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THE
AUSTRAL AVIAN
RECORD

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

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CONTENTS.		PAGE
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS		1
NOTES OF INTEREST		10
JAROCKI AGAIN		20
THOMAS WATLING, ARTIST		22

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

Check List, p. 7.

Add to synonymy of *Pedionomus torquatus*

PEDIONOMUS OCELLATUS Pompper, Die Säugethiere Vögel und Amphibien . . . geog. Verb., p. 33, (pref. Mch.) 1841 ; n.n. Apparently error only.

The bird described in my Birds of Australia, Vol. I., p. 105, pl. 22, can be called *Ptilinopus regina yorki*, subsp. n. : Cape York, North Queensland.

Check List, p. 12. Manual, p. 257. Add

GEOPHAPS SCRIPTA PENINSULÆ H. L. White, Emu, Vol. XXI., pt. 3., p. 163, Jan. 14, 1922 : Cape York.

Check List, p. 20.

Alter *Reinholdia reinholdi* to REINHOLDIA GAVIA.

[*Procellaria gavia* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed Licht, p. 148 (pref. Jan. 1st), 1844 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, New Zealand.]

In my Birds of Australia, Vol. II., pt. 1., p. 72, May 30, 1912, I discussed *Puffinus lherminieri nugax* from off Townsville, Queensland, collected by Solander during his famous voyage with Banks. In the Manual of the Birds of Australia, p. 25, March 9, 1921, Iredale and I say that we considered this name to refer to *Reinholdia reinholdi*.

I now wish to record that a specimen of this last-mentioned bird was picked up dead on the beach in New Caledonia by the late Mr. P. D. Montagu in 1914. It has all the upper-surface, including the head, side of neck, back, upper tail-coverts, tail and wing sooty; all the under-surface, including the wing and tail-coverts white; the feet and legs coloured the same as those of *Reinholdia reinholdi*. Wing 197 mm., culmen 32, tail 59, tarsus 41. This can be called *Reinholdia reinholdi montaguei* subsp. n. = *Reinholdia gavia montaguei*.

The Committee of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union have also considered the matter of *Puffinus gavia* Forster and have concluded that the description of the upper coloration given by Forster "*Cærulescenti-nigra*" applies to the bird in the fresh state. The vernacular name of this species was given by Godman as "Brown-backed Petrel" and all the specimens available in 1910 were "brown," so I rejected Forster's name as inapplicable to this species. Under the new circumstances that the "Brown-backed Petrel" is blue-black when alive I revert to the Forsterian specific name and the names will then read:

REINHOLDIA GAVIA GAVIA (Forster.)

Check List, p. 37.

Alter references of *Leptorhynchus*, a synonym of *Cladorhynchus*, to

LEPTORHYNCHUS Du Bus, L'Institut, Vol. III., No. 103, p. 138, April 29, 1835. Type (by monotypy); *L. pectoralis* Du Bus.

Leptorhynchus pectoralis on p. 38, earliest reference reads:

Leptorhynchus pectoralis Du Bus, L'Institut., Vol. III.,

No. 103, p. 138, April 29, 1835: New Holland (locality designated Victoria.)

Check List, p. 50.

Add to synonymy of *Spathero dia regia*

PLATALEA MELANORHYNCHUS "Reichenbach" Pompper, Die Säugethiere Vögel und Amphibien . . . geog. Verb. p. 33 (pref. Mch.) 1841, nom nud.

(This suggests Reichenbach published his name still earlier, so that it may yet prove to have priority over Gould's name.)

H. Pompper in his work "Die Säugethiere, Vögel und Amphibien nach ihrer geographischen Verbreitung tabellarisch zusammengestellt," published in 1841, the preface dated March, dealing with Australian birds, quoted p. 33, *Platalea melanorhynchus* Reichenbach, *Anas poecilothorax* Reichenb. and *Pedionomus ocellatus* Gould. The last named seems to be due to a confusion of the two new genera *Pedionomus* and *Leipoa* which had just been published by Gould, and using the specific name of the last named with the first named genus name omitted *Leipoa* altogether from his Essay.

The quotation of Reichenbach in 1841 suggested the early publication by Reichenbach of the above names. There is a tract in the Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) entitled "Praktisch-gemeinnutzige Naturgeschichte der Vögel des In- und Auslandes von H. G. L. Reichenbach." This is dated 1836 and is a 16-page list of pages, referring to published "Kupfersammlung, erster Theil mit 408 Abbildungen der Schwimmvogel."

On the last page and the last numbers is noted

"407, 408. Die scheckbrustige Schopf-Ente. *Anas poecilothorax* Rehb. Canard morillon a poitrine tacheté."

I have not yet seen the Kupfersammlung but the name is here recorded so that we must look for it as apparently some alteration will be necessary.

Reichenbach also used his own *Platalea melanorhynchus* for the Gouldian *regia*, and as he was a prioritarian it suggests the earlier publication of Reichenbach's name in this case also.

Check List, p. 67.

Add to synonymy of *Urospiza fasciata*

FALCO CAMUS "Lath. MS.," Strickland's Ornithological Synonyms, p. 111, Nov. 1, 1855, based on Lambert Drawing, Vol. II., No. 7.

Check List, p. 67.

Add to synonymy of *Accipiter cirrhocephalus*

FALCO STRIATUS "Lath. MS.," Strickland's Ornithological Synonyms, p. 111, Nov. 1, 1855, based on Lambert Drawing, Vol. II., No. 1.

Check List, p. 69.

Add to synonymy of *Cuncuma leucogaster*

FALCO AQUILUS "Lath. MS.," Strickland's Ornithological Synonyms, p. 53, Nov. 1, 1855, based on Lambert Drawing, Vol. II., No. 2.

Check List, p. 71.

Add to synonymy of *Falco longipennis*

FALCO SUBBUTEOIDES "Jameson," Strickland's Ornithological Synonyms, p. 89, Nov. 1, 1855, cited in synonymy.

Check List, p. 101.

Add to synonymy of Genus *Micropus*

APODIUM Rafinesque, Principes fondamentaux de Somiologie, p. 29, 1814: new name for *Apus* Cuv., *i.e.* Scopoli.

Check List, p. 106.

The earliest reference of *Mænura magnifica* is

Mænura magnifica "Shaw," Deleuze, Hist. et descr. Mus. Royal d'hist. nat. (Paris), Vol. II., p. 449, June 28, 1823: Nouvelle Hollande.

Menura magnifica Deleuze, *ib.*, English edition, Vol. II., p. 346, Aug. 9, 1823: New Holland.

Birds of Australia, Vol. VII. p. 329.

The bird described by me as *Vidgenia castaneiventris* Gould, immature, may be called *Vidgenia yorki* sp. n. This bird is

figured in the same vol., plate 366, top figure; and in Vol. VIII., p. 443, for *Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis* Mathews, read *S. b. bonapartei* new name.

Birds of Australia; Vol. VII., p. 312. For *Cacomantis rubricatus* (Latham) read

CACOMANTIS RUFULUS (Vieillot) 1817.

Birds of Australia, Vol. VIII., p. 97. For *Littlera chrysoptera* read

LITTLERA PHENICEA.

and on p. 103 read

LITTLERA PHENICEA PHENICEA (Gould).

LITTLERA PHENICEA ALBICANS (Mathews).

LITTLERA PHENICEA TASMANICA subsp. n.

The Tasmanian bird is a deeper, redder colour on the under-surface; the upper-surface is greyer.

p. 105. Add to the synonymy of *Erythrodryas rodinogaster* (Drapiez, 1819)

MUSCICAPA CHRYSOPTERA Quoy et Gaimard, 1830.

The necessity for the above two changes was brought to my notice by the Check List Committee of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union.

Birds of Australia, Vol. IX., pt. 5., p. 203. Add to the synonymy of *Samuela alisteri* (Mathews)

CINCLOSOMA ALISTERI NULLARBORENSIS Campbell, Emu, Vol. XXI., pt. 3., p. 161, Jan. 14, 1922: Nullarbor Plains, East of West Australia.

List (1913), p. 202. To synonymy of *P. ruficeps* add

POMATORHINUS PILEATUS Blyth, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Vol. XXXII., 1863, p. 453, "1864," from Melbourne Institution (I select as type locality Broken Hill, New South Wales).

p. 213. Add

ACANTHIZA PUSILLA NULLARBORENSIS H. L. White, Emu, Vol. XXI., pt. 3., p. 164: Nullarbor Plains, East of West Australia.

p. 241. Add

GYMNORHINA TIBICEN EYLANDTENSIS H. L. White, *ib.*, p. 163: Groote Eylandt, Northern Territory.

List, p. 250.

The type of *Climacteris* is not by original designation as the genus included two species, and Gray, List Genera Birds, 1st ed., p. 18, 1840, selected *C. picumnus*. Through the confusion of the names, *picumnus* being used for the bird now known as *leucophæa*, a new genus name was given to *picumnus* Temm., which was wrong. I now propose the genus name *Cormobates* for Latham's *Certhia leucophæa* as determined as equivalent to *Climacteris scandens* Temminck and Laugier and a rearrangement of names and also forms is necessary.

Genus *Climacteris*.

Type *C. picumnus* Temm. & Laug.

Climacteris picumnus and subspecies.

Climacteris picumnus picumnus.

Climacteris picumnus victoriæ

Climacteris picumnus australis

Climacteris waitei

Climacteris rufa and subspecies

Climacteris rufa rufa

Climacteris rufa obscura

Climacteris rufa orientalis

Climacteris melanota and subspecies

Climacteris melanota melanota

Climacteris melanota barroni

Cormobates leucophæa and subspecies

Cormobates leucophæa leucophæa

Cormobates leucophæa grisescens

Cormobates minor

Cormobates erythrops and subspecies

Cormobates erythrops erythrops

Cormobates erythrops olinda

Cormobates affinis and subspecies

Cormobates affinis affinis

Cormobates affinis parsonsi

Cormobates affinis superciliosa

Cormobates affinis neositta

Whitlocka melanura and subspecies

Whitlocka melanura melanura

Whitlocka melanura alexandrae

Whitlocka melanura wellsi

I am admitting *C. waiti* at present though F. E. Howe has published his suggestion that it is based on immature specimens. As Howe indicated *rufa* must be transferred from *Whitlocka* to *Climacteris* and so must *melanota*, leaving *Whitlocka* as a very distinct genus, the immature birds being wholly black.

I am allowing *C. minor* as a distinct species and am also separating the White-browed and Red-browed birds as distinct species, but unfortunately North's name *superciliosa* was anticipated by Blyth, who proposed

CLIMACTERIS AFFINIS, Journ. Asiatic Society Bengal, Vol. XXXII., 1863, p. 453, "1864."

for a bird received from the Melbourne Institution, probably procured at Broken Hill, New South Wales, which I have selected as the type locality.

DIPARDALOTUS gen. nov. Type *Pardalotus rubricatus yorki* Mathews.

SUGOMEL gen. nov. Type *Myzomela nigra ashby* Mathews.

List, p. 286. Add

MYZANTHA OBSCURA ORTONI Ashby, Emu, Vol. XXI., pt. 4, p. 254, April, 1922: Moora, 100 miles north of Perth, West Australia, and the same inland.

List, p. 312.

CRASPEDOPHORA MAGNIFICA YORKI, subsp. n. Cape York.
Differs from *C. p. claudia* Mathews, in having the throat and upper-breast less green and the feathers more pointed. This is necessary, as *alberti* is preoccupied by *Ptilornis alberti* Gray, Handl. Gen. Sp. Birds, pt. I, p. 105, 1869, =Feb. 2, 1870 as synonym of *C. magnificus*.

List p. 315. Add to synonymy of *Neostrepera versicolor*

BARITA GRISEUS Quoy & Gaimard Froriepe's Notizen Bd. 12, No. 253, col. 166, Dec. 1825: Port Jackson, New South Wales.

id., Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, Vol. 5, p. 484, 1825 (1826).

id., Voy. de l'Uranie et la Physic Zool. Add p. 711, June 14, 1826.

List, p. 208.

LEACHENA CROCEA BOWERI subsp. n.

Differs from *L. crocea* in its lighter upper-surface (olive-brown) and the yellow under-surface being not so pronounced. The female differs from the female of *crocea* in having the head, neck all round, and throat almost lacking any yellow colour. Type: Fitzroy River, North-west Australia.

Cerchneis unicolor Milligan.

The following description was taken from the type, *cf.* Mathews *Birds of Australia*, Vol. V., pt. 3, May 23rd, 1916, plate 257:—

Adult male.—General colour above rich fawn, or deep cinnamon rufous, including the head, back, wings and tail; the feathers of the head with narrow black shaft lines, which widen out on the hind neck and mantle, more broadly on the scapulars and wing-coverts, where they become spear-shaped; the median and greater wing-coverts and innermost-secondaries barred with black; bastard-wing dark brown margined with rufous; primary-coverts dark brown spotted and margined with rufous, more broadly at the tips; primary-quills dark

brown coarsely notched with buffy white on the inner webs, the inner primaries spotted on either web and tipped with rufous; the secondaries similar but more coarsely marked and deeply toothed with buffy white on the inner webs; tail like the back, but somewhat paler, and barred with black and a broad subterminal dark band and buffy white tips; a narrow black eye-brow; base of forehead tinged with grey; a dark spot immediately below the fore part of the eye; ear-coverts grey with dark shaft-lines; under-surface pale cinnamon rufous, including the under wing-coverts and under tail-coverts, the latter rather darker, with dark shaft-lines on the breast, sides of body, and axillaries. Culmen light reddish-blue, cere light blue with yellow tinge; tarsi and feet pea-green. Total length 298 mm.; culmen, from hinder part of cere, 15; wings clipped; tail 135; tarsus 39; middle toe and claw, 33. Figured in my *Birds of Australia*, Vol. V., pl. 257. Collected at Yalgoo, West Australia, January 1904.

In Vol. IV., p. 116, opposite "p. 67," for *Ieracidea berigora* read
FALCO LONGIPENNIS Swainson, 1838.

Check List, p. 73: List (1913), p. 114.

Add to synonymy of *Spiloglaux novæseelandiæ*

STRIX NOVÆHOLLANDIÆ "Lath. MS.," Strickland's Ornithological Synonyms, p. 165, Nov. 1, 1855, as synonym of *Athene boobook*, Latham.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS.

TITIAN PEALE'S BIRD VOLUME.

THE VIIIth volume of the United States Expl. Exped., written by Peale, is famed on account of its rarity and the number of new specific names therein proposed. The copy in the British Museum bears a label—"Presented by the Congress of the United States to the Government of Great Britain." On pp. ix. to xi. there is a "List of Plates, I. to LXXXIV," which never appeared in this connection, being re-arranged and altered, and 42 plates only issued under the editorship of J. Cassin. On p. xii. is a "List of Woodcuts," and pp. xiii. to xxv. give the contents, thus :

p. xv.	<i>Buteo solitaria.</i>	p. 62.	Reference to pl. XVI.
	<i>Circus juxta.</i>	p. 64.	„ „ XVIII.
	<i>Falco ferox.</i>	p. 67.	„ „ XVIII.

and so on.

In the text on p. 64 *Circus approximans* is described and this is the name this Harrier still bears. Apparently it should be known as *Circus juxta* as this name has anteriority and a direct reference is given. Dr. Richmond favoured me with this item and it is now placed on record at his request.

There does not seem any other complication, but at the end there is a Catalogue of the Specimens of Mammalia and Birds collected, where appears, p. 308, *Astur ferox* Peale N.S.W. ; p. 315, *Barita cinerea* Peale N.S.W. ; p. 326, *Dacelo albifrons* Peale N.Q. ; and p. 332, *Scolopax holmesii*. The two former do not appear to be otherwise mentioned, but the two latter appear as MS. names in synonymy on p. 160 under *Dacelo vagans*, and on p. 229 under *Gallinago aucklandica* respectively. Two other MS. names are noted in synonymy : p. 292, *Thalassidroma plumbea*, Peale MS., as synonym of *T. furcata* Hinds, pl. LXXVIII. ; and p. 295, *Procellaria candida*, Peale MS., under *P. nivea*, pl. LXXXI., from 64° S., 104° W., the latter doubtfully.

BRITISH MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.

As heretofore noted, the date of the preface was intended for date of publication, but often this rule was not adhered to. However, there is a series preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) with the date of receipt written therein.

This seems to be of importance, so the following notes are here given.

	Preface date.	Date of Receipt.
List Spec. Birds B.M. :		
Pt. I., Accipitres	Feb. 12, 1844	
2nd ed.	Feb. 12, 1848	Mar. 28, 1848
ii., Sect. I. Fissirostris	1848	Nov. 6, 1848
iii., Gallinæ Grallæ, etc.	1844*	
iii., Sect. I., Ramphastidæ	1855	Nov. 6, 1855
II., Psittacidæ	Mar. 1, 1859	May 28, 1859
III. and IV.†	Jan. 1868	Apr. 23, 1869
iv., Columbæ	Apr. 12, 1856	May 16, 1856
v., Gallinæ†	1867	Mar. 20, 1867
List Spec. Brit. Anim., B.M. :		
Pt. III., Birds	1850	July 26, 1850
ix., Eggs Brit. Birds	Feb. 16, 1852	Mar. 20, 1852
Cat. Brit. Birds Coll., B.M.	1863	Mar. 30, 1864
Cat. Mamm. Birds Nepal Pres.,		
Hodgs, B. M.	Dec. 10, 1846	
2nd ed.	Jan. 5, 1863	Sept. 15, 1863
Cat. Mamm. Birds New Guinea,		
B.M.	Dec. 1, 1858	Feb. 8, 1859
Cat. Birds Trop. Isl. Pac. Ocean,		
B.M.	Oct. 1, 1859	Mar. 7, 1860

* Received by the Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. on or before Oct. 2nd, 1844.

† Taylor & Francis state that actually the List Spec., pt. III., sect. III. & IV. was published on Feb. 27, 1868, and pt. V. was issued on March 6, 1867.

	Preface date.	Date of Receipt.
Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds B.M., G. R. Gray	Apr. 6, 1855	Apr. 18, 1855
Handl. Gen. Sp. Birds, B.M. G. R. Gray, pt. I.	May 10, 1869	Feb. 2, 1870
II.	Nov. 9, 1870	Nov. 23, 1870
III.	July 8, 1871	Aug. 18, 1871

It will be seen from the preceding that most of the books were issued soon after the preface date, and the noteworthy case is that of the Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, which proves to have been issued very near the preface date.

The first five volumes of the Catalogue Birds Brit. Museum also show the receipt dates as follows:—

Vol. I. Preface date.	June 1, 1874.	Received July 2, 1874
II.	Dec. 1875.	Dec. 14, 1875
III.	June 1877.	July 24, 1877
IV.	March 1879	March 26, 1879
V.	Jan. 14, 1881	Sept. 5, 1881

The last now needs investigation, but I hope to get correct details of the whole series later.

REICHENBACH, CABANIS & BONAPARTE.

IN Wiegmann's Archiv. für Naturg., pt. II, for 1849, Hartlaub includes "Avium Systema Naturale. Das natürliche System der Vögel. Mit 100 Tafeln Abbildungen der Kennzeichen der bis jetzt entdeckten 925 Gattungen aller Welttheile" ist der Titel . . . dessen erste Hälfte, 50 Kupfertafeln umfassend, vor uns liegt. Der Text fehlt noch und somit die Berechtigung zu einem eigentlichen Urtheil."

The following are the only notices I have:—

- p. 56. "Reichenbach änderte den Namen Hylomanes sehr willkürlich in *Momotula* um: Syst. Av. nat., t. 48."
- p. 57. "Reichenbach dagegen creirt in seinem 'Av. System. Natur.' für Troch. recurvirostis u.s.w. die Gattung *Avocettula*, für stephanoides die Gatt. *Eustephanus*,

für platura u.s.w. die Gatt. *Steganurus*, für aquila die Gatt. *Eutoxeres*, für Underwoodii die Gatt. *Eriocnemis* (*Spathura*, Gould) u.s.w.—Jedenfalls wird es die schönste Confusion geben."

- p. 58. "Für *Orthonyx icterocephalus* Lafr. (Muscic. ochrocephala Gm.) criert Reichenbach die Gattung *Clitonyx*, obgleich auch schon Less. diesen Vogel unter dem Namen *Mohoua* generisch gesondert hatte: Av. Syst. Natur. t. 38."
- p. 63. "Reichenbach bildet für *Phœnicophaeus Cumingii* die Gattung *Lepidogrammus*: Av. Syst. Natur. t. 47."
- p. 66. "Reichenbach erhebt *Podiceps gularis* von Neuholland zur Gattung *Tachybaptus*: Av. System. Natur. t. 2."

Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 518, 1850, synonymised *Byrseus* Reich with *Hypoloxias* Licht, but carefully noted "ex specimine."

On p. 19 of the Catal. Coll. Birds Strickland by Salvin 1882 there is a footnote to *Hypergerus* Reichenbach, Av. Syst., pl. LIV, 1850, which reads "No types whatever are indicated under the generic names introduced in this work of Reichenbach's. But the names of the types were, I believe, communicated by letter to G. R. Gray, and published by him in his "Catalogue of the Genera and Subgenera of Birds (1855)."

In view of this statement it is interesting to cite Gray's types of the names recorded by Hartlaub:—

	Hartlaub.	Gray.
Momotula	for Hylomanes	Missing
Avocettula	Troch. recurvirostris	Ornismya avocetta Less.
Eustephanus	Troch. stephanoides	Trochilus galeritus Mol.
Steganurus	Troch. platura	Trochilus addæ Bourc.
Eutoxeres	Troch. aquila	Trochilus aquila Lodd.

	Hartlaub.	Gray.
Eriocnemis	Troch. underwoodi	Ornismya vestita Long.
Clitonyx	Muscic. ochrocephala	Muscicapa ochrocephala Gm. [as of 1853]
Lepidogrammus	Phœnicophæus cumingii	Dasylophus cumingii Fras.
Tachybaptus	Podiceps gularis	Colymbus minor Gm.

Again Cabanis, Mus. Hein., Vol. I., uses a lot of Reichenbach's names, and these may date from that entry, as there can be little or no certainty in the identification of the figures given by Reichenbach. Thus Gray in 1855, p. 75, includes

"*Periporphyrus* Reichenb. 1850. *Loxia erythromelas* Gm.
Caryothraustes Reichenb. 1850. *Pitylus atroolivaceus* Lafr."

Cabanis, p. 144, used *Caryothraustes* Reichb. 1850 for *C. viridis* Nob = *C. cayanensis* Briss. = *Coccothraustes viridis* Vieill. and *C. brasiliensis* Nob with a footnote "Der brasilische Vögel ist in allen Dimensionen grösser als der von Cayenne, welcher nach Linné zuerst von Vieillot benannt wurde.—*Pitylus atroolivaceus* Lafr. gehört wahrscheinlich nicht zu *Caryothraustes*, sondern als Weibchen zu *Periporphyrus atropurpuratus* (Lafr.)"

This is probably with reference to some discussion unknown, as Bonaparte p. 503 had included *Periporphyrus* Reichenb. 1850 with two species *Pitylus atropurpuratus* Lafr. and *Loxia erythromelas* Gm. and *Caryothraustes* Reichenb. 1850 with *Pitylus atro-olivaceus* Lafr., *Fringilla episcopus* Licht. and *Loxia canadensis* L. = *cayanensis* Bp.

A good instance of the confusion even at that time is seen in the instance of *Prosecusa*. Cabanis used this (p. 110) as of Reichenb. 1850 for *Lanius melanocephalus* Gm. and in a footnote stated "Typus der Gattung. ist *P. chalconcephala* = *Ixos chalconcephalus* Temm."

Gray, in 1855, p. 47, cited *Prosecusa* Reichenb. 1850 as a synonym of *Brachypodius* Bl. 1845 with type *Lanius melano-*

cephalus Gmel., and then on p. 58 recorded: "*Prosecusa* Cab. 1851, et p. Reichenb. 1850" with type *Turdus chalconcephalus* Temm., but did not use it for the latter, although this to-day seems its correct usage.

The correct sequence of the Reichenbach names then appears to be as follows:—

Reichenbach 1849–1850. Accurately undeterminable.

Bonaparte 1850. Consp. Gen. Av.

Cabanis 1851. Mus. Heine, Vol. I.

Reichenbach himself. 1852–3.

Gray 1855. Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds.

Hartlaub in the Bericht. des Jahres, 1851, p. 4, wrote: "Dr. J. Cabanis ist eifrig beschäftigt mit der Anfertigung eines 'räsonnirenden Catalog's' der ausgezeichneten ornithologischen Sammlung des Oberamtmanns F. Heine auf St. Burchard bei Halberstadt. Von dieser sehr inhaltreichen und wichtigen Arbeit sind bereits an 150 Seiten gedruckt, und wir können uns um so weniger versagen, derselben hier schon vor dem Erscheinen mit einigen Worten zu gedenken, als bei dem etwas weitläufig angelegten Plane des Buches leicht noch einige Zeit bis zur Beendigung desselben vergehen möchte."

In the Bericht . . . des Jahres 1852 Hartlaub, p. 27, records: "Dr. J. Cabanis 'Museum Heineanum,' 1 Vol. 8, 233 Seiten."

For 1860, p. 41, is written "Von J. Cabanis' 'Museum Heineanum' erschein endlich! ein zweiter die Clamatores umfassender Theil. 175 S."

For 1861, p. 52, states "Von Cabanis und F. Heine's 'Museum Heineanum' ist mit dem dritten Theile, die Strisores umfassend, der erste Band beendet."

In the Bericht, 1863, p. 3: "Auch Cabanis und Heine's 'Museum Heineanum' hatte erfreulichen Fortgang. Ein vierter Theil" and here occurs the historic phrase "Furor genericus in stadio incrementi" sometimes credited to Dr. P. L. Sclater.

Consequently many generic names at present credited to Cabanis 1850 as was done by Gray, *Cat. Gen. & Subgen. Birds*, 1855, were first published by Bonaparte in the *Consp. Gen. Av.* 1850, but probably all have the same types as fixed by Gray: thus *e.g.* :—

Thamnolæa	Cab. 1850,	Bonap. C.G.A., I.,	
		p. 302,	type as fixed by Gray.
Myrmecocichla	„	302	do.
Dromolæa	„	302	do.
Myiothlypis	„	311	do.
Lioptilus	„	332	do. and monotypic.
Hemithraupis	„	311,	type by Cabanis, p. 21.

While the following names given by Reichenbach appear to be first legitimately used by Bonaparte in the *C.G.A.*, Vol. I. :—

Gymnomystax	Reichb. 1850	p. 431.	Type as given by Gray,
			also monotypic.
Cyrtotes		p. 437.	Do. do.
Quelea		p. 445.	Do. do.
Foudia		p. 445.	Do.
Steganura		p. 449.	Do.
Tetrænura		p. 449.	Gray makes syn. of Vidua.
Coryphegnathus		p. 450.	Type as given by Gray.
Padda		p. 451.	Given by Gray as syn. of <i>Oryzornis</i> Cab. 1857.
Maja		p. 451.	Tautonymic type.
Steganopleura		p. 456.	Type Gray 1855, p. 76, <i>F. bichenovii</i> V. and H.
Volatinia		p. 473.	Not cited by Gray.
Chlorornis		p. 492	as syn. of <i>Psittospiza</i> Bp. 1849.

Pheuticus	p. 504. As syn. of <i>Coccyoborus</i> Cab. ex Sw.
Callacanthis	p. 507. Type as given by Gray.
Tephrospiza	p. 519. As syn. of <i>Poliospiza</i> Schiff <i>i.e.</i> Bp.

Hartlaub's records in Wiegmann's Archiv. are not reliable in doubtful cases as instance: Bericht. des Jahres 1850, p. 57: "*Falcunculus Gouldii* Caban. Bp. Consp., p. 365 (Catal. Mus. Heine, p. 66), Südöstl. Neuholland."

Bonaparte's page 361 is dated "4 Maii. 1850" and Bonaparte does not quote Cabanis' page but * the species as new, writing "*F. gouldii* Caban. (*frontatus* Gould) Austr. II., t. 79, ex Austr. m. or."

Cabanis has *F. gouldii* Nob. on p. 66, but in a footnote to 53 quotes Bonaparte's Consp. pag 320.

Further, Hartlaub, p. 59, cites "*Alauda clot bey* Bp., p. 242 (Ist eins mit *Hierapterhina Cavaignacii* Desm. 1851)." The latter was published in Jan. 1851 and is included in the 1851 record, p. 30.

It is obvious, therefore, that Hartlaub included data of unpublished items in his yearly accounts and this must always be borne in mind while using his Records.

DESCR. CATAL. SPEC. NAT. HIST. IN SPIRIT,
MUS. ROYAL COLL. SURGEONS ENGLAND, 1859.

No authority is given for the various names included in this work, various names as J. E. Gray, Owen, Gerard and James being referred to in the Preface.

Of great interest to Australian workers is the paragraph on p. ii. of the Preface: "Many of the specimens now included in this Volume, besides being of great rarity, are interesting from the fact of their being the first of the kind brought to this country; amongst them may be included many of the originals described and figured in 'White's Journal,' and in the 'Zoology of New Holland,' and more especially those presented to Mr. Hunter by Sir Joseph Banks in 1792, which

had been collected by Dr. Solander and himself, in their voyage round the world with Captain Cook.”

As an Appendix includes some names of Australian Birds, these are here given.

- p. 146. 719A. A species of Columba (*Columba Talla* Shaw).
Fig. Shaw MS. in Coll. of Surgeons.
Hab. New Holland.
- 729A. The *Merops calva* Shaw.
Fig. Shaw MS. in Coll. of Surgeons.
Hab. New Holland.
- 752A. The *Motacilla acanthura* Shaw.
(*Sylvia acanthura* Lath.)
Fig. Shaw MS. in Coll. of Surgeons.
Hab. New Holland.

* * * *

STRICKLAND'S ORNITHOLOGICAL SYNONYMS.

In Ornithological Synonyms by Strickland, published Nov. 1, 1855, the Latin names written by Latham on the Drawings in Lord Derby's possession, the original "Lambert" drawings, are quoted in synonymy and these appear to differ from the names subsequently published by Latham.

- p. 53. F(alco) aquilus Lath., New S. Wales, Dr. ii., p. 69.
No. 2
as syn. of *Haliaëtus leucogaster* Gm.
- p. 89. *Falco lunatus* Lath., New South Wales, p. 71.
Dr. ii., No. 3
as syn. of *Falco lunulatus* Lath.
- Falco subbuteoides* Jameson is also cited as a synonym.
- p. 111. *Falco camus* Lath., New S. Wales, Dr. ii., p. 67.
No. 7
as syn. of *Accipiter approximans* (Vigors).
- Falco striatus* Lath., New S. Wales, Dr. ii., p. 67.
No. 1
as syn. of *Accipiter melanops* (Latham)
1801 used for *Falco torquatus* Temm.

- p. 165. *Strix novæhollandiæ* Lath. N.S. Wales, p. 75.
 Dr. ii., No. 8
 as syn. of *Athene boobook* Lath.

In a Catalogue of Books published by Mr. Van Voorst, dated London, December 1860, there appears an advertisement of this book "Vol. I., containing the Order Accipitres, 12s. 6d. Vol. II. in the press." As far as I know the second volume was never published, but our friend Captain H. S. Gladstone has allowed the examination of a copy in his possession, formerly belonging to the late Dr. P. L. Selater, which consists of the first volume and bound up with two sheets of Vol. I. Quaritch, from whom this was bought, has written "All published" but on what authority I know not. The two sheets are signaturred B and C and apparently are paged proofs sent to Dr. Selater for his assistance. The matter consists of the Family *Caprimulgidæ*, covering the genera *Steatornis*, *Podargus*, *Batrachostomus*, *Nyctibius*, *Selochusa*, *Ægotheles*, *Caprimulgus*, *Antrostomus*, *Nyctidromus*, *Eleothreptus*, *Scotornis*, *Hydropsalis*, *Macrodipteryx*, *Cosmetornis*, *Eurystopodus* and part of *Chordeiles*. On several pages the year 1859 is quoted.

MORE DATES.

Horsfield and Moore, *Cat. Birds Mus. E. India Comp.*, Vol. II. (see *ante* Vol. IV., pt. 7). My copy has "Dr. Hartlaub. By order of the Hon^{ble} Court of Directors of the East India Company, June 30th, 1858."

The *Calcutta Journal Nat. Hist.* Vol. I., 1840-1841. My copy has written on

- Part I. "Recd. Canton River, June 20th, 1840."
 Part II. "Recd. Chusan, Sept. 14, 1840."

JAROCKI AGAIN.

By GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

OUR friend, Dr. C. W. Richmond, having acquired another work by Jarocki, forwarded it to Mr. C. D. Sherborn and requested us to report upon it as we had dealt with another work by the same author.

The present work was published in 1819, two years before Jarocki published his *Zoologia*, and presents a straightforward little Synopsis of Birds, based on Cuvier's system. It begins with a dedication (2 pages), then "Laskawy Czytelniku!" (2 pages), and 1 page "Tłómaczenie wyrazów skróconych" (a list of abbreviations used for works cited), 1 page "Ostrzezenie (Corrections). Then follows 69 pages with the orders and genera diagnosed in Polish with a list of species, names only, in Latin with authority quoted. The equivalent of the generic name in Latin is given in Polish, French, German and English. The equivalent of the Latin specific name is given in Polish only with the locality.

There are two new genera, two new species, a few new specific names and some different spellings.

The title page reads "Spis Ptaków/w Gabinecie Zoologicznym Królewsko/Warszawskiego Uniwersytetu/znayduiacych sie/a podlug/Naynowszeo Systemu ustawionych/przez/F.P. Rawicza Jarockiego/Nauk Wyzwolonych i Filozofii Doktora, Profesora Aktualnego Zoo-/logii, Fizyki i Astronomii w Szkole Woiewódzkiéy Kaliskiéy, Czlon-/ka Towarzystwa Mineralogicznego w Jenie, etc./w Warszawie/Nakladem i Drukiem Zawadzkiego i Weckiego U-/przywileiowanych Drukarzy i Ksiegarzy Dworu/Królestwa Polskiego/1819."

The new genera are

- p. 21. *Remiz* for *Parus pendulinus* Gmelin alone.
- p. 62. *Eider* for *Anas mollissima* Gmelin alone.

The new species are

- p. 14. *Turdus atrogularis* Europa. Fully described.
- p. 46. *Tringa macroura* Europa. Fully described.

While the new names are

- p. 9. *Tichodroma erythroptera*.
- p. 10. *Icterus Trupial* "Br." for *Oriolus icterus* Gmelin.
- p. 12. *Pyrrhocorax alpenis* "Cuv." for *Corvus pyrrhocorax* Gmelin.
- p. 15. *Myiothera melanocephala* for *Certhia spiza* var. A. Lath.
Myiothera viridis do. C. Lath.
- p. 26. *Pyrrhula rubra* "Br." for *Loxia pyrrhula* Gmelin.
- p. 30. *Bombycivoca americana*. Nom. nud. America.
- p. 39. *Gallus japonicus* "Br." Nom. nud. Japan.
- p. 40. *Perdix rufo-alba* "Br." Nom. nud. Spain.
- p. 64. *Eudites rufogularis* (vel septentrionalis). Norway.

The mis-spellings (or corrections) are

- p. 8. *Centia* for *Certhia*, p. 24 *Cocothraustes*, p. 30 *Bombycivoca*, and p. 38 *Parvo*, the last named being corrected to *Pavo* in the corrections.

THOMAS WATLING, ARTIST.

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS AND TOM IREDALE.

SOME years ago the name of T. Watling came into prominence in connection with Australian birds. Previous to the publication of the History of the Collections contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, Vol. II., there does not seem to have been any mention of this artist. That volume appeared in 1906, and therein Bowdler Sharpe gave a full account of a long series of paintings just previously acquired by that Institution. The account there given was fully relied upon until a couple of years ago, when an independent investigation undertaken in connection with the histories of Australian artists proved its inaccuracy.

This later account appeared in the Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Australian Historical Society, Vol. V., part v., when William Dixon (*errore* Dixon), only interested in the facts concerning the early artists, published (p. 227): "Thomas Watling, according to his own story, was convicted by a Scotch jury, and sentenced to transportation." . . . "My employment is painting for J. W—— Esq., the non-descript productions of the country." Dixon correctly adds: "This is evidently John White, Surgeon-General to the Settlement."

The present account is based on the suggestions provided by Mr. Dixon, who wrote to the British Museum, making inquiries regarding the Watling drawings. Mr. England, who is in charge of these paintings, at once drew our attention to this inquiry, as he had continually assisted us in our investigation of the paintings in connection with Australian birds, and together we searched for confirmation of Dixon's results. These were found and will probably also be published by Mr. Dixon, but as his accounts fall outside the scope of the general ornithologist we also make use of some of the items.

There can be no hesitation now in accepting the fact that Thomas Watling was a convict who made numerous paintings of scenery and especial objects of Natural History for John White, and that moreover more than one of each object was made. The distribution of these paintings when they arrived

in England was probably in the hands of John White himself. Further, probably White bought other paintings as well, and naturally at that time would not discriminate between the works of the various artists.

The series now in the British Museum (Natural History) studied by Sharpe and well-known as the Watling drawings were not all painted by Watling, but the work of at least three distinct artists is included. The paintings made by Watling himself are nearly all signed either T. Watling or Thos. Watling, whereas none of the others have any signature whatever. Moreover, in connection with many of Watling's paintings notes concerning the birds are given, but none appear on the ones not painted by Watling. The workmanship is quite different, so that the pictures can be separated with ease without reference to the signatures. In the British Museum series the birds alone are indexed to the number of 295 drawings, but some of those are now missing. The list has on the top edge "This Catalogue was wrote by Dr. Latham, author of the 'General Synopsis of Birds,'" and through this note Sharpe concluded that these paintings were the "types" of the new species described by Latham from "Mr. Lambert's Drawings," and notes that these paintings do not seem to have been the property of Mr. Lambert at any time. Herein there appears a slight error on Sharpe's part, an excusable one under the circumstances, as the paintings generally agree well with the descriptions. In his enthusiasm Sharpe also wrote: "Up to the present time it has never been known where Latham obtained the material for describing so many Australian birds." Sixty years previously the Lambert drawings had been examined, discussed and reported upon by the three greatest British ornithologists of their day, G. R. Gray, J. Gould and H. Strickland.

The article appeared in the *Annals Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Vol. XI., p. 189, et seq., March 1, 1843, and was entitled "Some Rectification of the Nomenclature of Australian Birds." By George Robert Gray, Esq. "British Museum Dec. 14, 1842. My Dear Sir—The Earl of Derby having kindly lent me the three volumes of the drawings of Australian

birds which were made by Mr. White, the author of the 'Journal of New South Wales,' formerly in the library of the late Mr. A. B. Lambert, from whence Dr. Latham described most of the Australian species published in the Supplement to the 'Synopsis of Birds and Index Ornithologicus,' my brother has examined for me the synonyma of these species, and I send you for insertion in the 'Annals' the result of his labours, as they must be of considerable use to those ornithologists who have not the opportunity of consulting the original drawing. Mr. Strickland kindly assisted my brother in comparing some of the figures with the specimens in the collection of the British Museum. I am, my dear Sir, Yours very truly, J. E. Gray."

Then follows the determination of one hundred and fifteen species, using the Lathamian names, as in the "Names proposed" very many were left undetermined.

Apparently Strickland was not satisfied with the conservatism of G. R. Gray, so he enlisted the services of Gould and published more details in the same volume two months later (p. 333, et seq.), stating that the paintings were 225 in number, of which the first was a landscape, the next ten of mammals and the rest birds. No title-page, date, or artist's name was found, and though they had been supposed to be the work of John White, Gould differed: "This is probably a mistake; they were, perhaps, made by some convict. Mr. Lambert told Mr. Prince, upon showing him the drawings some time before his death, that they were made by an artist in the colony for one of the governors, by whom they were presented to Mr. Lambert." Strickland also noted: "In 1800 they were borrowed by Dr. Latham, as appears from an autograph letter from him to Mr. Lambert."

Ten years ago the three volumes in the Library of the Earl of Derby were examined, and the paintings considered to be similar to the ones just previously determined by Sharpe. In the library also is the following letter referred to by Strickland, addressed "A. B. Lambert, Esq., No. 26, Lower Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, London. Dear Sir,—I hope you will receive back safe your valuable books

of drawings which I mean to forward by to-morrow's coach, which is at Ye Bell Savage, Ludgate Hill. I have according to my promise given a name to each bird, altho' I have been at much loss in respect to ye genus of many of them. Indeed, even ye sizes in some cases have not been noticed, anymore than ye manners. Independent of many circumstances not possible to be ascertained by delineations, unless aided by accurate descriptions, and which, had ye painter been at all versed in ornithology, he could not have failed to have remarked in writing. I should therefore think it not unlikely but in case ye specimens themselves should hereafter come before you or me, we might alter our present opinion. I do not suppose that any other notes in writing can be got at besides those already in your possession, but if so, I should advise you to take ye advantage of it. New subjects will no doubt, from time to time arrive from New Holland, and in such case you will do well to take the advantage of procuring drawings at least of them, and you cannot do me a greater favour than in granting me a view of them. If it were possible to trace ye circumvolutions of ye trachea in ye *Anas semi-palmata* I should be greatly pleased, and this might be obtained either by bringing a specimen over whole in spirits or by making accurate drawings of the parts on the spot. I must observe to you that several of ye drawings appear to me to have been taken from one and the same species, and which you will find me to have noticed in more places than one. The names I have given are such as struck me to be best adapted, but I am not solicitous to impose them on the world, especially as some persons seem to take pleasure in altering the names of preceding describers, and may do ye same by me, to which, as heretofore, I most readily submit. Have only now to add my real thanks for your great kindness, and remain, dear Sir, Most Sincerely Yours,
John Latham. Romsey, 26 Jan., 1800.

"I think you must receive your parcel to-morrow evening, or on some part of Tuesday; if not, be so good as to enquire for it, at ye Inn—and at all events make me easy by a line to say it arrives safe, as its contents are too valuable to be lost."

The post mark on this letter is E Jan. 27, 1800.

Apparently Lambert prevailed upon him to publish as many new birds as he had indicated by his notes, so Latham published his Supplement II. to the General Synopsis of Birds, and accompanied it by a Supplementum Indicis, where all his new species simultaneously were correctly given scientific names.

* * * *

The following plates will prove of interest:—

Muscicapa cucullata Latham.

Plate 1.

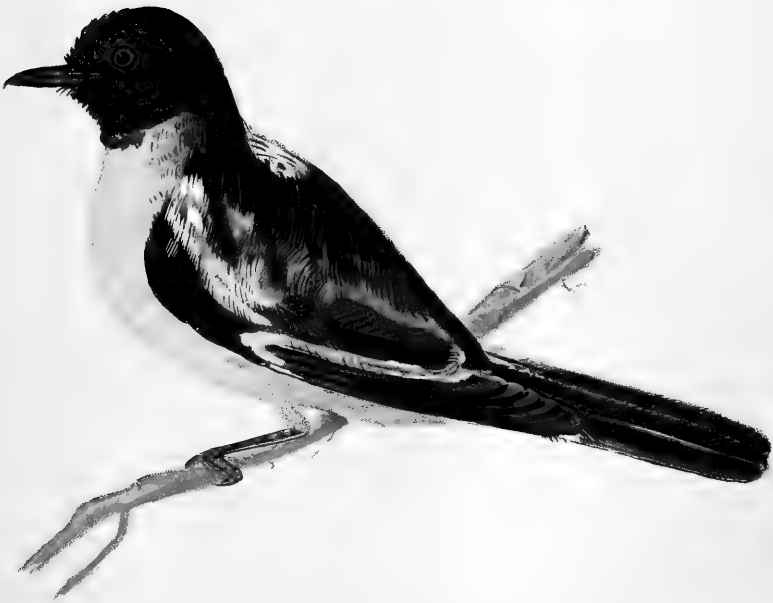
PROVIDED for the Hooded Flycatcher described thus: "Bill and head black; the last full of feathers; general colour of the plumage clouded black, but the under-parts are white: the whole of the wings and tail are black, but the lesser quills are fringed with white: legs dusky. Inhabits *New South Wales*."

Rather curiously in connection with Drawing No. 190 Sharpe wrote: "This drawing must have been intended for *P(etræca) bicolor*, though it is not a correct figure," overlooking the fact that the name *Muscicapa cucullata* had been applied to the description cited by Latham, and that Gray in 1843 had also recorded: "*Muscicapa cucullata* Lath. Vieill,"= *Petroica bicolor*? Gould. Upon reconsideration with Strickland Gould had allowed the identity, and in his Handbook *Melanodryas cucullata* was used in place of *Petroica bicolor*.

Gracula viridis Latham.

Plate 2.

IN connection with the description of his Green Grakle, to which the above name was given, is a note which may be here reproduced. "Green Grakle. This is somewhat less than one foot in length; general colour pale dull green; the chin mottled, dusky and brown: the under-parts of the body from the breast whitish, with a few dusky streaks; wings and tail dusky, the first edged with white, the last even at the end tipped with white; the bill is stout, a little bent at the point, and of a horn-colour; tongue half the length of the bill



MUSCICAPA CUCULLATA LATH.

[Facing page 26.]



GRACULA VIRIDIS LATH.

[Facing page 26.]

pointed at the end ; legs black. Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is said to be a rare bird. It is with no little difficulty that we have been able to fix limits to the genus of *Grakle*, more especially to those which inhabit *New Holland* : and to say the truth, great uncertainty has arisen in respect to other genera also, not only in regard to *birds*, but *quadrupeds*, as well as other classes. It is true, that whenever any difficulty presents itself, it may often be obviated by creating a new genus, and many persons are of opinion that this is the only way to ascertain the place any individual ought to hold in the system ; but although it may be allowed in some instances, it should be in such only where necessity may make it unavoidable : a far better way being in our opinion rather to strain a trifling point than burthen the memory by forming numerous new genera. On this account I venture to enumerate the following species, reserving to others the full right of differing in sentiment."

The three following are the type of *Myzantha*, the type of *Grallina*, and the type of *Entomyzon*, three forms unhesitatingly accepted as valid groups since their date of introduction a few years after the above was written by Latham. It is interesting to note from Latham's account that there were "genus-splitters" even at that early date (1801), and that in the doubtful cases recorded the genus-splitters have been proved to be in the right.

The Watling drawing was recognised as portraying the Oriole by Gray, Gould and Sharpe, the name being used without interruption until 1900, when Robinson and Laverock (*Ibis*, 1900, p. 625) pointed out that *Gracula viridis* Latham was used for two different birds in the *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* They read the description and allotted the name to the Cat-Bird and accepted Latham's *Coracias sagittata* for the Oriole. In the case of the latter they proved to be correct, as this name has priority over that of *Gracula viridis*. They were wrong, however, in applying the latter to the Cat-Bird, as the description does not agree so well as with the Oriole, and moreover it proves to be based upon a Watling drawing which is here seen to represent the Oriole.

Lanius torquatus Latham.

Plate 3.

THE description to which this Latin name was allotted reads "Clouded Shrike. Size uncertain; bill large and bluish; lore ferruginous; head, hind-part of the neck, and sides beneath the eye brown; back and wings the same; underparts of the body not unlike the upper, but clouded with white; tail longish; legs dusky. Inhabits *New Holland*."

Sharpe's notes read: "No. 27. This figure is the type of *Lanius torquatus* Lath., which has generally been referred to *Cracticus destructor*. Dr. Gadow considered the description of the Clouded Shrike to be insufficient for recognition. There can, however, be no doubt that the identification is correct, and *L. torquatus* becomes a synonym of *C. destructor*, as was determined by Gray, Cabanis, and other good ornithologists."

In 1843 Gray determined "*Lanius torquatus* Lath. Vieill," from the Lambert drawing to be "*Vanga destructor*, juv., Temm." and proposed that the name should be "*Cracticus torquatus*."

At once Gould used the name in his Handbook in preference to *C. destructor* used in the Birds of Australia; Gadow, whose knowledge of bird-skins and nomenclature was very scanty, is apparently responsible for the later rejection, a result almost ridiculous in face of the determination of the real ornithologists, Gray and Gould.

Unfortunately Sharpe omitted to state that *torquatus* had priority and should be utilised, an incontrovertible fact.

Turdus frivolus Latham.

Plate 4.

THIS is the Latin name Latham assigned to his Frivolous Thrush, which he described as follows: "Size of the others; bill black; legs lead-colour; the upper-parts of the body and wings brown; beneath white, inclining to rufous on the sides of the neck and breast, and to yellow on the sides under the wings; fore-head and half the crown mixed cinereous and white; quills somewhat paler, and the tail darker than the rest of the plumage; the last rather short. Found with the former at *Port Jackson*."



LANIUS TORQUATUS LATH.

[Facing page 28.]



TURDUS FRIVOLUS LATH.

[Facing page 28.]



TURDUS TENEBROSUS LATH.

[Facing page 29.]

The preceding is the Maxillary Thrush, already dealt with in this Journal.

When Sharpe arrived at Drawing No. 153, with the name Frivolous Thrush, he wrote: "This figure is the type of Latham's description of the Frivolous Thrush. The species should in future bear the name of *Pomatorhinus frivolus* (Lath.) Watling says that his figure is of the natural size. The white tips to tail-feathers are not given in the figure as they were in *P. temporalis*, but there is no doubt as to the species." Gray in 1843 would not acknowledge the specific identity but wrote: "*Pomatorhinus*——?" and Gould entered Latham's name with a ? in the synonymy of *P. temporalis* but would not displace Vigors and Horsfield's specific name.

Turdus tenebrosus Latham.

Plate 5.

IN the Supplement to his Index Ornithologus Latham provided Latin names and gave curt diagnoses of the birds he fully described in the second Supplement to the General Synopsis of Birds, and he introduced the above name for his Brown-crowned Thrush, whose description reads: "This species is about six inches long; bill pale blue; legs black; back and wings black, but the quills are edged with white; the chin is black, from thence to the vent white; but the sides of the body next the wings and the crown of the head are brown. Inhabits *New Holland*; frequently seen about *Port Jackson*, in *New South Wales*."

In this case, when Sharpe examined Drawing No. 144 of the Brown-crowned Thrush he concluded: "This figure represents the young of the Sordid Thrush, *Turdus sordidus* Lath. As the name appears on an earlier page than *T. sordidus*, it must take precedence, and the species must be called *Artamus tenebrosus* (Lath)."

In 1843 Gray referred the drawing to the genus *Artamus* but would not decide its specific identity, writing "*Artamus*——?" while Gould would not associate it even suspiciously with any species.

The young of "*sordidus*" does not show a white under-surface with a black chin as given in the description and seen in the figure. The figure shows the bill of a Wood-Swallow and the wing-coloration, but of what species cannot be at present determined.

* * * *

As a good example of the difficulties in dealing with these drawings, principally through the prejudice of previous workers, the case of Latham's *Sylvia rubricata* may be cited.

When Gray determined, with Strickland, the Lambert drawings, he wrote "*Sylvia rubricata* Lath. Vieill.=*Motacilla solitaria* Lewin=*Saxicola solitaria* V. & H.=*Origma solitaria* Gould: *Origma rubricata*."

In this case Gould was in time to use the novelty in his folio Birds of Australia and in his Handbook and hence to recent years no challenge was made to the usage.

Ignorant of the usage when Sharpe came to Drawing No. 202, he wrote "Ruddy Warbler . . . *Sylvia rubricata* *Cacomantis flabelliformes* . . ."

He did not suggest any change though it was obvious some was necessary, and when I determined that Latham's *flabelliformis* should not be used for the Cuckoo I proposed the usage of *rubricata*, as undoubtedly the figure No. 202 was a good one of the Cuckoo.

The Australian Committee has challenged the application of the description to the Cuckoo, and from that point of view the figure and description were at once re-examined with the fact that they are undoubtedly right.

Latham's description reads: "This is a trifle larger than the *Redbreast*: the bill is slender and dusky: irides hazel: legs yellow: the plumage above brownish-ash colour: beneath wholly ferruginous, inclining to yellow: wings and tail brown: the last rounded in shape." This does not apply to Drawing No. 202 (which is of the Cuckoo) in that in the latter the bill is medium and curved, irides dark (? hazel): legs not yellow: plumage above greyish: pure red ferruginous below, no inclination whatever to yellow, and tail bluish with white marks? On the other hand, the description does not apply to the



CUCULUS PALLIOLATUS.

[Facing page 31.]





TRINGA AURITA

[Facing page 31.]

Rock Warbler, which has a distinct throat patch, dark ferruginous below exactly *unlike* the description, and a square tail.

Tringa aurita Latham.

Plate 6.

THE Brown-eared Sandpiper, to which Latham attached the above Latin name, was described as follows :

“ The bill in this is as long as the head, and dusky ; plumage above rusty-ash colour, crossed with numerous whitish lines on the back and wings ; the feathers on the outer-ridge of the wing all edged with white ; over the eye a white streak ; all the under-parts pale, a little mottled or streaked ; on the ears a brown patch, which passes through the eye, but less distinct ; quills and tail dusky ; legs dusky-white. Inhabits *New South Wales*.”

When Gray examined the Lambert drawings he regarded one of these as being the basis of the above description, and wrote :

“ *Tringa aurita* Lath. Vieill. *Tringoides hypoleucus* ? ”

Years later Sharpe, criticising the Watling drawings, concluded :

“ No. 244. Brown-eared Sandpiper Lath. . . .

Tringa aurita Lath. . . .

Heteropygia acuminata (Horsf.) Sharpe, Cat. Birds, XXIV., p. 566.”

As the name *aurita* had many years' priority over Horsfield's *acuminata* it was used in my Handlist, but later re-examination of Watling drawing No. 244 determined its absolute rejection in that connection, as the painting undoubtedly was that of the Common Sandpiper as suggested by Gray. The painting, however, does not exactly coincide in shade with the description, but that is due to age, as otherwise the details agree.

Consequent upon the muddle Ridgway has queried the later judgment and hence the reproduction herewith.

Cuculus palliolatus Latham.

Plate 7.

THE name *Cuculus palliolatus* was applied by Latham (Index Ornith. Suppl., p. xxx., 1801) to the bird he had described as

follows under the name Tippet Cuckoo, in the Suppl. II. Gen. Synops. Birds, p. 138, 1801, as follows:

“This is nearly twelve inches long; the bill brown, rather stout, and a trifle curved at the point; the upper-parts of the body are dull green, the under white; the crown full of feathers, and as far as the eyes on each side black; on the sides of the neck the black comes forward and almost meets in the middle, giving the appearance of a cloak or tippet; sides under the wings yellowish; thighs marked with a few rusty spots; quills black; tail very short, the outer margins of the feathers marked with white spots; legs dusky bluish-white, dotted with black; irides orange. Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is a rare bird.”

Reference to the Lambert drawings was made in connection with the preceding and succeeding species, and this was apparently one of the species founded on those drawings. When G. R. Gray examined these he observed the drawing agreeing with the above description, and could not determine it, adding: “*Chrysococcyx* — ?”

Gould described *Chalcites osculans*, and some years later Cabanis and Heine introduced the new generic name *Misocalius* for *Cuculus palliolatus* Latham. As a synonym they cited Gould's *C. osculans*.

Gould used the genus name *Mesocalius*, but pointed out that his *osculans* was not Latham's *C. palliolatus*. The fact that Gould misused the genus name does not make it valid and as *Misocalus* was given to Latham's species, which may yet be rediscovered, it cannot be used for any other species.

In this case it is quite obvious that Latham drew up his description from a painting very similar to the one here reproduced, as the description of the legs is delightful, “dusky bluish-white, dotted with black,” the black dots being the artist's method of showing the nature of the leg covering, viz., coarsely reticulate.

It is possible that the species may not be Australian, but the feet show it to be a Cuckoo, and therefore it should be easily recognisable.

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