AVIFAUNA.

THE following birds occur on Norfolk Island, but not on the Australian mainland.

Family Sternidæ. Terns and Noddies

Procelsterna cerulea (Bennett 1840, *Sterna*)

Little Grey Noddy

Leucanous albus (Sparrman 1786, *Sterna*)

White Tern

Family Treronidæ. Fruit Pigeons

Hemiphaga novæseelandiæ (Gmelin 1789, *Columba*)

Pigeon (Extinct)

Family Platycercidæ. Broad-tailed Parrakeets

Cyanoramphus novæzealandiæ (Sparrman 1787, *Psittacus*)

Green Parrakeet

Family Nestoridæ. Kakas and Keas

Nestor productus (Gould 1836, *Plyctolophus*)

Long-billed Kaka (Extinct)

Family Eudynamytidæ. Koels

Urodynamis taitensis (Sparrman 1787, *Cuculus*)

Long-tailed Koel

Family Muscipidæ. Flycatchers

Royigerygone modesta (Pelzeln 1860, *Gerygone*)

Flyeater

Pachycephala xanthoprocta Gould 1838

Thickhead

Diaphoropterus leucopygius (Gould 1838, *Symmorphus*)

Caterpillar-catcher

Family Turdidæ. Thrushes

Planesticus fuliginosus (Latham 1801, *Turdus*)

Grey-headed Blackbird

Family Zosteropidæ. White-eyes

Nesozosterops albogularis (Gould 1837, *Zosterops*)

White-breasted White-eye

Nesozosterops tenuirostris (Gould 1837, *Zosterops*)

Slender-billed White-eye

Family Graculidæ. Glossy Starlings

Aplonis fuscus Gould 1837

Starling

IN the preceding List there are a few alterations which need explanation.

Eudyptes schlegeli Finsch 1876

Macaroni Penguin

This must be referred to the family Spheniscidæ, and not to the Aptenodytidæ where it appeared, while the vernacular name of *Eudyptes serresianus* Oustalet should be: "Yellow-crested Penguin." This must be added, as it will be seen from the photograph provided by Hull (Rec. Austr. Mus., Vol. XII., pl. XI., fig. 2, 1918) and description given by Dove (Ibis, 1915, p. 87) and reprinted by Hull, p. 73, that the specimen there dealt with from Devonport, Tasmania, is referable to the above species and does not belong to either of the other crested Penguins. It is in immature plumage, and when adult the crest shows yellow feathers on the forehead, but in any case this species is larger than the others.

Adamastor cinereus (Gmelin 1789)

Brown Petrel

Priofinus was introduced for "*cinerea* Forst., *æquinocialis* Edw., etc., and *arctica*?" *Pr. cinerea* Forst. is not *P. cinerea* Gmel., as Bonaparte pointed out when he proposed *Adamastor* (see Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, Vol. XLIII., pp. 994-996, footnotes, 1856). Gray gave *cinerea* Gmelin as type, and this has been followed by most writers, e.g., Amer. O U. Check List, 3rd ed., p. 54, 1910, but this is incorrect, so we have designated *æquinocialis* Edw., etc., that is *æquinocialis* Linné 1758 as type, and *Priofinus* will become a synonym of *Procellaria*.

Hypoleucus perthi Mathews 1912

Pied Cormorant

This becomes the species name, as we find the New Zealand species *H. varius* Gmelin 1789 to be quite distinct when fully plumaged birds, which are rare, are compared.

Hæmatopus unicolor Forster 1844

Black Oystercatcher

This name must be revived, as *H. niger* Temminck 1820 proves to be invalid through the prior introduction of *Scolopax*

nigra Gmelin, also proposed for a Black Oystercatcher from America.

Acanthiza ewingii Gould and

Acanthiza flaviventris Ashby

are omitted. Full details will be given in Mathews's Birds of Australia.

Leucocirca leucophrys (Latham 1801)

Black and White Fantail

The reason for this alteration will also be found in Mathews's Birds of Australia, the part dealing with this species being now in the printer's hands.

Heteractitis brevipes Vieillot 1816

Grey-rumped Tattler

We are agreed this is quite a distinct species from *H. incanus* Gmelin, and therefore reinstate it as above.

Dacelo novæguineæ (Herrman 1783, *Alcedo*)

Kookaburra

This is an unfortunate change, necessitated through the acceptance of Herrman's work as appearing earlier than that of Boddaert.

Oreoica gutturalis (Vigors and Horsfield 1827)

Crested Bell Bird

This name must be reverted to, as Lewin was anticipated in his choice of *Turdus cristatus* by Pennant twenty years before.

Since the above was drawn up, the Auk for July 1920 has been received, including the Seventeenth Supplement to the American Check List, which shows a number of changes of nomenclature still further drawing together towards uniformity the names of the birds of the world. Therein is accepted the usage of *Catharacta*, *Hydroprogne*, *Thalasseus*, *Chlidonias*, *Pterodroma*, *Casmerodius*, *Crocethia*, *Tringa*, *Pluvialis*, *Charadrius*, *Tyto* as proposed in Mathews's Check List, and all, save *Hydroprogne* and *Thalasseus*, which are ranked as subgeneric only, with the same status. They also accept *Sula dactylatra* for the Masked Gannet.

The matters at variance are as follows: *Moris* is used for the Gannet which is considered separable from *Sula*, and they do not admit that *Moris* is the same as *Morus*. Forster used this name following Leach, whom they quote as if a valid publication, and in spite of the Opinions of the International Commission, and *Moris* is apparently simply a printer's error for *Morus*. In Leach's MSS. in the British Museum the abnormal number of printer's errors is remarkable, and in Forster's Catalogue we can read *Octogometra*, *Octygometra* and *Ortygometra*, as well as others. Such a matter as this should have been considered with all the facts in view.

Crocethia alba (Pallas) is preferred to *Crocethia leucophœa* (Pallas), both specific names being published in Vroeg's Catalogue, and this matter requires reconsideration before final settlement, but we use *C. alba* for uniformity.

They have rejected *Heteractitis* in favour of *Heteroscelus*, which they determine to be valid, although there is a prior *Heteroscelis*, which is absolutely the same word and simply shows an error in transliteration which is amenable to emendation according to the Opinions of the International Commission.

They have rejected the Oken names and also those of Lepechin, and moreover are not acknowledging those proposed by binary authors save those by Brisson. In these items we are in accord and soon there will be absolute unanimity, the one bar at present being their reluctance to admit the British usage of *Colymbus* for the Divers, but this seems merely a matter of adjustment in the near future. A few other items which do not concern Australians are cleared up, but in the Swan names they show again a reluctance to correct an error as the type of *Cygnus*, whether of Zimmermann or Bechstein, by tautonymy, is *Anas cygnus* L. and consequently *Olor* cannot be maintained.

We are gratified to be able to record so much advancement, and there can be little discussion on the subject of nomenclature for many years now, errors being corrected as soon as they are detected, and attention paid to systematic classification, morphology, ecology and economy.

FORGOTTEN BIRD-ARTISTS AND AN OLD-TIME ORNITHOLOGIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

THE fame, for good or bad, of an ornithologist depends upon publicity, and it is unfortunate that some of the older ornithologists have been overlooked. Similarly an artist may have done splendid service but be practically unknown through a lack of signature to the work done.

When the Watling drawings were received at the British Museum the whole were ascribed to that painter because they had been furnished to his employer by him, but examination has shown that the majority was not drawn by him but by one or two assistants whose identity is at present unknown. Further, a book of drawings in the Banksian collection in the British Museum was also ascribed to Watling by James Britten, who wrote (*Journ. Botany*, Vol. XL., p. 302, 1902): "Apart from its contents (the real Watling book is here referred to) the volume is interesting on account of the light which it throws upon an entry on p. 253, Vol. I., of Dryander's 'Catalogue of the Banksian Library'; this runs 'Volumen foliorum 70, continens figuras animalium et plantarum pictas quas in Nova Cambria prope Port Jackson delineavit Edgar Thomas Dell.' In Banks's copy the last four words are struck out, and a comparison of the volume with the one acquired from Mr. Lee shows that it is the work of the same artist. Watling was acquainted with John White ('Surgeon-General to the Settlement'), who sent plants to Smith, and published in 1790 his 'Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales'; one or two of Watling's drawings were executed for White."

We have recently examined this volume and find the paintings are certainly not made by Thomas Watling, from comparison with work signed by that artist.*

* NOTE.—Our attention was drawn to this by Mr. H. W. England, in charge of the books in the Zoological Department at the British Museum (Natural History) who is well aware of our interest in these paintings, and who has always assisted us in connection with our examination of the drawings, and to whom we here tender our best thanks.

Some of the paintings were of birds which did not appear in the Watling drawings, but were described by Latham at the same time as he worked at the Watling drawings, from drawings in the possession of General Davies. This fact induced us to investigate the matter from two points—that of the birds credited by Latham to General Davies, and that of the artists who had made paintings in the early settlement of New South Wales.

We will deal with the latter item first. In White's Journal no mention of artists is made save "the Drawings have been copied from nature, by Miss Stone, Mr. Catton, Mr. Nodder, and other artists . . . The birds, etc., from which the drawings were taken." The artists mentioned were British artists, and in addition to those mentioned we find the signatures of E. Kennion and — Mortimer. On the title page, however, is a little sketch upon which is engraved "I. White, Esq. delin." and White tells us on p. 107: "Captain Hunter has a pretty turn for drawing."

As we have not gained much from this, we will pass to Hunter's Historical Journal when we find: "From a sketch by I. Hunter" and "from a sketch by Gov. King."

Referring now to Phillip's Voyage, we see on the title page "drawn on the spot by Capt. Hunter, Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Dawes, Bradley, Capt. Marshall, etc." Fortunately, the charts are signed by W. Bradley, W. Dawes, T. G. Shortland, and Captain J. Marshall, while the New Holland Cassowary is signed "Lieutenant Watts del."

We have written "fortunately," as a large number of the "Watling" drawings seem to have been drawn by a cartographer, as they are surrounded by the triple lined border, so familiar on charts. Consequently, we may guess that probably for amusement the cartographers painted the rare birds which the artist Watling was employed in portraying and perhaps others also indulged in this fascinating new pastime.

The drawings in the book mentioned by Britten are such that they are comparable with the supposed cartographers' drawings, but not with the paintings made by Watling himself. As recorded, they comprise seventy folios, but each side is

numbered so that the first painting is numbered 1, the second 3, the third 5, and so on.

PAGE FIG.

1	1	is <i>Myzomela sanguineolenta</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Certhia</i>)
	2	<i>Neophema pulchella</i> (Shaw and Nodder 1792, <i>Psittacus</i>)
3		<i>Chenonetta jubata</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Anas</i>)
5	1	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i> (Gmelin 1789, <i>Motacilla</i>)
	2	<i>Acyone azurea</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Alcedo</i>)
7	1	<i>Ægintha temporalis</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Fringilla</i>)
	2	<i>Angroyan cyanopterus</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Loxia</i>)
11	1	<i>Lophoptilotis melanops</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Turdus</i>)
	2	<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Turdus</i>)
17		<i>Alisterus scapularis</i> (Lichtenstein 1818, <i>Psittacus</i>)
27		<i>Malurus cyaneus</i> (Gmelin 1789, <i>Motacilla</i>) ♂ and ♀
31		<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> (Shaw and Nodder 1792, <i>Pipra</i>) ♂ and ♀
33		<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Corvus</i>)
43		<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Gracula</i>)
45		<i>Petroica multicolor</i> (Gmelin 1789, <i>Muscicapra</i>)
47		<i>Uroaëtus audax</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Vultur</i>)
51		<i>Platycercus elegans</i> (Gmelin 1788, <i>Psittacus</i>)
53		<i>Sphenura brachyptera</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Turdus</i>)
55		<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i> (Shaw and Nodder 1791, <i>Psittacus</i>)
57		<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i> (Gmelin 1788, <i>Psittacus</i>)
59		<i>Graucalus robustus</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Lanius</i>)
61		<i>Myzantha melanocephala</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Gracula</i>)
63		<i>Coleia carunculata</i> (Latham 1790, <i>Merops</i>)
65	1	<i>Tavistocka guttata</i> (Shaw 1796, <i>Loxia</i>)
	2	<i>Leucocirca leucophrys</i> (Latham 1801, <i>Turdus</i>)
67		<i>Ieracidea berigora</i> (Vigors and Horsfield 1827, <i>Falco</i>)
69		<i>Zanda funerea</i> (Shaw and Nodder 1794, <i>Psittacus</i>)
71		<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> (Linné 1766, <i>Ardea</i>)
73		<i>Platycercus eximius</i> (Shaw and Nodder 1792, <i>Psittacus</i>)

PAGE FIG.

75	Calyptorhynchus banksii (Latham 1790, <i>Psittacus</i>)
95	Dromiceius novæhollandiæ (Latham 1790, <i>Casuarinus</i>)
97	Ægotheles cristata (White 1790, <i>Caprimulgus</i>)
119	Cosmaerops ornatus (Latham 1801, <i>Merops</i>)
121	Eurystomus orientalis (Linné 1766, <i>Coracias</i>)
124	Indeterminable, signed W.T. (? Watkin Tench.)
126	Ditto
137	Ditto

The drawings on page 7 suggested a possible solution to these figures as Fig. 2 was a beautiful painting of a Wood-Swallow, and reference to Latham's Second Supplement under the name Blue-winged Gr(osbeak), p. 197, we found "Inhabits *New South Wales*; found at *Port Jackson*. From a drawing by General Davies." We therefore went all through this Supplement, picking out the species mentioned in connection with General Davies, with the following results :

p. 75. Frontal Shr(ike). *Lanius frontatus* Index, p. xviii.

"Inhabits *New Holland*, and is in the collection of General *Davies*."

p. 87. Crimson-fronted P(arrot).

This variety is in the possession of General *Davies*.

p. 89. Turcosine P(arrakeet). *Psittacus pulchellus* Shaw.

"One of these, in the collection of General *Davies*."

The remarks appear to refer to the figure seen in the book above mentioned on the first page.

p. 129. Black-headed Gr(akle). *Gracula melanocephala*, p. xxviii.

"Inhabits *New South Wales*. I am indebted to General *Davies* for the knowledge of this species, having been brought from *Port Jackson*, by Governor *King*."

The figure on page 61 is of this species, but the description does not *exactly* agree, as if this were only the drawing while Latham had described from a bird skin or preserved specimen.

p. 130. Pied Gr(akle). *Gracula picata*, p. xxix.

“Inhabits *New South Wales*, with the last species.”

The figure on page 33 appears to have been the basis of this description, it agrees so well.

p. 130. Blue-eared Gr(akle). *Gracula cyanotis*, p. xxix.

“Inhabits *New Holland*; brought from *Botany Bay*. I am obliged to General *Davies* for the above description.”

On page 43 the figure of this bird is excellent, and the description could have been prepared from it.

p. 150. Wattled B(ee) E(ater).

“At General *Davies's* is one of this species which differs. . . .”

The details cited apply fairly well to the painting on p. 63.

p. 152. Hooded B(ee) E(ater). *Merops cucullatus*, p. xxxiii.

“Inhabits *New Holland*. In the collection of General *Davies*.”

The figure on page 61 agrees well, but not exactly, with the description of this species.

p. 155. Variegated B(ee) E(ater). *Merops ornatus*, p. xxxv.

“This is said to be the *male* bird. I met with it in the collection of General *Davies*.”

On page 119 is a splendid painting of this species.

p. 156*. White-fronted B(ee) E(ater). *Merops albifrons*, p. xxxv.

“I am obliged to General *Davies*, for the above descriptions, having made drawings of them from specimens in the possession of Captain *King*, which were brought from *Port Jackson*, in *New South Wales*.”

Unfortunately there is no painting which can be allotted to this, as yet, unidentified species, but we include this note

as it throws light upon the method of receipt and the fact of the descriptions being made from, or at the same time as, the drawings, and that probably a collection of birds at that time included drawings on account of the rarity of the actual specimens.

p. 197. Blue-winged Gr(osbeak). *Loxia cyanoptera*,
p. xlvi.

“Inhabits *New South Wales*; found at *Port Jackson*. From a drawing by General *Davies*.”

The painting on page 7 is the basis of this description, or if not, is certainly a copy, or vice versa. Until another series of paintings is found we should class these as originals.

p. 210. White-headed F(inch). *Fringilla leucocephala*, p. xlvi.

“Inhabits *New South Wales*. From the drawings of General *Davies*.”

The same remarks apply to the painting on page 65.

p. 211. Temporal F(inch). *Fringilla temporalis*,
p. xlvi.

“Several drawings of birds probably allied to this. . . . For these I am indebted to the drawings of General *Davies*.”

One of these appears on page 7, and the fact that several are referred to above suggests the fact of missing books of pictures yet to be traced.

p. 216. Red-bellied Fl(ycatcher).

“Is one from *Port Jackson*, in the drawings of General *Davies*. . . . This came from *Port Jackson*, and was communicated by General *Davies*.”

The paintings on page 45, or a copy, are here referred to, so that again we must look for more paintings.

p. 253. Speckled M(anakin).

“Inhabits *New Holland*. I am indebted to the pencil of General *Davies* for these descriptions, taken from specimens in the possession of Captain *King*.”

The pictures on page 31 agree in detail with the remarks given at the quotation, so that here again we are compelled

to consider these paintings as more or less exact copies, if not originals, of the remarks.

p. 371. Black-breasted Cr(ow). *Corvus melanogaster*,
p. xxv.

“Inhabits Port Jackson.” Under China Owl, p. 368, is written “for this, and many of the following, I am indebted to General *Davies*.”

This seems to be based on the figure on p. 59, it agrees so well, but the figure on p. 121, a good painting of the Roller, does not agree with the description on p. 371 of the Pacific Roller.

p. 372. Azure K(ingfisher). *Alcedo azurea*, p. xxxii.
“Inhabits Norfolk Island.”

On page 5 there is an excellent figure of this species, which might have been described from it.

p. 373. White-browed Thr(ush). *Turdus leucophrys*,
p. xlv.

“Found at Port Jackson, described from a drawing made from a specimen brought from thence by Governor *King*.”

The painting on page 65 showed this previously unidentified species to have been based upon the Black and White Fantail.

p. 373. White-eared Thr(ush). *Turdus leucotis*,
p. xlv.

“This inhabits the same parts as the *Black-eyed Thrush*, and is supposed by some to be the other sex of that bird.”

On page 11 are two paintings, one of this species, the other of the Black-eyed Thrush, p. 181 (*Turdus melanops*), and this would seem to be the basis of the description of the first named and the source of Latham's comment above quoted, from the fact of the two being painted together.

While the facts do not prove, they decidedly suggest, that the volume under notice contains figures of birds described by Latham as from the drawings of General *Davies*. It is possible that these are copies, or more probably, simultaneous paintings from the specimens from which General *Davies*'s drawings were made. In any case until other pictures are found, these drawings can be regarded as typical paintings of

the species discussed above. The paintings call to mind some of the ones included in the Watling drawings as if they had been painted by the same artist. That would negative their ascription to General Davies himself, but they could have been copied by him. We once saw a painting, signed by John Hunter, of the Australian Jabiru which recalled others among the Watling drawings, but we would hesitate before concluding that Hunter had drawn any of the so-called Watling drawings.

Further, in the present volume, pages 95 and 97 show paintings of the Emu and Owlet Nightjar agreeing absolutely with the ones reproduced in White's Journal, but we would not consider these had been painted by White without further evidence.

Then on p. 124 is a painting quite unidentifiable, signed W. T., which agrees exactly with some of the unidentifiable paintings in the Watling series as to workmanship, etc., and pp. 126 and 127, though unsigned, are by the same artist and are also quite unrecognisable. The only member of the ship's companies we have noted with these initials is Watkin Tench, but of course this is merely a guess.

Then who was General Davies? His name has cropped up quite commonly in the above connection, and it will be remembered that he apparently received the first Lyre-Bird in England, and, moreover, he was so struck by its beauty that he described it. Apparently he was no systematist, and he got Latham to draw up the description and mayhap select the name, so that Latham included it as a last item in his work, and due to the slowness in publication of the learned Society before which Davies read his account, Latham's name was published first. Further, he also secured the first Emu Wren, but did not describe it but allowed Shaw, the Director of the British Museum, to do so, who acknowledged "we are indebted to General *Davies* for the above."

In 1787 Latham had described in the First Supplement, p. 59, a var. C of the Blue-bellied Parrot, noting: "This variety differs merely in having four or six spots of red tipped with yellow on the scapulars and inner bend of the wing, and the blue bounded with reddish at the nape. I observed it among

the drawings of Colonel Davies." Mathews has discussed this in the *Birds of Australia*, as Kerr had named this variety *Psittacus hæmatotus daviesianus*.

However, it may be concluded that General Davies was one of the foremost and most enthusiastic of the early ornithologists, as we find Latham continually referring to General Davies in connection with other birds, which he had even collected himself as: "This was brought from Quebec, by General Davies, in 1790" occurs more than once, while a reference also occurs to Gibraltar.

We have not yet attempted to work out the life-history of General Davies, but the preceding remarks will show the interest of this old-time ornithologist, who, because he was no describer, has suffered neglect so that his name is scarcely known. Again, we have no valid trace of the identity of the artists who made these careful paintings of the objects of natural history of this new country, and yet who failed to sign their work. If this memo serves to keep alive the interest in these forgotten workers it will please us; and we should apologise for stating that this note has not been written for our own advertisement, as suggested by a recent critic who also stigmatised the drawings, without having seen them, as "crude sketches made by a convict."

Year for year, the paintings are excellent first-class work and the artists, whoever they were, had reason to be proud of their success in delineating the objects they attempted.

We have just remembered that the present scientific name of the Gang Gang Cockatoo also stands to the credit of General Davies as recorded in Mathews's *Birds of Australia*, Vol. VI., pt. 2, p. 155, 1917, as when Grant figured *Psittacus fimbriatus* he stated that the plate was reproduced from a design from the elegant pencil of Major-General Davies of the Royal Artillery, to whom Governor King presented the preserved specimen.

SNIPE AND SANDPIPERS: A REARRANGEMENT.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

SINCE the days of Coues the arrangement of Snipe, Woodcock and Sandpipers has been in a state of flux, scarcely any authorities being agreed upon the value of the observed differences between the species. It is necessary to remember that the differences do exist, but the estimates of their worth disagreed, according as the valuer was a lumpner or a splitter. Consequently we see a few genera covering very diverse forms, or conversely almost each species raised to generic rank. In view of the geographical distribution of the series the latter course is recommended, as the former gives rise to much incongruity. We have always advocated the study of plumage changes, and Mathews has shown how the careful examination of eggs in the allied group of Plovers gave valuable assistance. We would employ the criticism of egg shells, unhatched young, downy young and plumage changes as productive of a stable assortment, and conclude that study of the internal characters will confirm the arrangement in every detail. This has been suggested by Lowe, who published the results of an osteological study of some members referring to a

subfamily Erolinae. *Erolia alpina*, *Erolia minuta*, *Arquatella maritima*, *Ereunetes pusillus*, *Ancylochilus subarquatus*, *Calidris arenaria*, *Heteropygia acuminata*, *Micropalama himantopus*, *Canutus canutus*, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus* and *Machetes pugnax*

and to subfamily Tringinae. *Tringa ochropus*, *Tringa solitaria*, *Tringoides hypoleucos*, *Tringoides macularius*, *Rhyacophilus glareola*, *Tringa calidris*, *Tringa flavipes*, *Tringa nebularia* and *Tringa stagnatilis*.

Lowe added a note that the colour pattern characteristic of the downy nestling of the Ruff (*Machetes pugnax*), as well as of the immature and female examples, was undoubtedly Eroline in type, writing: "I refer to this here, as being a distinct point to the good in favour of colour pattern as a guide or clue to subfamily or generic affinities, borne out as

it is, in this instance, in the most complete and definite way, by an appeal to osteological characters."

We would have written it differently, but with the same meaning, viz., that superficial and internal features go hand in hand, the former being the more reliable.

Ridgway, in his excellent *Birds of North and Middle America*, part VIII., concluded: "excellent reasons for the recognition of two subfamilies, apart from the Scolopacinae, namely, the Erolinae and Tringinae. Unfortunately Mr. Lowe's researches are confined to only part of the genera, and he leaves us in ignorance concerning the affinities of *Limosa*, *Vetola*, *Pseudoscolopax*, *Limnodromus*, *Catoptrophorus*, *Heteroscelus*, *Tryngites*, *Bartramia*, *Numenius*, *Phaeopus* and *Mesoscolopax*. The first three of these almost certainly belong to the Erolinae, and the two following to the Tringinae, but the position of *Tryngites*, *Bartramia*, *Numenius*, *Phaeopus* and *Mesoscolopax* is quite uncertain, and consequently I am not able to avail myself of Mr. Lowe's two groups in the construction of the above 'key,' which therefore must be understood as a purely artificial one. *Rostratula* and the true Scolopacinae also require special investigation, especially the former, which doubtless, on account of its many marked peculiarities, represents a distinct subfamily, *Rostratulinae*. It is possible that if Mr. Lowe had been able to study all these genera when his paper was prepared he might have found that his groups, Erolinae and Tringinae, are not so distinct as they appeared to be, some of the genera not examined being possibly intermediate in characters. However this may be, the Scolopacinae (Woodcocks and true Snipes) seem to form one end of the series, the Erolinae coming between them and the Tringinae. . . . The curious genus *Rostratula* has usually been placed with this group (Scolopacinae), but judging from external characters alone, almost certainly does not belong here."

Then under Erolinae he included *Limosa* and *Vetola* only tentatively, but still separating these from *Numenius*, etc. which he referred to the Tringinae.

Errors are apparent in the preceding as Lowe, through ignorance of nomenclatural usages and unfamiliar with bird

names, had used wrongly the names for his genera and species, while Ridgway had overlooked Lowe's second paper which appeared in the succeeding number of the *Ibis*, where, dealing with the "living" fossil *Cœnocorypha*, he had given figures and a few notes on *Rhynchœa* = *Rostratula*, where he indicated that it might be "aberrantly Tringine," but could see nothing Ralline in it, nor Eroline, Gallinagine or Rusticoline. The last item provides the keynote to this essay as (as hereafter shown) Oberholser has reviewed Lowe's grouping and accepted the three subfamilies suggested by Lowe, but has altered the names to be used in accordance with his own idea of type determination of families and subfamilies, proposing Canutinæ, Scolopacinae and Numeniinæ, but giving no limits and even questioning the inclusion of *Numenius* with the *Tringa* series. In the recent Supplement to the A.O.U. Check List Oberholser's conclusions have been accepted and the American representatives cited, so that we have now :

Canutinæ Oberholser = Erolinae Lowe. *Macrorhamphus*,
Micropalama, *Tringa*, *Arquatella*, *Pisobia*, *Pelidna*,
Erolia, *Eurynorhynchus*, *Ereunetes*, *Calidris*, *Limosa*,
Machetes and *Tryngites*.

Scolopacinae Oberholser and Lowe. *Scolopax*, *Philohela* and
Gallinago.

Numeniinæ Oberholser = Tringinae Lowe. *Glottis*, *Totanus*,
Helodromas, *Rhyacophilus*, *Catoptrophorus*, *Heteractitis*,
Bartramia, *Actitis* and *Numenius*.

These genus names are as used in the Check List, but in the Supplement the following changes have been sanctioned, *Macrorhamphus* to *Limnodromus*, *Tringa* to *Canutus*, *Calidris* to *Crocethia*, *Helodromas* to *Tringa* and *Heteractitis* to *Heteroscelus*, while *Machetes* should have been changed to *Philomachus*.

To revert to earlier history, Sharpe in the Handlist admitted two subfamilies only, Totaninae and Scolopacinae, the latter practically covering the Scolopacinae and Erolinae of Lowe.

According to our results a basic error appears in the grouping made by Lowe and practically accepted by Oberholser, and that is one which was fully exposed by Mathews in the *Birds*

of Australia, viz., the distinction between the Woodcocks and Snipes. Lowe in his second paper practically admitted this, but Oberholser overlooked it, and consequently there is still need for rearrangement. Superficially the differences are well marked and, of course, the internal structure confirms the observed items. Reference to the downy young plumage mentioned by Lowe shows a clear and easy clue to the arrangement desired. It seems that a close study of the plumage changes from the egg to the breeding adults would practically solve all the problems present. Owing to the fact that series of eggs and downy young are not yet available, a complete and exact arrangement cannot be provided. The present note will assist in removing some errors and indicate the means of correcting others.

The downy young of *Pelidna* (i.e. *Erolia* Lowe errore) are characterised by a peculiarly coloured down which has been described as "spangled" with white dots, and we may retain this term.

This spangling is very distinctive, and is seen in the young of the Ruff, Sanderling, Dunlin, Curlew-Sandpiper, Little Stint, Broad-billed Sandpiper, and Knot, of which species the Ruff has never recently been lumped in with the remainder on account of its size, form and ornament, while the Sanderling has always been marked as generically distinct on account of the lack of the hind-toe. However, as is well known, this spangling is a prominent feature of the Snipe, so that phylogenetically that must be ranked in the series. We have here then a remarkable feature common to a series of downy nestlings whose adults are easily and consistently regarded as distinct genera. If we believe in evolution at all, this series constitutes a natural group, and should be so considered whatever value we allot to the group.

A very distinct style of plumage, showing no spangling but an indistinct striped serial marking, is seen in the downy young of the Redshank, Dusky Redshank, Greenshank, Wood Sandpiper, Common Sandpiper and Terek Sandpiper. These downy nestlings are so alike that we have not yet seen well-marked differences, in the few yet available, to

separate the species, though the adults are easily named, in whatever plumage they may be. We would point out that all these seem to pass through the same immature stages, though some of the adults differ very appreciably. Consequently we have here a natural series, and to this series belongs the Godwit forms. The Curlews have also young of this style, and their relationship with this group is indisputable, while it will be remembered that the eggs of the Godwits very closely resemble those of the Curlews. However, the item to be dealt with is the status of the Woodcock. In external features, as in internal, it disagrees very remarkably from all the others, while its egg coloration is distinct, so that we have now to examine the downy nestling and see what this shows. At first sight it is obviously no relation to the true Snipes, as Mathews has already decisively proved, and the resemblance is to the preceding. It differs in its leg formation which is quite unlike that of the Snipe or Redshank series. We must, therefore, relegate the Woodcock to a group apart, and then we have to deal with its suggested relatives. Mathews discussed these in detail, pointing out the features whereby they could be recognised as differing in their sources from the superficial features alone. We refer to the group Seebohm christened Semi-Woodcocks, and which included two distinct series, one related to Snipes, the other to the Woodcock. Lowe has somewhat confused the issue by using the term Semi-Woodcocks for both series indiscriminately; so that we now propose to restrict the name Semi-Woodcocks to those of Rusticoline alliance, and coin the name Semi-Snipes for those showing Gallinagine derivation.

We are confronted with the recognition of a fourth subfamily or the transference of the Gallinagine forms to the Dunlin grouping. We can see superficial features that would allow of a subfamily separation of the Snipe from the latter, but the peculiar nestling seems to compel their association, and as we have previously intimated, the present rearrangement is simply an improvement upon those already proposed, but is not regarded as final.

Now, as to the subfamily names to be used. We cannot understand how there can be a type genus of a family when we have no basis of priority in group names. We arrange and rearrange the genera and species and utilise names of different values, but we do not fix types for these groupings, nor do we amend the names to suit the groups. There has been enough trouble in nomenclatural realms through attempts at type fixation of genera, without suggesting similar useless research and care in the recognition of higher group names. Oberholser has not studied the question deeply or he would never have advocated such a matter. Many of the names now accepted would need adjustment, so that we have concluded all names above the rank of genera should be based on the oldest genus name in the group. In this way the oldest genus is generally the type genus, but we don't know how that has been reached. Consequently we arrive at the following grouping :

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Subfamily Calidritinæ = Canutinæ Oberholser = Erolinæ
Lowe.

Subfamily Tringinæ = Numeniinæ Oberholser = Tringinæ
Lowe.

Subfamily Scolopacinæ = *id.*, Oberholser and Lowe (partly
only)

The American genera referable to the first named would be as given by Oberholser for Canutinæ *with the rejection of Limosa and the addition of Gallinago.*

To the second, the Numeniinæ Oberholser, *would be added Limosa*; while the last named would comprise *Scolopax* and *Philohela* only as North American representatives, but as extra-limital forms would include *Neoscolopax*, *Cœnocorypha*, and the South American *Chubbia* and *Homoscolopax*, and probably *Neospilura* and *Parascolopax*, the last four genera having been proposed for *Gallinago stricklandi* Gray, *G. imperialis* Selater, *Scolopax solitaria* Hodgson and *Scolopax saturata* Hodgson respectively.

The species *Gallinago gigantea* Temminck and *Scolopax undulata* Boddaert, classed by Seebohm as Semi-Woodcocks, may be called Semi-Snipes and classed under the genus *Xylocota* Bonaparte and referred to the neighbourhood of *Gallinago* in the Calidritinæ. It will be interesting to see the downy young of all these species and see how they confirm these conclusions.

It may be useful to reconcile the genera given in Sharpe's Handlist with our present arrangement, and nominations as now accepted with subdivisions proposed.

The family Scolopacidæ in the first volume of the Handlist (p. 157) was divided into two subfamilies, Totaninæ and Scolopacinae. To the former was allotted *Numenius*, *Mesoscolopax*, *Limosa*, *Macrorhamphus*, *Micropalama*, *Symphemia*, *Totanus*, *Helodromas*, *Heteractitis*, *Tringoides*, *Terekia*, *Pseudoglossitis*, *Glottis*, *Rhyacophilus*, *Pavoncella*, *Bartramia* and *Ereunetes*; and to the latter (p. 162) *Tryngites*, *Æchmorhynchus*, *Prosobonia*, *Calidris*, *Eurynorhynchus*, *Limonites*, *Heteropygia*, *Arquatella*, *Ancylochilus*, *Tringa*, *Pelidna*, *Limicola*, *Gallinago*, *Limnocryptes*, *Neoscolopax*, *Scolopax*, *Philohela*, *Phegornis* and *Rostratula*.

We admit all the above save *Rostratula* which we separate, following Mathews, as a separate family Rostratulidæ, and we recognise three subfamilies as given above, the Sharpian names to be changed being numerous, as follows :

Macrorhamphus should be *Limnodromus*, *Symphemia* should be *Catoptrophorus*, *Helodromas* must be *Tringa*, *Tringoides* must be *Actitis*, *Pseudoglossitis* should be *Pseudototanus*, *Pavoncella* should be *Philomachus*, *Calidris* will be *Crocethia*, *Limonites* and *Heteropygia* will become *Pisobia* and *Limnocinclus*, *Tringa* will be *Calidris*, *Limicola* should be *Platyrhamphus*; while species classed under *Gallinago* will be placed in distinct genera in the Scolopacoid series, and other subdivisions should be recognised, as *Phæopus*, *Vetola*, *Erythroscelis*, *Anteliotringa*, etc.

The rejection of *Gallinago* in favour of *Capella* is discussed in the following article.

SHERBORN AND THE SYSTEMATIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

WE have previously called attention to the inestimable value of the life-work of C. Davies Sherborn, the *Index Animalium*, and we emphasise this by the title here chosen, in the hope that our results will attract other workers to study Sherborn's panacea of the systematist. The systematist of the future will refer to the *Index Animalium* on every opportunity, but it seems a little cruel that the unexampled labour of Sherborn should not be realised during his lifetime. The dreary work entailed in the production of this abnormal and enormous collation of scientific names does not appear to be understood. No honours have been bestowed upon our friend, because he does not advertise. Had he been a foreigner, probably many English honours would have been conferred as well as numerous local ones. We expect he will be annoyed at this discussion, but it is the truth. We have continually referred to his work and have indicated errors in various authoritative systematic accounts, through lack of reference to the "*Index*."

This note is to attract attention to another overlooked bird book brought to our notice by Sherborn, during his compilation of his second volume. The most remarkable fact in connection with this item is its constant quotation by the last generation of British ornithologists, since one of them brought forward one name used in it, viz., *Scolopax caelestis*. This name is so well known that many of the older school will recognise it, yet in the same place names are proposed of more importance. As we are not specialists in Palæartic bird forms we will merely note the names proposed in the work, and leave their correct application to the study of Palæartic workers.

Scolopax caelestis Frenzel, *Beschr. der Vögel und ihrer Eier in der Gegend um Wittenberg*, p. 58 (1801), is cited in Yarrell's *British Birds*, 4th edition, as the basis of *Gallinago caelestis* (Frenzel) used for the Common Snipe. This was due to Newton who had acquired a copy of Frenzel's work and noted the above name in it and concluded it was valid and novel.

Examination of Newton's copy, the only one in Britain known to him, by Sherborn, revealed many other unquoted names, and he generously allowed us to collate and comment upon these, for which kind permission we once more record our own best thanks, and add to these the thanks of the succeeding generation of systematic ornithologists. The most important innovation is in connection with the very name quoted by Newton, Frenzel's *S. caelestis*, as Frenzel adds this is also called by authors CAPELLA CÆLESTIS. There can be no doubt as to the validity of the genus name *Capella*, as in his systematic Index on the Linnean system he indexes *Capella caelestis*. This introduction has never hitherto been recorded, and it means the rejection of *Gallinago* Koch 1816 in favour of *Capella* Frenzel 1801 as the generic name for the true Snipes, so we have *Capella gallinago*, etc. It is fortunate that this alteration is noticed now when the Snipe and Sandpiper names are undergoing so much reconsideration.

Another noticeable point is the proposal of *Embriza palustris* for a Bunting, which is not the species later named by Savi 1829, and which must be renamed. As no synonyms are known to us, we propose the new name EMBERIZA COMPILATOR for Savi's species which will be united to either *pyrrhuloides*, *schœniclus* or some other species, according to the idiosyncrasy of the particular European worker. The generic name for these Reed-Buntings seems to be *Schœniclus* and the subgeneric name for the big-billed series *Pyrrhulorhyncha*, but the nomenclature of the Buntings is much confused at present, the family (!) or subfamily being classed under one genus name for convenience (!!).

The third important item is the proposition of *Motacilla cœlebs* for the Bastardnachtigall. If this be the same bird as called by that name by Brehm and Hartert, it will come into use, as at present Hartert uses *Hippolais icterina* (Vieillot 1817) for the species, and the name would become *Hippolais cœlebs* (Frenzel 1801).

The title of the book reads Beschreibung/der/Vögel und ihrer Eyer/in der/Gegend um Wittenberg/zur Naturgeschichte des Churkreises/(by) Lic. Med. J. S. T. Frenzel, Wittenberg,

1801. The Vorrede is dated October 1801. The birds are described in alphabetical order of vernaculars, preceded by a synopsis, noting division of birds into six orders—Accipitres, Picæ, Anseres, Grallæ, Gallinæ and Passeres. Throughout the book names are given without authority, and many new names are proposed. Why Newton selected for use Frenzel's *Scolopax cœlestis* and did not refer to the others, we cannot understand. As before noted, we cannot determine the exact application of all the names proposed, but here give the list and hope they will be carefully considered at the first opportunity by some competent authority. We give the vernaculars, but it will be noted these differ from the ones now in use and are probably only local names invented by Frenzel himself.

While on the subject of Palæarctic bird names we might point out that *Motacilla lugubris* Temminck 1820 is anticipated by *Motacilla lugubris* Lichtenstein 1819, and the name of the British Pied Wagtail must become *Motacilla alba yarrellia* Gould. We will deal in detail with this in a succeeding article.

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28	Baumklette, kleine	<i>Certhia pusilla</i>
29	Bergamsel	<i>Turdus montanus</i>
	Bergfinke	<i>Fringilla anceps</i>
30	Bergsperling	<i>Fringilla pumila</i>
32	Bleikehlchen	<i>Motacilla variegata</i> (variegata)
	Brandeule	<i>Strix stitula</i> (<i>stridula</i>)
33	Brustwenzel	<i>Motacilla staperola</i>
38	Dubbelschnepfe	<i>Scolopax media</i>
43	Finke, der gemeine	<i>Fringilla vulgaris</i>
47	Der grosse Fliegenschnapper	<i>Muscicapa rutila</i>
52	Grasemücke, gemeine	<i>Motacilla altera</i>
	Braungefleckle Grasemücke	<i>Motacilla fusca</i>
	Kleine graue Grasemücke	<i>Motacilla minor</i>
	Schwarzliche Grasemücke	<i>Motacilla nigricans</i>
	Graue Grasemücke	<i>Motacilla media</i>
53	Graufink	<i>Fringilla subcana</i>
	Graumaise	<i>Parus atricapilla</i>

(To be continued.)

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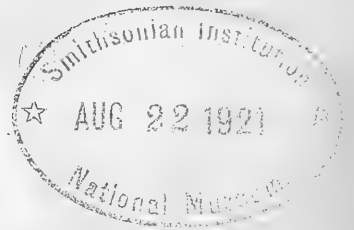
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SHERBORN AND THE SYSTEMATIST.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

(Concluded.)

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55	Steinhanfling
57	Heckenspringer
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	also
69	Moos kolbe
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89	Tannenmaise
	Linaria saxatilis
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	Pica glandaria minor
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	Falco palustris
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- 98 Das rostfarbige Wasserhuhn *Fulica rubiginosa*
Braun und dunnschnablichten
Wasserhuhn. *Fulica fusca*
99 Bunte Rohrhenne *Fulica variegata*

Then on p. 120 is a Lateinische Benennungen der Vögel nach Linneischen System wherein these names are indexed, and there also appears p. 32 Braunkehlchen *Motacilla rubetta* and p. 50 Gelbschwarzkehlchen *Motacilla rupetra*, both of which names we had omitted as misprints for *rubetra*, as such are not uncommon.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY LIST OF
THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA, 1913, AND CHECK
LIST, PART I., 1920.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

Check List, p. 15.

ZAPORINA Forster, Pocket Encycl. Nat. Phenom., 1827.
Type (by monotypy) *Z. minuta* = *Rallus parvus* Scopoli.

List, p. 48, and Check List, p. 29. An earlier reference is
STERNA GOULDI Reichenbach, Synops. Av. Icon., 1845,
based on Aves Natat. Longip., Vol. XXII., f. 829: West
Australia.

List, p. 50. Alter the subspecific name to

PROCELSTERNA CERULEA ALBIVITTA, as Gould's *Anous
cinereus* is preoccupied by (*Sterna*) *cinerea* Haldeman 1843
or *Stolida cinerea* Neboux 1844, given to a form of the same
genus.

List, p. 51, and Check List, p. 30. Add to synonymy of
B. novæhollandiæ

LARUS ERYTHORHYNCHUS Burton, Cat. Coll. Mamm. Birds
Fort Pitt, Chatham, p. 46, (pref. April 1) 1838: New South
Wales.

LARUS AUSTRALIS Reichenbach, Synops. Av. Icon., 1845,
based on pl. 1, LXVB and 1077: New South Wales.

List, p. 79, and Check List, p. 50. An earlier reference is

PLATALEA MELANORHYNCHOS Reichenbach, Synops. Av.
Icon., 1845, based on pl. LXXXIV., 424: New South Wales.

List, p. 86. Check List, p. 54.

Butor Forster, Pocket Encycl. Nat. Phenom., p. 417, 1827.
Type (by monotypy) *Ardea stellaris* Linné.

List, p. 92, and Check List, p. 58. Add to the synonymy of
genus *Spatula*

RHYNCHOPLATUS Berthold, Naturl. Fam. Thierreich
(Latreille), p. 84, 1827, (pref. Aug. 30, 1826.) Type (by
monotypy) *Anas clypeata* Linn.

List, p. 93, and Check List, p. 59.

The name of the type of *Nyroca* should be *Anas rufa* Linné 1761, not *A. nyroca* Linné, error for *A. nyroca* Gùldenstadt 1769.

List, p. 107, and Check List, p. 68/9.

Alter reference to *Blagrus* to
Blagrus Gray, Genera Birds, Vol. III., Index p. 48 (Aug.) 1849, ex Blyth MS. Type (by original designation) *Pontocetus leucogaster* = *Falco leucogaster* Gmelin.

List, p. 113, and Check List, p. 73. Add to synonymy of
Pandion haliaëtus

PANDION HALLÆTOS var. *australis* Burmeister, Verz. Zool. Mus. Halle, p. 24, (pref. March 15) 1850: new name for *P. leucocephalus* Gould.

List, p. 144, and Check List, p. 96.

The earliest reference to *Hirundolanius* reads Buller, Manual Birds New Zeal., p. 7, (pref. Jan. 2) 1882, ex Clarke MS. Type (by monotypy) *H. cæruleus* = *Eurystomus pacificus* subsp. (Latham).

Add to synonymy of *E. o. pacificus*

HIRUNDOLANIUS CÆRULEUS Buller, *ib.*: Westport, New Zealand (a straggler only.)

List, p. 169. To the synonymy of *Melanodryas cucullata* add
SAXICOLA JARDINII Vigors and Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. (Lond.), Vol. XV., p. 236, Feb. 17, 1827: New South Wales (based on a female).

List, p. 209. The earliest reference reads

Calamoherpe australis Lewin's Nat. Hist. Birds New South Wales, 1838 (ed. Eyton), Index of Synonyms for plate 18, Reed Warbler: Paramatta, New South Wales.

and reevaluate

CONOPODERAS AUSTRALIS MELLORI Mathews for the South Australian subspecies.

- p. 211. Read POODYTES GRAMINEUS MILLIGANI nom. nov. for *Megalurus striatus* Milligan 1903, not *Megalurus ? striatus* Jerdon, Madras Journ. Lit. Science, No. 30, p. 169, April 1844.
- p. 218. Read GEOBASILEUS CHRYSORRHOS ALEXANDERI nom. nov. for *Acanthiza pallida* Milligan 1903, not *Acanthiza pallida* "Temm." Finsch, Notes Leyden Mus., Vol. XX., p. 134, Sept. 1898.
- p. 229. Add to synonymy of *Stipiturus malachurus* MOTACILLA FIMBRIATA Wilkes, Encycl. Londin., Vol. XVI., p. 102, 1817, founded on Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr., Vol. III., pl. 130, f. 2 : New South Wales.
- p. 286. The type of *Myzantha* was first designated by Lesson, Manuel d'Orn., p. 67, 1828.

Add to generic synonymy

PHILANTHUS Lesson Traité d'Orn., p. 402, 1830. Type (by present designation) *Merops albifrons* Shaw = Latham.

Add to specific synonymy

MEROPS ALBIFRONS Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl., p. xxxv., (after May 30) 1801 : New South Wales.

TURDUS VARIUS Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist., 1st ed., Vol. XIV., p. 378, 1803 : "Nouvelle Hollande = New South Wales.

- p. 296. MIRAFRA JAVANICA SÖDERBERGI nom. nov. for *Mirafra javanica nigrescens* Mathews 1912. Not *Mirafra nigrescens* Reichenow, Ornith. Monatsb., p. 39, March 1900.
- p. 311. Add to the synonymy of *Sericulus chrysocephalus* PARADISEA IMPERIALIS Sieber, Isis, 1825, Beylage No. 1 : new name for *Oriolus regens* Lesch. = Q. and G.

Check List, p. 2.

For *Eudyptes serresianus*, etc., read *Eudyptes cristatus*, Yellow-crested Penguin.

[*Aptenodytes cristatus* (sic) Miller, Illus. Nat. Hist., pt. ix., pl. 49, 1785 : Falkland Islands. Extra-limital.]

List, p. 152, and Check List, p. 101.

To the synonymy of *Hirundapus* add

PALLENIA Bonaparte Cat. Oiseaux d'Europe (Parzudaki),
p. 25, (ante Nov. 10) 1856. Type (by monotypy) *P. caud-*
acuta Bp. ex Lath. = *Hirundo caudacuta* Latham.

List, p. 155, and Check List, p. 103.

Add to synonymy

CUCULUS PRIONURUS Lichtenstein, Verzeichn. doubl. Mus.
Berlin, p. 9, (pref. Sept.) 1823 : New South Wales.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

LICHTENSTEIN'S SALE CATALOGUES.

IN connection with the name *Alisterus scapularis* (Lichtenstein) Mathews, in the Birds of Australia, has recorded data provided by C. W. Richmond in connection with price lists issued by the Berlin Museum concerning their duplicates. While it would have been an easy matter to counsel their rejection, usage has continually accepted the names proposed in two of them, more accessible and with fuller information than the others, so that no consistent plea can be urged against those which have not achieved familiarity. The tracts, issued as separates between 1816-1823, are so rare that we have not yet been able to see copies of them, but we here note that Lists (perhaps identical) occur in that accessible Journal, Oken's *Isis*. They appear, however, to have been overlooked, as they appeared in the supplementary numbers and in the *Litterarischer Anzeiger*. The first one appears in the *Isis* 1818 *Littr. Anz.*, col. 1103 et seq., the title reading: "Verzeichniss von ausgestopften Sauge-thieren und Vögeln, welche aus 12ten October 1818 u. folg. Tage im. zoologischen Museum der Konigl. Universitat zu Berlin dem Mesitbietenden öffentlich verkauft werden sollen." The preliminary notice is signed Lichtenstein, and the following list of names have no authorities cited, so that, if any are new, they are undoubtedly *nomina nuda*. In the following year, as No. 20 of the *Isis* 1819 *Litt. Anz.*, there is a "Preis-Verzeichnisse der Sauge-thier- und Vögel-Doubletten des Zoologischen Museums der Universitat zu Berlin" again signed by Lichtenstein. The pages are numbered 77-80, and all the names are pure *nomina nuda*, though a lot of them are followed by "N" indicating they are new names, but many appear to be only new combinations. The succeeding "No. 21" continues and completes that list, but it is followed by a "Preis-Verzeichniss der noch vorrathigen-Doubletten" on

p. 82, which, unfortunately, includes Illiger's names and cites references validating them. It may be recalled that Illiger had named many new species in the Berlin Museum, but that the descriptions were not published. Under the custom of that age these names were accepted as valid and cited as of Illiger. Until qualified by a description or reference to a published figure they are only ranked to-day as *nomina nuda*. In the present place references to published figures are given, and consequently such names are valid, not only as to their acceptable status but to their preoccupying later combinations. The names noted here are :—

- p. 83. *Picus auralentus* Ill. Charpentier vert doré Azara.
Picus coronatus Ill. Charp. à ventre rouge Azara Mas.
Turdus xanthopygos Ill. Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr., tab. 106.
Turdus superciliaris Ill. Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr., tab. 111.
Motacilla lugubris Ill. Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr., tab. 184, f. 1.
- p. 84. *Corvus sanguinicollis* n. Pic à gorge ensanglantée Azara.

There is also p. 83, *Muscicapa plumbea* N. *Corvus ampelinus* Ill., but probably this is a *nomen nudum*.

While all these names may be synonyms, a complication in connection with the correct determination of African bird names being hereafter exposed, they may invalidate later names as the third one, *Motacilla lugubris*, undoubtedly does. In this instance the discovery is very useful, as for the common British Pied Wagtail Temminck's name of *Motacilla lugubris* was in use. The introduction of Temminck's name was in such an uncertain state that an element of doubt must commonly have been felt as to the justice of its employment. Its absolute rejection on undebatable grounds is therefore very pleasing, especially as the name to be used for the British bird honours one of the most famous of British ornithologists, as already noted, but the correct spelling is *Motacilla alba yarrellii*.

To the Isis 1821, as Beylage No. 1, appears a "Zweites Preisverzeichniss der Doubletten des Zoologischen Museums der Königl. Universität zu Berlin" by Lichtenstein. In this List there is quite a large number of names, and it seems that

many of the names commonly accepted from the very well known 1823 List will date back to 1821. We have not collated in detail these Lists, but such a work should be undertaken by those interested in African and American birds. In 1823 was published, as a separate work the "Verzeichniss der Doubletten des zoologischen Museums . . . nebst Beschreibung vieler hieher unbekannter Arten" by Lichtenstein. This is very well known, but as noted above many of the names may date back to the 1821 List and complications may ensue. However, we find that all the names in this well-known work have probably not been correctly utilised, and on p. 9 we note: "*Cuculus prionurus* Ill. Nov. Cambr. austr.," which has been omitted by Mathews from his synonymy through inadvertence.

Footnote on p. 24 gives: "*F(ringilla) textrix* n. *Textor Malimbus* Temm.," which appears to be first publication of the genus name *Textor*, but it seems to be a *nomen nudum*.

Again, on p. 34 we note: "394. *S. melanoxantha* n. (1817), Tangara à miroir Temm. et Laug., Pl. col. 36, f. 1, 2. *Tan. speculifera* (1821)."

The dates appear to refer to the Isis lists above mentioned.

On p. 76 is described "*C(iconia) Abdimii* n. *Sphenorynchus Abdimii* Hempr. et Ehren. in litteris." This entry validates the genus name *Sphenorynchus* at this date and antedates the introduction of a *Sphenorhynchus* which was regarded as earlier. We have asked our friend Mr. D. A. Bannerman to record this in a paper he is publishing in connection with this species.

Sometimes a reference to "Lichtenstein 1835" is noted, and recently this was inquired of from Friedlander's of Berlin, who replied that the 1835 edition was simply a reprint of the 1823 Verzeichniss. There is, however, a small tract, "Verz. Saugeth. ü. Vogeln Zool. Mus.," dated 1835, which contains *nomina nuda* only. It is possible that some other editions may exist, as there is a small 1837 "Verzeichn. samml. neuholland Nat.," by Lichtenstein which has many new *nomina nuda*, but there is the very well-known 1854 one, which is continually referred to.

Reference may here be made to another "Preis List der Vögel aus Neuholland" which appeared in the *Isis* 1825, Beylage No. 1. In this three names occur accredited to Sieber (the collector) as follows: *Psittacus bathurstii* Sieber; this is a *nomen nudum*, and does not appear to have been referred to since; *Columba lawsonii* Sieber; this is also a *nomen nudum*, but was referred to *C. elegans* by Wagler as cited in Mathews's Check List; and *Paradisca imperialis* Sbr. (*Oriolus regens* Lesch.). This seems to be a reference to *Oriolus regens* published by Quoy and Gaimard in the same year, and Sieber's name may be included in the synonymy of *Sericulus chrysocephalus* (Lewin 1808, Meliphaga).

BERTHOLD'S EDITION OF LATREILLE.

RICHMOND some years ago indicated the existence of the genus name, *Eurhynchus*, a synonym of *Probosciger*, in Berthold's edition of Latreille. The recent acquisition of a copy of this work suggests the following note, as it does not seem to have been previously examined by any systematic ornithologist. The title-page shows it to be merely a German translation of Latreille with additions by Berthold. The additions, however, are few in number and provide very little of scientific interest, but in half a dozen instances Berthold has added Latin equivalents of the vernaculars provided by Latreille. The citation may be Berthold, *Naturl. Fam. Thierreich* (Latreille); the title-page is dated 1827, while the preface date is Aug. 30, 1826.

The Latin names noted are:

- p. 66. *Gryphus* (oder Grypaëtus : Phæna Sav.)=Griffon, p. 69
French ed.
- p. 74. *Eurhynchus* (the species vernacular reference only to
Psittacus aterrimus)=Eurhynque, p. 76.
- p. 84. *Cygnus*, *Anser* (*Anser* [Oie], *Leucopsis* (Bernache, Cuv.),
Anatica (*Macreuse*, *Clangula* [Garrot], *Eider*,
Millouin, Cuv.), *Anas* (*Rhynchoplatus*
[Souchet], *Rhynchoceros* [Tadorne] Cuv.).

This is a translation of Latreille's :

"Leg. Cygne, Oie (Oie, Bernache, Cuv.), Anatique (Macreuse, Garrot, Eider, Millouin, ejusd.), Canard (Souchet, Tadorne, ejusd.)."

Consequently the names *Gryphus*, *Eurhynchus*, *Leucopsis*, *Anatica*, *Rhynchoplatus* and *Rhynchoceros* need record, but fortunately all are synonyms. It should be noted that *Gryphus* is not *Gryphus* Oken 1816, while the type of *Anatica* may be determined as the type of *Macreuse* Cuv., the other names giving no trouble.

ENCYCLOPEDIA LONDINENSIS.

As a delightful instance of the carelessness of the past generation of systematic ornithologists we call attention to an article published in the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., December 1867, p. 212 et seq. That article was published by J. Cassin, a well-known ornithologist, and displayed the multitude of new names proposed by an Englishman in an English Cyclopaedia. Cassin made some stinging remarks about British ornithologists, but probably never anticipated how little they would be regarded. This most important article has been entirely ignored by the authors in The Catalogue of Birds of the British Museum, and it was pure chance that indicated its existence to the present writers. How many changes may still be necessary cannot be estimated, as with our present accurate methods of date determination probably many of the names determined by Cassin as synonyms may have priority. Cassin's results show only one name in connection with Australian ornithology, as follows: *Motacilla fimbriata* Wilkes, Ency. Lond., Vol. XVI., p. 102, 1817: New South Wales, founded on Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr., Vol. III., pl. 130, f. 2, to the synonymy *Stipiturus malachurus*. We are investigating the others, as in the British Museum (Natural History) Library there is now a beautiful copy. We have referred to a complication with regard to African bird nomenclature, and this is the book. As instance, *Motacilla lugubris* "Ill." Licht. 1819 is based on Le Vaill., pl. 184, f. 1, and according to Sundevall the name of the bird there figured was *Dromolæa*

cinerea Bp. ex Vieill. Cassin notes that *Motacilla tractrac* Wilkes, Ency. Lond., Vol. XVI., p. 89, 1817, was based on the same plate and is earlier than *Enanthe cinerea* Vieillot 1818 on same plate. Many such instances appear obvious.

TURDUS VARIUS.

As proposed by Pallas and accepted as of 1811 this name was long in use for the rare British Bird commonly known as White's Thrush. In 1821 Horsfield used the same combination for an allied, but different, Thrush. It was then found that Pallas's name could only be used as dating from 1827, and consequently was preoccupied, but a name earlier than that date was unearthed. Previously, however, Horsfield's Thrush had been renamed *T. horsfieldi*, but of course when it was recorded that Pallas's name was later, a reversion to Horsfield's *varius* became necessary. In the Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna, heft VI., 1910, Hartert did not make this correction, but we believe it has since been revived; in the same place Hartert, p. 643, used *Turdus dauma major* (Ogawa) ex *Geocichla major* Ogawa 1905, while on p. 647, as a synonym of *T. v. viscivorus*, *Turdus major* Brehm 1831 was included. Such action is more confusing than genus splitting, as to the majority *Oreocincla* is an easily recognisable genus from *Turdus* s. str. as typified by *viscivorus*. In the same place (p. 664) we find *Turdus torquatus orientalis* (Seebohm) ex *Merula torquata orientalis* Seebohm 1888 but there is *Turdus orientalis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., pt. II., p. 821, 1789. Recently *Hemichelidon fuliginosa* Hodgson 1845 has been renamed because Hartert classed it under *Muscicapa* as *M. sibirica fuliginosa*, and there was a prior *M. fuliginosa* Sparrman. This seems somewhat ridiculous, but it may prove the best method of attracting attention to the absurdity of genus lumping when carried to the extreme. The lumping of the various forms of *Oreocincla* under one species name is also unscientific, as the variation in the number of tail-feathers should indicate. After this preamble we arrive at the item of importance, the existence of a *Turdus varius* anterior to either Pallas "1811" or Horsfield 1821, namely of Vieillot 1803. This means the recognition still of

horsfieldi for the Javan *Oreocincla*, as Vieillot's *T. varius* has nothing to do with this group.

In the first edition of the *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, Vol. XIV., p. 378, 1803, Vieillot names "Le Merle gris à tête noire de la Nouvelle Hollande" *Turdus varius*. In the second edition, the one commonly accessible and usually referred to, Vol. XX., p. 264, 1818, the name is given as "*Turdus varius* Lath." and thereby escaped notice. No such name was proposed by Latham, and we conclude that Vieillot's name must rank as a synonym of *Myzantha melanocephala* (Latham), to which we would add *Merops albifrons* Latham, *Suppl. Index Ornith.*, p. xxxv., 1801, as we note a drawing among those in the possession of Latham which is so named and probably paratypical to be meant for this species. Lesson's *Philanthus* (*Traité d'Orn.*, p. 402, 1830) may be passed into this synonymy, the type here selected being *Merops albifrons*; but the generic name is preoccupied.

MILLER'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE acquisition by the British Museum (Natural History) Library, through the ability of Mr. Sherborn, of a beautiful and (at present) unique copy of this extremely rare work has again completed and simplified the nomenclature of the Crested Penguins. We, some years ago, endeavoured to elucidate this, and our results were accepted by the Editor of the *Ibis* for publication, but we were not satisfied with the permanency of our conclusions, and therefore withdrew the paper after its existence had been indicated in an article by one of us in the *Emu*. Just recently we outlined our results in the *Manual of the Birds of Australia* and now almost immediately a renomination becomes necessary. This time we feel on a surer basis and hope for a little permanency to the following account.

Forster, in preparing the first Monograph of Penguins, introduced as a new species *Aptenodytes chrysocome*. He first stated it had been killed in Tasmania and his son had made a painting of the specimen. Another specimen from the Falkland Islands he saw in London and commissioned J. F.

Miller to paint this example. Miller's engraving was used to illustrate the species. When he technically described his new species, Forster gave as localities "Van Diemen's Land and the Falkland Islands," and in his description included Bougainville's account of Falkland Island specimens. Reference to the British Museum (Natural History) Library, where George Forster's drawings are preserved, showed that G. Forster had only made a rough pencil sketch which only showed the character of the crest. That is why J. R. Forster commissioned J. F. Miller to make a painting of the London specimen from the Falkland Islands. The pencil drawing of the Tasmanian specimen shows it to belong to the species known as "*pachyrhynchus*," while the Falkland Island painting is of the "*chrysocome* auct." style, while the description includes the characteristics of a distinct Falkland Island species, known as "*chrysolophus*." Under these circumstances we considered it the wisest course to dismiss "*chrysocome*" Forster as too much of a mixture to be safely used. Since then A. F. B. Hull, in the Rec. Austr. Mus., Vol. XII., No. 6, pp. 71-80, pls. x. and xi., September 23, 1918, has discussed the same item and has agreed "that Forster's *Aptenodytes chrysocome* is a composite, founded on a dried skin taken in Tasmania, and another, bought in London, said to have been brought from the Falkland Islands." He did not notice the complication of "*pachyrhynchus*" and "*chrysolophus*," or he might have agreed with our decision to dismiss the name altogether.

The new item we have to deal with is the independent publication by J. F. Miller of the painting he made from the Falkland Island specimen under the name *Aptenodytes crestata*, giving the locality as Falkland Islands. This figure has always been recognised as "*chrysocome*" auct., so that we conclude Miller's name would be available for that bird. We had used the rather uncertain name *serresianus*, so that we are glad to get a little certainty, and therefore advocate the usage, for the smaller Crested Penguin, of *Eudyptes cristatus* Miller, the type locality being definitely the Falkland Islands. The racial names would then read:—

Eudyptes cristatus cristatus (Miller 1785). Falkland Islands;
Eudyptes cristatus serresianus (Oustalet 1878). Tierra del
 Fuego.

Eudyptes cristatus moseleyi Math. & Ire, 1921. Tristan
 d'Acunha Group.

Eudyptes cristatus interjectus Math. & Ire, 1921. Kerguelen
 Island.

Eudyptes cristatus filholi Hutton 1879. Campbell Island and
 ? Macquarie Island.

This is not the final word on this subject, but we hope it
 will assist in the simplification of this intricate matter.

BLYTH'S CATALOGUE.

BLYTH drew up his Catalogue, had several prints made and
 distributed them among the leading European ornithologists
 for correction and advice. These proof sheets were sent
 out in 1849 and the corrected work was not published until
 after June 1852. In the three years intervening some of the
 new names proposed by Blyth in those proof sheets may
 have been regularly introduced into literature by his corre-
 spondents, and we have here a case where Gray cited some
 apparently from that source. Thus in the Index of Generic
 Names in the Genera of Birds, Vol. III., we note two. The
 preface to the work is dated August 20th, 1849, with a P.S.
 by Mitchell signed August 29th, 1849, and we conclude the
 Index would come out with that. In the Index, p. 48, is
 included "*Blagrus*⁹" p. 18. The footnote reads "⁹Blyth
 1849. The type is *Pontoaëtus leucogaster*," and on p. 55
 "*Pseudastur*,¹² p. 12," the footnote¹² being "Blyth (1849).
 The type is *Buteo pæcilonotus*."

FORT PITT, CHATHAM, BIRD COLLECTION.

GOULD in 1837 described two Australian birds from the
 collection at Fort Pitt, Chatham, viz., *Anthochæra lunulata*
 and *Eopsaltria griseogularis*, and the whereabouts of these
 specimens are unknown, if existent. It has only recently
 come to our notice that there was printed a "Catalogue of the
 Collection of Mammals and Birds at Fort Pitt, Chatham."

This was published in 1838, the preface being dated April 1, 1838, and the author was Edward Burton. There are fortunately few innovations, and the names given by Gould above quoted are not included. Three names in connection with Australian ornithology need record. The first is on p. 34, "*Chalcites parvirostris* Gould, Swan River." We have never seen this name quoted and its alliance is problematical, as the above is the whole quotation. On p. 13 appears "*Petroica monticola* Swains., Swan River." This is also a nude name and its identity is unknown, but Parker in one of his delightful osteological studies used this name, and of course his results are useless to the systematist until the identity of the bones be determined. On p. 46 *Larus erythrorhynchus* Lath. for the Crimson-billed Gull Lath., New South Wales. This name we have already included in the synonymy of *L. novæhollandiæ* Stephens based on the same source. Two extra-limital names need record, for on p. 23 Burton proposed *Fringilla xanthocollis* nom. nov. for *F. flavicollis* Franklin preoccupied. This seems to be the earliest correction of Franklin's name and will be useful. On p. 29 *Trochilus clavigula* Lath. for the Bright-throated Humming Bird Latham from Trinidad is introduced, but this name is probably only a synonym. It will be noted that Burton translated the Lathamian vernaculars in two cases, attributing the Latin equivalents to Latham. Such names are a constant source of danger to systematic ornithology, as only specialists with a very complete knowledge of synonymy are able to note these.

HALDEMANN'S ZOOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE names given to birds in one of the essays in this work appear to have been overlooked by systematic ornithologists. Sherborn and Richmond are the workers we have to thank for the opportunity of correcting still another name in connection with Austral-Neozelanic birds. The three parts appear to have been issued on February 1842, December 1843, and January 1844. In the second number, on p. 25, Haldemann provides Latin names for a series of birds described under

vernaculars only by Neboux in the Rev. Zool., 1840, p. 289. The names read as follows :

Columba tahitina	for No. 2 =	Colombe de Taiti	from Taiti.
———— gallapagina	3 =	Columbi-Galline	des Gallapagos.
———— forcipata	4 =	Mouette à queue	fourchue from Monterey.
———— nebui	5 =	Geai de San Blas	from San Blas.
———— gallapaginus	7 =	Tisserin	des Gallapagos.
Sterna cinerea	8 =	Sterne cendré	(S. G. Noddi) from the North Pacific Ocean.

The Atlas to the Voyage of the Venus appeared later and was succeeded by the letterpress, the birds being technically described and arranged by Prevost and Des Murs. These ornithologists recognised the names to be used (ignorant of Haldemann's "contribution") as :

2. *Kurukuru taitensis*.
3. *Columbi-gallina gallapagoensis* Neboux.
4. *Larus furcatus* Neboux.
5. *Pica sanblasiana* Lafresnaye 1842.
7. *Cactornis scandens* Gould 1837.
8. *Stolida cinerea* Neboux.

The last named is the one that intervenes in Austral literature, as it refers to the Little Grey Noddy. The Australian form was named by Gould *Anous cinereus*, in the Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.), 1845, p. 104, February 1846, and this had apparent priority over the name *Stolida cinerea* "Neboux," Prevost and Des Murs 1849. The proposal by Haldemann is earlier than Gould's name and consequently invalidates it. In 1856 Bonaparte proposed for the Australian bird *Procelsterna albivitta*, as he argued that Gould's name was unavailable through the prior introduction of the vernacular by Neboux. This was incorrect, but now Bonaparte's name becomes valid through Haldemann's interference. Haldemann's name (*Larus*) *forcipata* may be used for the Galapagos Fork-tailed Gull, which has always been known by Neboux's name of

furcatus. American literature credits this to the Voy. Venus Zool. Atlas, pl. 10, 1842, where the Latin name occurs, but we have not traced the date of publication of these plates.

In the Bibliographie de la France for November 30, 1844, under No. 6011, is a note which states "et il doit y avoir quinze livraisons de planches pour la Zoologie, dont cinq paraissent," but nothing is said as to the contents. If it be true that the plates were published in 1842, then Gould's name has all along been incorrectly used, as *Stolida cinerea* appears on plate 9, but Neboux's name would not become valid, as Lafresnaye's name of *tereticollis* appeared in 1841.

In the Bericht. Naturg. Vögel. Jahres 1844 (Wiegmann's Archiv. Naturg.), appears the following: "Der zoologische Atlas von Du Petit Thouours voy. autour du Monde sur la Frégate Venus enthält bis jetzt im seinen 6 Lieferungen von Vögeln folgende Abbildungen; 1, Lieferung . . . *Stolida cinerea*, tab. 9. 2, Lieferung, *Larus furcatus*, tab. 10."

Consequently, whatever be the fate of *Larus furcatus* there can be no doubt about the rejection of Gould's *Anous cinereus*.

ANTHUS GRAYI BP.

In the Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 249 (June) 1850, Bonaparte included "*A(nthus) grayi* Bp. (*Alauda novæzealandiæ* var. β Lath.) Portlock's Voy. t. in p. 38 ex Oceania. Minor."

Through a mistake this name was included by us in the synonymy of *Anthus novæzealandiæ* (Gmelin), but upon recently rechecking this item we found that Portlock's plate was of the Falkland Island Pipit and a good description was given, and then it seemed to be a variety of the New Zealand Lark. Apparently it was Latham's error, which has never been investigated before, as he erroneously gave the locality as New Zealand. Buller and other writers have elaborated this with fiction, adding Queen Charlotte's Sound as the type locality and Forster as the describer of the form which Bonaparte named, whereas the item quoted above is the sole information and Portlock does not mention Forster nor Queen Charlotte's Sound. Bonaparte's name may invalidate *Anthus*

phillipsi Brooks, Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, Vol. VI., p. 26, June 28, 1916, named from the Falkland Islands.

HIRUNDOLANIUS.

WE find this genus name to be first recorded by Buller in his Manual Birds of New Zealand, p. 7, (pref. January 2) 1882, where he reports that *Hirundolanus cæruleus* Clarke, a new species described at a meeting of the Westport Philosophical Society, was simply a specimen of the Australian *Eurystomus pacificus*. Clarke's paper was therefore apparently suppressed, as it was never published.

CRANELLUS.

THIS genus name does not appear to have been noted previously. It is proposed by R. Tobias, Abh. nat. Ges. Gorlitz, Vol. IV., pt. I., p. 60, 1844, for *Hoplopterus spinosus* in an article reviewing a paper by Lindermayer on Greek birds published in the Isis, 1843, col. 353.

REICHENBACH AGAIN.

PROBABLY no author has served up so much trouble as the one here named. It must be admitted that he was a great ornithologist, but his procedure does not endear him to the present-day systematist. His multitudinous works are replete with valid generic groups and his generosity is credited with allowing fellow ornithologists to publish his gifts. Whether this is correct or not cannot be determined, but we present a case where such is not recognised. When Mathews, some years ago now, discussed the genus name *Rallina*, the publication was indeterminable exactly and it was surmised that probably it was MS. at Gray's citation. Through Sherborn's investigations, undertaken since that time, recovery of the place of publication has been made and we here give some details.

A tract, similar to the others he provided, entitled "Synopsis Avium Iconibus coloratis hucusque rite cognitarum specierum," illustrated, was issued, according to Sherborn,

with Wiegmann's Archiv. in 1845 and therein appear *Rallina* and *Corethrura*.

A long list of species is attached to the former, of which the first is *fasciata*, the species named as type by Gray in 1846, so that Mathews's conclusions remain unaffected. Three species are included under *Corethrura*: *elegans*, *dimidiata* and *jardinii*.

Probably some other species names need consideration from this place, the ones referring to Australian birds being:—

Sterna gouldii, based on fig. 829.

Larus australis, plate I., LXVb, 1077.

Platalea melanorhynchos, LXXXIV, 424; and possibly *Xiphidiorhynchus*.

Anarhynchus albifrons also occurs for the first time.

BODDAERT'S HIDDEN NAMES.

WHEN we wrote up Boddaert's Tabl. Planch. Enlum. we drew attention in the last paragraph to such hidden names as *Fringilla fusca* Linn. when no such name had been proposed by Linné. Referring to the book recently, we noted an instance of such a hidden name that necessitates an alteration, as follows:—

“p. 12, pl. 202. 1, *Fringilla canariensis* Linn. Gen. 112, 23.”

Linné did not use the above name, but some years later Vieillot proposed the Boddaertian name for quite a different species and Vieillot's name is at present in use as *Fringilla cœlebs canariensis*. This must now be discarded, and the Canary Island Finch be known as *Fringilla cœlebs tintillon* Webb Berthelot and Moquin Tandon, from Hartert's synonymy.

BRITISH BIRD NAMES.

AS we have been appointed to the Committee to deal with the Birds of the British Islands, apparently for our ability to deal with nomenclatural troubles, it has seemed necessary to scan the Official List as to corrections more or less apparent

to the practised eye. The subtle errors we do not profess to discuss at this opportunity, but simply put forward matters apparently requiring adjustment. We take this course of publicity as the field is more or less novel to us, and extra criticism may assist before the final discussion as to the validity of these matters.

Anas rufa Linné 1761.

In the second edition of the Fauna Suecica (pref. date July 28), 1761, is a Faunula Suecica which gives binomial names for the species treated in the work, with citations referring to first edition of the Fauna Suecica, thus—

Under the genus *Anas* is quoted :

133. *obscura*, 110.

134. *rufa*, 112.

Upon reference to page 47 we find No. 133 fully described with a reference to No. 110 of the first edition, and also No. 134 with a reference to No. 112 of the first edition. The latter is the one here discussed and the data reads :

“No. 134. *Anas rufa*, rostro pedibusque cinereis. Fn. 112 † Rudb. pict.

Habitat in fluviis rarior, nec mihi unquam obvia.”

This proposition does not seem to have been seriously considered, as Gmelin (Syst. Nat., p. 528, 1789) under his *Anas ferruginea* records “*Anas rutila* Fn. suec., n. 134.” It has also otherwise been regarded as synonymous with this species, but such a conclusion necessitates its acceptance as the species name for the Duck now known as *Nyroca nyroca* (Gueldenstadt 1769), and which would therefore have to be called

Nyroca rufa (Linné 1761)

Scolopax minima Brünnich 1764.

The neglect of this name has puzzled us considerably. As a synonym of the Jack Snipe, *L. gallinula* (Linné 1766) has been commonly and continually cited since the days of Gmelin (1789, p. 662) Brünn. orn. n. 163. Brünnich, however,

provided for his No. 163 the above name (p. 49) and this is two years earlier than Linné's name. Consequently, on the data, the name of the Jack Snipe must be *Lymnocyptes minima* (Brünnich 1764) and not *L. gallinula* (Linné 1766) as commonly accepted by the best ornithologists.

Phœnicopterus (ruber) antiquorum Temminck.

When the Brit. Orn. Union's List was prepared it was noted that the name of the Flamingo needed consideration, and as Pallas's name could not date from 1811 but should be postdated to 1827, Temminck's name of *P. antiquorum* of 1820 would come into use. Specific value was given to the form and *P. antiquorum* Temminck 1820 was used.

Hartert, in his *Vögel Paläarktischen Fauna*, heft x., p. 1266, March 1920, has used the same name, but has called the bird *P. ruber antiquorum* Temminck 1820. His first synonym is, however, *Phœnicopterus major* Dumont, *Dict. Sci. Nat.*, XVII., p. 96, 1820, so that criticism was demanded. Though the exact dates of both publications had been worked out and published (in order to meet such cases) by Mathews no note was taken. As the works in question were received by the French Bibliothèque on July 22 and October 20 the same year, the facts appear simple. Dumont's work was received on the earlier date and his name has priority, but it does not refer to the European form.

In the same heft, p. 1238, Hartert has used *Egretta alba modesta* (Gray) for the Indian-Malayan-Australian Great White Heron.

He admits, however, that the measurements do not agree and that the type appears to be missing; we are not accepting this conclusion and do not know why he selected Gray's name, although we now find that it has priority, but have not seen any published account of the fact.

THE BERNACLE GOOSE.

Previous to reference to Hartert's *Vögel Paläarktischen Fauna* we had made this note, but write it thus: In heft x.,

p. 1296, Hartert has used *Branta leucopsis* (Bechstein 1803) and as a synonym quoted “? *Anas hrota* Muller, Zool. Dan. Prodr., p. 14 1776.” In the Zool. Dan. Prodr. (pref. March 31), 1776, Muller gave (p. 14) “*A(nas) hrota* Isl. R. 667.”

The reference is to “Eg Olaffens og B. Povelsens Reise grennen Island Soroe, 1772,” and we there found an account of a goose called in England the Bernacle Goose and a fairly good description is given which should be sufficient for any one studying Palæartic Geese to decide its identity. Consequently, if the bird described be the Bernacle Goose, the name would become *Bernicla hrota* (Muller 1776).

THE ICELAND GULL.

As the scientific name for this species *Larus leucopterus* Faber 1822 has been used for some years past. In the B.O.U. List *Larus glaucus* was used for the Glaucous Gull, but the Americans had discarded the latter for *L. hyperboreus* without discovering that its ally was also in trouble. Consequently, in the B.O.U. List two alterations seem necessary, viz. :—

Larus hyperboreus for *Larus glaucus*, and
Larus glaucoides for *Larus leucopterus*.

This reads so easily that the amount of labour spent on such an item cannot be realised. We might take up some pages in detailing the research necessary to epitomise the result so neatly. Also we have gained not a little knowledge of the birds in the pursuit of the bird names through varied books, and also quite a little regarding the history of the species named.

First, *Larus leucopterus* is used as of Faber 1822 and the book cited was published in that year. Ridgway, however, noted that this was not *Larus leucopterus* Vieillot, Tabl. Ency. Method, Vol. I., p. 346, 1823. It is now well known that the Encycl. Method. was published in parts, and the following data has been published by Woodward and Sherborn.

I. and II.,	pp. 321-528.	Ackn'd B.F.	Jan. 6,	1821.
II.,	529-848.		July 6,	1822.
III.,	849-1460.		July 26,	1823.

Consequently Vieillot's name *Larus leucopterus* has priority and it prohibits the usage of the later name by Faber. Vieillot's name refers to the Glaucous Gull, not the Iceland Gull. Somewhere about the same time Temminck noted the distinctions, as did Edmondston in Britain. In the Mem. Werner Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. IV., pt. 1., p. 185, May 1822, the latter introduced *Larus islandicus* for a new Gull, which proved to be the Glaucous Gull, but on p. 506 of the same volume, published in 1823, he used it for the Iceland Gull and it was so used for a little time by British ornithologists. In the Isis, 1822, heft v., col. 562, Boie included "*glaucoides* Temm. *leucopterus* Faber," while Meyer in the Taschenb. deutsche Vögel Zusätze, Vol. III., p. 197, also published in 1822 and the preface dated April, included "*Larus glaucoides* Temm." and gave a full description. Two or three names were later added, but *glaucoides* Meyer ex Temm. MS." seems to be the best claimant.

It may be noted that there is a *Larus glaucodes* Meyen, Nov. Act. Acad. Cæs. Leop. Car., Vol. XVI., Suppl., p. 115, 1834, which is in use for another Gull. The difference between *glaucodes* and *glaucoides* is slight, and whereas the first may be from *glaucus*, the colour above, the latter appears to be from *glaucus*, as referring to the Gull, a distinction too subtle for general usage.

An extraordinary result of the preceding inquiry is the discovery of an error in the American Check List. That List, through the co-operation of the best ornithologists, is a fine production and little complaint can be made in any direction, consequently the detection of a slip is a notable item. On p. 40 of the third edition we find "*Larus franklini* Richardson, Fauna Bor. Am., II., p. 424, pl. 71, 1831=1832."

This is continued in Ridgway's Birds N. & Mid-America, p. 641, as *Chroicocephalus franklinii* (Swainson and Richardson) 1831," the same reference being given. As a synonym is *Larus pipixcan* Wagler, Isis, heft 5, 1831, col. 515, Mexico."

As it is accepted that the Fauna Bor. Am. was not published until February 1832, while the Isis, col. 515 was in heft 5, the May 1831 number, the latter name has priority.

Again, in Die Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna, hefte XIII. and XIV., just published, on p. 1738, *Larus gelastes* Keys. and Blas. is used, with the following synonymy :—

Larus gelastes Keyserling and Blasius, Wirbelt Eur., p. xcvi., 242, 1840.

Larus leucocephalus, id., ib.

Larus genei Brème, Rev. Zool., année 1839, p. 321, 1840.

Larus tenuirostris Temminck, Man. d'Orn., 2^e ed., iv., p. 478, 1840.

Xema lambruschinii Bonaparte, Iconogr. Faun. Ital., fol. 135, 135*, 1840.

Such a chronology needs revision, as the exact dates of publication are generally now ascertainable with a little trouble, many of them having been published recently.

Thus we know that the fourth volume of Temminck's Manuel was acknowledged in the B.F. for Dec. 7, 1839, and moreover reviewed in the Revue Zool., 1839, for December, and *Larus tenuirostris* is mentioned in that review. *Larus genei* was published in the November number of the same Revue, and Hartert's contention that the Revue was published yearly is easily disproved by the acknowledgment of the receipt of the numbers as they appeared in the Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris, where in the Bulletin bibliographique of the séance of Dec. 2, 1839, the part (No. 11) containing *Larus genei* is recorded. As the preface date of Keyserling and Blasius's work is October 1839, and the only review so far noted is April 1840, and also the title-page is dated 1840, priority seems to belong to *L. genei*.

It is possible also that Bonaparte's name appeared in 1839 as it is quoted by Durazzo in the Uccelli Liguri, published in 1840.

In the same heft Hartert, p. 1732, recognises *Larus canus major* Midd. 1853, based on *L. canus* var. *major*, but on p. 1723 had cited *Laroides major* Brehm 1831 as a synonym of

L. argentatus Pontopp. The latter name, of course, is preoccupied in Hartert's usage. We may note that we have seen a very large Common Gull procured in Britain which may have to be considered in connection with this race.

Sitta affinis Blyth.

In the Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal for the year 1846, p. 289, Blyth named the British Nuthatch, *Sitta affinis*. This was definitely stated after pointing out the differences between the British and Swedish examples. Over sixty years afterward, this name having been ignored or overlooked, Hartert named the British bird *Sitta caesia britannica*, and this name has been used by those workers recognising the British race. Of course, now it has been recognised, Blyth's name, *Sitta caesia affinis*, must be used as we do not find it to be preoccupied.

SOME LARK NAMES.

In the B.O.U. List for the Short-toed Lark, *Calandrella brachydactyla* (Leisler 1812) is used, and for the White-winged Lark, *Melanocorypha sibirica* (Gmelin 1789) is maintained. While the latter must be altered, it is probable that the former also needs rectification. The facts with regard to the latter are simple. In 1786 Sparrman figured the Black Lark in the Mus. Carlson, pl. XIX., under the name *Tanagra sibirica*; some years previously Forster had named the same species *Alauda yeltoniensis* 1768, consequently Sparrman's name became a homonym. In 1789 Gmelin applied the name *Alauda sibirica* to the White-winged Lark and this name has been recently used. It is, however, invalidated by Sparrman's proposal, as the two species are strictly congeneric. Reversion to Pallas's name *leucoptera*, which agrees with the vernacular, seems to be necessary, and the name *Melanocorypha leucoptera* (Pallas 1827, *Alauda*) should be resumed.

In the case of the Short-toed Lark, Vieillot pointed out over one hundred years ago that *Alauda fringillaria* Hermann, Obs. Zool., p. 201, 1804, referred to this species. The name has priority, so that if the identification be correct, as it seems to be, the name must become *Calandrella fringillaria* (Hermann 1804, *Alauda*).

In connection with *Calandrella* another correction must be made. Hartert, in the *Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna*, heft. II., p. 217, 1904, called a Canary Island Lark *Calandrella minor rufescens* (Vieill.) ex Tabl. Enc. et Meth., I., p. 322, 1820: Teneriffe. In that place a reference is given to an earlier description in the *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, nouv. ed., Vol. 28, p. 516, but the description is not there. It appears however on the page cited in the succeeding volume (No. 29), which was published in 1819. Consequently, the earliest reference is *Alauda rufescens* Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, nouv. ed., Vol. XXIX., p. 516, 1819: Teneriffe; but this is the point to be emphasised, viz., that this is the earliest name for the species as *Calandritis minor* was not named by Cabanis until over thirty years afterward. Moreover, we find that in the *Compl. de Buff.*, Vol. VIII., p. 144, Lesson used *Alauda tigrina*, *Gal. de Paris* for *Alauda rufescens* Vieill., *Encycl.*, t. 1, p. 322. In his Appendix B to Vol. VII. *Birds of Australia*, giving Dates of Ornithological Works, an article reprinted and revised in this periodical, Mathews wrote that the exact dates of this work were not known to him. They are as follows:—

Compl. de Buffon, Vol. VII.	Ackn'd B.F.	Nov. 26, 1836.
	VIII.	June 3, 1837.
	Suppl. Vol. IX.	Dec. 9, 1837.
2nd edn. Livr. 1 & 2		April 7, 1838.
	Last livr	June 1, 1839.
Descr. Mamm. et Ois.		April 24, 1847.

Accepting Hartert's association, the species name will be *Calandrella rufescens* (Vieillot 1819, *Alauda*), and the subspecies will read: *C. rufescens rufescens*, *polatzeki*, *baetica*, *minor*, *heinei*, *leucophæa*, *seebohmi*, *persica*, *cheleensis*, *kukunoorensis*, etc., etc.

Ænanthe deserti.

The Desert Wheatear, a rare visitor, has been separated into two forms, the western and eastern ones, the former being called *Æ. d. deserti* (Temm. and Laug. 1825) from Egypt, the latter, *Æ. d. albifrons* (Brandt 1844) from W. Siberia. The

correct reference to Brandt's name is *Saxicola albifrons* Brandt, Bull. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Petersburg, Vol. II., Nos. 9-10, p. 139, October 9, 1843, and there was previously proposed a *Saxicola albifrons* by Rüppell, Neue Wirbelth Abyssin., pt. 10, p. 78, 1837. Only an expert in Palæarctic forms can decide whether these refer to the same or different birds; if they be the same, the reference only needs adjustment; if they differ, then Blyth's name of *Ænanthe deserti atrogularis* must be revived.

PALLAS'S NAMES.

In the Reise Russ. Reichs., Vol. III., 1776, p. 186, Pallas notes some birds, and adds a footnote: "Es waren *Turdus ruficollis* und *alpinus*, *Motacilla cyanura*, *Emberiza minuta*, *rustica*, *chrysocilla* und *spodocephala*, Anhang Num., 9, 10, 20, 21, 24, 25."

Reference to the Anhang shows discrepancy in nomination, as follows: No. 9, p. 694, is *Turdus ruficollis*, but No. 11 (apparently an error in writing 10) is *Turdus sibiricus*; No. 20, p. 697, is *Emberiza pusilla*; No. 21, p. 698, is *Emberiza rustica*, but Nos. 24 and 25 are *Emberiza spodocephala* and *chrysophrys*.

Whether the earlier note can have any effect on nomenclature is a debatable point, the reference to the Anhang being the critical item.

The editor of the French edition, published a year or two later, recognised this, and has headed the descriptions with attention drawn to the two names, thus "*Emberiza pusilla an minuta*." Consideration of the first printed names seems necessary.

ANOTHER OVERLOOKED BIRD LIST.

IN 1817 Thomas Forster published A Synoptical Catalogue of British Birds which is fairly well known, though Hartert recently has omitted reference to it in his Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna, and the names are unquestionably valid. The preface begins: "When first I read the Catalogue of Birds, newly printed by my friend Dr. Leach, of the British Museum, I found some difficulty in attaching distinct ideas of the species

to the names he has adopted, on account of their newness. Having heard many other persons express the same difficulty, I thought a Catalogue of Birds with the two sets of names put together, side by side, might be acceptable to many readers . . . In the following Catalogue, the large capitals will designate the Linnean name according to the arrangement now adopted. The small Roman letter will mark the names of the old writers brought to light again by Dr. Leach. Where I have altered them, I have put a ? (In those few instances where he has appeared to me to have mistaken the old name, I have ventured to substitute one which I believe to belong anciently to the bird.)”

As aforesaid, this Catalogue is fairly well known, but this note deals with another and hitherto overlooked essay by Thomas Forster which may have some interest to nomenclaturists. In 1827 appeared “The Pocket Encyclopædia of Natural Phenomena . . . compiled principally from the Manuscripts and MS. Journals of the late T. F. Forster, Esq., F.L.S., etc. By T. Forster.” Five parts are included, as follows: Part I., Prognostics of the Weather; Part II., Indications of the Seasons; Part III., Signs of the Seasons; Part IV., The Rustic Calendar; and Part V., A Synoptical Catalogue of the Flora Spectabilis. As Supplementary additions to Part V., first is added: “A Correct Catalogue of the Ornithologia Europæa, or Birds of Europe; compiled from the best authorities, and intended to serve as a table of reference to the birds alluded to in the other parts of this work, as well as being a general Index to the Birds of Europe, with the Latin, English, and French names of each genus and species. The Arabic figures, when prefixed to the names, refer to the Synoptical Catalogue of the Birds of Britain, which the author compiled some years ago, and which was published by Messrs. Nichols and Son in 1817. This reference is used where identification of the species by different synonyms becomes necessary.”

This Catalogue shows the British Birds in italics and in many cases the species name is the one cited as the Linnean one in the Synoptical Catalogue, and is not in the novel one

there introduced. Some of his new generic names are abandoned, but some new ones are proposed.

p. 409	<i>Caryocatactes nucifraga</i>	1817	<i>Nucifraga</i> caryocatactes
411	<i>Ficaria hippolais</i>		<i>Trochilus minor</i> for <i>Sylvia hippolais</i>
	<i>Ficaria flavescens</i>		<i>Trochilus medius</i> for <i>Sylvia flavescens</i>
	<i>Ficaria sylvicola</i>		<i>Trochilus major</i> for <i>Sylvia sylvicola</i>
	<i>Regulus cristata</i>		<i>Regulus vulgaris</i>
412	<i>Salicaria locustella</i>		<i>Sylvia locustella</i>
	<i>Salicaria arundinacea</i>		<i>Sylvia arundinacea</i> .
414	<i>Pyrrhula cocinea</i>		<i>Pyrrhula europæa</i>
	<i>Hirundo clivicola</i>		<i>Hirundo riparia</i> <i>Riparia</i> europæa
417	<i>Butor stellaris</i>		<i>Ardea stellaris</i>
418	<i>Zaporina galinella</i>		<i>Zaporina minuta</i>
419	<i>Caturates maximus</i>		<i>Larus maximus</i> for <i>L. marinus</i>
	<i>Caturates nævius</i> ?		<i>Larus cinereus</i> for <i>L.</i> fuscus
	<i>Caturates glaucus</i>		
	<i>Caturates fuscus</i>		<i>Larus cinereus</i> for <i>L.</i> fuscus
420	<i>Querquedula fusca</i>		<i>Anas</i>
	<i>Querquedula nigra</i>		
	<i>Querquedula</i> , etc.		

On p. 50, dealing with plants, is a note: "This is the *Ficaria verna* of Linnæus.

On p. 72. Willow Wrens; a small genus of warblers called *Ficedula* in modern books: and on p. 133, dealing with Willow Wrens, is written, Smallest Willow Wren, *Sylvia Hippolais*. . . . p. 134. This is the *Ficedula pinetorum* of the new arrangement . . . Yellow Willow Wren, *Sylvia trichilus*. . . . The *Ficedula salicum* of the new arrangement. . . . Largest Willow Wren, *Sylvia sylvicola*. . . . The *Ficedula sylvicola* of the new Synop. arrangement."

On p. 118. "Redstart, *Sylvia Phœnicurus*, according to Linnæus a motacilla. This bird, when the genus *motacilla* were divided, ought to have retained its first generic name, being nearly related to the Wagtails. It is the *Ruficilla muralis* of Forster's Synop. Catalogue."

Is it possible that a revised edition of the Synoptical Catalogue appeared, of which at present we have no cognisance, as the names above quoted do *not* occur in the 1817 copies available? In a list of "Books in Natural History, published by William Wood, 428, Strand," there is included "A Synoptical Catalogue of British Birds. By T. Forster. Lond. 1821. 8vo boards, with a coloured plate of the Strix Scops. 3s. 6d." The 1817 copy referred to for comparison above belonged to E. Forster Jun., to whom T. Forster makes acknowledgment on the last page, so that it should be a complete authentic copy of the 1817 issue, and it does *not* contain a coloured plate of the Strix Scops and was "printed by and for Nichols, Son and Bentley" and "Sold by T. and G. Underwood."

It may be that the second print of the 1817 edition only contained the coloured plate, and it was continued in the "1821" edition, which we would like to see.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1817, p. 348, appears: "Mr. Thomas Forster has discovered in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells a new species of Wren; it most nearly resembles the *Sylvia hippolais* of Montagu's Dictionary; but it is dark brown above. Mr. Forster proposes to call it *Sylvia Brunnea*."

We have not seen this species otherwise quoted, while of the generic names in this 1827 book *Butor* has been credited to Swainson 1834 and *Salicaria* to Selby, while *Caturates* and *Ficaria* we have never seen recorded by any nomenclator. *Caturates* appears to have the first claim for the series of Gulls, if these be separated from *L. canus*, the type of *Larus*. The Mews bear the name *Chroicocephalus* Eyton 1836 as accepted by Ridgway in his recent work. It is remarkable that such a notable List should have escaped the note of every zoologist.

For the species *Acrocephalus palustris* (Bechst. 1803) an earlier reference is *Motacilla s. Sylvia palustris* Bechstein,

Latham's Allg. Ueber Vögel, Vol. 3, pt. 2, p. 545, 1798, which was introduced for the species described in the note in Vol. II., pt. 2, p. 431.

The type of *Carpodacus* Kaup 1829 was designated by Gray in 1842, Appendix List Genera Birds, p. 11, as *C. rosea* (Pall.) Kaup; this is accurate and earlier than Gray 1855 as given by even the American ornithologists.

Gray in Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, 1855, p. 44, designated *M. saxatilis* as type of *Monticola*. In correcting the B.O.U. List's erroneous statement, Hartert has himself erred in the Pract. Handb. Brit. Birds, Vol. I., p. 421, 1920, in overlooking this item.

AMOROPELIA gen. nov.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

SOME years ago when I pointed out the exact usage of the genus name *Turtur* by Boddaert I was incited to provide a substitute for the genus name *Turtur* as commonly in use, but instead allowed the usage of *Streptopelia*. Mr. W. L. Sclater has again suggested the introduction of such a name, at least to be used subgenerically, and I therefore propose the above name for the group of which *Columba turtur* L. can be considered the type; I have introduced it as a new generic name, but it can be used in a subgeneric sense by workers who make use of subgenera.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY CHECK LIST, 1920.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

DR. C. W. RICHMOND has sent me over some notes concerning type designations which I had not given in the above List, and these I herewith record along with others I have recognised through these notes. Laubmann has published in the *Archiv für Naturg.*, 85 Jahr, 1919, pp. 137-168, publ. Aug. 1921, a *Kritische Untersuchungen über die Genotypfixierungen in Lesson's "Manuel d'Ornithologie" 1828*, recording in detail all the types named in that work. This was not novel in any respect and nearly all his remarks had been anticipated in general usage in both England and America. However, in a general review such as Laubmann's, an item or two hitherto overlooked is brought to light and the most important to Australians is ignored by Laubmann through his general lack of knowledge of recent contemporary literature. Thus as the type of *Prion* Lacepede he acknowledges Lesson's type selection ignorant of the fact that although Lesson wrote "Le type de ce genre est le *petrel bleu*, *procellaria coerulea* et

vittata de Gmelin, découvert par Forster," the two names referred to two different birds relegated to two distinct genera. Consequently Lesson's selection cannot be upheld. As above noted, this item revealed my own error in the same case as I had not noted the confusion and consequently the first type designation of *Prion* Lesson ex Lacepede is that by Gray 1840. However, prior to Lesson's recognition of Lacepede's indeterminate *Prion*, Bowdich has figured the head and bill from the Paris specimen (Introd. Ornith. Cuvier, 1821, p. 78, pl. 21, fig. 259 bis), but without naming it, simply writing: "Prions Lacép. *Pachyptila* Illiger."

p. 1. For *Peronista peroni* Rothschild read

PERONISTA DIEMENIANUS (Jennings), Ornithologia, p. 382, Nov. 1827 (Founded on Plate 36 of Peron's work): Kangaroo Island.

p. 3. *Megapodius* Gaimard 1823. Type (by subsequent designation Selby, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Types Aves, p. 40, 1840), *M. freycinet* Gaimard.

Add to the synonymy of *Megapodius reinwardt*

MEGAPODIUS TUMULATOR Anon, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. I., Vol. IX., p. 339, June 1, 1842.

MEGAPODIUS TUMULORUM *id. ib.*

MEGAPODIUS TUMULIFICUS *id. ib.*

Alternate names for Gould's *M. tumulus*.

p. 23. *Pachyptila* Illiger, 1811. Type (by subsequent designation Selby, Cat. Gen. Subgen., Types Aves, p. 49, 1840), *P. forsteri* Latham = *P. vittata* Gmelin.

p. 31. *Lestris* Illiger, 1811. Type (by subsequent designation Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1863, pp. 124, 128), *L. parasiticus* L.

p. 55. Add to the synonymy of *Anseranas semipalmata* Latham

CHENOGERANUS AUSTRALIS Brown, Rep. Council Manchester Nat. Hist. Soc., p. 4, Jan. 1842, nomen nudem.

- p. 59. *Aythya* Boie, 1822. Type (by subsequent designation Gray, 1855, p. 124), *A. ferina* L.
- p. 66. For *Circus approximans* Peale read
 CIRCUS JUXTA Peale, United States Expl. Exped., Vol. VIII.,
 p. xv, 1848 (in or before October).
 And then read
 CIRCUS JUXTA JUXTA
 CIRCUS JUXTA GOULDI
 CIRCUS JUXTA INEXPECTATUS
- p. 68. *Pseudaetus* "Hodgson, 1844," Bonaparte, 1854. Type
 (by subsequent designation Gray, 1855, p. 3), *Falco bonelli*
 Temm.
- p. 69. *Pontoaetus* Kaup 1844. Type (by subsequent designation Baird Brewer and Ridgway, Hist. North American Birds, Vol. III., p. 320, 1874), *Falco macei* Temm.
- p. 70. For *Gypsoictinia* Kaup, 1847, read
 HAMIROSTRA Brown, Illustr. Gen. Birds, pt. VIII., April 3,
 1846. Type (by monotypy) *Hamirostra montana* Brown
 = *Buteo melanosternon* Gould.
 And add
 HAMIROSTRA MELANOSTERNA
 HAMIROSTRA MELANOSTERNA MELANOSTERNA
 HAMIROSTRA MELANOSTERNA MONTANA
- p. 76. *Trichoglossus* Stephens 1826. Type (by subsequent designation Lesson Manuel d'Orn., Vol. II., p. 147, 1828), *T. hamatodus* = *T. haematopus* Stephens (pt.) = *T. moluccanus* Gmelin.
Australasia Lesson, 1830. Type (by subsequent designation Salvadori, Ornithologia, Vol. I., p. 279, 1879), *A. novae-hollandiae* = *T. moluccanus* Gmelin.
- p. 80. Add to the synonymy of *Harrisornis lathamii* Temminck
 PSITTACUS NIGER Jennings, Ornithologia, p. 399, Nov. 1827.
 Substitute name for *P. cookii* Temm.

- p. 85. *Ptilistes* Gould, 1865. Type (by subsequent designation Reichenow Journ. für Orn., p. 125, 1881), *P. erythrop-terus* Gmelin.
- p. 92. *Euphema* Wagler, 1832. Type (by subsequent designation Gray, 1840, p. 52), *Psittacus discolor* White.
- p. 106. Add MENURA NOVÆHOLLANDIÆ EDWARDI Chisholm, Emu, Vol. XX., pt. 4., p. 223, April 23, 1921; Stanthorpe, South Queensland.

Northiella haematogaster narethæ.

This seems to be the correct name for the new form described and figured in the Emu, Vol. XXI., p. 81, pl. 12, Oct. 3, 1921, as *Psephotus narethæ* H. L. White.

The specimens presented by Mr. H. L. White to the British Museum have been compared, and the result seems certain that this is simply a further geographical variant of the well-known species. There is much more difference seen between typical *haematogaster* with the yellow vent and *haematorrhous* with the red vent than between Salvadori's *pallescens* and the present form. The latter is separable from the Cooper's Creek birds collected by Mr. S. White, on Oct. 9, 1863, by the slightly different shade of blue on the face and cheeks, notably by the brighter yellow abdomen with entire suppression of red and by the red under tail-coverts instead of yellow: above the new form is slightly darker on the back and the lower back is green instead of greyish and the upper tail-coverts are darker green, the outer median wing-coverts orange instead of greenish though these show a tinge of red. The specimens slightly differ from the description.

Two birds collected by Mr. S. White as above differ noticeably: one being paler on the breast but with a much larger patch of red on the abdomen, the patch on the other being very small.

In all the normal yellow-vented birds a tinge of red can be seen in the under tail-coverts while some have red and yellow mixed and others have a few red feathers in the upper wing-coverts as noted by Salvadori (loc. cit).

The extraordinary feature of the new race is the absence of red on the abdomen combined with the presence of red under tail-coverts, while the bright yellow colouring of the abdomen and the green of the lower back are very striking. Nevertheless the authorities at the British Museum are agreed that the value of the bird appears to be subspecific, and that later absolute connecting links will be found.

The following refer to my 1913 List :—

- p. 286. *Myzantha* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827. Type (by subsequent designation, Lesson, Manuel d'Orn., Vol. II., p. 67, 1828), *M. garrulus* Latham.
- p. 294. *Anthus* Bechstein, 1805. Type (by subsequent designation, Selby, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Types Birds, p. 12, 1840), *Anthus pratensis*.
- p. 288. *Creadion* Vieillot, Analyse Nouv. Ornith., p. 36, April 14, 1816. Type (by subsequent designation, Lesson, Compl. de Œuvres Buffon, Vol. IX., p. 7, 1837), *Corvus paradoxus* Latham = Daudin.

This will replace *Dyottornis* Mathews, 1912.

Read

CREADION PARADOXUS

CREADION PARADOXUS PARADOXUS

CREADION PARADOXUS WESTERNENSIS

Creadion was introduced by Vieillot in his *Analyse nouv. Ornith.*, p. 34, 1816, with a diagnosis and attached thereto were three names thus: "*Sturnus carunculatus*, *Merops carunculatus*, *Corvus paradoxus* Lath."

The following year in the *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, nouv. ed., Vol. VIII., p. 390, the genus was fully described, and no type was selected, but two divisions were indicated. In the *Ency. Method.* and in the *Galerie des Oiseaux* nothing was added but in the latter book the *Merops* is figured.

Lesson in the *Manuel d'Ornith.*, Vol. II., p. 68, 1828, wrote: "Phyllanthe, *Anthocæru* Horsf. et. Vig.: *Creadion*, *creadion*

Vieill. ; et Dilophe, *dilophus* Vieill. 'L'espèce qui sert de type au genre philanthe avait déjà porté M. Vieillot à établir le genre *creadion*, qu'il plaçait à côté des étourneaux, par une analogie forcée et tout-à-fait fictive.'"

While quibbles might be raised concerning this being a rigid type designation, nothing can be urged against the clean statement made by Lesson in the *Compl. de Oeuvres Buffon*, Vol. IX., p. 7, 1837, when he wrote: "*Creadion* Vieillot. Le type de ce genre, et sans contredit la seule espèce qu'on doive y admettre est le *creadion à pendeloques*³, qui habite la terre de Diemen."

³Pie à pendeloques Daudin t. 11, pl. 16.

Creadion carunculatus Vieill. Gal., pl. 94.

Merops carunculatus Lath.

Corvus paradoxus id., etc.

Consequently *Creadion* is only available for the Tasmanian bird and must displace *Dyottornis*, which I lately proposed for it.

- p. 314. *Coronica* Gould, *Synops. Birds Aust.*, pt. I., Jan. 1837. Type (by subsequent designation, Selby, *Cat. Gen. Subgen. Types Birds*, p. 16, 1840), *Coronica fuliginosa* Gould.

The following dates of publications are of interest :

Horsfield in *Zool. Researches in Java* 1821, in the text of *Tapirus malayanus* says that Vol. XIII., pt. I., of the *Trans. Linn. Soc. (Lond.)* was published in May, 1821.

Shaw, *Zool. New Holland*, Vol. I., pt. I., 1794, pt. II., 1794, pt. III., 1795 (Cf. *Göttingisches Journal*, Vol. I., Heft. 2, p. 143).

Gray *List Sp. Birds Brit. Mus.*, pt. III., p. 95, 1844. Received by Boston Society Nat. Hist. on or before Oct. 2, 1844.

Seebohm *Geogr. Dist. Charad.*, 1888. This is given in *Zool. Record (Aves)* for the year 1887. And Seebohm sent the Smithsonian Institute a copy with a dedication written by him, dated December 25, 1887.

Bennett, *Gardens Menag. Zool. Soc.*, 1831. To appear in monthly parts. Part I. is noted in *Loudon's Mag.* for July, 1829, p. 241. Parts I-III in same for January, 1830, p. 81. No. 10 published in July, 1830, and Bennett writing on March 10, 1831, says "two volumes now completed." (Cf. *Loudon's Mag.*, Vol. IV., p. 200).

Brandt, *Descr. Icon. Anim. Russ. Nov. Aves*, fasc., 1836, before September 5. (Cf. *Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp.*, St. Petersburg, for Sept 5, 1836).

Mem l'Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Petersburg. Ser. VI, Vol. V., pt. II., Oct. 1840. (Cf. Ricker, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, Vol. XXI., pp. 11-18. 1908).

Burmeister, *Verzeichn. Zool. Mus. Halle*, 1850, before Sept. 15.

Jacquinet et Pucheran, *Voy. Pôle Sud. Zool.*, Vol. III., 1853. Received by Paris Acad. Sci., Oct. 10, 1853.

Horsfield and Moore, *Cat. Birds Mus. E. India Comp.*, Vol. II., 1857. Received *Asiat. Soc.*, Bengal in Sept.-Oct., 1858. (Cf. *Journal As. Soc. Beng.*, Vol. XXVII., p. 390, 1858).

AN EXTRAORDINARY BIRD BOOK.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

WE have recorded from time to time some peculiar literary efforts in connection with ornithology, but the present case is one of the most extraordinary items we have noted.

“Ornithologia, or The Birds; a poem in two parts, by James Jennings, 1828,” is not an unknown title, but probably very few ornithologists of the present generation have ever examined it, or was curiosity evinced in it. The opportunity of acquiring a “Second Edition, with additions and corrections” instigated this note, as examination revealed facts which suggested the above title.

As subsidiary to the Poem is “an Introduction to their Natural History; and Copious Notes”; and on p. 32, after a Synopsis of Linné’s System has been given and some notes regarding such, this is recorded: “A Synopsis of Dr. Latham’s Last Work on Birds. The Latin names of the Genera are supplied, in part, from the *Index Ornithologicus* of Dr. Latham, and the remainder from private information kindly communicated by Dr. L. from his MS. copy of a new edition of the *index* not yet published.” In this Synopsis the new generic names *Anthophagus* for the Honey-Eater (p. 33) and *Pteropus* for the Fin-foot (p. 36) immediately attract attention. These two names have previously escaped the eyes of recorders, and as both prove to be preoccupied they can cause no alterations. It may be as well to renew the fact that Newton has put on record the information that Latham’s MS. Index, which never was published, came into his hands and is in his Library, which, to the disgrace of Cambridge University, appears to be in a most neglected state.

The book begins with a Preface wherein Jennings discusses the usage of scientific terms as opposed to vernaculars, and concludes Poetry will prove a profitable vehicle for the popularising of the study of ornithology. Therefore, in the poem he has not used scientific names, but by means of notes has

given a scientific review of bird knowledge, incorporating his own observations on British birds. Hence, upon opening the book, we commonly find only two lines of poetry on the page, the remainder being occupied by the explanatory notes. As instance: "There were WOODCOCKS (10), and SNIPES, both GRALLATORS of fame. Now distinguished, ah me! in our annals as *Game*." The next four and a half pages (bar the usual two lines of poetry at the head of the page) are occupied by the explanation of (10), beginning: "Order, Grallæ (Linn), Woodcock, Snipe, Curlew, Godwit, Green-shank, etc. The genus *Scolopax* (Linn.) to which the Woodcock, *Scolopax Rusticola*, belongs, consists of fifty-six or more species, of which fifteen are common to this country." Then the genus is characterised and the Woodcock, Common Snipe, Great Snipe, Jack Snipe, Jadreka Snipe, Spotted Snipe, Godwit, etc., etc., are all described, and general habits, nests and eggs and odd notes given. As these notes are based more or less on Latham's General History of Birds, they are comparatively accurate. The poem is in two parts, the first dealing with British and European Birds and occupying pages 99-298, and the second of Foreign Birds, pages 301-436. A glossary of terms of four pages follows, and then the Index, covering pages 441-468 and completely citing the vernaculars and scientific names used in this work.

The first nearly 100 pages is worthy of note, as after the preface of XIV. pages, contents and addenda and corrigenda run to p. XXIX. The Introduction takes up 96 pages and begins with a piece of poetry of general interest, noting well-known places round London where birds could be observed. As he states he lived most of his life in Somersetshire, apparently he came to London before this book was written. Towards the end of the piece of poetry he gives a long note regarding birds' nests.

At page 26 he drops poetry altogether and deals in prose with the Natural History of Birds, first quoting Linné's Genera of Birds, then noting Pennant, Latham and Brisson, writing: "it is hoped nothing of importance in the Natural History of Birds has been omitted." Then follows the

synopsis of Latham's conclusions already noted, succeeded by a review of Vigors' Quinary Arrangement and suggests the usage of English names based upon Vigors' Latin ones, thus Grallators for the Grallatores, then for the divisions of Raptors suggests Falconids, Vulturids, Strigids, and so on. It is well known these names did not gain acceptance, yet to-day in connection with the lower classes of zoology, where vernaculars are rarely used, such terms are constantly coined with convenience. Then follow general notes on the structure, anatomy, senses, blood, crops, etc., habits, sleep, pairing, incubation, songs, migration, etc., quite a useful little commentary, and as above noted, for the time comparatively accurate.

On account of the usage of Latham's MS. Index one or two scientific names occur herein for the first time, and these do not appear to have been previously recorded in synonymy.

On p. 319 "*Cinnyris affinis* (Linn. Transact., Vol. XIII.)," is described and as a synonym is given *Anthophagus olivaceus* Lath.

On p. 329: "The genus *Anthophagus* Lath. or Honey-Eater consists of seventy species," and is described: "This genus is also divided by Dr. Latham into those with thrush-like bills, and those with creeper bills. The following are examples of each: The *Cincinnatus* (Lath.) Poe-Honey-Eater, fully described, and The Great Hooked-billed Honey-Eater, *Certhia pacifica*, also fully described.

On p. 382 appears: "The *Casuarus Diemenianus* (Lath.) or Van Diemen's Land Cassowary," the description abbreviated from Latham's account. (Gen. Hist. Birds, Vol. VIII., p. 384).

On p. 390: "The genus *Pteropus*, or Fin-foot, of Dr. Latham, consists of two species. . . . The *Africanus*, or African Fin-foot. . . . inhabits Africa. . . . The *Surinamensis*, or American Fin-foot inhabits Surinam. *Psittacus niger* is suggested on p. 399 for Cook's Cockatoo, *P. cookii* Temminck.

Anthophagus must have a type named so that it can be cited in synonymy, and it seems as well to select the first mentioned in connection, *A. olivaceus* Lath., i.e. *Cinnyris affinis* Horsfield, and this is here so designated. This places

Anthophagus as a synonym of *Arachorothera* and *Anthophagus* Gravenhorst, Coleopt. micr. p. 120, 1802, effectually prohibits its later usage by any means.

Pteropus similarly must be fixed, and we select the first named *P. africanus* as the type, and thus it becomes a synonym of *Podica*, but it is also preoccupied by *Pteropus* Brisson, Reg. Anim., p. 153, 1762.

The species, *P. africanus*, is well figured and described in Latham's General History, and it appears to be the South African form known as *P. pectersi*, a much later name. The matter is complex, but it is very possible that Jennings' name must come into use. We have discussed this item with Mr. J. Chapin, of the American Museum, who has been studying these birds and it was decided that unless the type can be traced or the type locality be determined, the name must be regarded as a synonym of the earlier *H. senegalensis*, as Latham's complete description and good figure are applicable to the immature specimens of either species.

Jennings' name *Casuarius diemenianus* is founded on Latham's description (Gen. Hist. Birds, Vol. VIII., p. 384, 1823), of Lesueur's plate 36 in Peron's *Voy. Découv. Terres Australes*, 1816. This plate is reproduced in Mathews' *Birds of Australia*, Vol. I., plate 4, Oct. 31st, 1910. As Lesueur's plate represents the Kangaroo Island bird, its name is *Dromaius diemenianus* or *Peronista diemenianus*.

[If *Dromaius diemenianus* (Jennings) be considered too much like *Dromaius diemenensis* Le Souëf, then I name the bird figured and described in my *Birds of Australia*, Vol. I., pl. 2, p. 14, 1910, *Dromaius novæhollandiæ gunni*.—G. M. M.]

Although the title page of the first edition bears the date 1828, it was published the first week in November 1827.

The second edition appeared towards the end of 1829, all the new matter being contained in the "Preliminary Notices," and this deals with criticisms, omissions and additions but offers no more new names.

Jennings also published "Pleasures of Ornithology" in September 1828, which we have not yet seen.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROWN, ORNITHOLOGIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

THE name of Captain Thomas Brown (always use the Captain, otherwise the name is not uncommon) is very familiar to one of us, acquainted a little with conchological items. Consequently the recognition that the Captain had also touched upon ornithological writings was intriguing, as the Captain never dealt with a subject without introducing some novelty. As this is probably the first time Brown has been written about in connection with ornithology (but it will certainly not be the last) it may be recorded that apparently he was endowed with restless energy and ambition, but many of his ideas never fructified. Further, the methods of publication of his conchological writings proved so complex that even the indefatigable Sherborn, who probed into the matter, was compelled to confess that finality had not been achieved in his results. His ornithological writings promise even more trouble, as already the few items met with have provided more than their fair share of complications.

Brown has been accused of piracy and anticipating other people's suggestions, but we cannot altogether agree with this view from the facts available.

A not uncommon little book is entitled "The Miscellany / of / Natural History. / Volume I. / Parrots. / By / Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., F.R.S.E. / and Capt. Thomas Brown, F.L.S. / The engravings / By Joseph B. Kidd, Esq. / Member of the Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, / and Architecture. / and this appeared in 1833. This is exactly on the same pattern and style as the well-known Jardine's Naturalist's Library, which appeared the same year. The latter work was a great success, while Brown's never got beyond this first volume. Possibly this note will bring forth the facts concerning this supposed piracy, as the coincidental issue is very remarkable and may be the source of the accusation.

At the end of this little volume is an inset "The Miscellany of Natural History Advertiser," and on p. 16 is "Recently Published. White's Natural History of Selbourne. . . . Notes by Captain Thomas Brown," and then "This Day is published. I. Part IX. . . . Illustrations of American Ornithology. . . . Captain Thomas Brown. . . . The illustrations will comprise, not only the whole of the birds given by Alexander Wilson and Charles Lucian Bonaparte . . . but will also contain various newly discovered species. . . . To be completed in sixteen parts, each containing Five beautifully coloured Plates. . ." ". . . II. Illustrations of the Game Birds of All Countries, coloured after Nature, and chiefly of the size of the originals. By Captain Thomas Brown."

We don't exactly see how the first mentioned of these can be regarded as a piracy, while the second, which as far as we have yet traced never appeared, seems entirely original.

The Illustrations of American Ornithology is one of the rarest and most expensive of ornithological works, and the examination of the example lately in the Godman Library did not reveal any new names, the "newly discovered species" apparently referring to those described by other authors since the time of Wilson.

Some months ago we made note of another work on Birds by Captain Thomas Brown, and noted it was in the Library of the Zoological Society of London. Upon reference we were surprised to find that the copy there consisted of a few numbers in wrappers, bound up with the wrappers but not in order, and presented an inexplicable problem. As among these a new genus of Australian birds was seen, it was essential to trace the whole of the work and determine the facts. This was not easily done, but as the bird described was stated to be in the Museum of the Manchester Natural History Society, of which Captain Thomas Brown was Curator, investigation was extended to that City.

Dr. W. M. Tattersall, the Keeper of the Manchester Museum, and Mr. T. E. Coward, the well-known Ornithologist, assisted in the search with good results. The bird could not be traced nor any record, nor was a copy of the work in the Museum,

but Mr. Coward had several parts in his possession, and these were handed to us for examination, and provide the basis of the following account, the other copies known being used in conjunction.

The wrapper has at the top No. 1 Price 3s., and at the foot April 1845. The centre carries the following "Illustrations / of the / Genera of Birds, / embracing their / Generic Characters ; / with / Sketches of their Habits. / By / Captain Thomas Brown, / M.W.S., M.P.S., M.M.G.S., / Formerly President of the Royal Physical Society, and Present Curator of the Manchester Natural History Society's / Museum, Author of the Illustrations of the Fossil Conchology and of Illustrations of the Recent / Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., &c. / London: / Smith, Elder & Co., 65, Cornhill. / Edinburgh: / Maclachlan & Stewart, 64, South Bridge. / Peter Brown, Printer, Edinburgh. . ."

Some wrappers differ in no respect save that the name of the publisher reads "Manchester: / James Ainsworth, 93, Piccadilly. . ."

On the back of the cover of the first part is "Prospectus. The only European Work on the Genera of Birds is Vieillot's Galerie des Oiseaux, published at Paris in 1825, with indifferently executed Lithographic Illustrations, at the price of £16 10s. Since the appearance of that Work, the number of Genera have been considerably augmented, owing to the great influx of species and the advanced state of the science. The Work now proposed will be illustrated by Engravings on Steel. . . The general arrangement of the Genera of Birds will be that of Baron Cuvier, as modified by Mr. George Robert Gray and adopted in the British Museum. . . . As the Author has been upwards of five years engaged in preparing materials for the present Work, and many of the Plates being already engraved, he can pledge himself as to the regular appearance of a Monthly Number. The size of the work is Imperial Quarto, and will extend to about 50 Numbers, each containing Four highly-finished Coloured Plates, engraved on Steel in the Line manner, accompanied by Letter-press Descriptions of their Generic Characters, and Sketches of the

General Habits of their respective Families and Genera, with occasional representations of the Heads, Feet and Wings engraved on separate plates."

Part I. includes coloured plates of Blue Jay (*Garrulus cristatus*), Canada Grouse (*Tetrao canadensis*), Yellow-tailed Gnat-Catcher (*Setophaga ruticilla*), Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaya*) and black plate of heads and feet of members of the *Tetraoninæ* and *Pterocinæ* (Sand Grouse). Four pages of text unnumbered but bearing a signature "A" accompany these dealing with "Order I. Accipitres-Linnæus." Full diagnoses are given of the Order, Tribe, Family and Genera, but no list of species.

Part II. has four coloured plates: Broadwinged Buzzard (*Buteo pennsylvanicus*), Lapland Long-Spur Bunting (*Plectrophanes lapponicus*), Carolina Parrot (*Arara carolinensis*) and Virginian Ortyx (*Ortyx virginiana*). There are again four pages of text, but nothing more erratic has ever been seen. The first page bears the signature "N" and deals with "Order V. Gallinæ. Tribe IV. Tetraonidæ." The second page bears the signature "Y" with "Order II. Passeres. Tribe I. Corvidæ"; the third page follows on, but the fourth page is concerned with "Order VII. Grallæ. Tribe II. Ardeidæ," and has the signature "Q."

Part III. has four coloured plates: White-headed Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Madeira Swift (*Cypselus unicolor*), American Kinglet (*Regulus americanus*) and Great Northern Diver (*Colymbus glacialis*).

All the plates have upon them "Engraved by W. H. Lizars, Edinburgh," but no artist's name, being from Brown's own drawings, but the painting of the Madeira Swift is "Drawn by Sir W. Jardine, Bart."

The text in this part is a complete sheet signature "E" dealing with "Order II. Passeres. Tribe IV. Fringillidæ. Family IV. to VII. Fringillinæ to Pyrrhulinæ."

Part IV. has four coloured plates: Cooper's Sparrow-Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Guiraca ludoviciana*), Zenaida Dove (*Zenaida amabilis*), and Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus bewickii*).

The text is four separate sheets again; the first with the signature "b b" treats of Order II. Passeres. Tribe IV. Fringillidæ. Family II. Coccothraustinæ; the second with signature "F" is of the same group following the signature "E" of Part III.; the next two are consecutive, being half of sheet "K" dealing with Order IV. Columbæ.

Part V. has four coloured plates: Sociable Vulture (*Otogyys auricularis*) (Drawn by Captain Brown), Hawk Owl (*Surnia funerea*), Red-bellied Nuthatch (*Sitta varia*) and Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rufa*). The text is again a complete sheet with the signature "U," dealing with Order VIII. Anseres.

Part VI. has four coloured plates: Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*), Bewick's Wren (*Troglodytes bewickii*), Golden Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*) (Engraved by J. Miller), and Meadow Lark (*Sturnella ludoviciana*). The text is a complete sheet, signature "V" following the preceding one and dealing with Anseres to the Family VII. Erismaturinæ.

Part VII. has four coloured and one black plate: the coloured plates are Long-Eared Owl (*Otus vulgaris*), Black and Orange Baltimore (*Yephantes baltimore*), Bohemian Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*) and Great Merganser (*Mergus castor*). The black plate shows heads and feet of members of the Family Vulturidæ. The text is again a complete sheet, following on the preceding, with the signature "W" and passing to the Tribe II. Colymbidæ of the Anseres.

Parts VIII. and IX. are included in one wrapper and there are eight coloured and one black plate. The coloured ones are: Pigeon Falcon (*Hypotriorchis columbarius*), Broadshafted Whidah Weaver (*Vidua parauisea*), Black-Capt Tit (*Parus atricapillus*), Common Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*), Virginian Horned Owl (*Bubo virginiana*), Great Northern Shrike (*Lanius borealis*), Martinico Sultana (*Porphyrio martinica*), Black-bellied Darter (*Plotus anchinga*), while the black plate shows heads of the Order Anseres. The text is two complete sheets bearing signatures "B" and "C" and deal with the Order I. Accipitres, following the text of Part I.

Parts X., XI., XII. appear in one wrapper with twelve coloured plates: Wilson's Sialia (*Sialia wilsonii*), Purple

Grakle (*Quiscalus purpureus*), Red Tanager (*Pyrrhuloxia rubra*), Pine Bullfinch (*Strobilophaga enucleator*), Redheaded Woodpecker (*Picus erythrocephalus*), Turnstone (*Cinclus morinellus*), American Avoset (*Recurvirostra americana*), Hudsonian Sandpiper (*Hemipalma multistriata*), Pintail Duck (*Dafla acuta*), Ruddy Spinetailed Duck (*Erismatura rubida*), Leach's Storm Petrel (*Thalassidroma leachii*), and Short-tailed Tern (1) and Wilson's Tern (2) (*Hydrochelidon plumbea* and *Sterna wilsonii*). The text includes a Title Page with the same wording as on the wrappers, with the addition of "Part First" and date "1846." A page following is occupied by a dedication. "To / John Owen, Esq. / of / Holly-Bank, / Near Manchester, / Honorary Secretary of the Manchester Natural History Society; Member of the Literary and Philosophical and Geological Societies / of Manchester, etc., etc. / The following / Work on the Genera of Birds / is inscribed, as a mark of esteem and regard, / by / his faithful friend and servant, / Thomas Brown. / Natural History Society's Museum, / Manchester, June 1846."/

The text included in this part covers two pages of signature "D" about "Order I. Accipitres, Tribe III. Strigidae"; then a whole sheet with signature "G" of "Order III. Scansores Illiger," Toucans & Parrots; then two pages with signature "b b 2" of "Order II. Passeres, Tribe IV. Fringillidae. Family II. Coccothraustinæ" following signature "b b" which appeared in the fourth part; then a sheet with a signature "h" following the sheet "G" continuing the Parrots and leading on to Woodpeckers.

Parts 13, 14 are included in one wrapper with eight coloured plates: Bandtailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*), American Crossbill (*Loxia americana*), Shore Lark (*Octocris alpestris*), American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*), Laughing Goose (*Anser albifrons*), Red Flamingo (*Phænicopterus ruber*), Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*), Wood Ibis (*Tantalus loculator*); the text consists of two sheets, with signatures "i" and "k" and consecutively follow on with the last part, dealing with Woodpeckers and Cuckoos, but only three pages of the last sheet appear, the last page having a signature "2 k."

The fact that a title page for the "Part First" appears in connection with Part XII. suggests these Parts 13 and 14 are part of another volume, but this is all we know at present.

The signatures help to arrange the text so that we have a series A, B, C, D, E, F, G, h, i, k, K, N, Q, U, V, W, Y, b b, b b 2, but while the first four do follow, the b b, and b b 2 come in before E and F, and something is missing, while G does not directly follow F but G, h, i, k continues a series, as does U, V, W, but the others are odd and Y comes in before b b so that the sequence reads A, B, C, D . . . Y . . . b b, b b 2 . . . E, F . . . G, h, i, k, 2 k . . . K . . . N . . . Q . . . U, V, W.

Now, as to the publication of these parts. Apparently the wrappers were printed and dated in advance, because we have No. I., April 1845; II., May 1845; III., June 1845; IV., July 1845; V., August 1845; VI., September 1845; VII., October 1845, but no more. The wrappers for the succeeding numbers were those of the above with the figures altered by hand, and there are discrepancies between the London and Manchester issues. In the latter as given above, Parts 8 and 9 were issued in one wrapper and that was of a No. V., whereas the London Parts 8 and 9 appear to have wrappers separately, a No. VII. wrapper being used by the addition of a I. for the eighth part and a No. II. for the ninth, and while in the former the word October was crossed out, in the latter the word NOV^R. was introduced in place of May. In both issues Parts 10, 11, 12 were issued together, a No. I. wrapper being altered for the London issue, III. for Manchester, but no date added. In both these instances the price was also altered, the 3s. being made into 6s. for the double part and into 9s. for the three-part issue.

It will be seen then that Parts I. to VII. are dated at monthly intervals, and apparently 8 and 9 are for November 1845, yet Parts 10, 11, 12 include title page and introduction date June 1846, and agrees with an item "Illustr. . . Smith and Elder 1847. 36s."

No evidence as to such publication has yet been traced, and though Part I. appears among the books published in

1847 the parts in the British Museum have dates of receipt upon them as follows : No. 1, April 17, 1845 ; No. 2, May 28, 1845 ; No. 3, August 5, 1845 ; No. 6, Feb. 2, 1846 ; No. 8 (and 9), April 22, 1846 ; and Nos. 9-12, Feb. 8, 1847. At this point it is marked " All published," but we have given details of Parts 13/14, and there is a record of sixteen parts which we have been unable to confirm.

As a synonym (in Part V.) of *Anseranus* Lesson appears *Chenogeranus* Brown, and (in Part VII.) as a synonym of *Biziura* Leach is cited *Pileata* Brown and in Part VIII. a new genus of Aquiline birds is fully described as *Hamirostra* Brown.

As an example of the style may be cited the novelty :

Genus *Hamirostra* Brown.

Bill lengthened, and moderately deep at the base. *Culmen* gradually bending from the base to the point, which terminates in an acute incurved tip ; lateral margins nearly parallel and even, with an almost obsolete festoon towards the point ; under mandible narrow, with the gonys slightly bent. *Cere* very long, covering fully half the length of the bill, and partially covered with bristled plumes. *Nostrils* oblong-ovate, obliquely transverse, and situate near the margin of the cere. *Tarsi* short and robust, partially concealed above with the lengthened tibial plumes, and entirely covered with rather large irregular scales. *Toes* rather lengthened, the lateral ones unequal, the outer being slender and longest, the inner one very robust, all of them, as well as the hallux, covered above to the base with large broad transverse scutelliform scales, and below with small papillose ones. *Hallux* very robust, longer than the inner toe, and furnished with a very large slightly-hooked claw. *Claws* of moderate size and a little bent. *Wings* very long, extending beyond the point of the tail ; the second, third, and fourth quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* rather short, very broad, and a little rounded at its point.

I have founded this genus on a single species, and it is a medium-sized Eagle. It is a native of New Holland, and locates on mountains in the neighbourhood of lakes and rivers.

Its food consists of fish and reptiles. The specimen in the Manchester Museum was brought by Mr. George Johnson from the neighbourhood of Swan River. It is a compact and strong bird, somewhat larger than the Osprey. I have designated it *Hamirostra montana*. It is called the Broad-Tailed Mountain Eagle by the settlers."

This appears to refer to the Black-breasted Buzzard, *Buteo melanosternon*, Gould, 1840, for which Kaup introduced the genus *Gypoictinia* in 1847, a year later than Brown's genus name.

Dr. Tattersall, Keeper of the Manchester Museum, sent us the following note: "I have just come across a copy of the printed "Report of the Council of the Manchester Natural History Society" issued in 1842. On page four is written under date 31st January, 1842, 'The accompanying list of Donations will show that many interesting additions have been made to the Museum during the last year. In the department of Ornithology alone, nearly seven hundred specimens have been added to the general collection; among them a pair of Wild Turkeys from North America, and that remarkable bird from New Holland which formed part of the splendid donation of David Cannon McConnell, Esq. This bird exhibits a combination of characters irreconcilable with any genera of "*Le Règne Animal*" of Cuvier, or of the arrangement of Temminck, and which Captain Brown suggests may be constituted a new genus under the appellation of *Chenogeranus Australis*, or Australian Goose-Crane.'"

We have not traced the other genus name also recorded in synonymy, *Pileata* Brown, but it may also occur in some similar extract.

As the few copies of this work we have traced all consist of some parts in wrappers and none complete in themselves save one shows the twelve parts "all published," and this agrees with the published data, we have extracted the classification in detail for reference. As we have fourteen parts in view now and a record of sixteen some of these may be found later without wrappers, and as there is no pagination for gauging such the complete details should immediately

determine such parts. We may add that the whole of the divisions mentioned hereafter are described in full as the example cited.

With regard to the synonymous names cited we note many misprints, but do not think it is of much value citing same in synonymy, unless of peculiar formation, although such has been customary.

Order I. Accipitres Linnæus

Grand Division I. Accipitres Diurni

Tribe I. Vulturidæ

Family I. Gypaëtinaë

Genus *Gypaëtus* Storr

Family II. Sarcoramphinaë

Genus *Neophron* Savigny *Sarcoramphus* Dumeril
Cathartes Illiger

Family III. Vulturinaë

Genus *Vultur* Mœhring *Gyps* Savigny
Otogyps G. R. Gray

Family IV. Gypohieracinaë

Genus *Gypohierax* Rüppell

Tribe II. Falconidæ

Family I. Polyborinaë

Genus *Ibycter* Vieillot *Polyborus* Vieillot
Milvago Spix

Family II. Buteoninaë

Genus *Buteo* Cuvier

Family III. Aquilinaë

Genus *Aquila* Brisson *Circaëtus* Vieillot
Morphnus Cuvier *Haliaëtus* Savigny
Spizaëtus Vieillot *Hamirostra* Brown
Harpyia Vieillot *Pontoaëtus* Kaup
Cachinna Fleming *Habiastrus* Selby
Pandion Savigny *Helotarsus* Smith

Family IV. Falconinæ

Genus <i>Falco</i> Linnæus	<i>Ieracidea</i> Gould
<i>Tinnunculus</i> Vieillot	<i>Harpagus</i> Vigors
<i>Hypotriorchis</i> Boie	<i>Ierax</i> Vigors

Family V. Milvinæ

Genus <i>Milvus</i> Cuvier	<i>Cymindis</i> Cuvier
<i>Avicida</i> Swainson	<i>Elanus</i> Savigny
<i>Baza</i> Hodgson	<i>Rostrhamus</i> Lesson
<i>Pernis</i> Cuvier	<i>Gampsonyx</i> Vigors
<i>Nauclerus</i> Vigors	<i>Ictinia</i> Vieillot

Family VI. Accipitrinæ

Genus <i>Accipiter</i> Brisson	<i>Melierax</i> G. R. Gray
<i>Astur</i> Lacépède	<i>Micrastur</i> G. R. Gray
<i>Ischnosceles</i> Strickland	<i>Poliornis</i> Kaup

Family VII. Circinæ

Genus <i>Circus</i> Lacépède	<i>Serpentarius</i> Cuvier
<i>Polyboroides</i> Smith	

Grand Division II. Accipitres Nocturnæ

Tribe III. Strigidæ

Family I. Surninæ

Genus <i>Surnia</i> Dumeril	<i>Nyctea</i> Stephens
<i>Athene</i> Boie	

Family II. Buboninæ

Genus <i>Bubo</i> Sibbald	<i>Ephialtes</i> Keyserling and
<i>Ketupa</i> Lesson	Blasius

Family III. Ululinæ

Genus <i>Syrnium</i> Savigny	<i>Otus</i> Cuvier
<i>Nyctale</i> Brehm	

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Order II. Passeres

.

Grand Division IV. Conirostres

Tribe I. Corvidæ

Family I. Phonygaminæ

Genus *Gymnorhina* G. R. Gray *Phonygama* Lesson
Strepera Lesson

Family II. Garrulinæ

Genus *Cyanocorax* Boie *Garrulus* Brisson
Cissa Boie *Perisoreus* Bonaparte
Psilorhinus Rüppell *Lophocitta* G. R. Gray

Family III. Callæatinæ

Genus *Crypsirina* Vieillot *Struthidea* Gould

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Tribe IV. Fringillidæ

.

Family II. Coccothraustinæ

Genus *Pyrenestes* Swainson *Calamospiza* Bonaparte
Guiraca Swainson *Geospiza* Gould
Coccothraustes Brisson *Camarhynchus* Gould
Cardinalis Bonaparte *Cactornis* Gould
Spermospiza Swainson *Certhidea* Gould

Family III. Tanagrinae

Genus *Pipils* Vieillot *Saltator* Vieillot
Emberizoides Temminck *Lamprotes* Swainson
Pitylus Cuvier *Tachyphonus* Vieillot
Cissopis Vieillot *Cypsnagra* Lesson
Ramphopsis Vieillot *Arremon* Vieillot

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Family IV. Fringillinae

Genus *Carduelis* Brisson *Ammodramus* Swainson
Fringilla Linnæus *Chondestes* Swainson
Passerella Swainson *Zonotrichia* Swainson

Family V. Emberizinae

Genus <i>Emberiza</i> Linnæus	<i>Fringillaria</i> Swainson
<i>Euspiza</i> Bonaparte	<i>Plectrophanes</i> Meyer
<i>Gubernatrix</i> Lesson	

Family VI. Alaudinae

Genus <i>Alauda</i> Linnæus	<i>Mirafra</i> Horsfield
<i>Megalophonus</i> Swainson	<i>Certhilauda</i> Swainson
<i>Melanocorypha</i> Boie	<i>Erana</i> G. R. Gray
<i>Otocoris</i> Bonaparte	<i>Macronyx</i> Swainson
<i>Pyrrhulauda</i> A. Smith	<i>Agrodroma</i> Swainson

Family VII. Pyrrhulinae

Genus <i>Pyrrhula</i> Mœhring	<i>Catamblyrhynchus</i> Lafresnaye
<i>Crithagra</i> Swainson	<i>Uragus</i> Keyserling and
<i>Carpodacus</i> Kaup	Blasius
<i>Spermophila</i> Swainson	<i>Strobilophaga</i> Vieillot

Family VIII. Loxinae

Genus *Loxia* Brisson

.

Order III. Scansores

Tribe I. Ramphastidæ

Family I. Ramphastinæ

Genus *Ramphastos* Linnæus *Pteroglossus* Illiger

Tribe II. Psittacidæ

Family I. Pezoporinæ

Genus <i>Nymphicus</i> Wagler	<i>Pezoporus</i> Illiger
<i>Platycercus</i> Vigors	<i>Melopsittacus</i> Gould
<i>Palæornis</i> Vigors	<i>Euphema</i> Wagler
<i>Coracopsis</i> Wagler	<i>Trichoglossus</i> Vigors and
<i>Prioniturus</i> Wagler	Horsfield

Family II. Arainæ

- Genus *Ara* Brisson *Enicognathus* G. R. Gray
Conurus Kuhl

Family III. Lorinæ

- Genus *Charmosyna* Wagler *Eclectus* Wagler
Eos Wagler *Coriphilus* Wagler
Lorius Brisson

Family IV. Psittacinæ

- Genus *Psittacus* Linnæus *Chrysotis* Swainson
Tanygnathus Wagler *Nasiterna* Wagler
Psittacula Brisson

Family V. Cactuinaæ

- Genus *Microglossum* Geoffroy *Strigops* G. R. Gray
Licmetis Wagler *Dasyptilus* Wagler
Cacatua Brisson *Nestor* Wagler
Calyptrorhynchus Vigors and Horsfield

Tribe III. Picidæ

Family I. Capitoninæ

- Genus *Capito* Vieillot *Psilopogon* Muller
Laimodon G. R. Gray *Megalorhynchus* Eyton
Megalaima G. R. Gray

Family II. Picumninæ

- Genus *Picumnus* Temminck *Sasia* Hodgson

Family III. Picinæ

- Genus *Picoides* Lacépède *Dendrobates* Swainson
Picus Linnæus *Campephilus* G. R. Gray
Dryocopus Boie *Hemicercus* Swainson
Chrysocolaptes Blyth

Family IV. Gecininæ

- Genus *Gecinus* Boie *Campethera* G. R. Gray
Celeus Boie *Brachypternus* Strickland
Hemilophus Swainson *Tiga* Kaup
Chrysoptilus Swainson

Family V. Melanerpinæ

Genus <i>Centurus</i> Swainson	<i>Chloronerpes</i> Swainson
<i>Melanerpes</i> Swainson	<i>Leuconerpes</i> Swainson

Family VI. Colaptinæ

Genus <i>Colaptes</i> Swainson	<i>Meiglyptes</i> Swainson
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Family VII. Yuncinæ

Genus <i>Yunx</i> Linnæus	
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Tribe IV. Cuculidæ

Family I. Indicatorinæ

Genus <i>Indicator</i> Vieillot	
---------------------------------	--

Family II. Saurotherinæ

Genus <i>Saurothera</i> Vieillot	<i>Geococcyx</i> Wagler
----------------------------------	-------------------------

Family III. Coccyzinæ

Genus <i>Coua</i> Cuvier	<i>Cultrides</i> Pucheran
<i>Centropus</i> Illiger	<i>Piraya</i> Lesson
<i>Diplopterus</i> Boie	<i>Coccyzus</i> Vieillot

Family IV. Crotophaginæ

Genus <i>Crotophaga</i> Linnæus	<i>Phænicophaus</i> Vieillot
<i>Carpococcyx</i> G. R. Gray	<i>Rhinortha</i> Vigors
<i>Zanclostomus</i> Swainson	<i>Scythrops</i> Latham
<i>Dasylophus</i> Swainson	

Family V. Cuculinæ

Genus <i>Cuculus</i> Linnæus	<i>Eudynamys</i> Vigors and
<i>Oxylophus</i> Swainson	Horsfield

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Order IV. Columbæ

Tribe I. Columbidae

Family I. Treroninæ

Genus <i>Ptilonopus</i> Swainson	<i>Treron</i> Vieillot
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Family II. Columbinae

Genus <i>Carpophaga</i> Selby	<i>Ectopistes</i> Swainson
<i>Columba</i> Linnæus	<i>Macropygia</i> Swainson
<i>Lopholaimus</i> Swainson	<i>Æna</i> Selby
<i>Geopelia</i> Swainson	<i>Turtur</i> Selby

.

Order V. Gallinae

.

Tribe IV. Tetraonidæ

.

Family IV. Tetraoninae

Genus <i>Tetrao</i> Linnæus	
Sub-Genus <i>Bonasa</i> Stephens	<i>Lagopus</i> Brisson

Family V. Pteroclinæ

Genus <i>Pterocles</i> Temminck	<i>Syrrhaptes</i> Illiger
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Order VII. Grallæ

.

Tribe II. Ardeidæ

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Family III. Ardeinæ

.

Subfamily II. Latirostri

Genus <i>Cancroma</i> Linnæus	<i>Platatea</i> Linnæus
-------------------------------	-------------------------

Family IV. Ciconinæ

Genus *Anastomus* Bonnini *Ciconia* Brisson
 Dromas Paykull

Order VIII. Anseres Linnæus

Tribe I. Anatidæ

Family I. Phœnicopterinæ

Genus *Phœnicopterus* Linnæus

Family II. Plectropterinæ

Genus *Anseranus* Lesson *Sarkidiornis* Eyton
 Plectropterus Leach *Chenalopez* Stephens

Family III. Anserinæ

Genus *Cereopsis* Latham *Nettapus* Brandt
 Bernicla Stephens *Anser* Barrère

Family IV. Cygninæ

Genus *Cygnus* Linnæus

Family V. Anatinæ

Genus *Dendrocygne* Swainson *Dafila* Leach
 Casarka Bonaparte *Pterocryanea* Bonaparte
 Tadorna Leach *Chaulelamus* Swainson
 Mareca Stephens *Spatula* Boie
 Aix Boie *Malacorhynchus* Swainson
 Querquedula Stephens *Cairina* Fleming
 Anas Linnæus

Family VI. Fuligulinæ

Genus *Branta* Boie *Eniconetta* G. R. Gray
 Fuligula Stephens *Hymenolaimus* G. R. Gray
 Clangula Fleming *Micropterus* Lesson
 Nyroca Fleming *Somateria* Leach
 Harelda Leach *Oidemia* Fleming
 Camptolaimus G. R. Gray

Family VII. Erismaturinæ

Genus *Erismatura* Bonaparte *Nesonetta* G. R. Gray
Thalassiornis Eyton *Biziura* Leach

Family VIII. Merginæ

Genus *Mergus* Linnæus *Merganetta* Gould
Mergellus Selby

Tribe II. Colymbidæ

Family I. Colymbinæ

Genus *Colymbus* Linnæus

Family II. Podicepinæ

Genus *Podiceps* Latham *Podilymbus* Lesson

Tribe III. Alcidæ

Family I. Alcinae

Genus *Alca* Linnæus *Utamania* Ray
Fratricula Brisson *Mergus* Ray

Six plates with figures lithographed on stone and drawn by Captain Brown, and numbered I. to VI. appear to represent another venture. These are unaccompanied by letterpress or wrapper, so that it is merely a guess that they may represent an item "Ornithology, Part I., Captain Thomas Brown. London, 1827."

The first plate shows four figures: the heading is MEROPS (Bee-Eater). 1. *Gularis*, Red-throated. 2. *Apiaster*, European. 3. *Cæruleocephalus*, Blue-headed. 4. *Malimbicus*, Malimbic.

The second plate has five figures: the heading is PICUS (Woodpecker). 1. *Braziliensis*, Brazilian. 2. *Principalis*, White-billed. 3. *Pileatus*, Pileated. 4. *Major*, Greater Spotted. 5. *Minimus*, Least.

The third plate has seven figures: the heading is TROCHILUS (Humming Bird). 1. *Minimus*, Least, Male. 2. Do. Do. Female. 3. *Colubris*, Red-throated, Male. 4. *Colubris*, Red-throated, Female. 5. *Pella*, Topaz-throated. 6. *Multicolor*, Harliquin. 7. *Superbus*, Stripe-cheeked.

The fourth plate has six figures : the heading is *ALCEDO* (Kingfisher). 1. *Eriithica*, Red-headed. 2. *Chlorocephala*, Green-headed. 3. *Pusilla*, Minute. 4. *Ultramarina*, Ultramarine. 5. *Ispida*, Common. 6. *Atricapilla*, Black-capped.

The fifth is a single figure, *Strix-nyctea*, Snowy Owl. Male.

The sixth shows one bird only, *Mycteria australis*, Australasian Jabiru. This set is uncoloured, but probably some coloured copies exist and there may be also some letterpress.

This note has been written to draw attention to the possibility of some more copies existing as odd unrecognised parts, and details are requested.

To Dr. W. M. Tattersall and Mr. T. A. Coward, M.Sc., the thanks of ornithologists generally are due, and we here especially thank them for their assistance in this matter, and to the latter for allowing us to use and acquire the parts, as by their means we have been able to build up the sequence as far as it has gone.

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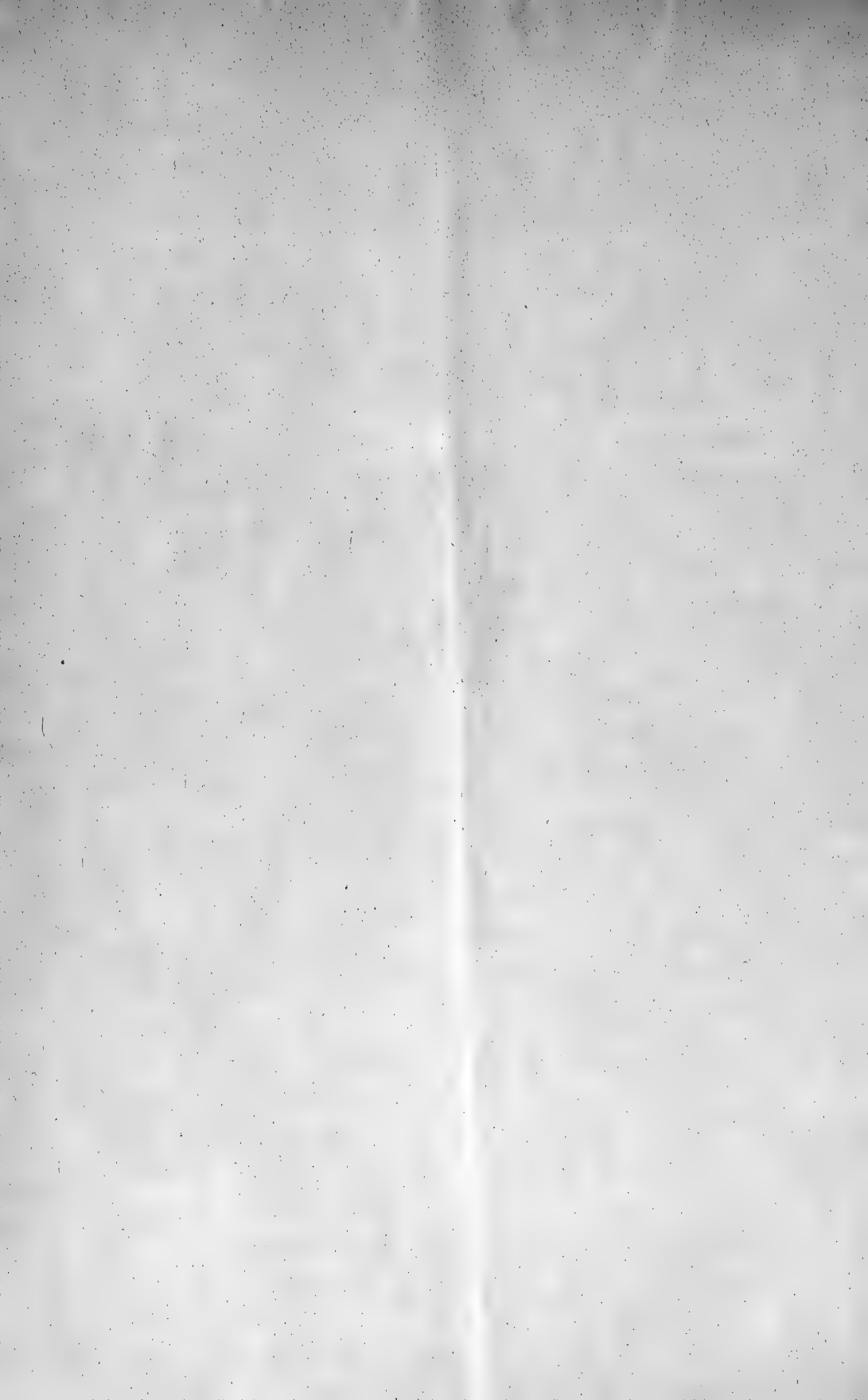
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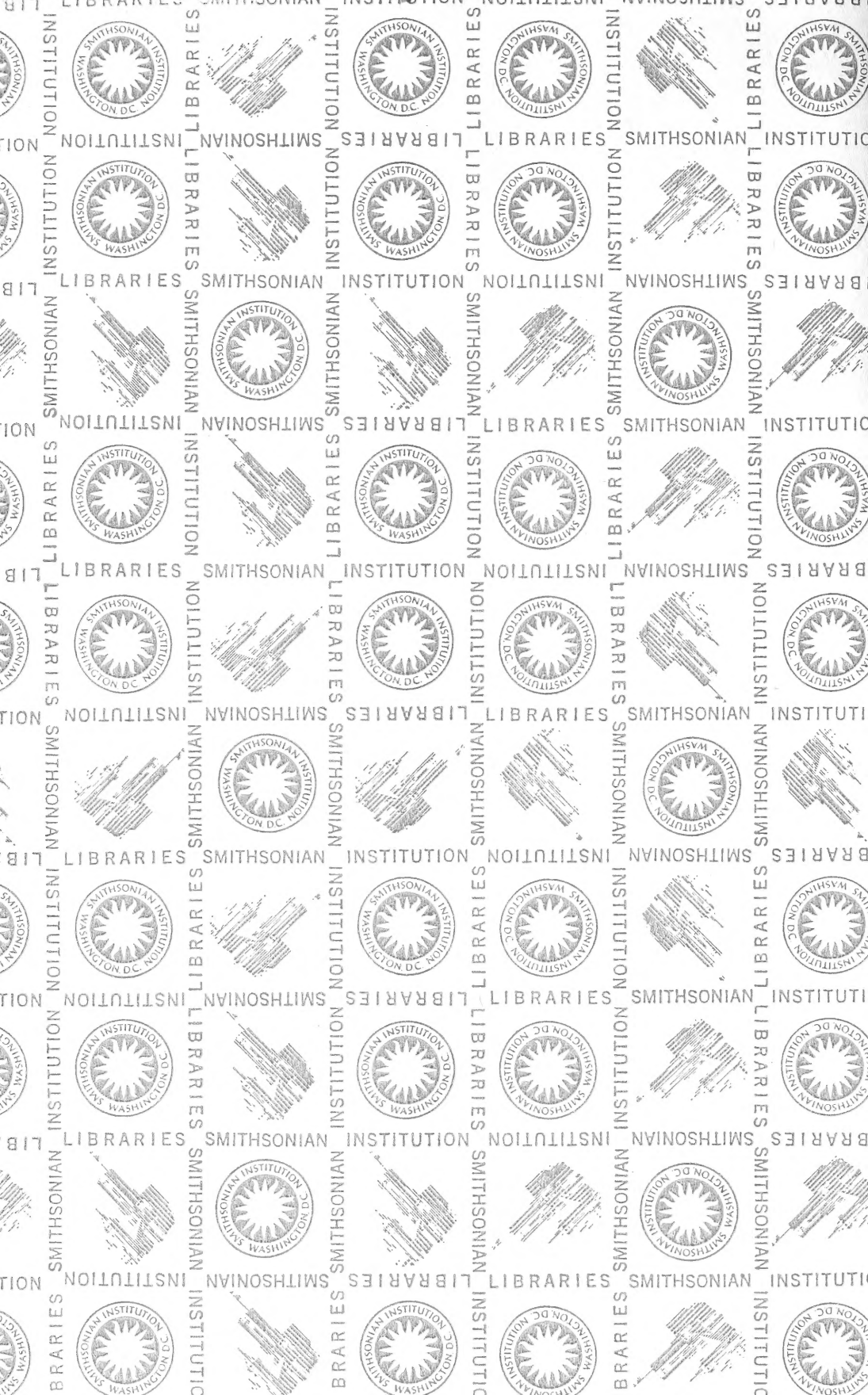
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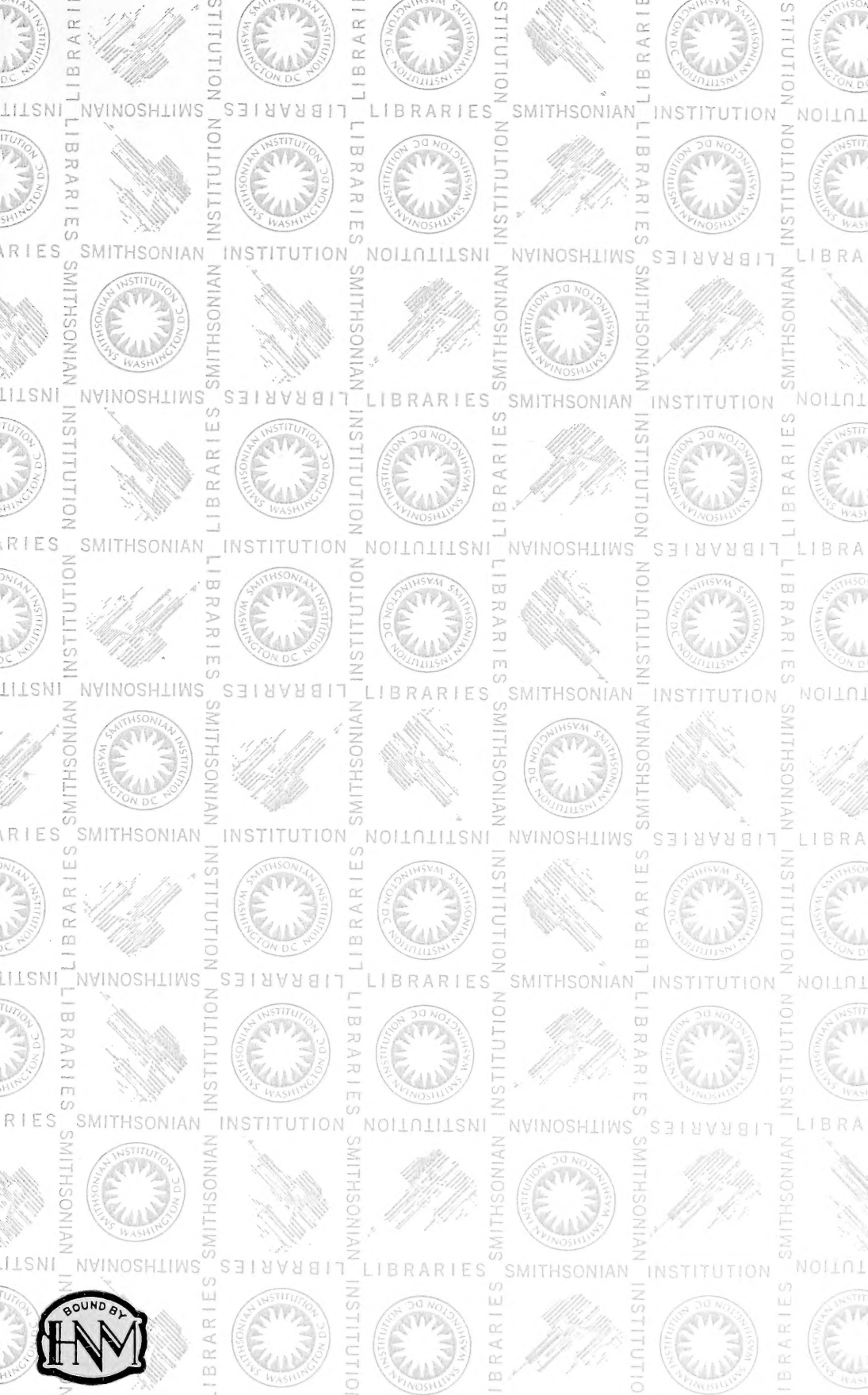
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