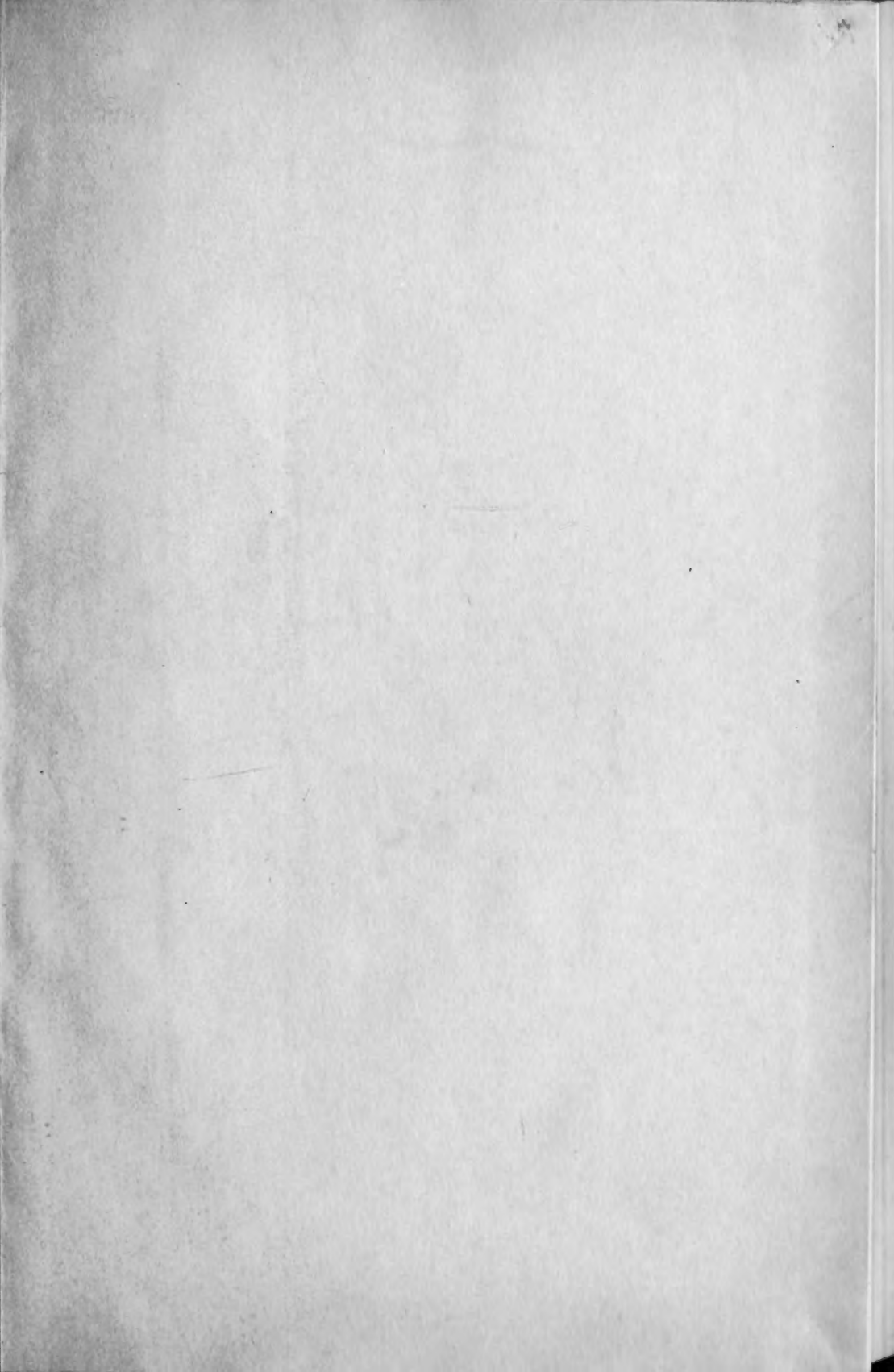
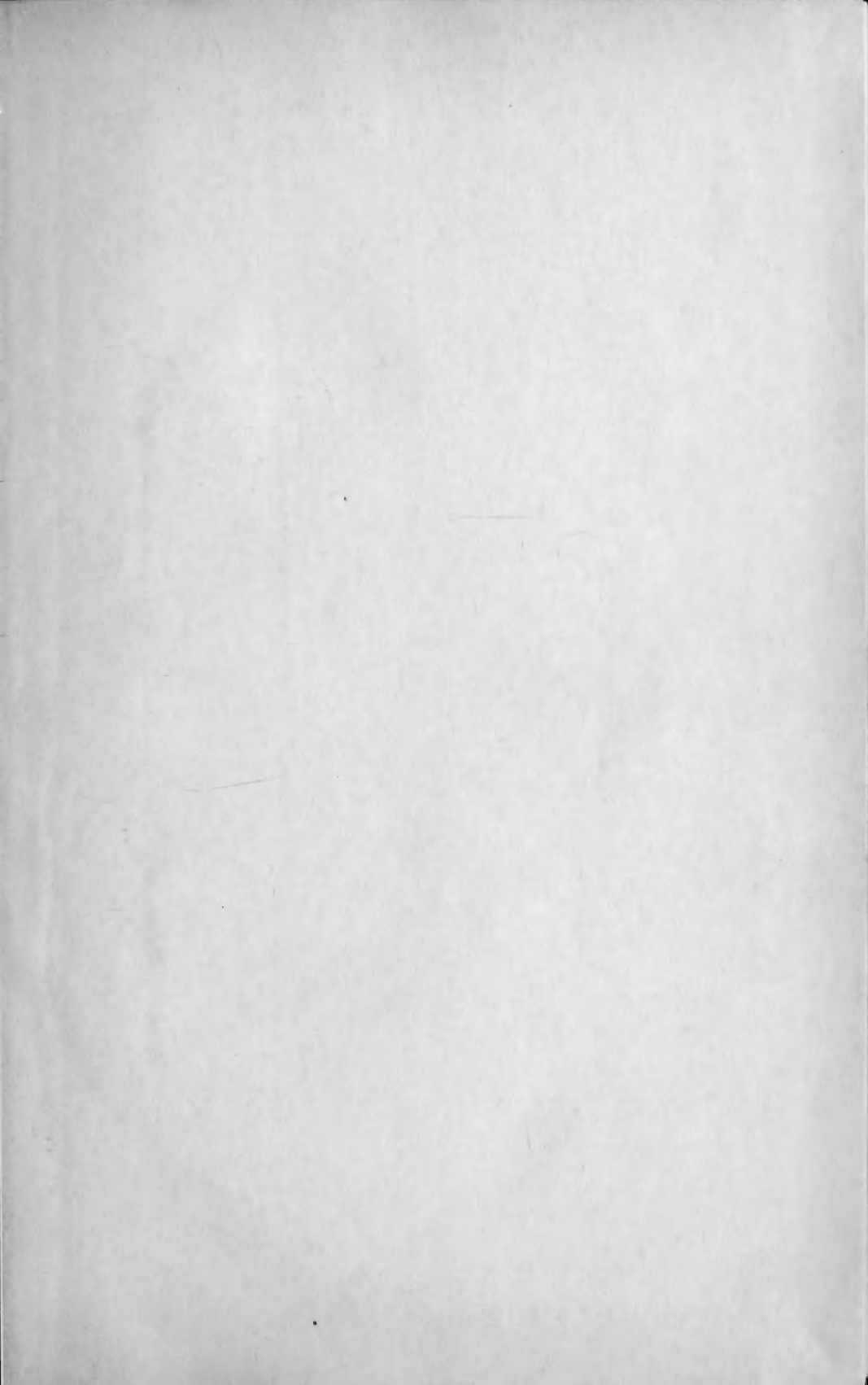


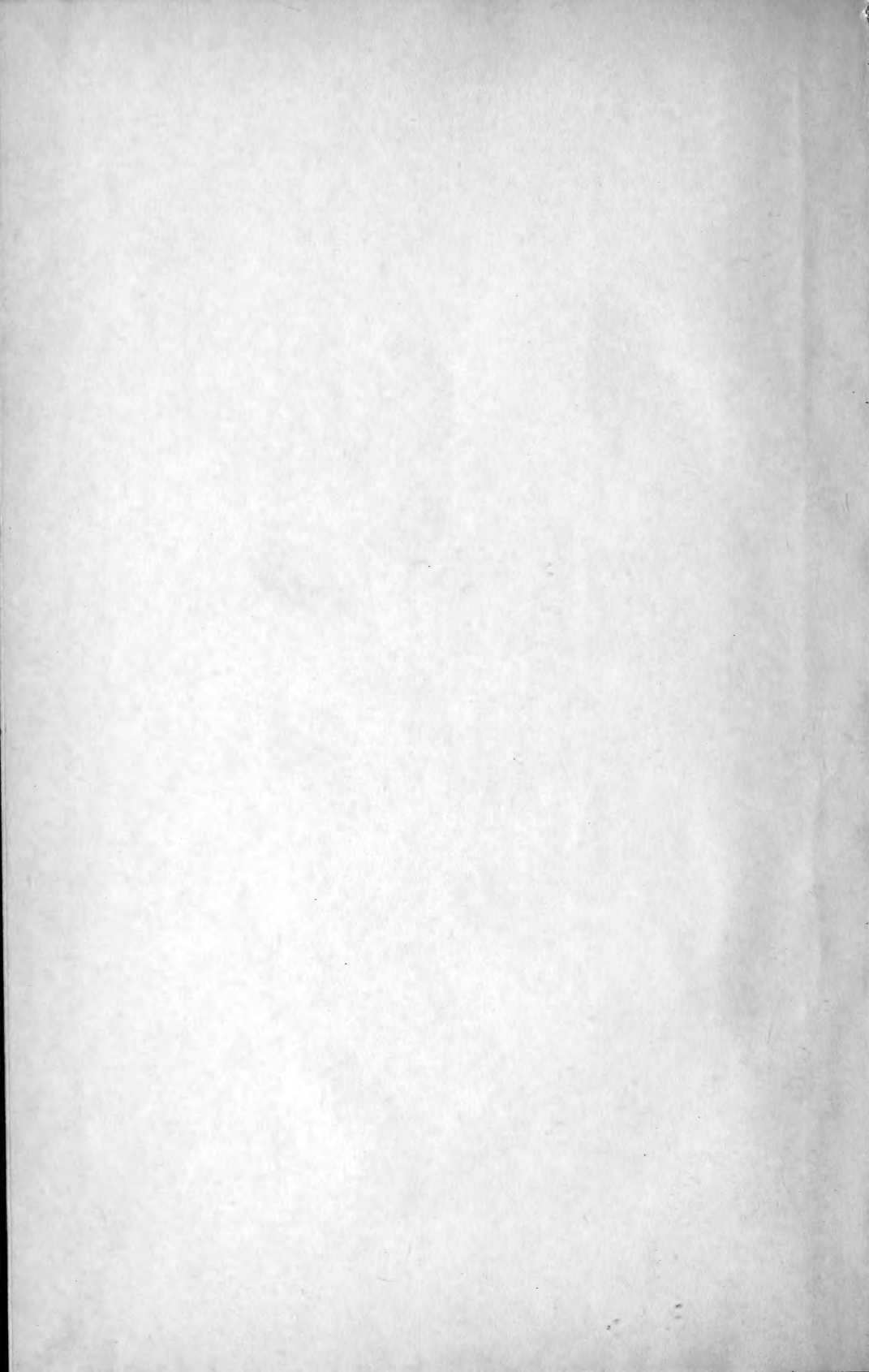
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LIST
OF
NEW GUINEA BIRDS

A SYSTEMATIC AND FAUNAL LIST
OF THE BIRDS OF NEW GUINEA
AND ADJACENT ISLANDS

By

ERNST MAYR

ASSOCIATE CURATOR, WHITNEY-ROTHSCHILD COLLECTIONS

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1930, on my return from New Guinea, I planned to write an ornithogeography of the Papuan Region. It soon became apparent to me that no such work was possible without a reliable list of the birds of the New Guinea region and that it would be my first task to prepare such a list. The last complete list (Salvadori, 1880-1882, *Ornit. Pap. Mol.*) was fifty years old and quite out-of-date. The manuscript of the first draft of my New Guinea list was completed in 1931, but it was nothing better than a compilation of information found in the literature and its shortcomings and inaccuracies were quite apparent to me. I, therefore, decided to undertake a critical revision of every genus of New Guinea birds so that my check-list would be a lasting and reliable basis for all future work. In connection with this program visits were made in the years 1930, 1932, 1934 and 1938 to the museums in London, Paris, Leiden, Hamburg, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Frankfurt and Genoa, and the majority of the doubtful types were examined. The acquisition of the Rothschild Collection by the American Museum, with its beautiful series of New Guinea birds, much facilitated my work. I believe it can be stated truthfully that I have examined nearly all the type specimens of birds described from the New Guinea area, in particular all those about which there was any question. The most important exceptions to this are the De Vis types in the Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

An effort also has been made to cover the literature as completely as possible. Every paper on New Guinea birds that was published between 1880 and 1940 has been checked against the manuscript of the present list in order to cover all the published locality records. The number of papers studied, arranged in ten year periods, is as follows: 42 (1880-1889), 109 (1890-1899), 57 (1900-1909), 44 (1910-1919), 42 (1920-1929) and 126 (1930-1940), a total of 420 publications.

The last twelve years has seen an ornithological activity in the New Guinea area which has been unequalled in the history of that island except during the seventies of the last century. I collected in Dutch New Guinea, in the Huon Peninsula and the Herzog Mountains; G. Stein collected on Waigeu, Japan, Numfor and in the Weyland Mountains; Stevens worked in the Herzog Mountains; Nevermann in the Merauke district; Shaw Mayer in various districts, the Dennison-Crocket Expe-

dition on Biak, the Vogelkop and the western Papuan Islands; R. H. Beck in the Huon Peninsula and on Astrolabe Bay, and H. Hamlin (Whitney South Sea Expedition) in the Louisiade and D'Entrecasteaux Archipelagoes and in southeastern New Guinea. Junge reported on the important collection made some 25 years ago in the Snow Mountains of Dutch New Guinea, and a score of other workers studied and published on previously collected material. More important than all this is the systematic ornithological exploration of New Guinea inaugurated by Mr. Richard Archbold, with the coöperation of Dr. A. L. Rand (co-leader and ornithologist). In three expeditions, to southeastern, southern, central and northern New Guinea, an unexpectedly large number of new forms (including one new genus and about five new species) was discovered and a wealth of new data was collected on the ecology and geographical distribution of New Guinea species. In the present list only such of this information is utilized as has already been published.

December 31, 1940 is to be considered as the closing date of the manuscript. The only exception is made in regard to a paper by Dr. Rand which contained the descriptions of new birds from New Guinea and which was published in February, 1941 (*Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1102).

In all, four different drafts of this list have been made during the last ten years, each necessitated by the increased collecting and museum work of this period. But even though no effort has been spared to secure the utmost accuracy and reliability, I realize better than any one else that the list will soon again be out of date. No faunal list is ever final, but it will be useful until replaced by a better and more up-to-date list.

GEOGRAPHY

BORDERS.—The New Guinea Region is part of the Papuan Region, but it is such a natural unit that there is but little doubt where to draw its borders (see map). It includes the Western Papuan Islands (Kofiau, Misol, Waigeu, etc.) in the west; in the north the islands of Geelvink Bay (Numfor, Biak, Japen, etc.) and also Vulcan (Manam) and Dampier (Karkar) Islands, but excludes Long and Rook Islands; in the east it includes the entire D'Entrecasteaux, Woodlark and Louisiade Archipelagoes as far east as Rossel Island; in the south the border goes through Torres Straits and includes the Aru Islands but not the Kei Islands nor any of the outlying islands of the southern Moluccas.

The Papuan Region is, so far as its bird life is concerned, as distinctive a zoogeographical region as, for example, the Palearctic or the Oriental Regions. It is the exclusive home of entire families and the number and percentage of endemic genera are not reached anywhere else in the world within an area of similar size. As it is, the bird life of the small New Guinea area is, in many respects, richer than that of all of North America and almost as rich as that of the entire Australian continent.

The total number of birds recorded from the New Guinea area is as follows:

GENERA	
Breeding land and freshwater birds	260
Seabirds	12
Palearctic migrants	23
Australian and New Zealand migrants	8
	<hr/>
	303 genera
SPECIES	
Breeding land and freshwater birds	568
Seabirds	22
Palearctic migrants	37
Australian and New Zealand migrants	22
	<hr/>
	649 species
FORMS (SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES)	
Breeding land and freshwater birds	1400
Seabirds	22
Palearctic migrants	42
Australian and New Zealand migrants	37
	<hr/>
	1501 forms

This compares with 400 genera, about 800 species and 1420 forms listed for North America in the 1930 edition of the A. O. U. Check-List. A more detailed analysis of the bird life of New Guinea is reserved for a future paper.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.—There is considerable uncertainty concerning many of the geographical names of the New Guinea area, and it is inevitable that some of the names accepted by me will be criticized by one or another student of the area. What was once known as the Arfak Peninsula was later changed to Berau Peninsula and is now known as the Vogelkop. The more westerly of the central ranges (west of the Fly River) were once known as Snow Mountains, but are now generally divided into a western part, the Nassau Mountains, and an eastern part, the Oranje Mountains. Misori Island is now called Biak, Jobi has been

changed to Japen. The English names of many islands off eastern New Guinea have recently been replaced by native names, *e.g.*, St. Aignan by Misima, Sudest by Tagula, but in other cases (Woodlark, Rossel, Fergusson, etc.) the English name is still preferred to the native one. In many cases it is impossible for one who is not a government official or professional geographer to say what the best name is for a certain geographical feature. I must, therefore, ask indulgence from those who might find inaccuracies or inconsistencies in the geographical terms employed in the description of the ranges of the species.

RANGE DESCRIPTION.—An effort has been made to describe the ranges of each subspecies as accurately as the available information permits. Thorough collections, however, have only been made in few places and it is, therefore, not always clear whether apparent gaps in the distribution are real. In many cases where I have indicated the range as "all New Guinea," or "all of northern New Guinea," future research may show that these statements are too general. Many widespread species are curiously absent in parts of New Guinea, such as, for example, *Pitohui kirhocephalus*, *Ptilinopus aurantiifrons*, *Goura victoria*, and *Melanopyrrhus anais* in northeastern New Guinea. Many similar examples could be added.

The extralimital range of all the New Guinea subspecies is indicated but with considerably less detail. Migrants are, so far as known, characterized as such and their winter and breeding ranges are listed separately.

Outlying parts of mountain ranges are generally included with the main range except when inhabited by a separate race. Thus the Gebroeders Mountains are not separately listed from the Weyland, nor the Rawlinson and Finisterre from the Saruwaged, the Kuper from the Herzog, or Mt. Goliath from the Oranje Mountains. The spelling follows, in doubtful cases, the map of the East Indies, Sheet 2, prepared by the British War Office (1:4,000,000) and published by E. Stanford Ltd., 12 Long Acre, London, W., England.

ECOLOGY.—A novel feature has been adopted in this faunal list, namely a short indication of the habitat of at least one subspecies of each species. I am better aware of the shortcomings of this attempt than most of my probable critics. Not only has it been impossible to get accurate information for all the species but, what is worse, it is well known that the habitat requirements of many species are subject to a great deal of geographical variation. The New Guinea Woodcock (*Scolopax saturata rosenbergi*) descends to 1400 meters in the Tamrau Mountains (Vogelkop), while in southeastern New Guinea it is only

found above 2400 meters. Some species are lowland birds in western New Guinea which are only found in the mountains in eastern New Guinea and vice versa. *Tregellasia leucops*, *Sericornis beccarii*, *Ailu-roedus viridis* and other species have been found by Archbold and Rand near the mouth of the Oriomo River (south New Guinea) at sea level, while in other parts of New Guinea these species are rarely found below 800 meters. Still I believe that the habitat indications, as given by me, convey at least a rough picture of the ecology of New Guinea birds.

TAXONOMY

CLASSIFICATION.—There is no generally accepted classification of birds. Each author, each country and each ornithological journal seems to have its own system. In the present list the sequence of orders and families proposed by Wetmore (1940, *Smithson. Misc. Coll.*, 99, no. 7, p. 1-11) has been followed so far as the non-Passerine species are concerned. In the Passerine birds the system published by Stresemann (1927-1934, *Kükenthal Handbuch*, VII (Aves), p. 851) has been used because it seems to me definitely more natural than that of Wetmore, and furthermore because it is closer to the accepted systems of the Cambridge Natural History and other standard texts. Any system of Passerine classification seems unsatisfactory to me that starts with the highly specialized groups of Corvidae, Paradisaeidae, Dicuridae, Oriolidae, etc., to be followed by that generalized and badly defined Thrush-Babbler-Warbler-Flycatcher group. To segregate this assemblage of genera into definite families is even more difficult in New Guinea than in the Palae-arctic Region. It seems wisest to follow Hartert's proposal and unite all these families until anatomical characters have been found by which they can be characterized.

SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES.—The species and not the subspecies should be the basic unit of every good check-list. The first draft of the present list was prepared in accordance with this principle, but so many difficulties were encountered during the preparation of the species ranges that this arrangement was finally abandoned. The greatest difficulty was provided by the fact that New Guinea is situated in the middle of a cluster of islands running from the Andamans in the west to the Marquesas Islands in the east and from the Marianas in the north to New Zealand and Tasmania in the south. Many of the New Guinea genera are widely distributed over these islands but the representative forms are often so different that no two authors agree which forms to include with

the New Guinea species. Furthermore, no reliable recent lists are available either from Australia or from the islands to the east and west of New Guinea. The accurate working out of the extralimital ranges of all the New Guinea species would have doubled my task.

SYNONYMY.—The present list is intended to bring Salvadori (*loc. cit.*) up-to-date. Only those synonyms have, therefore, been quoted which have been proposed since 1880 or which were incorrectly placed in Salvadori's work. A few older synonyms have been quoted in cases when there is a possibility that they may represent valid races. Extralimital synonyms have been quoted only in those cases where their possible validity might affect the nomenclature of the New Guinea form. For example, if a widespread Australian species just reaches south New Guinea a Queensland synonym will be quoted, but not a Tasmanian or southwest Australian one.

In order to avoid duplication of effort I have, in general, refrained from listing the original quotations of the genera. A fairly complete and reliable generic synonymy can be found in G. M. Mathews, *Syst. Av. Austral.*, 1 (1927), and 2 (1930). Exceptions have been made only in the few cases (*Uroglaux*, *Androphobus*, *Rhagologus*, *Archboldia*, etc.) of recently proposed or discovered genera.

VERNACULAR NAMES.—Laymen using the present list will unquestionably criticize the lack of vernacular names. I had, at one time, planned to supply English names together with the Latin names, but I soon found out that less than a dozen of the New Guinea species had well known English names. This means that I would have had to create artificially the names of maybe 500 or more species. These names in turn would have had only a limited usefulness in Dutch New Guinea and in the German mandate. I have, therefore, decided to refrain from the usage of vernacular names.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The completion of this check-list would have been quite impossible without the endless and most generous assistance I have received everywhere. My sincere thanks are due to the government officials of Netherlands Nieuw Guinee and of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea for assisting me in my collecting activities and, in particular, to Dr. Dammerman and Mr. Franck of the Buitenzorg Zoolog. Museum. In working on New Guinea material I was assisted by N. B. Kinnear (London), J. Berlioz (Paris), the late E. van Oort and G. C. A. Junge (Leiden), E. Stresemann (Berlin), A. Laubmann (Munich), H. Kummerlöwe and W. Meise (Dresden), M. Sassi and

Ch. Hellmayr (Vienna), de Beaux (Genoa), W. R. Boulton (Chicago), J. L. Peters (Cambridge), R. M. de Schauensee (Philadelphia) and H. Friedmann (Washington), who permitted me to work on their collections and freely gave me their advice. Additional information was received from Prof. O. Neumann, Mr. Charles M. N. White and others. My colleagues at the American Museum, F. M. Chapman, J. T. Zimmer, J. P. Chapin and R. C. Murphy, facilitated my work and helped me in numerous ways. Dr. A. L. Rand had the great kindness to read the entire manuscript and to suggest many improvements. He also permitted generously the publication of considerable unpublished information. As far as my knowledge of New Guinea birds is concerned, I owe most of it to the late Dr. E. Hartert and to Prof. E. Stresemann, my teacher in ornithology. This list of acknowledgments would not be complete without reference to the secretaries at the Department of Birds in the American Museum who have done many clerical tasks in connection with the preparation of the manuscript and in particular Miss L. Sordillo, who has painstakingly typed the final draft of the manuscript.

February, 1941

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LIST OF NEW GUINEA BIRDS

FAMILY CASUARIIDAE

CASSOWARIES

GENUS CASUARIUS BRISSON

Casuarius bennetti papuanus Schlegel

Casuarius papuanus SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 54.—Andai, Vogelkop.

Casuarius westermanni SCLATER, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 248.—Mansinam, near Manokwari.

Casuarius edwardsi OUSTALET, 1878, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 389, pl. 21.—Dorey (= Manokwari), Vogelkop.

? *Casuarius jamrachi* ROTHSCHILD, 1904, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 14, p. 40.—Locality unknown.

? *Casuarius roseigularis* ROTHSCHILD, 1905, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 15, p. 32.—Type locality unknown.

? *Casuarius rogersi* ROTHSCHILD, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 48, p. 87.—Type locality unknown.

RANGE.—Vogelkop, northwest New Guinea.

Casuarius bennetti goodfellowi Rothschild

Casuarius papuanus goodfellowi ROTHSCHILD, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 35, p. 7.—Jobi Island.

RANGE.—Japen Island.

Casuarius bennetti claudii Ogilvie-Grant

Casuarius claudii OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 25.—Iwaka River, 4000–5000 feet, Nassau Range.

RANGE.—Known only from the southern slopes of the Nassau Mountains.

Casuarius bennetti picticollis Sclater

Casuarius picticollis SCLATER, 1874, Rep. Brit. Assoc., p. 138.—Discovery Bay, southeastern New Guinea.

Casuarius loriae ROTHSCHILD, 1898, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 513.—Aroa River.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea.

Lowlands and mountains up to 2800 m.

FAMILY PODICIPIDAE

GREBES

GENUS **PODICEPS** LATHAM**Podiceps ruficollis tricolor** Gray

Podiceps (Sylbeocyclus) tricolor G. R. GRAY, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1860), p. 366.—Ternate, northern Moluccas.

RANGE.—Celebes, Moluccas, Misol, northwest New Guinea (Arfak), north New Guinea between Humboldt Bay and Astrolabe Bay and mountains of the Huon Peninsula in northeast New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago (New Ireland) and Solomon Islands (Bougainville Island).

Lowland rivers and lakes up to 1500 m.

Podiceps ruficollis novaehollandiae Stephens

Podiceps novaehollandiae STEPHENS, 1826, in Shaw, Gen. Zool., 13, pt. 1, p. 18.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Breeding in Tasmania, Australia and apparently also in southern New Guinea (Merauke district). On migration in southern, eastern and northern New Guinea, north to the Admiralty Islands.

Lakes and rivers.

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDAE

PETRELS AND SHEARWATERS

GENUS **PACHYPTILA** ILLIGER**Pachyptila turtur turtur** (Kuhl)

Procellaria turtur KUHLE, 1820, Beitr. Zool., p. 143.—Bass Straits.

RANGE.—Breeds on the islands of Bass Straits and in the New Zealand region. Occurs throughout the seas east of Australia. One record from the Papuan Region (Kiwai Island, mouth of the Fly River, July, 1876, D'Albertis coll.). This specimen should be re-examined in the light of our present knowledge of the genus (Falla, 1940, Emu, 40, pp. 218-236).

GENUS **PUFFINUS** BRISSON**Puffinus leucomelas** (Temminck)

Procellaria leucomelas TEMMINCK, 1835, Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 99, pl. 587.—Seas of Japan and Nagasaki Bay.

RANGE.—Breeds at the Bonin Island and other islands of the Japanese and China seas (Pescadores Is., etc.). Ranges south to the Indo-Australian Archipelago. Several records off the north coast of New Guinea from the Vogelkop eastward as far as Huon Gulf (Finschhafen).

Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus Lesson

Puffinus chlororhynchus LESSON, 1831, Traité d'Orn., livr. 8, p. 613.—Sharks Bay, western Australia.

Puffinus sphenurus auctorum.

RANGE.—Breeds from the Indian Ocean (Seychelles) to western Polynesia. One record from the Papuan Region (mouth of the Katau River, south New Guinea, September, 1876, D'Albertis coll.).

FAMILY HYDROBATIDAE

STORM-PETRELS

GENUS FREGETTA BONAPARTE

Fregatta grallaria subspecies

RANGE.—Lord Howe Island. One New Guinea sight record (Orangerie Bay, southeast New Guinea, Macgillivray). The specific and subspecific determinations of this record are doubtful.

The following species of Tubinares, which were recorded from the seas adjoining the Papuan Region, have not yet been found in our area:

Puffinus assimilis subsp.

Puffinus herminieri subsp.

Puffinus heinrothi Reichenow

Puffinus tenuirostris (Temminck)

Pterodroma becki Murphy

Pterodroma melanopus Gmelin (= *phillipii* Gray)

Pterodroma leucoptera subsp.

Bulweria bulwerii (Jardine and Selby)

Oceanites oceanicus subsp.

FAMILY PHAETONTIDAE

TROPIC-BIRDS

GENUS PHAETON LINNAEUS

Phaeton lepturus subspecies

RANGE.—Western Pacific. Once recorded from the New Guinea region (Woodlark Island, Meek coll.). The subspecific identification of birds from this area is still uncertain.

No definite records (supported by specimens) of either *Phaeton aethereus* or *rubricauda* seem to exist for the Papuan Region.

FAMILY PELECANIDAE

PELICANS

GENUS PELECANUS LINNAEUS

Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck

Pelecanus conspicillatus TEMMINCK, 1824, Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 47, pl. 276.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia, Tenimber Islands; also south New Guinea, from Port Moresby to the Merauke district, and Astrolabe Bay.

River deltas, marshes and lakes. In the Papuan Region apparently only a migrant from Australia, except possibly in some parts of south New Guinea.

FAMILY SULIDAE

BOOBIES

GENUS *SULA* BRISSON*Sula dactylatra personata* Gould

Sula personata GOULD, 1846, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 21.—North and north-east coasts of Australia = Raine Island, Queensland.

RANGE.—Breeds in central and western Polynesia and along northern Australia, probably also in the Indian Ocean. Recorded in the Papuan Region from Torres Straits and East Cape. No breeding records.

Sula sula rubripes Gould

Sula rubripes GOULD, 1838, Synops. Birds Austr., pt. 4, app., p. 7.—New South Wales, restricted to Raine Island, Queensland.

RANGE.—Indian and tropical western and central Pacific Oceans. In the Papuan Region recorded from the Aru Islands, from the north and south coasts of New Guinea, and from the vicinity of Woodlark Island.

Sula leucogaster plotus (Forster)

Pelecanus Plotus FORSTER, 1844, Descr. Anim., ed. Licht., p. 278.—Near New Caledonia.

RANGE.—Tropical western Pacific. Recorded in the Papuan Region from Aru Islands, Misol, Salawati, Japen, the south and north coasts of New Guinea. Is the most common *Sula* in the New Guinea waters.

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE

CORMORANTS

GENUS *PHALACROCORAX* BRISSON*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (Brandt)

Carbo sulcirostris BRANDT, 1837, Bull. Sci. Imp. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb., 3, col. 56.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—From Borneo and Java through the Moluccas and the Papuan Region to Australia. In the New Guinea region recorded from the Aru Islands, Ferguson Island and southern and northern New Guinea.

Sea shore, lowland rivers and lakes.

Phalacrocorax carbo novae-hollandiae Stephens

Phalacrocorax Novae-Hollandiae STEPHENS, 1826, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, pt. 1, p. 93.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Tasmania, Australia and south New Guinea (Alkmaar, Noord River).

Phalacrocorax melanoleucus melanoleucus (Vieillot)

Hydrocorax melanoleucus VIEILLOT, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 8, p. 88.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia, Tasmania, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Moluccas, Palau Islands, Lesser Sunda Islands, westward to Bali. In the New Guinea region

reported from Aru Islands, Misol, Salawati, Waigeu, Numfor, and from numerous localities in northern and southern New Guinea.

Rivers and lakes.

FAMILY ANHINGIDAE

SNAKE-BIRDS

GENUS ANHINGA BRISSON

Anhinga rufa papua Rand

Anhinga rufa papua RAND, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 990, p. 1.—Lake Daviumbu, middle Fly River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—New Guinea (Sepik River, Astrolabe Bay, Port Moresby district to Hall Sound, Fly River) and Fergusson Island.

Lowland rivers and lakes.

FAMILY FREGATIDAE

FRIGATE-BIRDS

GENUS FREGATA LACÉPÈDE

Fregata minor subspecies

RANGE.—Indian Ocean and western Pacific.

The geographical variation within this area has not yet been worked out satisfactorily. Some of the old records seem to refer to this species, but the specimens in Leiden, Genoa and various Australian museums should be re-examined. Probably referable to this species are specimens recorded under *aquila* from Fir Tree Point (De Vis 1892) and the Aru Islands (v. Rosenberg).

Fregata ariel ariel (Gray)

Atagen Ariel G. R. GRAY, 1845, Genera Birds, 3, col. pl. [185].—Raine Island.

RANGE.—From China and the Philippines to northern Australia and the western Pacific. In the Papuan Region reported from Biak, Woodlark Island and the Aru Islands (Pulu Karang).

FAMILY ARDEIDAE

HERONS AND BITTERNs

GENUS ARDEA LINNAEUS

Ardea sumatrana sumatrana Raffles

Ardea Sumatrana RAFFLES, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, pt. 2, p. 325.—Sumatra.

RANGE.—Burma and the Malay Peninsula to Borneo, the Philippines, Sunda Islands, Moluccas, Aru Islands, Waigeu, Biak, and New Guinea (Faur, Sorong, Huon Gulf, Astrolabe Bay, Merauke, etc.).

Lowlands.

GENUS **NOTOPHOYX** SHARPE**Notophoxyx novaehollandiae novaehollandiae** (Latham)

Ardea novae Hollandiae LATHAM, 1790, Ind. Orn., 2, p. 701.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Celebes, Lesser Sunda Islands from Lombok to Timor, Aru Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, south New Guinea (recorded from Wamal (Princess Marianne Straits), Mabaduan and Daru) and southeastern New Guinea (foot of the Hydrographer Mountains); Rossel Island.

Lowlands, up to 1600 meters.

Notophoxyx picata (Gould)

Ardea (Herodias) picata GOULD, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 62.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Ardea aruensis G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Celebes, Timorlaut, southern Moluccas, New Guinea, Aru Islands and northern Australia. Recorded in New Guinea from the Sepik, Ramu and Fly Rivers and from Merauke.

Lowland rivers.

GENUS **BUTORIDES** BLYTH**Butorides striatus papuensis** Mayr

Butorides striatus papuensis MAYR, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1056, p. 6.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Misol, Waigeu, Numfor, Biak, Japen, Onin Peninsula and the coast of Geelvink Bay; (subsp.?) Aru Islands.

Mangrove and lowland swamps.

Butorides striatus idenburgi Rand

Butorides striatus idenburgi RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 1.—Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, central New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Butorides striatus littleri Mathews

Butorides javanica littleri MATHEWS, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 233.—Cooktown, north Queensland.

RANGE.—Northern Queensland from Cooktown to Cape York and (subsp.?) south New Guinea from the Setekwa River to the Port Moresby district (Port Moresby, Laloki River, Kapa-kapa).

GENUS **BUBULCUS** BONAPARTE**Bubulcus ibis coromandus** (Boddaert)

Cancroma Coromanda BODDAERT, 1783, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., p. 54.—Coromandel Coast.

RANGE.—India, southeastern Asia to Japan, Philippines, Sunda Islands, Moluccas; twice recorded from the Papuan Region: Waigeu (Stein) and Yamna (Doherty); both probably winter visitors from China or Japan.

GENUS **COSMERODIUS**¹ GLOGER**Cosmerodius albus modestus** (Gray)

Ardea modesta J. E. GRAY, 1831, Zool. Misc., p. 19.—India.

Herodias torra, of Salvadori.

RANGE.—India, southeastern Asia northward to central China and Japan, throughout the Indo-Australian Archipelago east to New Guinea and Australia. Lowlands.

GENUS **EGRETTA** FORSTER**Egretta intermedia plumifera** (Gould)

Herodias plumiferus GOULD, 1848, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1847), p. 221.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Buru, Seran, Australia, islands of Torres Straits, Salawati, Numfor, Aru Islands, and New Guinea (Merauke, Lake Daviumbu at the middle Fly River, Ifar, Sentani Lake, and Marienberg, Sepik River).

Lowland rivers and swamps.

Egretta garzetta nigripes (Temminck)

Ardea nigripes TEMMINCK, 1840, Man. d'Orn., ed. 2, 4, p. 376.—Sunda Islands.

RANGE.—Sunda Islands, Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, Aru Islands, northern and southern New Guinea.

Some of the older records, particularly those listed under the name *E. immaculata*, may refer either to *nigripes* or to *plumifera*.

GENUS **DEMIGRETTA** BLYTH**Demigretta sacra sacra** (Gmelin)

Ardea sacra GMELIN, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 640.—Tahiti.

RANGE.—From the coasts of Asia to Australia, New Zealand, and eastern Polynesia. Everywhere along the coast of the Papuan Region.

On reefs and along sandy and muddy shores, prefers smaller islands.

GENUS **NYCTICORAX** FORSTER**Nycticorax caledonicus hilli** Mathews

Nycticorax caledonicus hilli MATHEWS, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 233.—Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia.

RANGE.—Moluccas, Australia and New Guinea region (including Aru Islands, Waigeu, Salawati and Biak).

Lowlands.

GENUS **ZONERODIUS** SALVADORI**Zonerodius heliosylus** (Lesson)

Ardea Heliosyla LESSON, 1828, Voy. Coquille, Zool., 1, livr. 7, pl. 44; livr. 16, 1830, p. 722.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

¹ The original spelling *Casmerodius* is a misprint and to be emended according to article 19.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Salawati and New Guinea.

Lowland swamps and streams in lowland forest, up to 300 m.

GENUS **IXOBRYCHUS** BILLBERG

Ixobrychus sinensis (Gmelin)

Ardea Sinensis GMELIN, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 642.—China.

RANGE.—From Ceylon and India throughout southeastern Asia to northern China and Japan. In some of the following localities apparently only a winter visitor: Philippines, Mariannes, Carolines, Celebes region, Sunda Islands, New Guinea region and Bismarck Archipelago. In the New Guinea region recorded from Astrolabe Bay, Waigeu, Biak, etc. No definite breeding records known to me.

Ixobrychus minutus dubius Mathews

Ixobrychus minutus dubius MATHEWS, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 234.—Herdman's Lake, southwestern Australia.

RANGE.—Australia and south New Guinea (one record from Lake Daviumbu, middle Fly River).

GENUS **DUPETOR** HEINE AND REICHENOW

Dupetor flavicollis gouldi (Bonaparte)

Ardetta gouldi BONAPARTE, 1855, Consp. Gen. Av., 2, p. 132.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Moluccas, Kei and Aru Islands, Australia, New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. (Geographical variation within this range is still uncertain.) Mangrove, lowland rivers and lakes.

FAMILY **CICONIIDAE**

STORKS

GENUS **XENORHYNCHUS** BONAPARTE

Xenorhynchus asiaticus australis (Shaw)

Mycteria Australis SHAW, 1800, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 5, p. 33.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Merauke district to the Fly River and (rarely) to the Port Moresby district, islands of Torres Straits, northern and eastern Australia.

Lowland swamps.

FAMILY **THRESKIORNITHIDAE**

IBISES

GENUS **THRESKIORNIS** GRAY

Threskiornis moluccus moluccus (Cuvier)

Ibis molucca CUVIER, 1829, Règne Anim., éd. nouv., 1, p. 520.—Moluccas.

RANGE.—Moluccas, Kei Islands, Salawati, Waigeu and New Guinea. Birds from south New Guinea are intermediate in size between *moluccus* and *strictipennis* (Australia).

GENUS **PLEGADIS** KAUP**Plegadis falcinellus peregrinus** (Bonaparte)

Ibis peregrina BONAPARTE, 1855, Consp. Gen. Av., 2, p. 159.—Java and Celebes.
Ibis (Falcinellus) humeralis DE VIS, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea 1896-97, p. 90.—Laloki River.

RANGE.—Philippines, Celebes, Sunda Islands to New Guinea and Australia. In New Guinea possibly only as a winter visitor from Australia, recorded from Fly, Katau and Laloki Rivers and from the Merauke district.

GENUS **PLATALEA** LINNAEUS**Platalea leucorodia regia** Gould

Platalea regia GOULD, 1838, Synops. Birds Austr., pt. 4, App., p. 7.—New South Wales.

Platalea intermedia OGLIVIE-GRANT, 1889, Ibis, p. 52, pl. 1.—Port Moresby, south-eastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Australia, occasionally as straggler on New Zealand, Rennell Island, Moluccas, Timor, Celebes and New Guinea (Port Moresby and Vogelkop). Has apparently never been found nesting outside of Australia.

FAMILY **ANATIDAE**

GEESE AND DUCKS

GENUS **ANSERANAS** LESSON**Anseranas semipalmata** (Latham)

Anas semipalmata LATHAM, 1798, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 4, p. 103.—Hawkesbury River, New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia and south New Guinea from the Merauke district to the Oriomo River.

Lowlands.

GENUS **DENDROCYGNA**¹ SWAINSON**Dendrocygna arcuata** (Horsfield)

Anas arcuata HORSFIELD, 1824, Zool. Res. Java, pt. 8, pl. [64].—Java.

RANGE.—Philippines, Celebes, Sunda Islands, Moluccas, southern and eastern New Guinea (Daru, Fly River, Hall Sound, Laloki River, Huon Gulf, Ramu, Sepik, etc.), Australia, Bismarck Archipelago and western Polynesia.

Lowland lakes and rivers; in New Guinea possibly largely a winter visitor from Australia.

Dendrocygna guttata Schlegel

Dendrocygna guttata SCHLEGEL, 1866, Mus. Pays-Bas, 6, Anseres, p. 85.—Celebes.

RANGE.—Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, Bismarck Archipelago, Aru Islands and all parts of New Guinea.

Lowland swamps and streams.

¹ De Vis also records *Dendrocygna eytoni* Gould for the New Guinea area (1 ♂, Daru Island, June, 1896) (Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea 1896-97, p. 90).

GENUS **TADORNA** FLEMING**Tadorna radjah radjah** (Lesson)

Anas radjah LESSON, 1828, Man. d'Orn., 2, p. 417.—Buru.

RANGE.—Moluccas, Aru Islands, Gebe, Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Japen, Ferusson Islands and New Guinea. Birds from south New Guinea intergrade with *rufitergum* (Australia).

Lowland rivers, particularly at their mouth, sea shore.

GENUS **ANAS** LINNAEUS**Anas superciliosa pelewensis** Hartlaub and Finsch

Anas superciliosa var. *pelewensis* HARTLAUB AND FINSCH, 1872, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 108.—Palau Islands.

RANGE.—Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia and lowlands of northern New Guinea, between Humboldt Bay and the upper Ramu.

Anas superciliosa rogersi Mathews

Anas superciliosa rogersi MATHEWS, 1912, Austr. Av. Rec., 1, p. 33.—Augusta, southwest Australia.

RANGE.—Tasmania, Australia, Moluccas, south New Guinea (Merauke to Milne Bay), mountains of New Guinea (lakes of Arfak and Saruwaged Mountains) and Misima Island.

Lowlands, and on lakes in the mountains up to 2000 m.

Anas querquedula Linnaeus

Anas Querquedula LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 126.—Sweden.

RANGE.—Breeds in temperate Europe and Asia. Migrates to Africa, the Indies, and eastward as far as south New Guinea (Kapare River and mainland opposite Daru).

Anas gibberifrons gibberifrons Müller

Anas (Mareca) gibberifrons S. MÜLLER, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), p. 159.—Celebes.

RANGE.—Celebes, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands to Timor, Aru and Kei Islands, New Guinea, Rennell Island and New Caledonia.

Lakes and rivers.

GENUS **SALVADORINA** ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT**Salvadorina waigiensis** Rothschild and Hartert

Salvadorina waigiensis ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1894, Novit. Zool., 1, p. 683.—Type locality unknown, supposedly Waigeu, which is probably not correct; perhaps mountains of the Vogelkop.

RANGE.—High mountains of northeastern, central and southeastern New Guinea (Oranje, Saruwaged, Owen Stanley, and Wharton ranges).

Mountain streams, occasionally down to 500 m., and high lakes up to 3700 m.

GENUS **CHENISCUS** EYTON**Cheniscus coromandelianus coromandelianus** (Gmelin)

Anas coromandeliana GMELIN, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 522.—Coromandel Coast, India.

RANGE.—India to southern China and the Malay Peninsula, northern Luzon, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Banka, Celebes and northern New Guinea (Sepik River).

Lowland rivers and marshes.

Cheniscus pulchellus (Gould)

Nettapus pulchellus GOULD, 1842, Birds Austr., pt. 6, pl. 4.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Buru, Seran, southern New Guinea from the Merauke district to Port Moresby, and northern Australia; also reported from Lake Jamur, Geelvink Bay (Beaufort 1909).

GENUS **NYROCA** FLEMING

Nyroca australis australis Eyton

Nyroca australis EYTON, 1838, Monogr. Anat., p. 160.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—New Zealand, Tasmania and Australia; also in Celebes and eastern Java; once recorded from Waigeu or the Vogelkop (Bruijn).

Lakes.

FAMILY **ACCIPITRIDAE**

HARRIERS, HAWKS AND EAGLES

GENUS **MACHAERHAMPHUS** WESTERMAN

Machaerhamphus alcinus papuanus Mayr

Machaerhamphus alcinus papuanus MAYR, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1091, p. 1.—Kumusi River, eastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward in the north to the Kumusi River, in the south to Hall Sound.

Lowlands.

GENUS **AVICEDA** SWAINSON

Aviceda subcristata stenozone¹ (Gray)

Baza stenozone G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 169.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Misol, Salawati, western New Guinea, eastward in the north to Geelvink Bay, in the south to the Fly River; (subsp.) Biak Island.

Aviceda subcristata waigeuensis Mayr

Aviceda subcristata waigeuensis MAYR, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1056, p. 8.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Aviceda subcristata mekala (Stresemann)

Baza subcristata mekala STRESEMANN, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 305 (in key), p. 307.—Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago; southeastern New Guinea, westward in the south to the Port Moresby district (Kubuna and Redscar Bay), in the north to the Kumusi River, and probably (subsp.?) as far as the Mamberano River; Japen Island.

¹ *Baza reinwardtii* (part) of Salvadori.

GENUS **HENICOPERNIS** GRAY**Henicopernis longicauda longicauda** (Garnot)

Falco longicauda GARNOT, 1828, Voy. Coquille, Zool., livr. 7, pl. 10; livr. 12, 1829, p. 588.—Dorey, Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Salawati and all New Guinea.

Forest and clearings up to 1800 m.

Henicopernis longicauda fraterculus Stres. and Pal.

Henicopernis longicauda fraterculus STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 239.—Serui, Japen Island.

RANGE.—Japen Island. (Doubtfully distinct from *longicauda*.)

Henicopernis longicauda minimus Junge

Henicopernis longicauda minima JUNGE, 1937, Nova Guinea, (N.S.) 1, p. 150.—Wokan, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Misol, Waigeu and Biak.

GENUS **MILVUS** LACÉPÈDE**Milvus migrans affinis** Gould

Milvus affinis GOULD, 1838, Synops. Birds Austr., pt. 3, pl. [47, fig. 1].—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Lesser Sunda Islands, Timor, Celebes, Australia, New Britain and eastern New Guinea, westward to Yule Island on the south coast, and to Humboldt Bay and the Sentani Lake in the north; Fergusson Island.

Sea coast, shores of lowland lakes and rivers, particularly near grassland.

GENUS **HALIASTUR** SELBY**Haliastur indus girrenera** (Vieillot)

Haliaetus girrenera VIEILLOT, 1822, Gal. Ois., 1, p. 31, pl. 10.—Restricted type locality, New South Wales.

RANGE.—Moluccas, New Guinea and adjacent islands, Louisiade Archipelago, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands and Australia.

Sea shore, river banks, clearings, savanna and edge of forest (mostly second growth) up to 800 m., occasionally up to 1800 m.

Haliastur sphenurus (Vieillot)

Milvus sphenurus VIEILLOT, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d' Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 20, p. 564.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia, Tasmania, New Caledonia and eastern New Guinea, westward in the south to the Merauke district (Princess Marianne Straits), in the north to the head of Geelvink Bay.

Open country, savanna.

GENUS **ACCIPITER** BRISSON**Accipiter meyerianus** (Sharpe)

Astur Meyerianus SHARPE, 1878, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 13, p. 458.—Ansus, Japen Island.

RANGE.—Moluccas (Seran, Seranlaut, Halmahera), Japen, New Britain, Solomon Islands.

Lowland forest.

***Accipiter bürgersi* (Reichenow)**

Astur bürgersi REICHENOW, 1914 (Feb.), Ornith. Monatsber., 22, p. 29.—Mäanderberg, Sepik region.

Accipiter (Astur) endiabolus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1914 (Nov.), Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 35, p. 8.—Babooni, 3000 feet, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Sepik region, Huon Peninsula and southeastern New Guinea.

Hill forest from 600 m. to 1400 m.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae misoriensis* (Salvadori)**

Urospizias misoriensis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 904.—Korido, Misori Island (= Biak).

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae leucosomus* (Sharpe)**

Astur novaehollandiae leucosomus SHARPE, 1874, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 1, p. 94 (in key), p. 119 (ex Schlegel, 1866, Vog. Ned. Ind., pp. 19, 58, pl. 11, fig. 3).—"New Guinea and adjacent islands," based on a specimen from Lobo, Triton Bay.

Urospizias etorques SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 901.—Western New Guinea (Sorong, Dorey, Andai, Mansinam and Hatam) and Salawati Island. Restricted to Dorey (= Manokwari) by Mayr (1940).

Astur novae-guineae MADARÁSZ, 1899, Ornith. Monatsber., 7, p. 27.—Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Aru Islands (subsp.); western Papuan Islands (Salawati, Waigeu); islands in Geelvink Bay (Numfor and Japen); all New Guinea; Trobriand Islands (subsp.); Woodlark Island (subsp.); Bonvouloir group (East Island) (subsp.).

Lowland forest, edge of forest, savanna up to 1500 m.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae pallidimas* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae pallidimas MAYR, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1056, p. 10.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

***Accipiter novaehollandiae misulae* Mayr**

Accipiter novaehollandiae misulae MAYR, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1056, p. 11.—Misima Island.

RANGE.—Misima (= St. Aignan) and Tagula (= Sudest) Islands, Louisiade Archipelago.

***Accipiter fasciatus polycryptus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Accipiter fasciatus polycryptus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1915, Novit. Zool., 22, p. 53.—Sogeri district, Owen Stanley Mountains.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward in the south to the Angabunga River and Yule Island, in the north to the Sepik River.

Savanna and edge of savanna up to 800 m.

Accipiter fasciatus dogwa Rand

Accipiter fasciatus dogwa RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 1.—Dogwa, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Merauke district to the Oriomo River.

Accipiter poliocephalus Gray

Accipiter poliocephalus G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 170.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu, Japen; all New Guinea; Fergusson and Misima Islands.

Lowland forest, clearings and second growth up to 1000 m.

Accipiter melanochlamys melanochlamys (Salvadori)

Urospizias melanochlamys SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 905.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Accipiter melanochlamys schistacinus (Rothschild and Hartert)

Astur melanochlamys schistacinus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 482.—Mt. Goliath, Oranje range.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains, mountains on the upper Mamberano, Oranje range and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 2900 m.

Accipiter soloënsis (Horsfield)

Falco Soloënsis HORSFIELD, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, p. 137.—Java.

RANGE.—Breeds in China. Wintering in the Indo-Australian Archipelago. In the western New Guinea region recorded at Gagi (Bernstein), Waigeu (Platen), and Efman Island near Sorong (Ripley).

Accipiter cirrhocephalus papuanus (Rothschild and Hartert)

Astur cirrhocephalus papuanus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 482.—Utakwa River, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Salawati, Waigeu, Japen and all New Guinea.

Lowland forest and wooded savanna.

Accipiter cirrhocephalus rosselianus Mayr

Accipiter cirrhocephalus rosselianus MAYR, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1056, p. 12.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

GENUS **MEGATRIORCHIS** SALVADORI AND D'ALBERTIS**Megatriorchis doriae** Salvadori and D'Alberty

Megatriorchis doriae SALVADORI AND D'ALBERTIS, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 805.—Hall Sound, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—All New Guinea.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1000 m.

GENUS **BUTASTUR** HODGSON**Butastur indicus** (Gmelin)

Falco indicus GMELIN, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 264.—Java.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Asia and Japan. In winter to southeastern Asia, Sunda Island, Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas and islands west of New Guinea (Salawati, Waigeu, Saonek and P. Efman near Sorong).

GENUS **HARPYOPSIS** SALVADORI**Harpyopsis novaeguineae** Salvadori

Harpyopsis novae guineae SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 682.—Andai, Vogelkop.

RANGE.—The whole of New Guinea.

Edge of savanna, lowland and mountain forest up to 2000 m.

GENUS **SPIZAËTUS** VIEILLOT**Spizaëtus gurneyi** (Gray)

Aquila (Heteropus ?) gurneyi G. R. GRAY, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 342, pl. 169.—Batjan.

RANGE.—Northern Moluccas, Misol, Waigeu, Salawati (?), Aru Islands, Japen, Goodenough Island and western and northern New Guinea (Sorong, Huon Gulf).

Lowland forest, sea shore.*

GENUS **HIERAAËTUS** KAUP**Hieraaëtus morphnoides weiskei** (Reichenow)

Eutolmaetus weiskei REICHENOW, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 185.—Astrolabe Mountains, 3000 feet, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of central and eastern New Guinea (Utakwa River, Saruwaged, Astrolabe Mountains, Chogeri (= Sogeri) district, Aroa River).

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 2000 m.

GENUS **UROAËTUS** KAUP**Uroaëtus audax** (Latham)

Vultur audax LATHAM, 1801, Ind. Orn., Suppl., p. 2.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Tasmania, Australia and south New Guinea, between the Oriomo River and Gaima, mouth of Fly River.

Open lowland savanna.

GENUS **HALIAEETUS** SAVIGNY**Haliaeetus leucogaster** (Gmelin)

Falco leucogaster GMELIN, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 257.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—From India and southeastern Asia through the entire Malay Archipelago to Tasmania, Australia, the New Guinea region and the Bismarck Archipelago. In the New Guinea region reported from the Aru Islands, Schildpad Island, Waigeu, Seleu, Woodlark and New Guinea.

Along the sea coast and on large lowland rivers.

GENUS **CIRCUS** LACÉPÈDE**Circus spilonotus spilothorax** Salvadori and D'Albertis

Circus spilothorax SALVADORI AND D'ALBERTIS, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 807.—Yule Island, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—The lowlands of eastern New Guinea (Astrolabe Bay, Huon Gulf, Yule Island district) and the highlands of southeastern New Guinea. (This form is still insufficiently understood.)

Open country, marshes, savannas, from sea level to 3700 m.

Circus approximans gouldi Bonaparte

Circus gouldi BONAPARTE, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 34.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia and south New Guinea, from China Straits westward.

Savanna, marshes and other open country in lowlands.

GENUS **PANDION** SAVIGNY**Pandion haliaëtus melvillensis** Mathews

Pandion haliaëtus melvillensis MATHEWS, 1912, Austr. Av. Rec., 1, p. 34.—Melville Island, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Palau, Malay Peninsula, Sunda Islands (Billiton, Java, Bali, Kangean), Lesser Sunda Islands, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea and neighboring islands, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia and tropical Australia.

Anywhere along the sea coast and occasionally on the big lowland rivers.

FAMILY **FALCONIDAE**

FALCONS

GENUS **FALCO** LINNAEUS**Falco peregrinus** subspecies

RANGE.—Eastern Asia. Several records from the Malayan Archipelago, the Moluccas and New Guinea. It is impossible to identify such winter visitors subspecifically. They might be *peregrinus*, "*calidus*" auctorum or *harterti*.

Falco peregrinus ernesti Sharpe

Falco ernesti SHARPE, 1894, Ibis, p. 545.—Mount Dulit, Borneo.

RANGE.—Philippines, Greater Sunda Islands, Bali, New Guinea (mainland, Aru, Japen, Woodlark Islands), and Bismarck Archipelago.

Open country and forest, mostly at low altitudes, but in the vicinity of cliffs.

Falco severus papuanus Meyer and Wilesworth

Falco severus papuanus MEYER AND WIGLESWORTH, 1893, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 4 (1892-93), no. 3, p. 6.—Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—Celebes, Halmahera, Buru, Seran, Salawati, Japen, New Guinea, New Britain.

Lowland and hill forest, edge of freshwater lakes up to at least 1000 m.

Falco longipennis¹ *longipennis* Swainson

Falco longipennis SWAINSON, 1837, Anim. in Menag., p. 341.—Tasmania.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania. In winter: Kalao tua, Flores, Kei Islands, Seran, Ambon, Ternate, south New Guinea (Merauke district, Daru, middle Fly River) and New Britain.

Mostly on wooded savanna.

Falco cenchroides cenchroides Vigors and Horsfield

Falco Cenchroides VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15, p. 183.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania. Once recorded from the Aru Islands.

Falco cenchroides baru Rand

Falco cenchroides baru RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 1.—11 km. northeast of Mt. Wilhelmina, 3400 m.

RANGE.—Known only from the Oranje Mountains.

Cliffs in the mountain grasslands above 3200 m.

GENUS **IERACIDEA** GOULD**Ieracidea berigora novaeguineae** Meyer

Hieracidea novaeguineae A. B. MEYER, 1894, Journ. f. Ornith., 42, p. 89.—Finschhafen, Huon Gulf (restricted type locality) and Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Karkar and Manam; eastern New Guinea, westward in the south to the Merauke district, in the north to the Weyland Mountains.

Wooded savanna, clearings, edge of forest from sea level to 2800 m.

FAMILY **MEGAPODIIDAE**

MEGAPODES

GENUS **MEGAPODIUS** QUOY AND GAIMARD**Megapodius freycinet aruensis** Mayr

Megapodius freycinet aruensis MAYR, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1006, p. 7.—Trangan Is., Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Megapodius freycinet duperryii² Lesson and Garnot

Megapodius duperryii LESSON AND GARNOT, 1826, Bull. Sci. Nat. Férussac, 8, p. 113.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

? *Megapodius assimilis* MASTERS, 1876, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 1, p. 59.—Dungeness and Bet Islands, Torres Straits.

RANGE.³—Western and southern New Guinea, extending eastward along the north coast to the Wandammen district, the entire south coast of New Guinea, and

¹ *Falco lunulatus* auctorum.

² *Megapodius reinwardt* auctorum.

³ Records from the western Papuan Islands (Salawati, Batanta, etc.) are questionable. See Mayr, *loc. cit.*, p. 3.

along the north coast of east New Guinea westward as far as the Hydrographer Mountains and the Kumusi River.

Lowland forest, coastal formations, in parts of the range on small islands off the coast, rarely higher up than 300 m.

Megapodius freycinet macgillivrayi Gray

Megapodius macgillivrayi G. R. GRAY, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 289.—Duchateau and Pig Islands, Louisiade Archipelago.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough and Dobu Islands); Trobriand group (Kiriwina); Bonvouloir group (East Island); Woodlark group (Woodlark Island, Dugumenu, Marshall Bennet Islands); Louisiade Archipelago (Misima, Tagula, Duchateau, Pig Islands and Rossel Island).

Megapodius freycinet affinis Meyer

Megapodius affinis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien., 69, Abt. 1, p. 215.—Rubi, head of Geelvink Bay.

Megapodius decollatus OUSTALET, 1878, Bull. Assoc. Sci. France, 31 (no. 553), p. 248.—Tarawai.

Megapodius Duperreyi var. *jobiensis* OUSTALET, 1881, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., (6) 11, art. 2, p. 96 (ex Schlegel Ms.).—Jobi Island.

Megapodius brunneiventris A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3 (1890-91), no. 4, p. 15.—Astrolabe Bay.

Megapodius reinwardt huonensis STRESEMANN, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., 70, p. 408.—Heldsbach Coast, Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—North New Guinea from the head of Geelvink Bay eastward to the Mambare River, extending along the southern slopes of the Nassau Mountains (south New Guinea) to the upper Utakwa River; Japen, Manam, Tarawai and other small islands off the coast of north New Guinea; on Dampier Island (Karkar) occurs a mixed population of *affinis* and *eremita*.

Recorded up to an altitude of 1700 m. (Greenway, 1935: 26).

Megapodius freycinet geelvinkianus Meyer

Megapodius geelvinkianus A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, Abt. 1, p. 88.—Mafor and Misori.

RANGE.—Biak, Numfor, Manim, Meos Num, Meos Korwar and possibly small islands off the coast of Japan.

Megapodius freycinet freycinet Gaimard

Megapodius freycinet GAIMARD, 1823 (June), Bull. Gén. Univ. Annon. Nouv. Sci., 2, p. 451.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Northern Moluccas; western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Batanta, Gebe, Gagi, Boni, Salawati, Misol, Kofiau) and small islands off northwest New Guinea (Sorong, Pulu Hum).

GENUS **TALEGALLA** LESSON

Talegalla cuvieri Lesson

Talegalla Cuvieri LESSON, 1828, Man. d'Orn., 2, p. 186.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, northwest New Guinea, eastward to Warbusi (Geelvink Bay) and on the south coast to the Mimika and Utakwa Rivers.

Lowland and hill forest up to 800 m.

Talegalla fuscirostris occidentis White

Talegalla fuscirostris occidentis WHITE, 1938, Ibis, p. 763.—Setekwa River, Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and southern New Guinea from the head of Geelvink Bay and the Mimika River, eastward at least to the Oriomo River.

Talegalla fuscirostris fuscirostris Salvadori

Talegalla fuscirostris fuscirostris SALVADORI, 1877, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 332.—Epa, Hall Sound, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—South coast of southeastern New Guinea from Hall Sound (Yule Island) to the Port Moresby district (Rigo).

Lowland forest.

Talegalla jobiensis longicauda Meyer

Talegalla longicauda A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3 (1890-91), no. 4, p. 15.—Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward in the north to the Sepik River, in the south to the Aroa River.

Lowland and hill forest up to 800 m.

Talegalla jobiensis jobiensis Meyer

Talegalla jobiensis jobiensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, Abt. 1, p. 74.—Jobi.

RANGE.—Japen Island and northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Humboldt Bay.

GENUS **AEPYPODIUS** OUSTALET**Aepypodius arfakianus** (Salvadori)

Talegalla arfakianus SALVADORI, 1877, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 333.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains, Cyclops and Saruwaged Mountains and central ranges (from Nassau and Oranje Mountains to Sepik and Owen Stanley Mountains); (Japen?).

Hill and mountain forest from 1000 m. to 2400 m.

Aepypodius bruijnii (Oustalet)

Talegalla Bruijnii OUSTALET, 1880, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 90, p. 906.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu (See Auk, 57 (1940), p. 83).

FAMILY PHASIANIDAE

QUAILS AND PHEASANTS

GENUS **ANUROPHASIS** VAN OORT**Anurophasis monorhonyx** van Oort

Anurophasis monorhonyx VAN OORT, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., 32, p. 212 (pl. 1, Nova Guinea, N.S., 1).—Oranje Mts., 3800 m.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains.

Alpine grasslands.

GENUS **SYNOICUS** GOULD**Synoicus ypsilophorus dogwa** Mayr and Rand

Synoicus ypsilophorus dogwa MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 3.—Dogwa, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—South New Guinea (lowlands).

Synoicus ypsilophorus plumbeus Salvadori

Synoecus plumbeus SALVADORI, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 14, p. 152.—Vakena, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Lowlands of southeastern New Guinea, westward on the south coast to Yule Island and Hall Sound, and on the north coast to the Huon Peninsula; upper Bulolo River (subsp.).

Grasslands up to about 700 m.

Synoicus ypsilophorus mafulu Mayr and Rand

Synoicus ypsilophorus mafulu MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 1.—Mafulu (1250 m.), southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern slopes of mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mid-mountain grasslands from 1000 m. to 2000 m.

Synoicus ypsilophorus monticola Mayr and Rand

Synoicus ypsilophorus monticola MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 2.—Mt. Albert Edward.

RANGE.—Known only from the Alpine zone (above 2800 m.) on the Wharton Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Synoicus ypsilophorus saturatior Hartert

Synoicus ypsilophorus saturatior HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 125.—Ifar, Sentani Lake.

RANGE.—North coast of New Guinea from Astrolabe Bay to Humboldt Bay and the Mamberano basin (subsp.).

GENUS **EXCALFACTORIA** BONAPARTE**Excalfactoria chinensis papuensis** Mayr and Rand

Excalfactoria chinensis papuensis MAYR AND RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 868, p. 1.—Mafulu, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward on the south coast as far as the Oriomo River, on the north coast to the Kumusi and upper Watut Rivers; not yet recorded from Astrolabe Bay or Humboldt Bay.

Grasslands from sea level to 1250 m.

FAMILY **TURNICIDAE**

BUSTARD-QUAILS

GENUS **TURNIX** BONNATERRE**Turnix maculosa horsbrughi** Ingram

Turnix horsbrughi INGRAM, 1909, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 23, p. 65.—Yule Island, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Merauke district to the Aroa River and Port Moresby; Sudest group (Tagula, Veina), Louisiade Archipelago.
Grasslands up to 100 m.

FAMILY GRUIDAE

CRANES

GENUS GRUS PALLAS

Grus rubicunda (Perry)

Ardea rubicunda PERRY, 1810, Arcana, pt. 6, pl. 22.—Botany Bay, New South Wales.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia, south New Guinea from Frederik-Hendrik Island to the Fly River; northern New Guinea at the middle Sepik (north of Timbukte at 4° S., *vide* Kirschbaum).

Extended lowland marshes.

FAMILY RALLIDAE

RAILS AND COOTS

GENUS RALLUS LINNAEUS

Rallus pectoralis mayri Hartert

Rallus pectoralis mayri HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 121.—Kofo, Anggi Gidji, Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Phragmites swamp on border of mountain-lake at 1900 m.

Rallus pectoralis alberti (Rothschild and Hartert)

Hypotaenidia brachypus alberti ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1907, Novit. Zool., 14, p. 451.—Owgarra, Angabunga River.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea between 1200 m. and 1800 m.

Rallus pectoralis insulsus Greenway

Rallus striatus insulsus GREENWAY, 1935, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 14, p. 28.—Wau (3800 ft.), upper Watut region.

RANGE.—Known only from the unique type.

Rallus philippensis yorki (Mathews)

Eulabeornis philippensis yorki MATHEWS, 1913, Austr. Av. Rec., 2, p. 6.—Cape York, Queensland.

RANGE.—Northern Queensland, west and south New Guinea, eastward to the head of Geelvink Bay and the Merauke district; Kei Islands, southern Moluccas (subsp.).

Rallus philippensis lacustris Mayr

Rallus philippensis lacustris MAYR, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1007, p. 6.—Ifar, Sentani Lake.

RANGE.—Sentani Lake, north New Guinea.

Marshes bordering lowland lake.

Rallus philippensis reductus Mayr

Rallus philippensis reductus MAYR, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1007, p. 6.—Long Island, off northeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Long Island and coast of northeast New Guinea from Astrolabe Bay to China Straits.

Rallus torquatus limarius Peters

Rallus torquatus limarius PETERS, 1934, Check-List of Birds, 2, p. 166.—New name for *Hypotaenidia saturata* Sclater (ex Salvadori Ms.), 1880 (Aug. 4), Ibis, p. 310, note.—Salawati and Dorey Hum. Preoccupied by *Rallus longirostris saturatus* Ridgway, 1880 (July 6).

RANGE.—Salawati and opposite coast of New Guinea, north to Dorey Hum. Lowland swamps.

GENUS **PORZANA** VIEILLOT**Porzana tabuensis tabuensis** (Gmelin)

Rallus tabuensis GMELIN, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 717, no. 20.—Tonga Tabu, Tonga Islands.

RANGE.—Polynesian Islands and several localities in the Papuan Region (Anggi Lakes, Arfak, Balim River, Oranje Mountains, Astrolabe Bay; Vuatom Is., New Britain).

Porzana tabuensis richardsoni Rand

Porzana tabuensis richardsoni RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 3.—Lake Habbema, 3225 m., central ranges.

RANGE.—Known only from Lake Habbema, Oranje Mountains.

GENUS **POLIOLIMNAS** SHARPE**Poliolimnas cinereus leucophrys** (Gould)

Porzana leucophrys GOULD, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 33.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Erythra cinerea minima SCHLEGEL, 1865, Mus. Pays-Bas, 5, Ralli, p. 34.—Utanata, southwest New Guinea.

RANGE.—Seran and Batjan, Moluccas, northern Australia, New Guinea (Utanata River, Fly River, south coast of southeast New Guinea, Astrolabe Bay, Sepik River, Sentani Lake), Fergusson Island, Bismarck Archipelago.

Lowland swamps.

GENUS **RALLICULA** SCHLEGEL**Rallicula rubra rubra** Schlegel

Rallicula rubra SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 55.—Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Mountain forest.

Rallicula rubra klossi Ogilvie-Grant

Rallicula klossi OGILVIE-GRANT, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 31, p. 104.—Utakwa River, Snow Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains.
Mountain forest from 1700 m. to 2500 m.

Rallicula rubra subrubra Rand

Rallicula rubra subrubra RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 3.—Lake Habbema region.

RANGE.—Known only from the slopes north of Mount Wilhelmina, Oranje Mountains between 2200 m. and 2800 m.

Rallicula mayri¹ Hartert

Rallicula rubra mayri HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 124.—Cyclops Mts.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 2100 m.

Rallicula forbesi dryas Mayr

Rallicula rubra dryas MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 709.—Kulung-tufu, Saruwaged Mts.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula.

Rallicula forbesi forbesi Sharpe

Rallicula forbesi SHARPE, 1887, in Gould's Birds of New Guinea, pt. 23, pl. [70].—Owen Stanley Range.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea to Herzog Mountains (Mt. Misim).

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 2800 m.

Rallicula forbesi steini Rothschild

Rallicula leucospila steini ROTHSCCHILD, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 46.—Mt. Kunupi (1500 m.), Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Known only from the unique type.

Rallicula leucospila (Salvadori)

Corethrura? *leucospila* SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 975.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and Wandammen Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1300 m. to 1800 m.

GENUS **RALLINA** GRAY

Rallina tricolor tricolor G. R. Gray

Rallina tricolor G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188.—Aru Islands. *Eulabeornis tricolor grayi* MATHEWS, 1911, Birds Austr., 1, p. 205.—New Guinea.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Waigeu, Japen, Dampier Island, and all New Guinea.

Swampy lowland woods and marshes.

¹ The species *mayri*, *forbesi*, and *leucospila* form a superspecies.

GENUS **GYMNOCREX** SALVADORI**Gymnocrex plumbeiventris plumbeiventris** (Gray)

Rallus plumbeiventris G. R. GRAY, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1861), p. 432.—Misol (not Morotai, as stated erroneously by Sharpe).

RANGE.—Northern Moluccas, Misol, New Guinea except the south, Karkar and New Ireland.

Lowlands.

Gymnocrex plumbeiventris hoeveni (Schlegel)

Rallus hoeveni SCHLEGEL, 1866, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 3, p. 349.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and south New Guinea between Setekwa and Fly Rivers.

GENUS **EULABEORNIS** GOULD**Eulabeornis castaneoventris sharpei** Rothschild

Eulabeornis castaneoventris sharpei ROTHSCHILD, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 16, p. 81.—Wokan, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Mangrove swamps.

GENUS **MEGACREX** D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI**Megacrex inepta inepta** D'Albertis and Salvadori

Megacrex inepta D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 130.—Fly River (400 miles inland).

RANGE.—South New Guinea, known from Setekwa, Noord, Digul and Fly Rivers.

Lowland swamps.

Megacrex inepta pallida Rand

Megacrex inepta pallida RAND, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 990, p. 4.—Hol, Humboldt Bay.

RANGE.—North New Guinea (known from Humboldt Bay and Sepik River).

GENUS **AMAURORNIS** REICHENBACH**Amaurornis olivaceus moluccanus** (Wallace)

Porzana moluccana WALLACE, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 480.—Amboina and Ternate, Moluccas.

Gallinula Frankii SCHLEGEL, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 163.—Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Islands of Sangir and Siao, the northern and southern Moluccas, Misol, Biak, and New Guinea except the south (recorded from: Vogelkop, Mamberano River, Sentani Lake, Ramu River, Astrolabe Bay and southeastern New Guinea).

Lowland swamps.

Amaurornis olivaceus ruficrissum (Gould)

Gallinula ruficrissa GOULD, 1869, Birds Austr., Suppl., pt. 5, pl. [79].—Cape River, Queensland.

RANGE.—Northern Australia and south New Guinea (Daru and Oriomo River).

GENUS **GALLINULA** BRISSON**Gallinula tenebrosa neumanni** Hartert

Gallinula tenebrosa neumanni HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 123.—Ifar, Sentani Lake, north New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Gallinula tenebrosa frontata Wallace

Gallinula frontata WALLACE, 1863, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 35.—Buru.

RANGE.—Southeastern Borneo, Lesser Sunda Islands, Celebes and southern Moluccas; (subsp.?) southeast New Guinea (Hall Sound, Laloki River).

GENUS **PORPHYRIO** BRISSON**Porphyrio porphyrio melanopterus** Bonaparte

Porphyrio melanopterus BONAPARTE, 1856, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 43, p. 599.—Seran.

RANGE.—Moluccas, Aru Islands, New Guinea, Trobriand Island, Woodlark Island and Misima.

Swamps, occasionally also native plantations and swampy second growth woods in lowlands.

GENUS **FULICA** LINNAEUS**Fulica atra novaeguineae** Rand

Fulica atra novaeguineae RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 4.—Lake Habbema, 3225 m.

RANGE.—Lake Habbema, Oranje Mountains (3200 m. to 3700 m.), and (subsp.?) Anggi Lakes, Arfak Mountains (2000 m.).

FAMILY **OTIDAE**

BUSTARDS

GENUS **CHORIOTIS** GRAY**Choriotis australis** (Gray)

Otis Australis J. E. GRAY, 1829, in Griffith's Anim. Kingdom, 8 (Aves, 3), p. 305.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia and south New Guinea (Wuroi and Tarara).

Open savanna.

FAMILY **JACANIDAE**

JACANAS

GENUS **IREDIPARRA** MATHEWS**Irediparra gallinacea novae-guinae** (Ramsay)

Parra novae-guinae RAMSAY, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3 (1878), p. 298.—Vicinity of Port Moresby.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Misol, Fergusson and New Guinea except the south. Recorded from: Sentani Lake, Aitape district, Sepik River, south coast of south-eastern New Guinea.

Lakes, ponds, etc. in lowlands.

Irediparra gallinacea novaehollandiae (Salvadori)

Hydralector novae hollandiae SALVADORI, 1882, Orn. Pap. Mol., 3, p. 309.—Australia.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia; southern New Guinea from the Setekwa River to the Fly River.

FAMILY **HAEMATOPODIDAE**

OYSTER-CATCHERS

GENUS **HAEMATOPUS** LINNAEUS

Haematopus ostralegus longirostris Vieillot

Haematopus longirostris VIEILLOT, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 15, p. 410.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Coast of Tasmania and Australia, ranging northward to Kei and South-east Islands, Aru Islands, south coast of New Guinea between Utanata River and Orangerie Bay, islands of Torres Straits and Misima.—Apparently only a winter visitor in most of its tropical range.

FAMILY **CHARADRIIDAE**

PLOVERS

GENUS **LOBIBYX** HEINE

Lobibyx miles (Boddaert)

Tringa miles BODDAERT, 1783, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., p. 51.—“Louisiana,” in error for Timor Laut designated by Mathews, 1912.

Lobivanellus personatus GOULD, 1842, Birds Austr., pt. 8, pl. [14].—Coburg Peninsula, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Northern Australia, Amboina, Timor Laut, Babber, Kei Islands, Aru Islands, New Guinea (Merauke, Katau River, Daru, southeast New Guinea, Ramu, Sepik Rivers).—Most New Guinea birds, except in the south, were collected during the Australian winter and are obviously winter visitors.

GENUS **SQUATAROLA** CUVIER

Squatarola squatarola (Linnaeus)

Tringa Squatarola LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 149.—Sweden.

RANGE.—Breeding in the Holarctic tundras.—On migration all through the tropics and in most parts of the southern hemisphere. In the Papuan Region recorded from several localities on New Guinea, also from Fergusson Island and the Calvados group.

GENUS **PLUVIALIS** BRISSON**Pluvialis dominica fulva** (Gmelin)

Charadrius fulvus GMELIN, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 687.—Tahiti.

RANGE.—Breeds in northern and eastern Siberia, eastward to Alaska. Winters from India to Australia and Oceania. Fairly common in the Papuan Region: New Guinea, Aru Islands, Waigeu, Biak, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes.

GENUS **CHARADRIUS** LINNAEUS**Charadrius dubius curonicus** Gmelin

Charadrius curonicus GMELIN, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 692.—Kurland, Baltic States.

RANGE.—Breeds from Sweden and north Africa across Europe and northern Asia to eastern Siberia, north China and Japan. Winters throughout the eastern tropics from Africa to south China, the Malay Archipelago and the Philippines. One record from the Papuan Region (Japan Island).

Charadrius dubius papuanus Mayr

Charadrius dubius papuanus MAYR, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1007, p. 13.—Upper Setekwa River, foot of Nassau Mts., Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—New Ireland and New Guinea (Sentani Lake, Astrolabe Bay, Ramu River, Markham River, Bielowat River, Orangerie Bay, Galley Reach, Laloki River, Port Moresby district, Noord River and Setekwa River).

Sea and lake shore, gravel beds on rivers up to 800 m.

Charadrius alexandrinus ruficapillus Temminck

Charadrius ruficapillus TEMMINCK, 1822, Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 8, pl. 47, fig. 2.—"Oceania" = New South Wales.

RANGE.—Tasmania, Australia, islands of Torres Straits and supposedly along south coast of New Guinea. No recent records; possibly to be removed from the list of New Guinea birds.

Charadrius mongolus mongolus Pallas

Charadrius mongolus PALLAS, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3, p. 700.—Siberia toward the Mongolian border.

RANGE.—Breeds from eastern Siberia, Commander Islands to Alaska (rarely) and south to Mongolia. During migration and winter: Japan, eastern China, Philippines, Caroline and Marianne Islands, Lesser Sunda Islands, Celebes, Moluccas, Australia, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, eastward as far as Tucochia. In the Papuan Region recorded from several places in New Guinea, Aru Islands, Schildpad Island, Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Louisiade Archipelago.

Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii Lesson

Charadrius Leschenaultii LESSON, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, 42, p. 36.—Pondicherry, India.

Charadrius geoffroyi WAGLER, 1827.

RANGE.—Breeds from Turkestan and Persia across Asia to Korea. Winters in South Africa, India, Sunda Islands, Philippines, Micronesia, Moluccas, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Australia and Papuan Region (fairly common on

the shores of New Guinea, also recorded from Aru Islands, Misol, Salawati, Waigeu, Sudest and Rossel Islands).

GENUS **EUPODA** BRANDT

Eupoda asiatica vereda (Gould)

Charadrius veredus GOULD, 1848, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 38.—Northern Australia.

RANGE.—Breeds in Mongolia from the Changai Mountains, eastward to Jehol. During migration and in winter found in China, Japan, Malay Archipelago, Celebes, Moluccas, Kei Islands and Australia. Only two reliable records from the Papuan Region: Aru Islands and Astrolabe Bay.

FAMILY **SCOLOPACIDAE**

SANDPIPERS, CURLEW AND SNIPE

GENUS **NUMENIUS** BRISSON

Numenius minutus Gould

Numenius minutus GOULD, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1840), p. 176.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Breeds in central and eastern Siberia. Migrates through eastern Asia to the Moluccas, Kei Islands and Australia. Recorded only from two localities in the Papuan Region: Aru Islands and Astrolabe Bay.

Numenius phaeopus variegatus (Scopoli)

Tantalus variegatus SCOPOLI, 1786, Del Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, p. 92.—Luzon.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Siberia. Winters in the Indo-Australian Archipelago, Micronesia, western Polynesia, Melanesia, Australia and the Papuan Region. Found fairly commonly on New Guinea, also recorded from Aru Islands, Gebe, Salawati, Waigeu, Japen, Biak, Traitors Island, Manam, Misima, Rossel Island.

Numenius madagascariensis (Linnaeus)

Scolopax madagascariensis LINNAEUS, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 242.—"Madagascar," error for Philippines, substituted by Stresemann, 1941.

Numenius cyanopus VIEILLOT, 1817.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Siberia. Winters from China and Japan south to the Philippines, Sunda Islands, Moluccas, Kei Islands, Australia, New Guinea and Solomon Islands. In the Papuan Region apparently only recorded from the mouth of the Mimika River, from Merauke, Yule Island (Hall Sound) and Port Moresby.

GENUS **LIMOSA** BRISSON

Limosa limosa melanuroides Gould

Limosa Melanuroides GOULD, 1846, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 84.—Port Essington, north Australia.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Asia. On migration over China to the Philippines, Malay Archipelago, eastward to the Bismarck Archipelago and Australia. Once recorded from New Guinea (Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay).

***Limosa lapponica novaezealandiae* Gray**

Limosa lapponica var. *Novae Zealandiae* GRAY, 1846, Voy. Erebus and Terror, p. 13.—New Zealand.

Limosa Baueri NAUMANN, 1836 (nomen nudum?).

RANGE.—Breeds in northeastern Siberia and across Bering Straits to northwestern North America. Migrates through eastern Asia, Philippine Islands, Greater Sunda Islands and Western Oceania. Winters in New Zealand, Australia and the Papuan Islands. Recorded from the Aru Islands, Rossel Island and from all parts of New Guinea.

GENUS **TRINGA** LINNAEUS

[*Tringa stagnatilis* Bechstein

Breeds in the Palearctic. In the winter from Africa to the Moluccas and Australia. No records yet from the Papuan Region.]

***Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus)**

Scolopax nebularia GUNNERUS, 1767, in Leem's Beskr. Finm. Lapper, p. 251.—Trondhjem, Norway.

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Europe across Asia to Kamtchatka. Winters in Africa, India, Malay Archipelago eastward to Australia, New Zealand and the Papuan Region. Recorded from the Aru Islands and a few times from New Guinea (Merauke, Daru).

***Tringa glareola* Linnaeus**

Tringa Glareola LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 149.—Sweden.

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Europe across Asia to Kamtchatka. Winters throughout Africa, India, southeastern Asia, Malaysia, Philippines, eastward to Palau, the Moluccas, Australia and the Papuan Region. Recorded from Waigeu and the Mimika River.

GENUS **XENUS**¹ KAUP***Xenus cinereus* (Güldenstaedt)**

Scolopax cinerea GÜLDENSTAEDT, 1774, Novi Comm. Sci. Petropol., 19, p. 473, pl. 19.—Caspian Sea.

RANGE.—Breeds from northern Europe to central Asia. Winters from Africa, India, Malaysia to Australia, Tasmania and the Papuan Region (Wanggar, Mimika River, Merauke, Daru).

GENUS **ACTITIS** ILLIGER***Actitis hypoleucos* (Linnaeus)**

Tringa Hypoleucos LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 149.—Sweden.

RANGE.—Breeds from Europe across Asia to Japan. Winters from Africa through the Indian, Malayan and Chinese regions to Australia and the Papuan Region. Recorded from all parts of New Guinea and most of the neighboring islands. Frequently inland and up to 1600 m.

¹ *Terekia auctorum*.

GENUS **HETEROSCELUS** BAIRD**Heteroscelus incanus brevipes** (Vieillot)

Totanus brevipes VIEILLOT, 1816, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 6, p. 410.—Timor.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Siberia (Baikal Mountains to Kamtchatka). Migrates through Japan and eastern Asia to Micronesia, Philippines, Malay Archipelago, Celebes, Solomon Islands, Papuan Region, Australia and Norfolk Island. In the Papuan Region recorded from Waigeu, Biak, Misima, Tagula, Rossel and numerous localities in all parts of New Guinea.

Heteroscelus incanus incanus (Gmelin)

Scolopax incana GMELIN, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 658.—Eastern Polynesia.

RANGE.—Breeds in northwestern North America. Winters from the west coast of the Americas through Oceania, occasionally as far west as New Zealand, Australia, Melanesia and Micronesia. In the Papuan Region recorded from New Guinea, Waigeu, Aru Islands and Manam Island.

GENUS **ARENARIA** BRISSON**Arenaria interpres interpres** (Linnaeus)

Tringa Interpres LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 148.—Sweden.

RANGE.—From northern Europe across Asia to Kamtchatka and Alaska. On migration along the beaches of almost any part of the world except in the Antarctic. In the Papuan Region recorded from the Aru Islands, Misol, Woodlark Island and several localities on New Guinea (north and south coasts).

GENUS **CAPELLA** FRENZEL**Capella megala** (Swinhoe)

Gallinago megala SWINHAE, 1861, Ibis, p. 343.—Peking, China.

RANGE.—Breeds in east-central Asia. Migrates through eastern Asia to the Philippines, Malaysia, Celebes, Moluccas, Australia and the Papuan Region (Biak Island, Arfak Mountains, Setekwa River, Herzog Mountains, southeast New Guinea).

Capella hardwickii (Gray)

Scolopax Hardwickii J. E. GRAY, 1831, Zool. Misc., p. 16.—Tasmania.

RANGE.—Breeds in the Kurile Islands (?) and in Japan from Hokkaido to Kiusiu. Winters in Australia and Tasmania. One New Guinea record from Mount Wilhelmina, 3550 m. (Rand, 1941).

GENUS **SCOLOPAX** LINNAEUS**Scolopax saturata rosenbergii** Schlegel

Scolopax Rosenbergii SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 54.—Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Tamrau, Arfak, Oranje, Mamberano and Saruwaged Mountains and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest at about 2400 m., clearings and marshy places above timber line up to 3700 m., in the Arfak Mountains apparently down to 1600 m.

GENUS **CALIDRIS** MERREM**Calidris tenuirostris**¹ (Horsfield)

Totanus tenuirostris HORSFIELD, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, pt. 1, p. 192.—Java.

RANGE.—Breeds in northeastern Siberia (Kolyma, Anadyr). Winters from India through Malaysia to the Moluccas and Australia. In the Papuan Region recorded from Port Moresby, Astrolabe Bay, and Kiriwina, Trobriand Islands.

[*Crocethia alba* (Pallas)]

Breeds in the Arctic regions of Europe, Asia and North America. During migration and in winter of almost world-wide distribution. No records yet from the Papuan Region.]

GENUS **EROLIA** VIEILLOT**Erolia ruficollis**² (Pallas)

Trynga ruficollis PALLAS, 1776, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, 3, p. 700.—Transbaikalia.

RANGE.—Breeds in northeastern Siberia and northwestern America. Winters in eastern and southeastern Asia, the Philippines, the Malay Archipelago, Australia, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands. In the Papuan Region recorded from Salawati, Aru, Misima and about six localities in various parts of New Guinea.

Erolia acuminata (Horsfield)

Totanus acuminatus HORSFIELD, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, pt. 1, p. 192.—Java.

RANGE.—Breeds in northeastern Siberia. Migrates through eastern Asia to the Malay Archipelago, Western Oceania and Australia. In the Papuan Region recorded from Aru Islands, Waigeu, Salawati, Misima and about eight localities on New Guinea.

[*Limicola falcinellus sibirica* Dresser]

Breeds in northeastern Siberia. Winters from eastern India to Australia. No New Guinea records yet.]

FAMILY **RECURVIROSTRIDAE**

STILTS AND AVOCETS

GENUS **HIMANTOPUS** BRISSON**Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus** Gould

Himantopus leucocephalus GOULD, 1837, Synops. Bds. Austr., pt. 2, pl. 34.—Australia, restricted to New South Wales.

RANGE.—Philippines, Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Celebes, Moluccas, Bismarck Archipelago, Australia and the Papuan Region (Triton Bay, Merauke,

¹ *Tringa crassirostris* of Salvadori.

² *Tringa albescens* of Salvadori.

Hall Sound, Astrolabe Bay, Ramu and Sepik Rivers, also Misol, Fergusson, Misima Islands. In part of its tropical range apparently only as winter visitor from Australia. No definite breeding records from the New Guinea area but south New Guinea records during the breeding season.)

FAMILY PHALAROPODIDAE

PHALAROPES

GENUS PHALAROPUS BRISSON

Phalaropus (Lobipes) lobatus (Linnaeus)

Tringa lobata LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 148.—Hudson Bay, North America.

RANGE.—Breeds in the arctic and subarctic regions of the Palearctic and Nearctic. Winters at sea in the northwestern Indian Ocean, off the coasts of Peru and West Africa. Very common between Halmahera and Waigeu and along the north coast of New Guinea between Waigeu and Dampier Islands. Also recorded from the Aru Islands and near Misol.

FAMILY BURHINIDAE

THICK-KNEES

GENUS ESACUS¹ LESSON

Esacus magnirostris (Vieillot)

Oedicnemus magnirostris VIEILLOT, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 23, p. 231 (ex Geoffroy S. Hilaire).—Australia.

RANGE.—Across the Indo-Australian Archipelagoes from the Andaman Islands, the Malay Peninsula and the Philippines, eastward to the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Australia and New Caledonia. In the Papuan Region recorded from the Aru Islands, Waigeu, Misol, Schildpad Island, Salawati, Batanta, Biak, Japen, Fergusson Island, Woodlark, Misima, as well as from a number of localities along the coast of southern and northern New Guinea.

Reefs and sandy beaches.

FAMILY GLAREOLIDAE

COURSERS

GENUS STILTIA GRAY

Stiltia isabella (Vieillot)

Glareola isabella VIEILLOT, 1816, Analyse, p. 69.—Australia.

RANGE.—Breeds in Australia and possibly also in south New Guinea (young bird taken at Merauke). Migrates to Borneo, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Celebes, the Moluccas, Waigeu, Salawati, Aru Islands and New Guinea (Astrolabe Bay, Utanata River, Digul River).

¹ Including *Orthorhamphus* Salvadori.

GENUS **GLAREOLA** BRISSON**Glareola maldivarum** J. R. Forster

Glareola (Pratincola) Maldivarum J. R. FORSTER, 1795, Faunula Indica, ed. 2, p. 11.—Maldive Islands.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern and southern Asia. On migration or in the winter through the Malay Archipelago to Australia. Once recorded from the Papuan Region (Island of Lakahia, southwest New Guinea) (von Rosenberg coll.).

FAMILY **LARIDAE**¹

GULLS AND TERNS

GENUS **LARUS** LINNAEUS**Larus novae-hollandiae forsteri** (Mathews)

Bruchigavia novae-hollandiae forsteri MATHEWS, 1912, Birds Austr., 2, p. 457.—New Caledonia.

RANGE.—New Caledonia, coasts of northern Australia, islands of Torres Straits, as far as Daru Island, south New Guinea.

GENUS **CHLIDONIAS** RAFINESQUE**Chlidonias hybrida fluviatilis** (Gould)

Hydrochelidon fluviatilis GOULD, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 140.—Interior of New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia, Moluccas and New Guinea (Ramu River, Sepik River, Sentani Lake, Merauke, Sorong and Salawati).

Shallow lowland lakes, lagoons, slow flowing lowland rivers.

GENUS **GELOCHELIDON** BREHM**Gelochelidon nilotica macrotarsa** (Gould)

Sterna macrotarsa GOULD, 1837, Birds Austr., pt. 2, pl. [37], fig. 2.—Tasmania.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania. Visits coast of south New Guinea between Merauke and Coutance Island.

GENUS **STERNA** LINNAEUS**Sterna hirundo longipennis** Nordmann

Sterna longipennis NORDMANN, 1835, in Erman's Verz. Thierk. Pflanz., p. 17.—Mouth of the Kutchui River, eastern Siberia.

RANGE.—Breeds in northeastern Asia. Migrates along the coasts of China and Japan and winters in the Moluccas, the Aru Islands, New Guinea, Louisiade Archipelago, Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands.

Sterna dougallii bangsi Mathews

Sterna dougallii bangsi MATHEWS, 1912, Birds Austr., 2, p. 364.—Foochow, China.

¹ The species of this family have not been critically revised.

RANGE.—Tropical seas from the coast of southeastern Asia across the Malay Archipelago to the Solomon Islands and New Caledonia. Recorded from the Aru Islands, New Guinea (Huon Gulf, Merauke) and the D'Entrecasteaux Islands.

Sea shore.

***Sterna sumatrana sumatrana* Raffles**

Sterna Sumatrana RAFFLES, 1822, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, pt. 2, p. 329.—Sumatra.

Sterna melanauchen TEMMINCK, 1827.

RANGE.—From the Indian Ocean and the coast of China across the tropical part of the western Pacific to Micronesia, Melanesia, the Papuan Region, Australia, New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands.

Prefers small coral islets for its breeding colonies.

***Sterna anaethetus anaethetus* Scopoli**

Sterna Anaethetus SCOPOLI, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, p. 92.—Philippine Islands.

RANGE.—From the China Sea through Philippines and Sunda Islands to Australia and the Papuan Region (Misol, Aru Islands, Misima, Manam, Humboldt Bay, Huon Gulf and Port Moresby).

***Sterna fuscata serrata* Wagler**

Sterna serrata WAGLER, 1830, Natursyst. Amphib., p. 89, note.—New Caledonia.

RANGE.—Coasts of Australia, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Moluccas, Admiralty Islands, Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands.

***Sterna albifrons sinensis* Gmelin**

Sterna sinensis GMELIN, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 608.—China.

RANGE.—Korea and Japan, south along the coast of eastern China and Indo-China, and eastward through the Philippines, Celebes and Lesser Sunda Islands to the Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea (northern and southern coasts) and Australia.

Sea shore and lowland rivers.

GENUS **THALASSEUS** BOIE

***Thalasseus bergii cristatus* (Stephens)**

Sterna cristata STEPHENS, 1826, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., 13, pt. 1, p. 146.—China (restricted type locality).

Sterna Bernsteinii SCHLEGEL, 1863.

RANGE.—From the Malay Peninsula and the Riukiu Islands to Australia and eastern Polynesia. Recorded throughout the Papuan Region.

***Thalasseus bengalensis torresii* Gould**

Thalasseus Torresii GOULD, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1842), p. 140.—Port Essington.

RANGE.—Coasts of northern Australia, islands of Torres Straits, Aru Islands, and Yule Island, south New Guinea.

GENUS **ANOUS** STEPHENS**Anous stolidus pileatus** (Scopoli)

Sterna pileata SCOPOLI, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, p. 92.—Philippines.

RANGE.—From the Indian Ocean (Seychelles and Madagascar) to the Pacific (Australia, Tuamotus, Bonin Islands). Breeds in the Bismarck Archipelago and off the Queensland coast but apparently not in the New Guinea region, although it is rather common in the coastal waters.

Anous minutus minutus Boie

Anous minutus BOIE, 1844, Isis, col. 188.—Raine Island, Queensland (restricted type locality).

RANGE.—Islands in the tropical Pacific Ocean from the New Guinea region and Queensland to the Tuamotu group.

GENUS **GYGIS** WAGLER**Gygis alba candida** (Gmelin)

Sterna candida GMELIN, 1789, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 2, p. 607.—Christmas Island, Polynesia.

RANGE.—From Micronesia to eastern Polynesia. In the Papuan Region reported only from a small island in Geelvink Bay (Ajawi = Meos Kairu).

FAMILY **COLUMBIDAE**

PIGEONS AND DOVES

GENUS **PTILINOPUS** SWAINSON**Ptilinopus regina regina** Swainson

Ptilinopus purpuratus var. *Regina* SWAINSON, 1825, Zool. Journ., 1, p. 474.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Eastern Australia from New South Wales to Cape York and south New Guinea where it has only been recorded from Daru Island.

Lowland forest and mangrove (?).

Ptilinopus superbus superbus (Temminck)

Columba Superba TEMMINCK, 1810, in Knip's Les Pigeons, les Colombes, p. 75, pl. 33.—"Tahiti," in error for Moluccas.

RANGE.—The Moluccas, western Papuan Islands, islands in Geelvink Bay (Numfor and Japen), Aru Islands, New Guinea, Karkar and Manam, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes, Admiralty Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, islands of Torres Straits, and Australia from Cape York to New South Wales.

Lowland forest, mangrove, edge of forest, second growth formations; up to 1250 m.

Ptilinopus pulchellus pulchellus (Temminck)

Columba pulchella TEMMINCK, 1835, Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 95, pl. 564.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati and Misol) and all New Guinea, except portion occupied by *decorus*.

Lowland forest up to 1250 m.

***Ptilinopus pulchellus decorus* Madarász**

Ptilinopus decorus MADARÁSZ, 1910, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., 8, p. 173, pl. 2, left hand fig.—Czinyagi, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the east shore of Geelvink Bay eastward to Astrolabe Bay.

***Ptilinopus coronulatus trigeminus* Salvadori**

Ptilinopus trigeminus SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 787 (in key).—Sorong and Salawati.

RANGE.—Salawati and western part of the Vogelkop.

***Ptilinopus coronulatus geminus* Salvadori**

Ptilinopus geminus SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 786.—Ansuj, Jobi.

RANGE.—Islands of Geelvink Bay (Japen and Kurudu) and northern New Guinea from Takar westward as far as Manokwari.

Lowland forest.

***Ptilinopus coronulatus quadrigeminus* A. B. Meyer**

Ptilinopus quadrigeminus A. B. MEYER, 1890, Ibis, p. 421.—Konstantinshafen, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea between Humboldt Bay and Astrolabe Bay; Manam Island.

***Ptilinopus coronulatus huonensis* A. B. Meyer**

Ptilinopus coronulatus huonensis A. B. MEYER, 1892, Journ. f. Ornith., 40, p. 263.—Butaueng, Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—Northern coast of southeastern New Guinea from Huon Gulf (Finschhafen) to Goodenough Bay (Baniara).

***Ptilinopus coronulatus coronulatus* G. R. Gray**

Ptilinopus coronulatus G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 185, pl. 138.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—South coast of New Guinea from the Mimika River to Milne Bay; Aru Islands.

Forest and wooded savanna up to 1000 m.

***Ptilinopus iozonus humeralis* Wallace**

Ptilinopus humeralis WALLACE, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 166, pl. 21.—Salawati Island.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Salawati and Waigeu), northwestern New Guinea and south New Guinea, as far east as the Noord River.

***Ptilinopus iozonus pseudohumeralis* Rand**

Ptilinopus iozonus pseudohumeralis RAND, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 990, p. 5.—Junction of Black and Palmer Rivers.

RANGE.—Upper Fly River.

***Ptilinopus iozonus iozonus* G. R. Gray**

Ptilinopus iozonus G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 186.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

***Ptilinopus iozonus finschi* Mayr**

Ptilinopus iozonus finschi MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 705.—Finschhafen, Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward to the Huon Peninsula in the north and to the Merauke district in the south, meeting *pseudohumeralis* on the middle Fly River.

Lowland forest and open woods up to 700 m.

***Ptilinopus iozonus jobiensis* Schlegel**

Ptilinopus humeralis jobiensis SCHLEGEL, 1873, Mus. Pays-Bas, 4, Columbae, p. 16.—Japen.

Ptilopus birói MADARÁSZ, 1897, Termes. Füzetek, 20, p. 47, pl. 1.—Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Astrolabe Bay; Japen, Manam and Tarawai.

***Ptilinopus rivoli prasinorrhous* G. R. Gray**

Ptilinopus prasinorrhous G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 185.—Kei Islands.

RANGE.—The southern Moluccas (except Buru), Kur and Goramlaut Islands, Kei Islands, western Papuan Islands (Kofiau, Misol, Schildpad Is., Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu, Gagi and Gebe) and small islands and islets in Geelvink Bay (such as Numfor, Pulu Manim, Traitor's Island (Padaido) and Meos Korwar). No reliable records from Japen or Biak.

Coral islands and coastal woods of larger islands.

***Ptilinopus rivoli miquelii* Schlegel**

Ptilopus Miquelii SCHLEGEL (ex von Rosenberg MS.), 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 22.—Miosnom and Jobi.

RANGE.—Meos Num and Japen, Geelvink Bay.

Lowland forest up to 450 m.

***Ptilinopus rivoli strophium* Gould**

Ptilinopus strophium GOULD, 1850, in Jardine's Contr. Orn., p. 105, note.—Duchateau Islands, Louisiade Archipelago.

RANGE.—Bonvouloir group (East and Hastings Is.), Woodlark group (Egum and Alcester) and Louisiade Archipelago (Duchateau, Misima, Tagula and Rossel); doubtfully recorded from the islands off the coast between Port Moresby and Milne Bay.

***Ptilinopus rivoli bellus* Sclater**

Ptilinopus bellus SCLATER, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1873), p. 696, pl. 57.—Hatam, Arfak Mts.

Ptilopus patruelis A. B. MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 27, pl. 6.—Southeast New Guinea.

Ptilopus bellus, var. *orientalis* DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea 1893-94, p. 104.—Mt. Maneao, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of New Guinea; Goodenough Island (subsp.).

Hill and mountain forest from 800 m. to 2800 m., occasionally to sea level at the foot of the mountains.

***Ptilinopus solomonensis speciosus* Schlegel**

Ptilopus speciosus SCHLEGEL (ex von Rosenberg MS.), 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 23.—Mafor and Soëk.

RANGE.—Islands in Geelvink Bay: Numfor, Biak, Traitor's Island (Padaido), and Marai Island, near Japen.

Lowland forest.

***Ptilinopus viridis vicinus* Hartert**

Ptilopus lewisii vicinus HARTERT, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 62.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough) and Trobriand Islands.

***Ptilinopus viridis geelvinkianus* Schlegel**

Ptilopus viridis stirps *Geelvinkiana* SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 23.—Mafor, Miosnom and Soëk.

Ptilopus Musschenbroekii SCHLEGEL (ex von Rosenberg MS.), ibidem.—Alternate name for *geelvinkianus*.

RANGE.—Islands in Geelvink Bay (Numfor, Pulu Manim, Biak, Meos Num, and Marai Is., near Japen). One very doubtful record from Manokwari.

***Ptilinopus viridis pectoralis* (Wagler)**

Columba pectoralis WAGLER, 1829, Oken's Isis, 22, p. 740.—No locality given, type locality hereby fixed to Manokwari.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Gebe, Waigeu, Gagi, Kofiau and Misol) and northwestern New Guinea, east to Geelvink Bay (Mansinam and Andai) and Triton Bay (Lobo). Erroneous records (by von Rosenberg) from Numfor and Biak.

***Ptilinopus viridis salvadorii* Rothschild**

Ptilopus salvadorii ROTHSCHILD, 1892, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 1, p. 10.—Jobi Island.

RANGE.—Japen and northern New Guinea from the Mamberano (?) to the Cyclops Mountains.

Lowland forest up to 600 m.

***Ptilinopus nanus minimus* Stresemann and Paludan**

Ptilinopus nanus minimus STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 182.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Salawati and Misol).

***Ptilinopus nanus nanus* (Temminck)**

Columba naina [sic!] TEMMINCK, 1835, Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 95, pl. 565.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Southern and southeastern New Guinea from the Vogelkop (Sorong) to the Hydrographer Mountains.

Lowland forest.

***Ptilinopus wallacii* Gray**

Ptilinopus Wallacii G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 185, pl. 136.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Babar Island, Banda, Timorlaut, Southeast Islands (Kur and Tayandu), Kei, Aru Islands, and south New Guinea (Mimika and Noord Rivers).

Lowland forest near coast and rivers.

***Ptilinopus aurantiifrons* Gray**

Ptilinopus aurantiifrons G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 185, pl. 137.—Aru Islands.

Ptilinopus aurantiifrons var. *Novae-Guineae* A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 509.—Passim, west coast of Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Batanta, Salawati), Japen and Aru Islands, all of New Guinea except the northeast coast (between Sepik River and Collingwood Bay); D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson Island).

Lowlands up to 300 m.

***Ptilinopus ornatus ornatus* Schlegel**

Ptilopus ornatus SCHLEGEL (ex von Rosenberg MS.), 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 52.—Arfak Peninsula.

RANGE.—Vogelkop (Mega River, Amberbaki and Warbusi).

Lowland and hill forest up to about 1300 m.

***Ptilinopus ornatus gestroi* D'Albertis and Salvadori**

Ptilinopus gestroi D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 834.—Yule Island, southeastern New Guinea.

Ptilinopus gestroi kaporensis ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1901, Novit. Zool., 8, p. 105.—Kapaur, Onin Peninsula.

RANGE.—From southeastern New Guinea westward along the south coast at least to the Onin Peninsula, along the north coast to the Cyclops Mountains.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1400 m.

***Ptilinopus perlatus perlatus* (Temminck)**

Columba perlata TEMMINCK, 1835, Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 94, pl. 559.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu and Salawati), Japen Island and northwestern New Guinea, eastward on the north to the Mamberano and on the south to Triton Bay.

***Ptilinopus perlatus zonurus* Salvadori**

Ptilopus zonurus SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 197.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; south New Guinea from the Kapare River to Milne Bay; D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby Islands).

Lowlands.

Ptilinopus perlatus plumbeicollis A. B. Meyer

Ptilopus plumbeicollis A. B. MEYER, 1890, Ibis, p. 422.—Konstantinhafen, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Northeastern New Guinea from Astrolabe Bay to Huon Gulf.

GENUS **MEGALOPREPIA** REICHENBACH**Megaloprepia magnifica puella** (Lesson)

Columba puella LESSON, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol., 10, p. 400.—“Port Praslin” [error] and Dorey (restricted type locality).

Megaloprepia magnifica alaris STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 183.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Misol and Gemien) and the Vogelkop (northwestern New Guinea).

Megaloprepia magnifica interposita Hartert

Megaloprepia magnifica interposita HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 114.—Wasior, Wandammen Peninsula.

RANGE.—From the Wandammen district to the eastern coast of Geelvink Bay and from the Onin Peninsula along the south coast to the Fly River region, where it intergrades with *poliura*.

Megaloprepia magnifica poliura Salvadori

Megaloprepia poliura SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 426, 427.—Mount Epa, near Hall Sound (restricted type locality).

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea westward on the north coast to Huon Gulf, on the south to the Merauke district and the Fly River region, where it intergrades with the preceding form.

Lowland and hill forest up to 800 m.

Megaloprepia magnifica septentrionalis Meyer

Megaloprepia poliura septentrionalis A. B. MEYER, 1893, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 4, no. 3, p. 25.—Northern and eastern New Guinea and Jobi Island.

Megaloprepia salomonis MADARÁSZ, 1902, Termés. Füzetek, 25, p. 351.—“Bougainville, Solomon Islands,” error for: Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Astrolabe Bay; Japen, Manam and Karkar Islands.

GENUS **DUCULA** HODGSON**Ducula pacifica tarrali** (Bonaparte)

Globicera tarrali BONAPARTE, 1854, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 39, p. 1073.—Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Group.

RANGE.—Small islands off the northern coast of New Guinea (Seleo, Tarawai); Louisiade Archipelago (Duchateau, Teste and Suau); small islands in Solomon group (Ongtong Java, Sikaiana, Gower, Ramos, Buena Vista and Rennell); Santa Cruz Group; New Hebrides; Loyalty Islands.

Small coral islands.

Ducula myristicivora geelvinkiana (Schlegel)

Carpophaga geelvinkiana SCHLEGEL, 1873, Mus. Pays-Bas, 4, Columbae, p. 86.—Islands in Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Islands in Geelvink Bay (Meos Num, Numfor and Biak).

Ducula myristicivora myristicivora (Scopoli)

Columba myristicivora SCOPOLI, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, p. 94.—“New Guinea” (ex Sonnerat, pl. 103).

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Gebe, Gagi, Gemien, Waigeu, Batanta, Sorong, Salawati, Schildpad Is. and Misol); small islands off the eastern coast of Halmahera (Weda Is., etc.).

Ducula concinna separata (Hartert)

Carpophaga concinna separata HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 180.—Kei Islands.

Ducula concinna aru SALOMONSEN, 1934, Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club, 54, p. 87.—Aru Islands in the Moluccas (sic!).

RANGE.—Sermata, Tenimber, Kei and Aru Islands.

Ducula pistrinaria rhodinolaema (Sclater)

Carpophaga rhodinolaema SCLATER, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 555.—Admiralty Is.

RANGE.—Admiralty Islands, New Hanover, Rook Island, Manam and Karkar, and small off coastal islands in Astrolabe Bay.

Ducula pistrinaria postrema Hartert

Ducula pistrinaria postrema HARTERT, 1926, Novit. Zool., 33, p. 35.—Egum Island, Woodlark group.

RANGE.—Islands east of New Guinea: Deboyne Island, Amphlett group, Woodlark group (Woodlark, Egum, Alcester), Bramble Haven and Misima; also supposedly small islands off Cape South.

Small coral islands.

Ducula bicolor¹ (Scopoli)

Columba bicolor SCOPOLI, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, p. 94.—New Guinea.

RANGE.—On small islands from the coast of India, Indochina and the Philippines, eastward to the Aru Islands, the western Papuan Islands (Sorong, Salawati and Misol) and islands on the western coast of Geelvink Bay (near Manokwari).

Ducula spilorrhoea² *spilorrhoea* (Gray)

Carpophaga spilorrhoea G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 186, 196.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, islands of Geelvink Bay (Japen, Meos Num, Biak), islands off north coast of New Guinea (Kumamba, Yamna, Manam and Karkar) and coast of eastern New Guinea, westward in the north to Geelvink Bay, in the south to Grange Island; D'Entrecasteaux, Trobriand, Woodlark and Louisiade Islands; (subsp.?) Mimika River, southwestern New Guinea.

On small coral islands, often migrating long distances to feeding places, including such on the mainland, occasionally also reproducing on the mainland.

¹, ² Genus *Myristicivora* auctorum.

***Ducula spilorrhoea melvillensis* (Mathews)**

Myristicivora bicolor melvillensis MATHEWS, 1912, Austr. Av. Record, 1, p. 27.—Melville Island.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia and the Hall Sound district of south-eastern New Guinea.

***Ducula spilorrhoea tarara* Rand**

Ducula spilorrhoea tarara RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 5.—Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, southern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Fly River, westward at least as far as Merauke.

***Ducula mülleri aurantia* (A. B. Meyer)**

Carpophaga mülleri aurantia A. B. MEYER, 1893, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 4 (1892-93), no. 3, p. 25.—Geelvink Bay and Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the eastern shore of Geelvink Bay to Astrolabe Bay.

Lowland forest near the coast.

***Ducula mülleri mülleri* (Temminck)**

Columba mülleri TEMMINCK, 1835, Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 96, p. 566.—Dourga River [Princess Marianne Straits].

RANGE.—Aru Islands; southern New Guinea from the Mimika River to the Brown River.

***Ducula pinon pinon* (Quoy and Gaimard)**

Columba Pinon QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1824, Voy. Uranie, Zool., p. 118, Atlas, pl. 28.—Rawak (= Luwak), off Waigeu.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu); Aru Islands; the Vogelkop; southern New Guinea from the Mimika River to Hall Sound.

Lowland forest.

***Ducula pinon rubiensis* (Meyer)**

Carpophaga pinon var. *rubiensis* A. B. MEYER, 1884, Sitzungsber. Abh. Nat. Ges. Isis Dresden, Abh. 1, p. 51.—Rubi, Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Occurs in the two places where the ranges of *pinon* and *jobiensis* meet: southern shores of Geelvink Bay from Ron Island southward, Onin Peninsula and south coast of New Guinea east as far as Etna Bay; southeastern New Guinea from Holnicote Bay and the Aroa River eastward.

***Ducula pinon jobiensis* (Schlegel)**

Carpophaga pinon jobiensis SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 26.—Jobi Island.

Carpophaga westermanni astrolabiensis A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3 (1890-91), no. 4, p. 14.—Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Japen Island; northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Huon Gulf; Manam and Karkar Islands.

Ducula pinon salvadorii (Tristram)

Carpophaga salvadorii TRISTRAM, 1882, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1881), p. 996.—St. Aignan, Louisiade Archipelago.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands); Louisiade Archipelago (Misima, Tagula and Rossel).

Ducula rufigaster¹ **rufigaster** (Quoy and Gaimard)

Columba rufigaster QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 245, pl. 27.—Dorey.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Misol, Batanta and Salawati); the Vogelkop, eastward to the head of Geelvink Bay and to Etna Bay; beginning to show the characters of the next form between Etna Bay and the Fly River.

Ducula rufigaster uropygialis Stresemann and Paludan

Ducula rufigaster uropygialis STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 243.—Ramu River.

RANGE.—Japen Island and northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Huon Gulf; the birds east of Huon Gulf and the Fly River are intermediate between *rufigaster* and *uropygialis*.

Lowland forest, occasionally up to 1000 m.

Ducula chalconota chalconota (Salvadori)

Carpophaga chalconota SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 87.—Hatam, Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and Wandammen Mountains.

Ducula chalconota smaragdina Mayr

Ducula chalconota smaragdina MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 706.—Ogeramnang, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains, Nassau and Oranje ranges, Sepik Mountains, mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Saruwaged Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 2400 m.

Ducula zoeae (Lesson)

Columba Zoeae LESSON, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, 40, p. 314.—Dorey. *Carpophaga zoeae orientalis* A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3 (1890-91), no. 4, p. 13.—Banahei and Jakema, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Salawati, Japen, New Guinea, Fergusson, and St. Aignan (Misima) Islands.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1250 m.

GENUS **GYMNOPHAPS** SALVADORI**Gymnophaps albertisii albertisii** Salvadori

Gymnophaps albertisii SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 86.—Andai, foot of Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Mountains of New Guinea (Arfak, Wondiwoi, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Sepik, Cyclops and Saruwaged Mountains, mountains of southeastern New

¹ *Carpophaga rufiventris* of Salvadori.

Guinea); Goodenough Island; Japen Island; Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain and New Ireland).

Hill and mountain forest, most common from 800 m. to 2500 m., less common up to 3700 m. and down to sea level, rarely seen far away from the foot of the mountains.

GENUS **COLUMBA** LINNAEUS

Columba vitiensis halmahera (Bonaparte)

Janthaenas halmahera BONAPARTE, 1855, *Consp. Gen. Av.*, 2, p. 44.—Halmahera (restricted type locality) and Seran.

Janthoenas rawlinsonii SHARPE, 1876, *Nature*, p. 339.—Laloki River, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Banggai, Sula Islands, Moluccas, Kei Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, and the following localities in the New Guinea region: Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati and Waigeu), all New Guinea and Louisiade Archipelago (Misima, Tagula, Rossel). Apparently absent from the Aru Islands, the islands of Geelvink Bay and the D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Lowland forest, occasionally up to about 1400 m.

GENUS **MACROPYGGIA** SWAINSON

Macropygia amboinensis doreya Bonaparte

Macropygia doreya BONAPARTE, 1854, *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 39, p. 1111.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; western Papuan Islands (Kofiau, Misol, Salawati, Bantanta and Waigeu); northwestern New Guinea, westward to the head of Geelvink Bay and Etna Bay.

Macropygia amboinensis maforensis Salvadori

Macropygia maforensis SALVADORI, 1878, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova*, 12, p. 429, 432.—Mafor Island, Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Macropygia amboinensis griseinucha Salvadori

Macropygia griseinucha SALVADORI, 1876, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova*, 9, p. 204.—Miosnom.

RANGE.—Meos Num Island, Geelvink Bay.

Macropygia amboinensis balim Rand

Macropygia amboinensis balim RAND, 1941, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1102, p. 5.—Balim River, 1600 m., central New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Macropygia amboinensis kerstingi Reichenow

Macropygia kerstingi REICHENOW, 1897, *Ornith. Monatsber.*, 5, p. 25.—Ramu River.

RANGE.—Biak and Japen Islands; central New Guinea from the Weyland Mountains eastward in the north to Astrolabe Bay and in the south probably to the Fly River.

Macropygia amboinensis cinereiceps Tristram

Macropygia cinereiceps TRISTRAM, 1889, Ibis, p. 558.—Fergusson Island.

Macropygia goldiei SALVADORI, 1893, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 21, p. 338, 358.—Southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands); southeastern New Guinea, westward to the Huon Gulf and Fly River.

Forest, edge of forest and second growth formations up to 1500 m.

Macropygia amboinensis cunctata Hartert

Macropygia doreya cunctata HARTERT, 1899, Novit. Zool., 6, p. 214.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

RANGE.—Louisiade Archipelago (Misima, Tagula, Rossel).

Macropygia amboinensis meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Macropygia amboinensis meeki ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1915, Novit. Zool., 22, p. 39.—Vulcan Island.

RANGE.—Manam (Vulcan) Island.

Macropygia nigrirostris nigrirostris Salvadori

Macropygia nigrirostris SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 972.—Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—All New Guinea, Japen and D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Goodenough Island).

Lowland and hill forest up to 1450 m., occasionally up to 2000 m.

Macropygia mackinlayi krakari Rothschild and Hartert

Macropygia rufa krakari ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1915, Novit. Zool., 22, p. 28.—Karkar (= Dampier) Island.

RANGE.—Karkar Island, Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Islands.

On small coral islands and along the coast of larger islands.

GENUS **REINWARDTOENA** BONAPARTE**Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi griseotincta** Hartert

Reinwardtoenas reinwardtsi griseotincta HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 18.—Mailu, Orangerie Bay.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu, Gemien) (some specimens intermediate between *griseotincta* and *reinwardtsi*); all New Guinea; Japen, Kumamba, Manam; D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands).

Lowland and lower mountain forest and edge of forest up to 1800 m.

Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi brevis Peters

Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi brevis PETERS, 1937, Checklist Birds World, 3, p. 82.—New name for *Macropygia Reinwardtii minor* Schlegel, 1873, Mus. Pays-Bas (Columbae), p. 106.—Soëk (= Biak) Island (not *Macropygia unchall minor* Swinhoe, 1870).

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

GENUS **GEOPELIA** SWAINSON**Geopelia humeralis gregalis** Bangs and Peters

Geopelia humeralis gregalis BANGS AND PETERS, 1926, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge, 67, p. 423.—Wendoe Mer River, Merauke district.

RANGE.—South New Guinea between Princess Marianne Straits and the Kemp Welch River (Kapa-Kapa).

Open places, particularly near human habitations and near the coast; savanna and mangrove.

Geopelia striata¹ *papua* Rand

Geopelia striata papua RAND, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 990, p. 6.—Wuroi, Oriomo River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Port Moresby to the Merauke district.

Lowland savanna up to 450 m.

GENUS **CHALCOPHAPS** GOULD**Chalcophaps indica indica** (Linnaeus)

Columba indica LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 164.—East Indies.

RANGE.—From Kashmir, Hainan and the Riukiu Islands, south over India, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Indochina, the Philippines to the Greater and Lesser Sunda Islands, east to Alor and Sumba; Moluccas and westernmost Papuan Islands (Gebe and Kofiau).

Lowland forest.

Chalcophaps indica minima Hartert

Chalcophaps indica minima HARTERT, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., 39, p. 144.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Numfor, Biak and Meos Num, Geelvink Bay.

Chalcophaps indica chrysochlora (Wagler)

Columba chrysochlora WAGLER, 1827, Syst. Av., Columba, sp. 79.—“Ceylon, Java, etc.”—error for New South Wales (designated by Mathews).

RANGE.—Lord Howe Island, eastern and northern Australia; eastern New Guinea, westward to the Oriomo River and to Astrolabe Bay; Manam; D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough, Dobu), Trobriand Islands, Woodlark group (Woodlark, Dugumenu, Gawa); Bonvouloir group (East and Hastings Islands); Louisiade Archipelago (Misima, Tagula, Rossel).

Lowland forest up to 100 m.

Chalcophaps stephani stephani Pucheran

Chalcophaps stephani PUCHERAN, 1853, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool., 3, p. 119.—Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea (restricted type locality).

RANGE.—Admiralty Islands; Bismarck Archipelago; all New Guinea; Japen, Tarawai, Karkar and Manam Islands; D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands); western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Misol); Aru and Kei Islands.

Lowland forest.

¹ *Geopelia tranquilla* and *placida* auctororum.

GENUS **HENICOPHAPS** GRAY**Henicophaps albifrons albifrons** Gray

Henicophaps albifrons G. R. GRAY, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1861), p. 432, pl. 44.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Gemien, Salawati and Misol), Japen, and all New Guinea.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1400 m.

Henicophaps albifrons schlegeli (Rosenberg)

Rynchaenas Schlegeli ROSENBERG, 1866, Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Indie, 29, p. 143.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

GENUS **GALLICOLUMBA** HECK**Gallicolumba rufigula rufigula** (Pucheran)

Peristera rufigula PUCHERAN, 1853, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool., 3, p. 118.—Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Western New Guinea from the Vogelkop (Arfak Mts.) to the head of Geelvink Bay (Weyland Mts.); (? subsp.) western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati and Waigeu).

Lowland and hill forest, occasionally up to 1600 m.

Gallicolumba rufigula septentrionalis Rand

Gallicolumba rufigula septentrionalis RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 6.—Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to the Huon Gulf.

Gallicolumba rufigula orientalis Rand

Gallicolumba rufigula orientalis RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 6.—Kubuna, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward in the north at least to the Mambare River, in the south to the Yule Island district.

Gallicolumba rufigula alaris Rand

Gallicolumba rufigula alaris RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 7.—Lake Daviumbu, Fly River.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Setekwa to the Fly River.

Gallicolumba rufigula helviventris (Rosenberg)

Ptilopus helviventris ROSENBERG, 1867, Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Indië, 29 (1866), p. 144.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Gallicolumba beccarii beccarii (Salvadori)

Chalcophaps beccarii SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 974.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau), Weyland, Nassau, Saruwaged and Herzog Mountains, mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2000 m., occasionally lower.

***Gallicolumba beccarii johannae* (Sclater)**

Phlegoenas johannae SCLATER, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 112, pl. 16.—Duke of York Island.

RANGE.—Bismarck Archipelago; Karkar Island.
Lowland forest, particularly on small coral islands.

***Gallicolumba jobiensis jobiensis* (Meyer)**

Phlegoenas jobiensis A. B. MEYER, 1875, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Dresden, Heft 1, p. 10.—Ansus, Jobi.

RANGE.—New Guinea (except western part of the Vogelkop from Momi westward), Japen, Karkar and Manam Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Ferguson and Goodenough Islands), and Bismarck Archipelago.

Lowland forest up to 300 m.

GENUS **TRUGON** GRAY***Trugon terrestris terrestris* Gray**

Trugon terrestris G. R. GRAY, 1849, Genera Birds, 3, app., p. 24.—Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Salawati; northwestern New Guinea eastward to the head of Geelvink Bay and Etna Bay.

Lowland forest, particularly in extensive alluvial plains up to 300 m.

***Trugon terrestris mayri* Rothschild**

Trugon terrestris mayri ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 51, p. 69.—Hollandia, Humboldt Bay.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the east coast of Geelvink Bay to Humboldt Bay.

***Trugon terrestris leucopareia* (Meyer)**

Entrygon leucopareia A. B. MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 29.—Astrolabe Mts., New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Mimika River to Milne Bay.

GENUS **OTIDIPHAPS** GOULD***Otidiphaps nobilis nobilis* Gould**

Otidiphaps nobilis GOULD, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 5, p. 62.—Vogelkop (restricted type locality).

RANGE.—Batanta and Waigeu (subsp.); mountains of western New Guinea (Tamrau, Arfak, Wandammen, Weyland, upper Mamberano, Nassau and Oranje Mountains).

Hill and mountain forest from the foot of the mountains up to 1500 m., occasionally up to 1800 m.

***Otidiphaps nobilis cervicalis* Ramsay**

Otidiphaps nobilis var. *cervicalis* RAMSAY, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 4, p. 470.—Goldie River, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Saruwaged and Sepik Mountains.

Otidiphaps nobilis insularis Salvin and Godman

Otidiphaps insularis SALVIN AND GODMAN, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 33.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Otidiphaps nobilis aruensis Rothschild

Otidiphaps nobilis aruensis ROTHSCHILD, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 48, p. 88.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

GENUS **CALOENAS** GRAY**Caloenas nicobarica nicobarica** (Linnaeus)

Columba nicobarica LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 164.—Nicobar Islands.

RANGE.—The greater part of the Indo-Australian island region from the Nicobar Islands and the Mergui Archipelago eastward over the Sunda Islands, Philippines, Moluccas, New Guinea region and Bismarck Archipelago to the Solomon Islands.

Found at the following localities in the New Guinea region: 1) Western Papuan Islands (Pecan Islands near Misol, Kofiau, Sorong, Salawati and Waigeu); 2) Islands of Geelvink Bay (islands near Manokwari, Numfor, Ajawi (Meos Kairu), Biak, Meos Num and Japen); 3) Islands off the north coast of New Guinea (Seleo, Tarawai and Karkar), and 4) Islands east of New Guinea (Normanby, Trobriand Islands, Woodlark group (Woodlark, Egum), Louisiades (Misiqna, Renard, Tagula, Duchateau, Deboyne, Rossel Islands) and Bonvouloir group (Hastings Island)).

Nests on small islands, migrates for feeding purposes to larger islands and to the mainland.

GENUS **GOURA** STEPHENS**Goura cristata**¹ *cristata* (Pallas)

Columba cristata PALLAS, 1764, in Vroeg's Cat., Adumbr., p. 2.—"Banda," error for Fak-fak, Onin Peninsula (type locality fixed by Stresemann and Paludan, 1932).

Columba coronata LINNAEUS, 1766, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 282.—"Banda, Moluccas."

Goura cinerea HARTERT, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 67.—Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Northwestern New Guinea eastward to the Etna Bay in the south and to the Siriwo River in the north, where it hybridizes with *victoria beccarii*.

Lowland forest up to 100 m.

Goura cristata minor Schlegel

Goura coronata minor SCHLEGEL, 1864, De Dierentuin, p. 208.—Papuan Islands = Waigeu.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, Batanta and Waigeu).

Goura scheepmakeri sclaterii Salvadori

Goura sclaterii SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 45.—Fly River.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Mimika to the Fly River.

¹ The three species *cristata*, *scheepmakeri*, and *victoria* form a superspecies.

Goura scheepmakeri scheepmakeri Finsch

Goura scheepmakeri FINSCH, 1876 (1 Apr.), Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1875), p. 631, pl. 68.—Probably from mainland opposite Yule Island, southeastern New Guinea.

Goura albertisii SALVADORI, 1876 (late), Atti R. Ac. Sci. Torino, 2, p. 628, 680.—Hall Sound and Mt. Epa, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea from Hall Sound to Orangerie Bay.

Goura victoria victoria (Fraser)

Lophyrus Victoria FRASER, 1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 136.—“New Guinea,” = islands in Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Japan Island and (introduced?) Biak.

Goura victoria beccarii Salvadori

Goura beccarii SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 8, p. 406.—Humboldt Bay.

Goura Victoriae var. *comata* OUSTALET, 1885, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., (6) 19, art. 3, p. 3.—Kafu.

Goura beccarii huonensis A. B. MEYER, 1893, Ornith. Monatsber., 1, p. 65.—“Huon Gulf,” error for Astrolabe Bay (see Mayr and Berlioz, 1933: 751-754).

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Siriwo River to Astrolabe Bay; Collingwood Bay between Holnicote Bay and Mt. Maneao.

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

LORIES, PARROTS, AND COCKATOOS

GENUS **CHALCOPSITTA** BONAPARTE**Chalcopsitta atra**¹ *bernsteini* Rosenberg

Chalcopsitta Bernsteini ROSENBERG, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., 9, p. 46.—Misol.

RANGE.—Misol Island.

Chalcopsitta atra atra (Scopoli)

Psittacus ater SCOPOLI, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, p. 87.—“New Guinea” (ex Sonnerat).

RANGE.—Batanta and Salawati; western part of Vogelkop.

Lowland and savanna forest at sea level.

Chalcopsitta atra insignis Oustalet

Chalcopsitta insignis OUSTALET, 1878, Bull. Assoc. Sci. France, (1) 21, p. 247.—Amberpon Island.

RANGE.—Western coast of Geelvink Bay (Amberpon Island) and Onin Peninsula (Fakfak and Kaukas).

Chalcopsitta atra spectabilis van Oort

Chalcopsitta spectabilis VAN OORT, 1908, Notes Leyden Mus., 30, p. 127.—“Mamberioe” [= ? Mamberiok Peninsula, head of Geelvink Bay].

¹ The species *atra* and *scintillata* form a superspecies.

RANGE.—Known only from the unique type. Apparently member of a hybrid population between *scintillatus* and *insignis* but nearer the latter.

Chalcopsitta scintillata scintillata (Temminck)

Psittacus scintillatus [sic] Temminck, 1835, Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 96, pl. 569.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Head of Geelvink Bay (Waropen, Rubi, Jaur, Mesan, etc.) and south New Guinea from Triton Bay to the lower Fly River.

Chalcopsitta scintillata chloroptera (Salvadori)

Chalcopsittacus chloropterus Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 15.—Coast of south New Guinea opposite Yule Island.

RANGE.—Southeastern and southern New Guinea from the Kemp Welch River westward at least to the upper Fly River.

Wooded savanna at sea level.

Chalcopsitta scintillata rubrifrons Gray

Chalcopsitta rubrifrons G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 182, pl. 135.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Chalcopsitta duivenbodei duivenbodei (Dubois)

Chalcopsittacus Duivenbodei DUBOIS, 1884, Bull. Mus. Roy. d'Hist. Nat. Belgique, 3, p. 113, pl. 5.—“New Guinea” = Tana Mera (type locality fixed by Hartert, 1930).

RANGE.—Western part of northern New Guinea from the eastern coast of Geelvink Bay to the Aitape district.

Chalcopsitta duivenbodei syringanuchalis (Neumann)

Chalcopsittacus duivenbodei syringanuchalis NEUMANN, 1915, Ornith. Monatsber., 23, p. 179.—Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay.

Chalcopsittacus duivenbodei intermedius AUBER, 1934, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 2, p. 314.—Augusta [= Sepik] River.

RANGE.—Eastern part of north New Guinea from the Aitape district to Astrolabe Bay. Birds from the region between Humboldt Bay and the Sepik River are somewhat intermediate between *duivenbodei* and *syringanuchalis*.

GENUS **EOS** WAGLER

Eos cyanogenia Bonaparte

Eos cyanogenia BONAPARTE, 1850, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 30, p. 135.—No locality = Numfor (type locality fixed by Hartert, 1932).

RANGE.—Islands in Geelvink Bay (Biak, Numfor and Manim).

Eos squamata¹ *squamata* (Boddaert)

Psittacus Squamatus BODDAERT, 1783, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., p. 42 (ex Daubenton, Pl. Enl., no. 684).—Gebe Island.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Gebe, Waigeu, Batanta) and small islands near Misol.

Lowland forest, particularly on small islands.

¹ *Eos wallacei* auctorum.

GENUS **PSEUDEOS**¹ PETERS**Pseudeos fuscata fuscata** (Blyth)

Eos fuscata BLYTH, 1858, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 27, p. 279.—No locality = Manokwari (type locality fixed by Rothschild, 1932).

RANGE.—Salawati Island and Vogelkop.

Pseudeos fuscata incondita (Meyer)

Eos incondita A. B. MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 6, pl. 1, fig. 2.—Southeastern New Guinea (restricted type locality) and Jobi.

RANGE.—Japen Island and all of New Guinea, except the Vogelkop. Forest and edge of forest up to 1700 m.

GENUS **TRICHOGLOSSUS** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD**Trichoglossus haematodus**² **haematodus** (Linnaeus)

Psittacus haematod[us] LINNAEUS, 1771, Mantissa Plant., p. 524.—Amboina.

RANGE.—Southern Moluccas, South-east Islands (Goram, Manawoka, Watubela, Tayandu); western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu); Numfor and Japen; western New Guinea, eastward in the north to the head of Geelvink Bay, in the south inland to the Eilanden River and upper Fly River.

Trichoglossus haematodus rosenbergii Schlegel

Trichoglossus Rosenbergii SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 9.—Misor Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Trichoglossus haematodus intermedius Rothschild and Hartert

Trichoglossus haematodus intermedius ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1901, Novit. Zool., 8, p. 70.—Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay.

Trichoglossus haematodus chlorogenys STRESEMANN, 1922, Ornith. Monatsber., 30, p. 35.—Maeanderberg, upper Sepik.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Astrolabe Bay; Manam Island.

Trichoglossus haematodus micropteryx Stresemann

Trichoglossus haematodus micropteryx STRESEMANN, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., 70, p. 407.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward to the Huon Peninsula on the north and to Hall Sound on the south.

Forest, edge of forest, second growth formations, coconut plantations, wooded savanna; up to about 1600 m.

Trichoglossus haematodus aberrans Reichenow

Trichoglossus aberrans REICHENOW, 1918, Journ. f. Ornith., 66, p. 439.—“Kaiser Wilhelmisland,” error for Bismarck Archipelago.

¹ Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 48, 1935, p. 68.

² *T. cyanogrammus* auctorum.

RANGE.—Louisiade Archipelago (Misima), Karkar Island, Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands. (A revision of this form is in preparation.)

Trichoglossus haematodus caeruleiceps D'Albertis and Salvadori

Trichoglossus caeruleiceps D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 41.—Katau River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea between Princess Marianne Straits and the lower and middle Fly River (Lake Daviumbu).

Trichoglossus haematodus nigrogularis Gray

Trichoglossus nigrogularis G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 183.—Aru Islands.

Trichoglossus brooki OGILVIE-GRANT, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 19, p. 102.—Type locality uncertain. Type, a bird living in an aviary, was supposed to have come from Pulu Suangi, Aru Islands (see Ibis, Suppl. 2, 1915, p. 227).

RANGE.—Eastern Kei Islands; Aru Islands.

GENUS **PSITTEUTELES** BONAPARTE

Psitteuteles goldiei (Sharpe)

Trichoglossus Goldiei SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 317, 426.—Astrolabe Mountains.

RANGE.—Central ranges of New Guinea (Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains), and mountains of southeastern New Guinea, north as far as Herzog Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2200 m.

GENUS **LORIUS**¹ BRISSON

Lorius hypoinochrous devittatus Hartert

Lorius hypoinochrous devittatus HARTERT, 1898, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 530.—Ferguson Island.

Lorius amabilis STRESEMANN, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., 39, p. 182.—Nakanai, New Britain.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea east of the Angabunga River and Huon Gulf; D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough, Normanby); Trobriand Islands; Woodlark group (Woodlark, Dugumenu, Gawa); Long Island; Bismarck Archipelago.

Lowland forest.

Lorius hypoinochrous hypoinochrous Gray

Lorius hypoinochrous G. R. GRAY, 1859, List Birds Brit. Mus., Psittac., p. 49.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Misima and Tagula Islands, Louisiade Archipelago.

Lorius hypoinochrous rosselianus Rothschild and Hartert

Lorius hypoinochrous rosselianus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1918, Novit. Zool., 25, p. 312.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

¹ To be replaced by *Lorius* Vigors by those who do not accept Brissonian genera. *Domicella* of some authors.

Lorius lory major Rothschild and Hartert

Lorius lory major ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1901, Novit. Zool., 8, p. 66.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Lorius lory lory (Linnaeus)

Psittacus Lory LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 100.—“East Indies” = Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Batanta, Salawati, Misol and Vogelkop, on the western coast of Geelvink Bay at least as far as Momi.

Lorius lory rubiensis Meyer

Lorius erythrothorax rubiensis A. B. MEYER, 1893, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 4 (1892-93), no. 3, p. 10.—Rubi, head of Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Southern part of Geelvink Bay (Wandammen, Wanggar and Musairo) and south coast of New Guinea from the Onin Peninsula to the Gulf of Papua (Port Romily).

Lorius lory erythrothorax Salvadori

Lorius erythrothorax SALVADORI, 1877, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 10, p. 32.—Mt. Epa, Hall Sound.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward on the south coast to the Purari River, on the north to the Huon Peninsula.

Forest and edge of forest up to 1250 m., occasionally up to 1500 m.

Lorius lory salvadorii Meyer

Lorius salvadorii A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3 (1890-91), no. 4, p. 6.—Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Aitape district to Astrolabe Bay.

Lorius lory viridicrissalis de Beaufort

Lorius cyanauchen viridicrissalis DE BEAUFORT, 1909, Nova Guinea, 5, livr. 3, p. 403.—Lake Sentani, Humboldt Bay.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano to the Tami River.

Lorius lory jobiensis (Meyer)

Domicella lori var. *jobiensis* A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, Abth. 1, p. 229, 231.—Jobi.

RANGE.—Japan and Meos Num, Geelvink Bay.

Lorius lory cyanauchen (S. Müller)

Psittacus cyanauchen S. MÜLLER, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), pt. 4, p. 107.—“Moluccas” = Biak Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

GENUS **CHARMOSYNA**¹ WAGLER**Charmosyna papou papou** (Scopoli)

Psittacus Papou SCOPOLI, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, p. 86.—No locality = Arfak Mountains (type locality fixed by Hartert, 1930).

¹ Including *Coriphilus*, *Charmosynopsis*, *Hypocharmosyna* auctorum.

Psittacus papuensis GMELIN, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1, p. 317.—New Guinea.

RANGE.—Tamrau and Arfak Mountains, Vogelkop.

Charmosyna papou goliathina Rothschild and Hartert

Charmosyna stellae goliathina ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 160.—Mt. Goliath, Oranje Range.

RANGE.—Mountains of central New Guinea: Weyland, Nassau, Oranje and Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg).

Charmosyna papou stellae Meyer

Charmosyna Stellae A. B. MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 9, pl. 2.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Charmosyna atrata ROTHSCHILD, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 7, p. 54.—Mt. Scratchley. [Melanistic phase.]

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, westward to the Angabunga River and to the Herzog Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1600 m. to 2800 m., occasionally down to 1200 m.

Charmosyna papou wahnesi Rothschild

Charmosyna stellae wahnesi ROTHSCHILD, 1906, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 19, p. 27.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Charmosyna josefinae josefinae (Finsch)

Trichoglossus Josefinae FINSCH, 1873, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. Milano, 15, p. 427, pl. 7.—Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop, Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains and mountains on upper Mamberano.

Hill forest from 800 m. to 1800 m., occasionally lower.

Charmosyna josefinae sepikiana Neumann

Charmosyne josephinae sepikiana NEUMANN, 1922, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, 15, p. 235.—Hunsteinspitze, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Sepik region.

Charmosyna josefinae cyclopum Hartert

Charmosyna josephinae cyclopum HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 104.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains.

Charmosyna pulchella pulchella Gray

Charmosyna pulchella G. R. GRAY, 1859, List Birds Brit. Mus., Psittac., p. 102.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau and Arfak).

Hill and mountain forest from 800 m. to 2000 m.

Charmosyna pulchella bella (De Vis)

Charmosynopsis bella DE VIS, 1900, Ann. Queensland Mus., no. 5, p. 12, pl. 8.—Wharton Range?, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains, mountains of the Huon Peninsula and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Hill forest from 1000 m. to 1500 m.

***Charmosyna pulchella rothschildi* (Hartert)**

Charmosynopsis pulchella rothschildi HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 105.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains and (subsp.?) mountains on the upper Mamberano (Doormanpaad).

***Charmosyna wilhelminae* (Meyer)**

Trichoglossus Wilhelminae A. B. MEYER, 1874, Journ. f. Ornith., 22, p. 55, 56.—Passim and Andai, west coast of Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Tamrau and Arfak Mountains, Nassau Mountains (Iwaka River), Saruwaged Mountains, Herzog Mountains and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Hill forest from 1200 m. to 1800 m. (eastern New Guinea), apparently down to about 500 m. (Arfak Mountains).

***Charmosyna multistriata* (Rothschild)**

Charmosynopsis multistriata ROTHSCHILD, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 27, p. 45.—Upper Setekwa River.

RANGE.—Southern slopes of central ranges from the Nassau Mountains (Mimika, Setekwa, Utakwa Rivers) to the upper Fly River (Palmer Junction).

Hill and mountain forest from 200 m. to 1800 m.

***Charmosyna rubrigularis krakari* (Rothschild and Hartert)**

Hypocharmosyna rubrigularis krakari ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1915, Novit. Zool., 22, p. 31.—Dampier (Karkar) Island.

RANGE.—Karkar Island.

***Charmosyna rubronotata rubronotata* (Wallace)**

Coriphilus rubronotatus WALLACE, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 165.—Salawati and western coast of Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Salawati; Vogelkop and northern New Guinea east to the Sepik River. Lowland forest up to 550 m.

***Charmosyna rubronotata kordoana* (Meyer)**

Trichoglossus (Charmosyna) kordoanus A. B. MEYER, 1874, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 24, p. 38.—Kordo, Misori (= Biak).

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Charmosyna placentis ornata* Mayr**

Charmosyna placentis ornata MAYR, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1091, p. 1.—Misol Island.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Gebe, Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Misol) and Vogelkop.

***Charmosyna placentis placentis* (Temminck)**

Psittacus placentis TEMMINCK, 1834, Planch. Col. d'Ois., livr. 93, pl. 553.—Utanta River, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Goramlaut, Southeast Islands, Kei Islands, Aru Islands and south New Guinea (Oriomo River, upper, middle and lower Fly River).

Charmosyna placentis subplacens (Sclater)

Trichoglossus subplacens SCLATER, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 519.—Naia-bui, Hall Sound.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea from the Sepik River on the north and Hall Sound on the south, eastward.

Open forest, wooded savanna, and coconut plantations at sea level.

Charmosyna placentis pallidior (Rothschild and Hartert)

Charmosynopsis placentis pallidior ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1905, Novit. Zool., 12, p. 253.—Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands.

RANGE.—Bougainville and Fead, Solomon Islands; Bismarck Archipelago; Woodlark Island.

GENUS **OREOPSITTACUS** SALVADORI

Oreopsittacus arfaki arfaki (Meyer)

Trichoglossus (Charmosyna) Arfaki A. B. MEYER, 1874, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 24, p. 37.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Oreopsittacus arfaki major Ogilvie-Grant

Oreopsittacus arfaki major OGILVIE-GRANT, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 35, p. 11.—Utakwa River, Nassau Range.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Oreopsittacus arfaki grandis Ogilvie-Grant

Oreopsittacus grandis OGILVIE-GRANT, 1895, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 5, p. 15.—Owen Stanley Mountains.

Oreopsittacus viridigaster DE VIS, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea 1896-97, p. 81.—Wharton Range.

Oreopsittacus frontalis REICHENOW, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 186.—Aroa River (6000 feet).

Oreopsittacus arfaki intermedius REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 124.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg), Saruwaged Mountains and mountains of southeastern New Guinea from Mount Misim and Mount Albert Edward, eastward.

High mountain forest from 2000 m. to 3600 m.

GENUS **NEOPSITTACUS** SALVADORI

Neopsittacus musschenbroekii musschenbroekii (Schlegel)

Nanodes Musschenbroekii SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 34.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Neopsittacus musschenbroekii medius Stresemann

Neopsittacus musschenbroekii medius STRESEMANN, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **21**, p. 231.—Sumuri, Weyland Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Neopsittacus musschenbroekii major Neumann

Neopsittacus musschenbroekii major NEUMANN, 1924, Ornith. Monatsber., **32**, p. 38.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of east central (Schraderberg), northeastern (Saruwaged) and southeastern New Guinea (Herzog, Owen Stanley, Wharton Range).

Mountain forest from 1800 m. to 2400 m., less common down to 1400 m. and up to 2900 m.

Neopsittacus pullicauda alpinus Ogilvie-Grant

Neopsittacus muschenbroeki alpinus OGILVIE-GRANT, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **35**, p. 12.—Utakwa River (8000 ft.).

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Neopsittacus pullicauda socialis Mayr

Neopsittacus pullicauda socialis MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 700.—Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula and (subsp.) Herzog Mountains.

Neopsittacus pullicauda pullicauda Hartert

Neopsittacus pullicauda HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., **3**, p. 17.—Owen Stanley Range.

Neopsittacus viridiceps DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 371.—Mt. Scratchley.

RANGE.—Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg) and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

High mountain forest from 2400 m. to 3600 m., occasionally down to 2000 m.

GENUS **PSITTACULIROSTRIS** GRAY AND GRAY**Psittaculirostris desmarestii**¹ *occidentalis* (Salvadori)

Cyclopsittacus occidentalis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7**, p. 910.—Salawati (restricted type locality), Batanta and western coast of the Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Salawati, Batanta and (subsp.) western coast of the Vogelkop.

Psittaculirostris desmarestii blythi (Wallace)

Cyclopsitta blythi WALLACE, 1864, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 284.—Misol.

RANGE.—Misol.

Psittaculirostris desmarestii desmarestii (Desmarest)

Psittacus Desmarestii DESMAREST, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, **39**, p. 89.—Dorey.

Cyclopsitta desmarestii intermedia VAN OORT, 1909, Notes Leyden Mus., **30**, p. 229.—Skru, Onin Peninsula. [Possibly valid race.]

RANGE.—Eastern part of the Vogelkop, Onin Peninsula, eastward to Triton Bay and eastern coast of Geelvink Bay (Waropen).

Lowland forest.

¹ The three species of this genus form a superspecies.

Psittaculirostris desmarestii godmani (Ogilvie-Grant)

Cyclopsittacus godmani OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911 (March), Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 27, p. 67.—Upper Mimika River.

Cyclopsitta blythi meeki ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911 (Sept.), Novit. Zool., 18, p. 160.—Eilanden River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Mimika River to the Fly River, where it intergrades with *cervicalis*.

Psittaculirostris desmarestii cervicalis (Salvadori and D'Albertis)

Cyclopsittacus cervicalis SALVADORI AND D'ALBERTIS, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 811.—Mt. Epa, Hall Sound.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward to the Kumusi River on the north and to the Fly River and Noord River on the south.

Lowland and hill forest up to 800 m.

Psittaculirostris salvadorii (Oustalet)

Cyclopsittacus Salvadorii OUSTALET, 1880, Bull. Assoc. Sci. France, (2) 1, p. 172.—North coast of New Guinea between lat. 136° 30' and 137° E.

RANGE.—Northeastern coast of Geelvink Bay and probably adjoining part of north coast of New Guinea.

Psittaculirostris edwardsii (Oustalet)

Cyclopsittacus Edwardsii OUSTALET, 1885, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., (6) 19, art. 3, p. 1.—Kafu, northern New Guinea.

Cyclopsittacus purpuratus MADARÁSZ, 1902, Termés. Füzetek, 25, p. 351, pl. 17.—"Bougainville, Solomon Islands," error for Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Northern and northeastern New Guinea from Humboldt Bay to the Huon Gulf (Simbang).

GENUS **OPOPSITTA**¹ SCLATER**Oropsitta gulielmi III gulielmi III** (Schlegel)

Psittacula gulielmi III SCHLEGEL, 1866, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 3, p. 252.—Salawati and western coast of the Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Salawati and western part of the Vogelkop.

Oropsitta gulielmi III nigrifrons (Reichenow)

Cyclopsittacus nigrifrons REICHENOW, 1891, Journ. f. Ornith., 39, p. 217.—Augusta (= Sepik) River.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to the Sepik River. Lowland forest.

Oropsitta gulielmi III ramuensis Neumann

Oropsitta nigrifrons ramuensis NEUMANN, 1915, Ornith. Monatsber., 23, p. 180.—Ramu valley, at foot of the Bismarck Mountains.

RANGE.—Ramu River region.

Oropsitta gulielmi III amabilis (Reichenow)

Cyclopsittacus amabilis REICHENOW, 1891, Journ. f. Ornith., 39, p. 432.—Saparako, Huon Gulf.

¹ *Cyclopsittacus auctorum*.

Cyclopsittacus macilweraihi ROTHSCHILD, 1897, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 7, p. 21.—Northern coast of British New Guinea.

RANGE.—Northern coast of southeastern New Guinea from the Huon Peninsula to Milne Bay.

Oropsitta gulielmi III suavissima (Sclater)

Cyclopsitta suavissima SCLATER, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 520, pl. 54.—Naiabui, Hall Sound.

Cyclopsittacus nanus DE VIS, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea 1896-97, App. AA, p. 81.—"Wharton Range (?)" = southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern coast of southeastern New Guinea from the Purari River to the Kemp Welch River.

Oropsitta gulielmi III fuscifrons (Salvadori)

Cyclopsittacus fuscifrons SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 14.—Upper Fly River.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Mimika to the Fly River.

Oropsitta gulielmi III melanogenia (Schlegel)

Psittacula melanogenia SCHLEGEL, 1866, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 3, p. 330.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Oropsitta diophthalma diophthalma (Hombron and Jacquinet)

Psittacula diophthalma HOMBRON AND JACQUINOT, 1841, Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool., (2) 16, p. 318.—Triton Bay.

Cyclopsittacus coccineifrons SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 318.—Astrolabe Mts., southeastern New Guinea.

Cyclopsittacus festetichi MADARÁSZ, 1902, Termés. Füzetek, 25, p. 350.—"Bougainville, Solomon Islands," error for Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Salawati, Misol, Kofiau); all New Guinea, except the south.

Lowland forest.

Oropsitta diophthalma aruensis (Schlegel)

Psittacula diophthalma aruensis SCHLEGEL, 1874, Mus. Pays-Bas, 3, Psittaci, p. 33.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; southern New Guinea from the Mimika River to the Fly River.

Oropsitta diophthalma virago (Hartert)

Cyclopsittacus virago HARTERT, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 61.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Oropsitta diophthalma inseparabilis (Hartert)

Cyclopsittacus inseparabilis HARTERT, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 8, p. 9.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (Sudest) Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

GENUS **MICROPSITTA** LESSON**Micropsitta keiensis**¹ **chloroxantha** Oberholser

Micropsitta chloroxantha OBERHOLSER, 1917, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 30, p. 126. New name for *Psittacus pygmeus* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, 1, p. 232.—Dorey. (Preoccupied by *Psittacus pygmaeus* Gmelin, 1788.)

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Gebe, Waigeu, Salawati, Kofiau and Misol) and northwestern New Guinea, eastward on the north as far as Andai, on the south as far as Sekru (Onin Peninsula).

Lowland forest and second growth.

Micropsitta keiensis keiensis (Salvadori)

Nasiterna keiensis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 984.—Kei Islands.

RANGE.—Kei and Aru Islands.

Micropsitta keiensis viridipectus (Rothschild)

Nasiterna pygmaea viridipectus ROTHSCHILD, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 27, p. 45.—Upper Setekwa River.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Utanata River to the Fly River.

Micropsitta geelvinkiana geelvinkiana (Schlegel)

Nasiterna pygmaea Geelvinkiana SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 7.—Mafor and Misori (restricted to Mafor by Rothschild and Harter, 1901, Novit. Zool., 8, p. 80).

Nasiterna maforensis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 908.—Mafor.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Micropsitta geelvinkiana misoriensis (Salvadori)

Nasiterna misoriensis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 909.—Misori (= Biak).

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Micropsitta pusio beccarii (Salvadori)

Nasiterna beccarii SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 8, p. 396.—Wairor, eastern coast of the Vogelkop.

Nasiterna salvadorii ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1901, Novit. Zool., 8, p. 81.—Mamberano River.

Micropsitta pusio rothschildi STRESEMANN, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., 70, p. 407.—Finschhafen, Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the western coast of Geelvink Bay (Momi) to the Kumusi River; Manam, Karkar and Rook Islands.

Forest, secondary growth, generally on trees with termite nests, up to 400 m.

Micropsitta pusio pusio (Sclater)

Nasiterna pusio SCLATER, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London (1865), p. 620, pl. 35.—"Solomon Islands" = Duke of York Islands.

Nasiterna pusilla RAMSAY, 1877, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2, p. 104.—Port Moresby.

¹ The species *keiensis*, *geelvinkiana*, and *pusio* belong to one superspecies.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea from the Angabunga River to Milne Bay; New Britain, Duke of York Islands; Witu Islands.

***Micropsitta pusio harterti* Mayr**

Micropsitta pusio harterti MAYR, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1091, p. 2.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

***Micropsitta pusio stresemanni* Hartert**

Micropsitta pusio stresemanni HARTERT, 1926, Novit. Zool., 33, p. 130.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Misima and Tagula Islands, Louisiade Archipelago.

***Micropsitta bruijnii bruijnii* (Salvadori)**

Nasiterna bruijnii SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 753, pl. 21.—Arfak Mountains.

Nasiterna orientalis DE VIS, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea 1896-97, p. 81.—Vanapa Valley.

RANGE.—Mountains of New Guinea: Tamrau, Arfak, Wandammen, Onin Peninsula, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Sepik (Schraderberg), Saruwaged, Herzog, Wharton and Owen Stanley Mountains.

Mountain forest from 500 m. to 2300 m.

GENUS **PROBOSCIGER** KUHLE

***Probosciger aterrimus intermedius* (Schlegel)**

Cacatua intermedia SCHLEGEL, 1861, Journ. f. Ornith., 9, p. 380.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

***Probosciger aterrimus alecto* (Temminck)**

Ara Alecto TEMMINCK, 1835, in Siebold's Fauna Jap., disc. prélim., p. 17.—Waigeu (type locality restricted by Berlepsch, 1911).

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Salawati, Misol and Gemien).

***Probosciger aterrimus goliath* (Kuhl)**

Psittacus Goliath KUHLE, 1820, Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol., 10, p. 92.—"East Indies," restricted to Onin Peninsula by Stresemann, 1923.

Microglossus salvadorii A. B. MEYER, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 4, p. 6.—Arfak Mountains.

Probosciger aterrimus oorti MATHEWS, 1916, Birds Austr., 6, p. 94.—Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—Western and southern New Guinea, eastward on the north coast to the head of Geelvink Bay and in the south along the southern slopes of central range from the Nassau Mountains to Milne Bay and Sariba Island.

***Probosciger aterrimus aterrimus* (Gmelin)**

Psittacus aterrimus GMELIN, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 330.—"New Holland," restricted to northern Australia (van Oort, 1911).

RANGE.—Cape York Peninsula and opposite part of southern New Guinea from the Oriomo River at least to Merauke, possibly to the Noord River.

Probosciger aterrimus stenolophus (van Oort)

Microglossus aterrimus stenolophus VAN OORT, 1911, Notes Leyden Mus., 33, p. 240.—Humboldt Bay and Sentani Lake.

RANGE.—Japen Island and northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to the Bofu district, east of Collingwood Bay.

Lowland forest, edge of forest up to 900 m.

GENUS **CACATUA** BRISSON**Cacatua galerita triton** Temminck

Cacatua triton TEMMINCK, 1849, Coup d'Oeil Gén. Poss. Neerl. Ind. Arch., 3, p. 405 (note).—Aiduma Island, near Triton Bay.

Plyctolophus macrolophus ROSENBERG, 1861, Natuurb. Tijdschr. Nederl. Indië, 23, p. 45.—Salawati and Misol (type locality, restricted by von Berlepsch, 1911).

Cacatua Trobriandi FINSCH, 1888, Samoafahrten, p. 208.—Trobriand Islands.

Kakatoë galerita aruensis MATHEWS, 1917, Birds Austr., 6, p. 187.—Aru Islands.
Cacatoes galerita kwalamkwalam STRESEMANN, 1923, Arch. Naturgesch., 89, Abt. A, Heft 8, p. 55.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; western Papuan Islands (Gebe, Waigeu, Salawati and Misol); Seranlaut and Goramlaut (introduced); all New Guinea; islands in Geelvink Bay (Biak, Numfor, Meos Num and Japen); D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Trobriand and Woodlark groups, and Louisiade Archipelago (Misima, Tagula and Rossel). (See Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 947 (1937), pp. 6-8.)

Lowland and hill forest, second growth formations, open country, wooded savanna; most common at sea level and up to 500 m., occasionally up to 1400 m.

GENUS **PSITTRICHAS** LESSON**Psittrichas fulgidus**¹ (Lesson)

Banksianus fulgidus LESSON, 1830, Traité d'Orn., livr. 1, p. 181.—Vogelkop (restricted type locality).

RANGE.—Mountains of New Guinea.

Forest, usually from 800 m. to 2000 m., less common down to the lowlands, but never very far from the foot of the mountains.

GENUS **LARIUS**² BODDAERT**Larius rostratus pectoralis** (P. L. S. Müller)

Psittacus pectoralis P. L. S. MÜLLER, 1776, Natursyst., Suppl., p. 78.—“China,” error for Onin Peninsula (type locality restricted by Stresemann, 1923).

RANGE.—Southeast Islands (introduced); Kei Islands; western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Misol); New Guinea; Japen and Meos Num; D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby); Trobriand Islands; Louisiade Archipelago (Tagula).

Forest and second growth formations with big trees, up to 900 m.

Larius rostratus aruensis (G. R. Gray)

Eclectus polychlorus var. *aruensis* G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 182.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

¹ *Dasyptilus pesqueti* auctorum.

² *Eclectus* auctorum.

Larius roratus maforensis (Rothschild)

Eiectus roratus maforensis ROTHSCHILD, 1932 (Dec.), Novit. Zool., **38**, p. 203.—Numfor Island.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Larius roratus biaki Hartert

Larius roratus biaki HARTERT, 1932 (Feb.), Nova Guinea, **15**, p. 448.—Biak Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

GENUS **GEOFFROYUS** BONAPARTE**Geoffroyus geoffroyi cyanicarpus** Hartert

Geoffroyus aruensis cyanicarpus HARTERT, 1899, Novit. Zool., **6**, p. 81.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Geoffroyus geoffroyi sudestiensis De Vis

Geoffroyus sudestiensis DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–1889, p. 58.—Sudest Island (Tagula).

RANGE.—Misima and Tagula, Louisiade Archipelago.

Geoffroyus geoffroyi orientalis Meyer

Geoffroyus orientalis A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, **3** (1890–91), no. 4, p. 4.—Bussum and Jakama, north coast of Huon Gulf (near Finschhafen).

RANGE.—Huon Peninsula.

Geoffroyus geoffroyi aruensis (Gray)

Psittacus aruensis G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 183.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; Fergusson and Goodenough Islands; southeastern and southern New Guinea, westward in the north to the Kumusi River, in the south to the Mimika River.

Lowland forest and edge of forest up to 400 m., rarely higher.

Geoffroyus geoffroyi pucherani Souancé

Geoffroyus Pucherani SOUANCÉ, 1856, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) **8**, p. 218.—Triton Bay (ex Voy. Pôle Sud).

Geoffroyus dorsalis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7**, p. 758.—Andai, Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Gebe, Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Misol and Kofiaiu); northwestern New Guinea, east to Etna Bay and the head of Geelvink Bay (Wanggar).

Geoffroyus geoffroyi jobiensis (Meyer)

Pionias Pucherani var. *jobiensis* A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **70**, Abt. 1, p. 225.—Jobi Island.

RANGE.—Japen and (subsp.) Meos Num Islands, Geelvink Bay.

***Geoffroyus geoffroyi minor* Neumann**

Geoffroyus personatus minor NEUMANN, 1922, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 15, p. 235.—Jagei River (= upper Ramu).

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Astrolabe Bay and to the upper Ramu River.

***Geoffroyus geoffroyi mysorensis* (Meyer)**

Pionias Pucherani var. *mysorensis* A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, Abt. 1, p. 225.—Misorì (= Biak).

RANGE.—Biak and (subsp.) Numfor, Geelvink Bay.

***Geoffroyus simplex simplex* (Meyer)**

Pionias simplex A. B. MEYER, 1874, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 34, p. 39.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

***Geoffroyus simplex bürgersi* Neumann**

Geoffroyus simplex bürgersi NEUMANN, 1922, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 15, p. 235.—Maeanderberg, upper Sepik.

RANGE.—Sepik Mountains (Maeanderberg and Hunsteinspitze) and (subsp.) Nassau (Iwaka River), Herzog and Hydrographer Mountains and mountains of the Moroka district.

Mountain forest from 600 m. to 1800 m.

GENUS **TANYGNATHUS** WAGLER***Tanygnathus megalorhynchus megalorhynchus* (Boddaert)**

Psittacus megalorhynchus BODDAERT, 1783, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., p. 45.—New Guinea, ex Daubenton, pl. 713.

RANGE.—Talaut and Sangir Islands; Obi; northern Moluccas; western Papuan Islands (Gebe, Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Misol); small islands off the western coast of the Vogelkop (Sorong, etc.). (See Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 91 (1939), pp. 148–149.)

GENUS **APROSMICTUS** GOULD***Aprosmictus erythropterus papua* Mayr and Rand**

Aprosmictus erythropterus papua MAYR AND RAND, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 241.—Wuroi, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from Princess Marianne Straits to the Oriomo River.

Wooded savanna at sea level.

GENUS **ALISTERUS** MATHEWS***Alisterus amboinensis dorsalis* (Quoy and Gaimard)**

Psittacus (Platycercus) dorsalis QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 234, pl. 21, fig. 3.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Gemien, Salawati and Batanta); northwestern New Guinea, eastward to Etna Bay and the Weyland Mountains.

Lowland forest up to 1200 m., occasionally higher.

Alisterus chloropterus moszkowskii (Reichenow)

Aprosmictus moszkowskii REICHENOW, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., 19, p. 82.—Tana, mouth of the Mamberano River.

Alisterus amboinensis wiedenfeldi NEUMANN, 1927, Ornith. Monatsber., 35, p. 18.—Berlinhafen (Aitape district).

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the northeastern coast of Geelvink Bay east to the Aitape district.

Lowland forest up to 600 m.

Alisterus chloropterus wilhelminae (Ogilvie-Grant)

Aprosmictus wilhelminae OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 27, p. 83.—Kapare River (1700 feet).

Alisterus amboinensis stresemanni NEUMANN, 1927, Ornith. Monatsber., 35, p. 17.—Lordberg, middle Sepik River.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains, Nassau and Oranje Ranges, Sepik Mountains. Doubtfully distinct from *callopterus*.

Alisterus chloropterus callopterus (D'Albertis and Salvadori)

Aprosmictus callopterus D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 29.—Fly River, 300–420 miles from the mouth.

RANGE.—Upper Fly River.

Alisterus chloropterus chloropterus (Ramsay)

Aprosmictus chloropterus RAMSAY, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 251.—Goldie River, 40 miles from Port Moresby.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern and northeastern New Guinea, westward in the south to Hall Sound, in the north to the Huon Peninsula.

Hill and mountain forest from 100 m. to 1800 m.

GENUS **PSITTACELLA** SCHLEGEL**Psittacella brehmii brehmii** Schlegel

Psittacella Brehmii SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 35.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Psittacella brehmii intermixta Hartert

Psittacella brehmii intermixta HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 107.—Mount Goliath, Oranje Range.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains (subsp.), Nassau Mountains (Utakwa River) and Oranje Mountains (upper Noord River and Mount Goliath). Possibly not different from *bürgersi*.

Psittacella brehmii bürgersi Reichenow

Psittacella bürgersi REICHENOW, 1918, Journ. f. Ornith., 66, p. 244.—Schraderberg, Sepik Region.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Psittacella brehmii harterti Mayr

Psittacella brehmii harterti MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 702.—Mongi-Busu, Saruwaged Mountains.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula.
Mountain forest from 1600 m. to 2800 m.

***Psittacella brehmii pallida* Meyer**

Psittacella pallida A. B. MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 3.—Astrolabe Mountains, southeastern New Guinea.

Psittacella brehmi ornata MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 720.—Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Herzog Mountains.

***Psittacella lorentzi*¹ van Oort**

Psittacella lorentzi VAN OORT, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., 32, p. 212.—Wichmann Mountains (3000 m.).

RANGE.—Oranje Range (Wichmann, Hubrecht, Oranje Mountains).

***Psittacella picta* Rothschild**

Psittacella picta ROTHSCHILD, 1896, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 6, p. 5.—Mt. Victoria, Owen Stanley Range.

RANGE.—Wharton and Owen Stanley Ranges, southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 2400 m. to 3680 m.

***Psittacella modesta modesta* Schlegel**

Psittacella modesta SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 36.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

***Psittacella modesta subcollaris* Rand**

Psittacella modesta subcollaris RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 8.—South of Bernhard Camp, 1800 m., near Idenburg River.

RANGE.—Northern slopes of Snow Mountains.

***Psittacella modesta collaris* Ogilvie-Grant**

Psittacella modesta collaris OGILVIE-GRANT, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 35, p. 13.—Utakwa River, 5500 feet.

RANGE.—South slope of Nassau Mountains (Utakwa River) and Oranje Mountains (mountains on upper Noord River and Mount Goliath).

***Psittacella madarászi major* Rothschild**

Psittacella madarászi major ROTHSCHILD, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 233.—Mt. Kunupi (1500 m.), Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains (1300 m. to 1500 m.).

***Psittacella madarászi madarászi* Meyer**

Psittacella madarászi A. B. MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 4, pl. 1, fig. 1.—Astrolabe Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea from the Watut and Angabunga Rivers, eastward.

Mountain forest from 1800 m. to 2400 m.

¹ *Psittacella lorentzi* and *picta* form a superspecies.

Psittacella madarászi huonensis Mayr and Rand

Psittacella modesta huonensis MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 3.—Sevia, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula.

GENUS **LORICULUS** BLYTH**Loriculus aurantiifrons aurantiifrons** Schlegel

Loriculus aurantiifrons SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 9.—Misol.

RANGE.—Misol.

Loriculus aurantiifrons batavorum Stresemann

Loriculus aurantiifrons batavorum STRESEMANN, 1913, Journ. f. Ornith., 61, p. 602.—Snow Mts. (= Utakwa River).

RANGE.—Waigeu; northwestern New Guinea eastward on the north coast to the Sepik region and on the south to the Setekwa River.

Lowland forest up to 500 m.

Loriculus aurantiifrons meeki Hartert

Loriculus aurantiifrons meeki HARTERT, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 62.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Goodenough Islands; southeastern New Guinea, westward on the north coast to the Huon Peninsula (Simbang) and on the south to the Angabunga River (Deva-deva). Rare on the south coast.

FAMILY **CUCULIDAE**

CUCKOOS

GENUS **CUCULUS** LINNAEUS[*Cuculus canorus* Linnaeus

This Palearctic species was repeatedly recorded from the Papuan Region in the days when the species distinctions in this genus were still obscure. There are no recent records, however, and until an authentic specimen of this species is secured, it will have to be placed on the hypothetical list.]

Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi Horsfield and Moore

Cuculus horsfieldi ["Moore"] HORSFIELD AND MOORE, 1857, Cat. Birds Mus. East-India Corp., 2 (1856-58), p. 703.—Java.

Cuculus optatus, cantoroides, etc., auctorum.

RANGE.—Central and eastern Siberia, central Asia, northern China and Japan. Winters from India to Australia, eastward to the New Guinea region and the Solomon Islands.

Cuculus saturatus saturatus Blyth

[*Cuculus*] *saturatus* BLYTH, 1843, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 12, pt. 2, p. 942.—Nepal.

Cuculus optatus GOULD, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 18.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Cuculus waigoni MATHEWS, 1918, Birds Austr., 7, p. 291.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Southern slope of Himalayas, Assam, Burma, southern China and Formosa. Small specimens of this species (wing less than 190 mm.) which have been found in the Papuan Region are probably winter visitors of this subspecies.

Cuculus pallidus (Latham)

Columba pallida LATHAM, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 60.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania. On migration and in winter to northern Australia, the Moluccas and New Guinea (one record: Momi, Geelvink Bay).

GENUS **CACOMANTIS** MÜLLER

Cacomantis variolosus infaustus Cabanis and Heine

Cacomantis infaustus CABANIS AND HEINE, 1862, Mus. Hein., 4, p. 23.—Misol.

Cuculus assimilis G. R. GRAY (nec Brehm, 1843), 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 184.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Southeast Islands, Seranlaut, Goram, Kei Islands, Aru Islands, western Papuan Islands (Gebe, Kofiau, Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu); Japen, north-west New Guinea, in the south to the Onin Peninsula, in the north to the Sepik River.

Forest, edge of forest, second growth, and open country in the lowlands up to 1000 m.

Cacomantis variolosus oreophilus Hartert

Cacomantis variolosus oreophilus HARTERT, 1925, Novit. Zool., 32, p. 168.—Hydrographer Mts., southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward in the north to Astrolabe Bay, in the south to the foot of the Snow Mountains (Mimika and Setekwa Rivers).

From the lowlands up to 1250 m.

Cacomantis variolosus fortior Rothschild and Hartert

Cacomantis assimilis fortior ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1914, Novit. Zool., 21, p. 4.—Goodenough Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago; also Rook, Dampier (Karkar) and Vulcan (Manam) Islands.

Cacomantis variolosus chivae Mayr and de Schauensee

Cacomantis variolosus chivae MAYR AND DE SCHAUENSEE, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 91, p. 23.—Korrido, Biak Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Cacomantis variolosus obscuratus Stresemann and Paludan

Cacomantis variolosus obscuratus STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 202.—Numfor.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Cacomantis variolosus variolosus (Vigors and Horsfield)

Cuculus variolosus VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, 1826, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15, p. 300.—Paramatta, New South Wales.

RANGE.—Victoria, New South Wales and South Queensland. On migration to the Moluccas, Aru Islands, western Papuan Islands and New Guinea (Geelvink Bay, Utakwa River, Fly River, Astrolabe Bay). Most migrants are young birds

and can not be determined subspecifically. The specimens from some of these localities may belong to *tymbonomus*.

***Cacomantis variolosus tymbonomus* (S. Müller)**

Cuculus tymbonomus S. MÜLLER, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), p. 177.—Timor.

Cuculus dumetorum GOULD, 1845, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 19.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Northern Australia from northwestern Australia to northern Queensland. Partly migratory. Specimens apparently belonging to this race have been obtained on Timor, Batjan, the Kei Islands, in southern and northern New Guinea. The distinctness of this race from typical *variolosus* requires confirmation.

***Cacomantis pyrrhophanus excitus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Cacomantis excitus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1907, Novit. Zool., 14, p. 436.—Angabunga River, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog, Saruwaged, Oranje, Nassau (Utakwa River), Weyland and Arfak Mountains.

Mountain forest, second growth and clearings from 1400 m. to 2800 m.

***Cacomantis pyrrhophanus prionurus*¹ (Lichtenstein)**

Cuculus prionurus LICHTENSTEIN, 1823, Verz. Doubl. Mus. Berlin, p. 9.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia and Tasmania. On migration to the Aru Islands.

***Cacomantis castaneiventris castaneiventris* (Gould)**

Cuculus (Cacomantis) castaneiventris GOULD, 1867, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) 20, p. 269.—Cape York, Queensland.

RANGE.—Cape York and (subsp.) Aru Islands.

***Cacomantis castaneiventris arfakianus* Salvadori**

Cacomantis arfakianus SALVADORI, 1889, Ornith. Pap. Mol., Agg., p. 49.—Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Misol (subsp.), Salawati and northwestern New Guinea at least to the head of Geelvink Bay; specimens from Japen, the Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains appear intermediate between this and the following subspecies.

Forest, edge of forest and secondary growth from sea level to 2000 m., most common between 800 m. and 1400 m.

***Cacomantis castaneiventris weiskei* Reichenow**

Cacomantis weiskei REICHENOW, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 186.—Aroa River, southeastern New Guinea.

Cacomantis castaneiventris bihagi MATHEWS, 1914, Austr. Av. Record, 2, p. 92.—Mambare River, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, of the Huon Peninsula and of the Sepik region.

¹ *Cacomantis flabelliformis, rubricatus, cinerascens* auctorum.

GENUS **MISOCALIUS**¹ CABANIS AND HEINE**Misocalius osculans** (Gould)

Chalcites osculans GOULD, 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 32.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia. On migration to the Aru Islands, Kei Islands and Batjan.

GENUS **CHALCITES** LESSON**Chalcites basalis** (Horsfield)

Cuculus basalis HORSFIELD, 1821, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 13, p. 179.—Java.

RANGE.—Southern Australia and Tasmania. Migrating to the Lesser and Greater Sunda Islands. Casual to Celebes (once), Aru Islands and Cape York.

Chalcites lucidus lucidus (Gmelin)

Cuculus lucidus GMELIN, 1788, Syst. Nat., 1, pt. 1, p. 421.—New Zealand.

RANGE.—Chatham Islands and New Zealand. Migrates through the Louisiade Archipelago (Woodlark, Misima) to the Solomon Islands and the Bismarck Archipelago.

Chalcites lucidus plagosus (Latham)

Cuculus plagosus LATHAM, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 31.—Australia (= New South Wales).

Lamprococcyx poliurus SALVADORI, 1889, Ornith. Pap. Mol., Agg., p. 49.—Tarawai Island.

RANGE.—Tasmania and southern Australia. On migration and wintering in northern Australia, Lesser Sunda Islands, New Guinea (not yet reported from western New Guinea, west of Fly/River and Geelvink Bay), and Bismarck Archipelago (Rook Island, Witu Islands).

Chalcites ruficollis (Salvadori)

Lamprococcyx ruficollis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 913.—Hatam, Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Arfak, Wandammen, Weyland and Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 2000 m. to 3300 m., occasionally lower (down to 1300 m.).

Chalcites malayanus poecilurus (Gray)

Chrysococcyx poecilurus G. R. GRAY, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 431.—Misol.

Lamprococcyx poeciluroides SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 13, p. 460.—Warmon, opposite Sorong Island.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Misol, Waigeu, Tarawai, Manam, Karkar, Fergusson, Goodenough and Trobriand Islands, and all New Guinea except part of the south coast.

Lowland forest, secondary growth and clearings, more common near the coast, but occasionally up to 1400 m.

¹ Type species: *C. palliolatus* Cabanis and Heine (nec Latham) = *C. osculans* Gould. The genus characterization ("intermediate between *Chalcites* and *Cacomantis*") as well as the quotations Gould 1847 and Bonaparte 1854 refer unquestionably to *osculans*.

Chalcites malayanus russatus (Gould)

Chrysococcyx russata GOULD, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 76.—Cape York.
 RANGE.—Cape York Peninsula and south New Guinea from the Mimika River to the Merauke district.

Chalcites malayanus misoriensis (Salvadori)

Lamprococcyx misoriensis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 914.—Misori Island.
 RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Chalcites malayanus crassirostris (Salvadori)

Lamprococcyx crassirostris SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 13, p. 460.—Tual, Lesser Kei Islands.
 RANGE.—Tenimber, Kei, Koer, Taam, Goram, Seran, Ambon, Buru, Ternate, Halmahera; "Sorong" (record very doubtful).

Chalcites meyerii (Salvadori)

Chrysococcyx meyerii SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 82.—New name for *Chrysococcyx splendidus* A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 81.—Hatam, Arfak Mts. (preoccupied by Gray).
 RANGE.—Mountains of New Guinea (Vogelkop, Onin Peninsula, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Cyclops, Sepik, Saruwaged and Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea).

Hill forest, second growth and clearings from the foot of the mountains up to 1500 m., most common around 800 m.

GENUS **RHAMPHOMANTIS** SALVADORI**Rhamphomantis megarhynchus megarhynchus** (Gray)

Cuculus megarhynchus G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 184.—Aru Islands.

Thelazomemus poecilocercus REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 127.—Malu, lower Sepik.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and New Guinea (Vogelkop, Mamberano, Sepik and Kumusi valleys).

Lowland forest (very rare).

Rhamphomantis megarhynchus sanfordi Stresemann and Paludan

Rhamphomantis megarhynchus sanfordi STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., 40, p. 17.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

GENUS **MICRODYNAMIS** SALVADORI**Microdynamis parva parva** (Salvadori)

Eudynamis parva SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 986.—"Tidore," error for: Northwestern New Guinea (restricted type locality).

Rhamphomantis Rollesi RAMSAY, 1883, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 8, p. 23.—Astrolabe Mountains.

RANGE.—All New Guinea except part of the north (see following subspecies).

Lowland and hill forest, edge of forest up to 1400 m.

Microdynamis parva grisescens Mayr and Rand

Microdynamis parva grisescens MAYR AND RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 868, p. 1.—Madang, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—North New Guinea from Humboldt Bay to the Watut and Kumusi Rivers.

GENUS **CALIECHTHRUS** CABANIS AND HEINE**Caliechthrus leucolophus** (Müller)

Cuculus leucolophus S. MÜLLER, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), 1839–44, p. 22.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

RANGE.—New Guinea, Salawati and (?) Waigeu.

Forest, edge of forest and tall trees in clearings up to 1400 m.

GENUS **EUDYNAMIS** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD**Eudynamis scolopacea rufiventer** (Lesson)

Cuculus rufiventer LESSON, 1830, Voy. Coquille, Zool., p. 622.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, Batanta and Waigeu), Aru Islands, Traitor's Islands, Karkar Island, and all New Guinea except the ranges of *minima* and *subcyanocephala*.

Lowland and hill forest, edge of forest and secondary growth up to 600 m.

Eudynamis scolopacea minima van Oort

Eudynamis minima VAN OORT, 1911, Notes Leyden Mus., 34, p. 54.—Noord River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the Noord River, south New Guinea.

Eudynamis scolopacea subcyanocephala Mathews

Eudynamis orientalis subcyanocephalus MATHEWS, 1912, Austr. Av. Record, 1, pt. 1, p. 21.—Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia.

RANGE.—Tropical northern Australia from northwestern Australia to the Cape York Peninsula; south New Guinea from the Merauke district to the Fly River (Rand MS.). Some migrants (of this form or of *cyanocephala*) also on the Aru Islands, Kumusi River, and Traitor's Islands (Geelvink Bay).

GENUS **URODYNAMIS** SALVADORI**Urodynamis taitensis** (Sparrman)

Cuculus taitensis SPARRMAN, 1787, Mus. Carlson., fasc. 2, pl. 32.—Tahiti.

RANGE.—New Zealand (breeding). On migration and in the winter throughout Oceania from the Papuan Region (Misima), the Bismarck Archipelago and Micronesia in the west to the Marquesas and Tuamotus in the east.

GENUS **SCYTHROPS** LATHAM**Scythrops novae-hollandiae** Latham

Scythrops novae-Hollandiae LATHAM, 1790, Index Ornith., 1, p. 141.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—From Flores, Babar, Timorlaut and Celebes eastward to Australia, Bismarck Archipelago and the Papuan Region (New Guinea, Aru Islands, Waigeu,

Trobriand, Manam, Karkar Islands). The majority of the New Guinea birds are apparently winter visitors from Australia.

Lowlands, particularly near the coast.

GENUS **CENTROPUS** ILLIGER

Centropus menbeki aruensis (Salvadori)

Nesocentor aruensis SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 317.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Centropus menbeki menbeki Lesson

Centropus menbeki LESSON, 1828 (March), Voy. Coquille, Zool., Atlas, pl. 33.—Dorey, Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Misol (subsp.), Salawati, Batanta and all New Guinea.

Edge of forest, second growth, clearings and grasslands interspersed with trees and bushes, up to about 800 m.

Centropus menbeki jobiensis Stresemann and Paludan

Centropus menbeki jobiensis STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 236.—Jobi Island.

RANGE.—Japen Island, Geelvink Bay.

Centropus chalybeus (Salvadori)

Nesocentor chalybeus SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, p. 915.—Korido, Misori Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Centropus bernsteinii bernsteinii Schlegel

Centropus Bernsteinii SCHLEGEL, 1866, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 3, p. 251.—Salawati and New Guinea.

RANGE.—Salawati (?), western and central New Guinea eastward in the north to the Huon Gulf (Finschhafen and Simbang) and in the south to the Fly River.

Grassland up to 500 m.

Centropus bernsteinii manam Mayr

Centropus bernsteinii manam MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 939, p. 3.—Manam Island.

RANGE.—Vulcan Island (Manam).

Centropus phasianinus thierfelderi Stresemann

Centropus phasianus thierfelderi STRESEMANN, 1927, Ornith. Monatsber., 35, p. 111.—Merauke, southern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea between Merauke district and the Fly River.

Centropus phasianinus nigricans (Salvadori)

Polophilus nigricans SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 17.—Naiabui, Hall Sound, and Yule Island.

RANGE.—South coast of southeastern New Guinea between Hall Sound and Milne Bay.

Tree and bush savanna up to 500 m.

Centropus phasianinus obscuratus Mayr

Centropus phasianinus obscuratus MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 939, p. 4.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, and apparently (subsp.?) north coast of southeastern New Guinea between East Cape and Huon Gulf.

Centropus phasianinus propinquus Mayr

Centropus phasianinus propinquus MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 939, p. 4.—Ifar, Sentani Lake.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea between Astrolabe Bay and Humboldt Bay.

FAMILY TYTONIDAE

BARN OWLS

GENUS TYTO BILLBERG

Tyto alba meeki (Rothschild and Hartert)

Strix flammea meeki ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1907, Novit. Zool., 14, p. 446.—Collingwood Bay.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward to Port Moresby and Collingwood Bay; Dampier (Karkar) and Vulcan (Manam) Islands.

Lowland forest and edge of forest.

Tyto novaehollandiae galei Mathews

Tyto galei MATHEWS, 1914, South Austral. Ornith., 1, pt. 2, p. 12.—Pascoe River, northern Queensland.

RANGE.—Northern Queensland and Merauke district of southern New Guinea. The application of the name *galei* to the New Guinea birds is provisional.

Wooded savanna in lowlands.

Tyto tenebricosa arfaki (Schlegel)

Strix tenebricosa arfaki SCHLEGEL, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 101.—Arfak Mts.

Megastrix tenebricosa perconfusa MATHEWS, 1916, Birds Austr., 5, p. 408.—British New Guinea.

RANGE.—All New Guinea (Vogelkop, Geelvink Bay, Astrolabe Bay, Huon Peninsula, southeastern New Guinea) and Japen Island.

Forest and edge of forest up to 2000 m.

Tyto longimembris papuensis Hartert

Tyto longimembris papuensis HARTERT, 1929, Novit. Zool., 35, p. 103.—Owgarra, Angabunga River.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality in southeastern New Guinea.

Mid-mountain grasslands at about 2000 m.

FAMILY STRIGIDAE

OWLS

GENUS **OTUS** PENNANT**Otus beccarii** (Salvadori)

Scops beccarii SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 906.—Sowek, Misori.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

GENUS **NINOX**¹ HODGSON**Ninox theomacha hoedtii** (Schlegel)

Noctua Hoedtii SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 3.—Misol Island.

RANGE.—Misol and Waigeu Islands.

Ninox theomacha theomacha (Bonaparte)

Spiloglaux theomacha BONAPARTE, 1855, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 41, p. 654.—Triton Bay.

Ninox terricolor RAMSAY, 1880, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 4, p. 466.—Goldie River, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—All New Guinea.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1400 m.

Ninox theomacha goldii Gurney

Ninox goldii GURNEY, 1883, Ibis, p. 171.—“S.E. New Guinea,” error for Normanby Island, D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Ninox goodenoviensis DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–89, p. 58.—Goodenough Island.

RANGE.—D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Goodenough, Fergusson and Normanby Islands).

Ninox theomacha rosseliana Tristram

Ninox rosseliana TRISTRAM, 1889, Ibis, p. 557.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Tagula and Rossel Islands, Louisiade Archipelago.

Ninox novaeseelandiae pusilla Mayr and Rand

Ninox novaeseelandiae pusilla MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 3.—Dogwa, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—Known only from the Oriomo River, southern New Guinea.

Wooded lowland savanna.

Ninox connivens assimilis Salvadori and D’Albertis

Ninox assimilis SALVADORI AND D’ALBERTIS, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 809.—Mt. Epa, Hall Sound.

Ninox albomaculata RAMSAY, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 249.—Laloki, southeastern New Guinea.

¹ Including *Spiloglaux*.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward on the south coast to Merauke, on the north coast to the Ramu River; Karkar and Manam Islands.

Wooded lowland savanna and secondary grasslands.

Ninox rufa humeralis (Bonaparte)

Athene humeralis BONAPARTE, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 40.—Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island and all New Guinea.

Lowland and lower mountain forest up to 1800 m.

Ninox rufa aruensis (Schlegel)

Noctua aruensis SCHLEGEL, 1866, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 3, p. 329.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

GENUS **UROGLAUX**¹ MAYR

Uroglaux dimorpha (Salvadori)

Athene dimorpha SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 308.—Sorong, western Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Japen Island and all New Guinea.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1200 m.

FAMILY **PODARGIDAE**

FROG-MOUTHS

GENUS **PODARGUS** VIEILLOT

Podargus papuensis Quoy and Gaimard

Podargus papuensis QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 207 (pl. 13).—Dorey, Vogelkop.

Podargus papuensis conigravi MATHEWS, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18 (1911), p. 281.—Waigeu.

Podargus papuensis pumilus STRESEMANN, 1927, Ornith. Monatsber., 35, p. 87.—Merauke, southern New Guinea.

RANGE.—All New Guinea; Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu, Japen, Biak, Numfor and Aru Islands; northern Queensland.

Forest, edge of forest, second growth formations and wooded savanna, from sea level up to 2000 m.

Podargus ocellatus ocellatus Quoy and Gaimard

Podargus ocellatus QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 208 (pl. 14).—Dorey, Vogelkop.

RANGE.—All New Guinea; Misol, Salawati, Waigeu, Japen, Meos Num and Aru Islands.

Forest up to 1300 m.

Podargus ocellatus intermedius Hartert

Podargus intermedius HARTERT, 1895, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 5, p. 10.—Kiriwina, Trobriand Islands.

¹ 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 939, p. 6.

RANGE.—Trobriand Islands (Kiriwina and Kaileuna) and D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Normanby and Goodenough).

Podargus ocellatus meeki Hartert

Podargus meeki HARTERT, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **8**, p. 8.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (Sudest) Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

FAMILY **AEGOTHELIDAE**

LITTLE FROG-MOUTHS

GENUS **AEGOTHELES** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD

Aegotheles cristatus major Mayr and Rand

Aegotheles cristatus major MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 4.—Dogwa, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from Tarara to the Oriomo River.

Wooded lowland savanna.

Aegotheles bennettii affinis Salvadori

Aegotheles affinis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7**, p. 917.—War-mendi, Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1000 m.

Aegotheles bennettii wiedenfeldi Laubmann

Aegotheles bennettii wiedenfeldi LAUBMANN, 1914, Ornith. Monatsber., **22**, p. 7.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Northeastern New Guinea from the lower Sepik (Marienberg) eastward to Holnicote Bay.

Aegotheles bennettii plumiferus Ramsay

Aegotheles ? plumifera RAMSAY, 1883, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **8**, p. 21.—“Southeastern New Guinea,” error for Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough).

Aegotheles bennettii bennettii Salvadori and D'Albertis

Aegotheles bennettii SALVADORI AND D'ALBERTIS, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7**, p. 816.—Hall Sound, southeastern New Guinea.

Aegotheles Loriae SALVADORI, 1890, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **29**, p. 564.—Rigo, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—South coast of southeastern New Guinea from the Oriomo River to Milne Bay.

Edge of lowland forest up to 400 m.

Aegotheles wallacii wallacii Gray

Aegotheles wallacii G. R. GRAY, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 154.—Dorey, Vogelkop.

Caprimulgus brachyurus ROSENBERG, 1866, Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind., **29**, p. 145.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Vogelkop, southwestern New Guinea (Wataikwa and upper Fly River) and Aru Islands.

Coastal forest.

***Aegotheles wallacii gigas* Rothschild**

Aegotheles wallacii gigas ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 268.—Mt. Derimapa, Weyland Mountains.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Mountain forest at 1500 m.

***Aegotheles albertisii albertisii* Sclater**

Aegotheles albertisii SCLATER, 1874 (March), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 696.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Aegotheles dubius A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 75.—Arfak Mountains (3550 ft.).

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop.

Mountain forest above 1500 m.

***Aegotheles albertisii wondiwoi* Mayr and Rand**

Aegotheles albertisii wondiwoi MAYR AND RAND, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 242.—Mt. Wondiwoi.

RANGE.—Mount Wondiwoi, Wandammen Peninsula.

***Aegotheles albertisii archboldi* Rand**

Aegotheles albertisii archboldi RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 10.—9 km. northeast of Lake Habbema.

RANGE.—Known only from the northern slope of Mount Wilhelmina between 2200 and 3600 m. altitude.

***Aegotheles albertisii salvadorii* Hartert**

Aegotheles salvadorii HARTERT, 1892, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 16, p. 649.—Astrolabe Mts.

Aegotheles rufescens SALVADORI, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 16, p. 71.—Moroka, Owen Stanley Range.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, and (subsp.) Saruwaged, Oranje (Mount Goliath) and Weyland Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1000 m. to 2900 m.

***Aegotheles insignis insignis* Salvadori**

Aegotheles insignis insignis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 916.—Hatam, Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Arfak, Weyland and Saruwaged Mountains.

***Aegotheles insignis pulcher* Hartert**

Aegotheles pulcher HARTERT, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 8, p. 8.—Mountains of British New Guinea (probably upper Aroa River).

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

***Aegotheles insignis tatei* Rand**

Aegotheles insignis tatei RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 10.—5 miles below the Palmer Junction.

RANGE.—Known only from Palmer Junction, Fly River, southern New Guinea.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE

GOATSUCKERS

GENUS CAPRIMULGUS LINNAEUS

Caprimulgus macrurus schillmölleri Stresemann

Caprimulgus macrurus schillmölleri STRESEMANN, 1931, Ornith. Monatsber., 39, p. 170.—Halmahera.

RANGE.—Northern Moluccas and western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Batanta).

Caprimulgus macrurus yorki Mathews

Caprimulgus macrurus yorki MATHEWS, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18 (1911), p. 291.—Cape York, Queensland.

Caprimulgus macrurus aruensis MATHEWS, 1918, Birds Austr., 7, p. 242.—Aru Islands.

Caprimulgus macrurus albolaxatus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1918, Novit. Zool., 25, p. 323.—Vulcan (Manam) Island.

RANGE.—Northern Australia, Aru Islands, all New Guinea, Fergusson Island, Japen, Biak; Manam, Karkar, Long and Rook Islands; New Britain.

Edge of lowland forest, clearings, second growth formations and grasslands. Mostly found near the coast, but occasionally also inland and up to 500 m. Common in certain districts and practically absent in others (for example around Huon Gulf).

Caprimulgus macrurus meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Caprimulgus macrurus meeki ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1918, Novit. Zool., 25, p. 321.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (Sudest), Louisiade Archipelago.

Caprimulgus indicus jotaka Temminck and Schlegel

Caprimulgus jotaka TEMMINCK AND SCHLEGEL, 1847, Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 37, pl. 12.—Japan.

Caprimulgus melanopogon SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 918.—Mansinam, near Manokwari.

RANGE.—Breeds in Japan and eastern Siberia and south to northern China, migrates through southern China, Indo-China and Burma to Malaysia. Once recorded from the Papuan Region (type of *melanopogon*).

GENUS EUROSTOPODUS¹ GOULD**Eurostopus mystacalis** (Temminck)

Caprimulgus mystacalis TEMMINCK, 1826 (Oct.), Planch. Col. d'Ois., 69° livr. (vol. 4, pl. 410).—New South Wales.

Caprimulgus albogularis VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, 1826 (late, or Feb., 1827), Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15, p. 194.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Breeding in eastern Australia from southern Australia to Queensland. As a migrant and winter visitor in eastern New Guinea, westward in the south as far as the Fly River, and in the north as far as Astrolabe Bay and the Ramu River.

Coastal grasslands and forest edges.

¹ Including *Lyncornis* Gould (August, 1838).

Eurostopodus guttatus guttatus (Vigors and Horsfield)

Caprimulgus guttatus VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, 1826, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15, p. 192.—Parramatta, New South Wales.

Caprimulgus argus SALVADORI (ex Rosenberg), 1880, Ornith. Mol. Pap., 1, p. 532.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Eastern Australia, Aru Islands (including Pulu Babi). In the Aru Islands possibly only as a migrant from Australia.

Eurostopodus papuensis papuensis (Schlegel)

Caprimulgus papuensis SCHLEGEL, 1866, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 3, p. 340.—Salawati, Sorong and opposite coast of Vogelkop (New Guinea).

RANGE.—Salawati and northwestern New Guinea (Vogelkop).

Lowland forest and edge of forest, near human habitations.

Eurostopodus papuensis astrolabae Ramsay

Eurystopodus astrolabae RAMSAY, 1883, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 8, p. 20.—Astrolabe Mts.

Lyncornis elegans REICHENOW, 1899, Ornith. Monatsber., 7, p. 130.—Ramu River.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward on the south coast to Mimika and Setekwa Rivers, on the north coast at least to Astrolabe Bay and the Ramu River.

Eurostopodus archboldi (Mayr and Rand)

Lyncornis archboldi MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 4.—Mt. Tafa, Central Division of Papua (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 73, pl. 1).

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality in southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest at 2400 m.

FAMILY APODIDAE

SWIFTS

GENUS APUS SCOPOLI

Apus pacificus pacificus (Latham)

Hirundo pacifica LATHAM, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 58.—New South Wales; breeding type locality restricted to Vladivostok, eastern Siberia.

RANGE.—Breeding in eastern Siberia from the Lena River to Kamchatka, to North China and the Japanese Islands. Migrates through South China, Burma, Indo-China to Australia. Recorded in the Papuan Region from southern Dutch New Guinea from the Oriomo River and from the Port Moresby district.

GENUS CHAETURA STEPHENS

Chaetura caudacuta caudacuta (Latham)

Hirundo caudacuta LATHAM, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 57.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Breeding from eastern Siberia to Mongolia, Sakhalin, Manchukuo and the Japanese Islands. Migrates through China to Australia and Tasmania. A number of records from the Papuan Region, mostly from southern and eastern New Guinea (Utakwa, Setekwa, Eilanden Rivers, Port Moresby district, Orangerie Bay, Huon Gulf, etc.).

Chaetura¹ **novaeguineae novaeguineae** D'Albertis and Salvadori

Chaetura novae guineae D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 55.—Fly River (430 mi.).

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Mimika River eastward to the Port Moresby district (Galley Reach).

Along the edge of the lowland forest, particularly along rivers.

Chaetura novaeguineae bürgersi Reichenow

Chaetura bürgersi REICHENOW, 1917 (October), Journ. f. Ornith., 65, p. 514.—Malu, Sepik River.

Chaetura novae-guineae mamberana NEUMANN, 1917 (November), Ornith. Monatsber., 25, p. 153.—Feba (= Teba), lower Mamberano River.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano to the Sepik Rivers.

GENUS **COLLOCALIA** GRAY**Collocalia esculenta esculenta** (Linnaeus)

Hirundo esculenta LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., p. 191.—"China," error for Ambon (ex Rumphius).

Collocalia hypoleuca GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 170.—Aru Islands.

Collocalia spilura GRAY, 1866, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., p. 120.—Batjan.

Collocalia nitens OGILVIE-GRANT, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 35, p. 35.—Utakwa River (2900 ft.).

RANGE.—Southern and northern Moluccas, western Papuan Islands, Aru Islands, islands of Geelvink Bay, New Guinea, Karkar Island, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes. (The geographical variation within this range is not yet understood.)

Collocalia esculenta erwini Collins and Hartert

Collocalia esculenta erwini COLLINS AND HARTERT, 1927, Novit. Zool., 34, p. 50.—New name for *Collocalia esculenta maxima* Ogilvie-Grant, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 35, p. 35.—Upper Utakwa River (8000 ft.). Preoccupied by *Collocalia maxima* Hume.

RANGE.—High mountains of New Guinea (Nassau Range, Oranje Range, Mount Albert Edward).

Generally from 2400 m. to 4000 m., occasionally found below 1000 m.

Collocalia hirundinacea hirundinacea Stresemann

Collocalia fuciphaga hirundinacea STRESEMANN, 1914, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 12, p. 7.—"Utakwa" (= Setekwa) River, Dutch New Guinea.

Collocalia fuciphaga pseudovestita STRESEMANN, 1923, Arch. Naturgesch., 89, Heft 8, p. 27.—Friedrich Wilhelmshafen (= Madang), Astrolabe Bay.

Collocalia fuciphaga mayri HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 93.—Siwi, Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—All New Guinea (except range of *excelsa*), Karkar and Goodenough Islands.

Rare in the lowlands, more common in the hills and mountains, up to the highest peaks.

¹ I prefer to retain this species in the genus *Chaetura* until the characters of *Hirundapus* and *Mearnsia* are better known.

Collocalia hirundinacea excelsa Ogilvie-Grant

Collocalia hirundinacea excelsa OGILVIE-GRANT, 1914, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 35, p. 34.—Utakwa River (8000 ft.).

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Collocalia hirundinacea baru Stresemann and Paludan

C. vanikorensis baru STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 167.—Kampong Baru, Japen Island.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Collocalia vanikorensis tagulae Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis tagulae MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 915, p. 7.—Tagula (Sudest) Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (Sudest) and Misima (St. Aignan) Islands, Louisiade Archipelago; (subsp.) Trobriand Islands and (subsp.) Woodlark Island.

Collocalia vanikorensis granti Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis granti MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 915, p. 8.—Setekwa River, Nassau Mountains, Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—All New Guinea, Japen and Fergusson Island; (subsp.) Aru Islands. From the lowlands up to about 1400 m.

Collocalia vanikorensis steini Stresemann and Paludan

C. vanikorensis steini STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 167.—Numfor Is., Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Numfor and Biak Islands, Geelvink Bay.

Collocalia vanikorensis waigeuensis Stresemann and Paludan

C. vanikorensis waigeuensis STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 168.—Waigeu Is.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Collocalia whiteheadi papuensis Rand

Collocalia whiteheadi papuensis RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 10.—15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, 1800 m.

RANGE.—Known from northern New Guinea (Hollandia, Idenburg River), from the northern and southern (Mt. Goliath) slopes of the Snow Mountains, and from southeastern New Guinea (Baroka, Hall Sound).

From the lowlands up to 1800 m.

FAMILY HEMIPROCNIIDAE

CRESTED SWIFTS

GENUS HEMIPROCNE¹ NITZSCH**Hemiprocne mystacea mystacea** (Lesson)

Cypselus mystaceus LESSON, 1827, Voy. Coquille, pl. 22 (1830, Zool., p. 647).—Dorey Harbour, Vogelkop.

¹ *Macropteryx* of Salvadori.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Batanta, Gebe, Waigeu), islands of Geelvink Bay (Japen, Numfor, Biak) and all New Guinea.

Edge of forest, clearings, etc., up to 1200 m.

Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata Stresemann

Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata STRESEMANN, 1914, Novit. Zool., 21, p. 110.—Seran, Moluccas.

RANGE.—Northern and southern Moluccas and Aru Islands.

FAMILY **ALCEDINIDAE**

KINGFISHERS

GENUS **ALCEDO** LINNAEUS

Alcedo atthis hispidoides Lesson

Alcedo hispidoides LESSON, 1837, Compl. de Buffon, 9, p. 345.—Buru Island, Moluccas.

Alcedo ispida pelagica STRESEMANN, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 316.—St. Aignan, Louisiade Archipelago.

RANGE.—Celebes, Moluccas, western Papuan Islands (Misol and Salawati), northeastern New Guinea between Astrolabe Bay and China Straits (Samarai), D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes, Bismarck Archipelago and Admiralty Islands.

GENUS **ALCYONE** SWAINSON

Alcyone azurea wallaceana Mathews

Alcyone azurea wallaceana MATHEWS, 1918, Birds Austr., 7, p. 94.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands. Doubtfully distinct from *lessonii*.

Alcyone azurea lessonii Cassin

Alcyone Lessonii CASSIN, 1850, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 5, p. 69.—Dorey.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Batanta, Waigeu), Fergusson Island, and all New Guinea except the range of *ochrogaster*.

Shore of lowland rivers and creeks.

Alcyone azurea ochrogaster Reichenow

Alcyone ochrogaster REICHENOW, 1903, Journ. f. Ornith., 51, p. 149.—Ramu River.

Alcyone azurea distincta MATHEWS, 1918, Birds Austr., 7, p. 94.—Humboldt Bay.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea between Mamberano River in the west and Astrolabe Bay and the Ramu River in the east; Japen and Karkar Islands and (subsp.) Numfor and Biak Islands, Geelvink Bay.

Alcyone pusilla pusilla (Temminck)

Ceyx pusilla TEMMINCK, 1836, Planch. Col. d'Ois., 5, pl. 595.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

Alcyone assimilis DIGGLES, 1873, Trans. Phil. Soc. Queensland, 2, p. 6.—"Queensland," error for Aru Islands (fide Mathews).

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Kofiau, Misol, Batanta, Gagi and Waigeu), Aru Islands, islands of Torres Straits, Fergusson and Goodenough Islands and all New Guinea, except the north.

Mangrove, tidal creeks, and large lowland streams.

***Alcyone pusilla laetior* Rand**

Alcyone pusilla laetior RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 11.—Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River.

RANGE.—Probably all north New Guinea from Geelvink Bay to Astrolabe Bay; definitely known from Hollandia and the Idenburg River.

GENUS **CEYX** LACÉPÈDE

***Ceyx lepidus solitarius* Temminck**

Ceyx solitaria TEMMINCK, 1836, Planch. Col. d'Ois., pl. 595, fig. 2.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

Alcyone bella DIGGLES, 1873, Trans. Phil. Soc. Queensland, 2, p. 6.—Aru Islands.

Alcyone laeta DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 100.—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu), Aru Islands, all New Guinea, Japen, Biak (subsp.?), Karkar Island and D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Normanby Islands).

Lowland forest and banks of small streams and creeks up to 1250 m.

GENUS **SYMA** LESSON

***Syma torotoro torotoro* Lesson**

Syma torotoro LESSON, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. Ferussac, 11, p. 443.—Dorey, Vogelkop.

Syma torotoro connectens MATHEWS, 1918, Birds Austr., 7, p. 114.—Humboldt Bay.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu), Japen Island and western New Guinea, eastward on the south coast as far as Etna Bay, on the north coast as far as Astrolabe Bay.

Lowland forest, edge of forest, secondary growth up to 400 m., rarely up to 1000 m.

***Syma torotoro tentelare* Hartert**

Syma torotoro tentelare HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 534.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

***Syma torotoro pseutes* Mathews**

Syma torotoro pseutes MATHEWS, 1918, Birds Austr., 7, p. 113.—Mimika River.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea between Mimika River and the east bank of the Fly River, excluding the range of *brevirostris*.

***Syma torotoro brevisrostris* Rand**

Syma torotoro brevisrostris RAND, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 990, p. 12.—Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, southern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea between the Wassi Kussa and the Morehead Rivers, replaced by *pseutes* east of the Oriomo River.

Syma torotoro meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Syma torotoro meeki ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1901, Novit. Zool., **8**, p. 147.—Milne Bay.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward in the south to the Hall Sound, in the north to the Huon Peninsula (Finschhafen).

Syma torotoro ochracea Rothschild and Hartert

Syma torotoro ochracea ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1901, Novit. Zool., **8**, p. 148.—Goodenough Island.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby Islands).

Syma megarhyncha megarhyncha Salvadori

Syma megarhyncha SALVADORI, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) **16**, p. 70.—Moroka, southeastern New Guinea.

Syma weiskei REICHENOW, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., **8**, p. 186.—Astrolabe Mts. RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea westward at least to the Watut drainage (Wau).

Mountain forest and edge of forest from 800 m. to 2200 m.

Syma megarhyncha sellamontis Reichenow

Syma sellamontis REICHENOW, 1919, Journ. f. Ornith., **67**, p. 334.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Syma megarhyncha wellsi Mathews

Syma torotoro wellsi MATHEWS, 1918, Birds Austr., **7**, p. 113.—Upper Utakwa River, Nassau Range.

RANGE.—Oranje, Nassau and Weyland Mountains.

GENUS **MELIDORA** LESSON**Melidora macrorhina waigiensis** Hartert

Melidora macrorhina waigiensis HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 99.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Melidora macrorhina macrorhina (Lesson)

Dacelo macrorhinus. LESSON, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. Ferussac, **12**, p. 131.—Dorey Harbor.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati and Batanta; all New Guinea except the range occupied by the following form. (? Goodenough Island, fide De Vis.)

Edge of forest from the lowlands, where most common, up to about 600 m., rarely up to 1250 m.

Melidora macrorhina jobiensis Salvadori

Melidora jobiensis SALVADORI, 1880, Ornith. Pap. Mol., **1**, p. 502.—Ansus, Jobi.

RANGE.—Japen Island and northern New Guinea between the southeastern coast of Geelvink Bay (Siriwo River) and Astrolabe Bay (and the upper Ramu River).

GENUS **CLYTOCEYX** SHARPE**Clytoceyx rex septentrionalis** Paludan

Clytoceyx rex septentrionalis PALUDAN, 1935, Ornith. Monatsber., 43, p. 54.—Sepik River.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea between the Mamberano River and Astrolabe Bay. [Doubtfully distinct.]

Clytoceyx rex rex Sharpe

Clytoceyx rex SHARPE, 1880, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 6, p. 231.—East Cape, New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward in the south as far as the upper Fly River (Palmer River), in the north as far as Surprise Creek.

Lowland and hill forest up to 2400 m., most frequent between 300 m. and 800 m.

Clytoceyx rex imperator van Oort

Clytoceyx rex imperator VAN OORT, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9 (Zool.), p. 79.—Noord River, foot of Hellwig Mts.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

GENUS **DACELO** LEACH**Dacelo leachii intermedia** Salvadori

Dacelo intermedius SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 21.—Hall Sound.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea from the Oriomo River to the Port Moresby district (Rigo).

Lowland savanna up to 450 m.

Dacelo leachii superflua Mathews

Dacelo leachi superflua MATHEWS, 1918, Birds of Austr., 7, p. 140.—Mimika River.

RANGE.—From the Mimika River eastward about to the Merauke district, where it intergrades with *intermedia*.

GENUS **SAUROMARPTIS** CABANIS AND HEINE**Sauromarptis gaudichaud** (Quoy and Gaimard)

Dacelo Gaudichaud QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1825, Voy. Uranie, Zool., p. 112, pl. 25.—Waigeu Island (restricted type locality).

Sauromarptis Kubaryi MEYER, 1890, Ibis, p. 414.—Konstantin Harbor, Astrolabe Bay.

Sauromarptis gaudichaud aruensis MEYER, 1890, Ibis, p. 415.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Gebe and Waigeu), ARU ISLANDS, islands of Geelvink Bay (Meos Num and Japen), Heath Island and all New Guinea.

Edge of forest, second growth and tree savanna up to 500 m.

Sauromarptis tyro tyro (Gray)

Dacelo tyro G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 171.—Aru Islands.
Sauromarptis cyanophrys SALVADORI, 1881, Atti R. Ac. Sci. Torino, 16, p. 621.—
 "New Guinea," in error for: Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Sauromarptis tyro archboldi Rand

Sauromarptis tyro archboldi RAND, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 990, p. 13.—
 Tarara, Wassi Kussa River.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea between the Morehead and the Wassi Kussa
 Rivers.

Lowland savanna.

GENUS **HALCYON** SWAINSON**Halcyon nigrocyanea nigrocyanea** Wallace

Halcyon nigrocyanea WALLACE, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 165.—Dorey,
 Vogelkop (restricted type locality).

RANGE.—Salawati, Batanta; western New Guinea eastward to the head of Geel-
 vink Bay and on the south coast to Princess Marianne Straits.

Lowland forest, usually near the coast, occasionally up to 600 m.

Halcyon nigrocyanea stictolaema (Salvadori)

Cyanalcyon stictolaema SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 20.—
 Upper Fly River.

RANGE.—From the Fly River to Mount Cameron, southeastern New Guinea.

Halcyon nigrocyanea quadricolor (Oustalet)

Cyanalcyon quadricolor OUSTALET, 1880 (Dec.), Le Naturaliste, No. 41, p. 323.—
 Eastern coast of Geelvink Bay between 136° 30' and 137° East.

RANGE.—Japen Island and northern New Guinea between the eastern coast of
 Geelvink Bay and Astrolabe Bay.

Halcyon macleayii macleayii Jardine and Selby

Halcyon macleayii JARDINE AND SELBY, 1830, Illustr. Ornith., 2, pt. 7, pl. 101.—
 Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Halcyon incinctus GOULD, 1838, Synops. Birds Austr., App., p. 1.—New South
 Wales.

Halcyon toriu W. MEYER, 1907, Ornith. Monatsber., 17, p. 34.—Toriu River,
 northern New Britain.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia; on migration on the Kei Islands, in
 eastern New Guinea (east of the Mimika River and Astrolabe Bay), Fergusson
 Island, Trobriand Islands, Woodlark Island, Misima and Tagula Islands and New
 Britain.

Halcyon macleayii elisabeth (Heine)

Cyanalcyon Elisabeth HEINE, 1883, Journ. f. Ornith., 31, p. 222.—"Southwestern
 New Guinea," in error for: Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward at least to Hall Sound and to Astrolabe
 Bay.

Wooded savanna, usually near sea level, occasionally up to 450 m.

Halcyon macleayi insularis Berlepsch

Halcyon macleayi insularis VON BERLEPSCH, 1911, Abh. Senck. Naturf. Ges., 34, p. 75.—Terangan, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands (Doubtful form).

Halcyon sancta sancta Vigors and Horsfield

Halcyon sancta VIGORS AND HORSFIELD, 1827, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 15, p. 206.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern and southern Australia and in Tasmania. During migration and in the winter (single specimens throughout the year) in northern Australia, Solomon Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, the entire New Guinea region, the Moluccas and Lesser Sunda Islands (see 1914, Novit. Zool., 21, pp. 94–96).

Halcyon chloris chloris (Boddaert)

Alcedo chloris BODDAERT, 1783, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., p. 49.—Buru Island.

RANGE.—Celebes region, Moluccas, Lesser Sunda Islands, Misol, Salawati, Gagi, Waigeu (Saonek), and western and southern coast of the Vogelkop and the Onin Peninsula.

Coastal forest, mangrove, particularly on small islands.

Halcyon chloris sordida Gould

Halcyon sordidus GOULD, 1842, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 72.—Cape York Peninsula.

Sauropatis grayi CABANIS AND HEINE, 1860, Mus. Hein., 2, p. 159.—Aru Islands.

Halcyon chloris aruensis VON BERLEPSCH, 1911, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 34, p. 75.—Dobo, Aru Islands.

Sauropatis chloris hyperpontia OBERHOLSER, 1919, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 55, p. 386.—“Vate, New Hebrides,” in error for: Cape York.

RANGE.—Coast of northern Australia, islands of Torres Straits, Aru Islands and southern coast of New Guinea between the Mimika River and China Straits.

Halcyon chloris colona Hartert

Halcyon sordidus colonus HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 244.—Egum group, Louisiade Archipelago.

RANGE.—Bonvouloir group, Alcester Island, Egum group, Duchateau Island, Misima, Tagula and Rossel Islands, Louisiade Archipelago.

Halcyon saurophaga saurophaga Gould

Halcyon saurophaga GOULD, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 103.—Northern coast of New Guinea between D'Urville and Japen Islands.

RANGE.—Obi, northern Moluccas, western Papuan Islands, islands of Geelvink Bay, islands off the coast of northern New Guinea from Sorong eastward, including Manam Island, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes, Coutance Island, the entire northern coast of New Guinea (but apparently unknown from southern New Guinea) and the Bismarck Archipelago.

Coast and small islands, usually found near coconut trees and coral cliffs.

GENUS **TANYSIPTERA** VIGORS**Tanysiptera hydrocharis** Gray

Tanysiptera hydrocharis G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 172.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and southern New Guinea from the Wassi Kussa River to the lower and middle Fly River.

Edge of lowland forest.

***Tanysiptera galatea*¹ *galatea* Gray**

Tanysiptera galatea G. R. GRAY, 1859 (Oct. 1), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 154.—Dorey.

Tanysiptera galatea rubiensis A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3 (1890-91), No. 4, p. 8.—Rubi, Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu and Gebe; northwestern New Guinea, eastward on the southern coast to Triton Bay, on the northern coast to the eastern coast of Geelvink Bay (Siriwo River). Absent from Misol Island.

Lowland forest, edge of forest and second growth up to 300 m.

***Tanysiptera galatea minor* Salvadori and D'Albortis**

Tanysiptera galatea var. *minor* SALVADORI AND D'ALBERTIS, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 815.—Mt. Epa and Hall Sound, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward to the Digul and the Kumusi Rivers.

***Tanysiptera galatea meyeri* Salvadori**

Tanysiptera meyeri SALVADORI, 1889, Ornith. Pap. Mol., Agg., p. 54.—Kafu, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano eastward to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu; Karkar and Tarawai Islands.

The species seems to be absent from northeastern New Guinea (between Astrolabe Bay and the Kumusi River) and from southwestern New Guinea (from Etna Bay to the Digul River).

***Tanysiptera galatea vulcani* Rothschild and Hartert**

Tanysiptera hydrocharis vulcani ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1915, Novit. Zool., 22, p. 42.—Vulcan Island.

RANGE.—Vulcan Island (Manam).

***Tanysiptera galatea rosseliana* Tristram**

Tanysiptera rosseliana TRISTRAM, 1889, Ibis, p. 557.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

***Tanysiptera (galatea) riedelii* Verreaux**

Tanysiptera Riedelii VERREAUX, 1866, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, Bull., 2, p. 21.—"Celebes," error for: Biak.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Tanysiptera carolinae* Schlegel**

Tanysiptera Carolinae SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 13.—Mafor.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

¹ *Tanysiptera galatea, riedelii, ellioti, carolinae, nais, and margarethae* belong to one superspecies.

Tanysiptera ellioti Sharpe

Tanysiptera ellioti SHARPE, 1869, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 630.—Kofiau Island (near Misol).

RANGE.—Kofiau (= Popa) Island, near Misol.

Tanysiptera nympha¹ Gray

Tanysiptera nympha G. R. GRAY, 1841, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (1) 6, p. 238.—“Philippines,” error for: Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Tanysiptera (Tanysiptera) nympha rothschildi LAUBMANN, 1924, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 16, p. 26.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Western coast of Vogelkop, Onin Peninsula to Etna Bay, head of Geelvink Bay (Rubi and lower Menoo River), Huon Peninsula (Sattelberg), Huon Gulf (Braunschweighthafen) and upper Watut River (Surprise Creek).

Second growth, edge of forest up to 1000 m., occasionally also mangrove.

Tanysiptera danae Sharpe

Tanysiptera danae SHARPE, 1880, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) 6, p. 231.—Milne Bay.

Tanysiptera danae intensa ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 42, p. 91.—Hydrographer Range.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward in the north as far as the Waria River, in the south as far as the Aroa River.

Tanysiptera sylvia salvadoriana Ramsay

Tanysiptera salvadoriana RAMSAY, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 259.—Near Port Moresby.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea from Hall Sound to the Kemp Welch River and Moroka district.

Usually found near grasslands, at the edge of the open lowland forest.

Tanysiptera sylvia sylvia Gould

Tanysiptera sylvia GOULD, 1850, in Jardine's Contr. Ornith., p. 105.—Cape York, Queensland.

Tanysiptera sylvia mira HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 100.—Ifar, Sentani Lake.

RANGE.—Northern Queensland. Wintering in southern New Guinea from the Setekwa to the Fly Rivers, also collected in northern New Guinea near Humboldt Bay.

FAMILY MEROPIDAE

BEE-EATERS

GENUS MEROPS LINNAEUS

Merops ornatus Latham

Merops ornatus LATHAM, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 35.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Breeding in Australia and the Southwest Islands (Moa). On migration and in the winter from the Lesser Sunda Islands and Celebes in the west,

¹ *Tanysiptera nympha* and *danae* form a superspecies.

throughout the Papuan Region, to the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands.

On migration, from the coast up to 2400 m.

Merops philippinus salvadorii Meyer

Merops Salvadorii A. B. MEYER, 1891, Ibis, p. 294.—Kurakakaul, northern coast of New Britain.

RANGE.—New Britain, Long Island, northern coast of New Guinea (Sentani Lake, Astrolabe Bay), Markham Valley (?), and southern New Guinea (Princess Marianne Straits).

Grassland in the lowlands.

FAMILY CORACIIDAE

ROLLERS

GENUS EURYSTOMUS VIEILLOT

Eurystomus orientalis waigiouensis¹ Elliot

Eurystomus waigiouensis ELLIOT, 1871, Ibis, p. 203.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Misol, Batanta, Waigeu, all New Guinea, Japen, Karkar Island, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes.

Edge of forest, second growth, open savanna, from the coast up to 1600 m.

Eurystomus orientalis pacificus (Latham)

Coracias pacifica LATHAM, 1801, Index Ornith., Suppl., p. 27.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Breeding in Australia. On migration and during the winter from the Moluccas and Celebes to the New Guinea region and the Bismarck Archipelago (Witu).

FAMILY BUCEROTIDAE

HORNBILL

GENUS RHYTICEROS REICHENBACH

Rhyticeros plicatus ruficollis (Vieillot)

Buceros ruficollis VIEILLOT, 1816, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 4, p. 600.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Gebe, Waigeu; western and southern New Guinea, eastward to the head of Geelvink Bay and to the Noord River.

Lowland and hill forest and second growth where tall trees are still standing, up to 1200 m., occasionally higher, up to 1600 m.

Rhyticeros plicatus jungei Mayr

Rhyticeros plicatus jungei MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 939, p. 13.—Madang, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Japen Island; eastern New Guinea, westward at least to the Mamberano River in the north, and the Fly River in the south; Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.

¹ *Eurystomus crassirostris* auctorum.

FAMILY PITTIDAE

PITTAS

GENUS PITTA VIELLOT

Pitta erythrogaster kuehni Rothschild

Pitta kuehni ROTHSCHILD, 1899, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 10, p. 3.—Kilsoein, Koer Islands.

RANGE.—Southeast Islands (Teor and Koer) and Kei Islands; hybridizing with *macklotii* on Misol Island.

Pitta erythrogaster macklotii Temminck

Pitta Macklotii TEMMINCK, 1834, Planch. Col. d'Ois., 5, pl. 547.—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol Island (population intergrading with *kuehni*); Salawati, Batanta, and Waigeu; western and southern New Guinea, eastward in the north to the head of Geelvink Bay, in the south to the Port Moresby district; Cape York Peninsula, northern Queensland; Japen Island (with a tendency toward *habenichti*); Huon Peninsula.

Lowland and hill forest, up to 1250 m.; rather rare above 800 m.

Pitta erythrogaster habenichti Finsch

Pitta Habenichti FINSCH, 1912, Ornith. Monatsber., 20, p. 102.—Potsdamhafen, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea, between the head of Geelvink Bay (Weyland Mountains) and Astrolabe Bay.

Pitta erythrogaster oblita Rothschild and Hartert

Pitta mackloti oblita ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1912, Novit. Zool., 19, p. 197.—Averra, upper Aroa River, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Only known from the typical series (see Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 73 (1937), p. 89).

Pitta erythrogaster loriae Salvadori

Pitta Loriae SALVADORI, 1890, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 9 (= 29), p. 579.—Suau Island, opposite East Cape.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward along the north coast as far as the Kumusi River, along the south coast to Cloudy Bay.

Pitta erythrogaster aruensis Rothschild and Hartert

Pitta mackloti aruensis ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1901, Novit. Zool., 8, p. 63.—Wokan, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Pitta erythrogaster finschii Ramsay

Pitta (Erythropitta) finschii RAMSAY, 1884, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 9, p. 864.—“Astrolabe Range, New Guinea;” error for Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

***Pitta erythrogaster meeki* Rothschild**

Pitta meeki ROTHSCHILD, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 8, p. 6.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

***Pitta versicolor simillima* Gould**

Pitta simillima GOULD, 1868, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 76.—Cape York, northern Queensland.

RANGE.—Northern Queensland, islands of Torres Straits (York Island) and southern New Guinea (Katau River and Daru Island).—In New Guinea apparently only a winter visitor from Australia.

Forest and open woods in the lowlands.

***Pitta sordida novae-guineae* Müller and Schlegel**

Pitta novae-guineae S. MÜLLER AND SCHLEGEL, 1842, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. Overz. Bezitt., Zool., *Pitta*, p. 19.—New name for *Pitta atricapilla* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 258, pl. 8, fig. 3.—Dorey Harbour, northwestern New Guinea. Preoccupied by *Turdus* [= *Pitta*] *atricapilla* Forster, 1781.

Pitta waigiounensis SALVADORI, 1881, Ornith. Pap. Mol., 2, p. 385.—Waigeu [ex Schlegel MS.].

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Kofiau, Salawati, Batanta, Gagi, Waigeu and Gebe), and the whole of New Guinea; Long Island.

Lowland forest up to 300 m.

***Pitta sordida hebetior* Hartert**

Pitta atricapilla hebetior HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 92.—Dampier Island.

RANGE.—Dampier (Karkar) Island.

***Pitta sordida goodfellowi* White**

Pitta novae-guineae goodfellowi C. M. N. WHITE, 1937, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 57, p. 136.—Silbattabatta, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

***Pitta sordida mefoorana* Schlegel**

Pitta Novae Guineae Mefoorana SCHLEGEL, 1874, Mus. Pays-Bas, 3, Rev. Coll., Monogr. 37 (*Pitta*, Revue), p. 8.—Mefoor Island.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Pitta sordida rosenbergii* Schlegel**

Pitta Rosenbergii SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 16.—Soek Island, Misori.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

FAMILY ALAUDIDAE

LARKS

GENUS MIRAFRA HORSFIELD

***Mirafra javanica* subspecies**

RANGE.—Merauke district, southern New Guinea. (Only one specimen known. More material must be collected before the systematic position of the south New Guinea birds can be determined.)

Grasslands in the lowlands.

Mirafra javanica aliena Greenway

Mirafra javanica aliena GREENWAY, 1935, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 14, p. 50.—Biolowat, Morobe district, northeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.
Wooded savanna at 800 m.

Mirafra javanica sepikiana Mayr

Mirafra javanica sepikiana MAYR, 1938, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 466.—Marienberg, Sepik River, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE

SWALLOWS

GENUS HIRUNDO LINNAEUS

Hirundo rustica gutturalis Scopoli

Hirundo gutturalis SCOPOLI, 1786, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., 2, p. 96.—“New Guinea,” error for Panay, Philippine Islands.

RANGE.—Breeding in eastern Siberia, northern China, Korea, and Japan. During migration and in the winter found over the entire Indo-Australian Region from India eastward to western New Guinea and northern Australia. In the Papuan Region collected at Mapia Island, Waigeu, Andai (Vogelkop), Setekwa River, Mimika River, and Aru Islands.

Hirundo tahitica frontalis Quoy and Gaimard

Hirundo frontalis QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 204, pl. 12.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—New Guinea and neighboring islands (D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, Karkar, Japen, Biak, Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Misol and Aru Islands); islands of Torres Straits, Moluccas, Celebes Region and Lesser Sunda Islands (subsp.?).

Near human habitations, particularly along the coast; rarely above 600 m., occasionally up to 2000 m.

GENUS PETROCHELIDON¹ CABANIS**Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans** (Vieillot)

Hirundo nigricans VIEILLOT, 1817, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 14, p. 523.—Hobart, Tasmania.

Hylochelidon nigricans papua MATHEWS, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 48, p. 83.—Key Islands.

RANGE.—Breeding in Tasmania and Australia—On migration and wintering on Aru and Kei Islands, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands. Recorded in New Guinea at the following localities: Sorong, Mamberano River, Lake Sentani, Sepik River, Ramu River, Bubui River, Kumusi River, Hall Sound, Noord River, Dourga River, and other places.

Open country, often near rivers or lakes, generally in lowlands.

¹ The peculiar nesting habits of this species, totally different from those of any of the true cliff swallows, suggest the validity of the monotypic genus *Hylochelidon* Gould, erected for this species.

FAMILY CAMPEPHAGIDAE

CUCKOO-SHRIKES

GENUS CAMPOCHAERA SALVADORI

Campephaera sloetii sloetii (Schlegel)

Campephaera sloetii SCHLEGEL, 1866, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 3, p. 253.—Seleh, southwestern cape of the Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Western part of the Vogelkop.

Campephaera sloetii flaviceps Salvadori

Campephaera flaviceps SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 15, p. 38 (note).—Fly River [terra typica restricta] and Mt. Epa, Hall Sound.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Mimika River eastward to the Astrolabe Mts. (Sogeri district and Goldie River).

Lowland and hill forest up to 800 m.; treetops.

GENUS LALAGE BOIE

Lalage atrovirens atrovirens (Gray)

Campephaera (Lalage) atrovirens G. R. GRAY, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 430.—Misol.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Waigeu; western and eastern coast of Vogelkop, Geelvink Bay and northern New Guinea eastward to Astrolabe Bay and the Ramu River. Not yet recorded from the southern coast of western New Guinea (southern Vogelkop and Onin Peninsula).

Forest, mangrove and secondary growth in the lowlands; rarely up to 500 m.; usually found near water.

Lalage atrovirens leucoptera (Schlegel)

Campephaera leucoptera SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 45.—Misoro Island (Biak).

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Lalage sueurii tricolor (Swainson)

Ceblepyris tricolor SWAINSON, 1825, Zool. Journ., 1, p. 467.—"Australia," terra typica restricta (Mathews): Sydney, New South Wales.

RANGE.—Australia. In small numbers wintering in southeastern New Guinea (Port Moresby district and Bartle Bay).

Lalage leucomela polygrammica (Gray)

Campephaera polygrammica G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 179.—Aru Islands.

Lalage karu microrhyncha OGILVIE-GRANT, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., 2, p. 118.—Mimika River.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; eastern New Guinea, westward along the southern coast to the Mimika River, along the northern coast to the upper Watut River (Wau).

Wooded savanna, gallery forest, second growth, clearings, and edge of forest, occasionally up to 1250 m.

Lalage leucomela obscurior Rothschild and Hartert

Lalage karu obscurior ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1917, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 37, p. 16.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough, and Normanby Islands).

Lalage leucomela trobriandi Mayr

Lalage karu trobriandi MAYR, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 869, p. 1.—Kiriwina Island, Trobriand Islands.

RANGE.—Kiriwina and Kaileuna, Trobriand Islands.

Lalage leucomela pallescens Rothschild and Hartert

Lalage karu pallescens ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1917, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 37, p. 17.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Misima (St. Aignan) and Tagula (Sudest) Islands, Louisiade Archipelago.

GENUS **EDOLISOMA** PUCHERAN**Edolisoma melan waigeuense** Stresemann and Paludan

Edolisoma melan waigeuense STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., 40, p. 17.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Edolisoma melan tommasonis Rothschild and Hartert

Edolisoma melas tommasonis ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 206.—Jobi Island.

RANGE.—Japen (= Jobi) Island, Geelvink Bay.

Edolisoma melan melan (Lesson)

Lanius melas LESSON, 1828, Man. d'Ornith., 1, p. 128.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Batanta and Salawati Islands; western New Guinea, eastward along the north coast as far as Astrolabe Bay and upper Ramu, along the south coast to the fore-land of the Snow Mts., where it intergrades with *meekei* (between Eilanden River and Fly River).

Lowland forest up to 800 m., occasionally up to 1300 m.

Edolisoma melan meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Edolisoma melas meeki ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 207.—Milne Bay, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward along the north coast as far as the Huon Gulf (Finschhafen), along the south coast as far as the Fly River, beyond which it merges with *melan*.

Edolisoma melan goodsoni Mathews

Edolisoma melan goodsoni MATHEWS, 1928, Novit. Zool., 34, p. 373.—Trangan Island, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Edolisoma schisticeps schisticeps (G. R. Gray)

Campephaga schisticeps G. R. GRAY, 1846, Genera Birds, 1, p. 283, based on Voy. Pôle Sud, pl. 10, fig. 1.—Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

Edolisoma schisticeps bernsteini NEUMANN, 1917, Ornith. Monatsber., 25, p. 154.—Sorong, western coast of Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Northwestern New Guinea, eastward along the north coast as far as the head of Geelvink Bay, along the south coast as far as Etna Bay; Misol Island. Lowland forest up to 800 m.

Edolisoma schisticeps moszkowskii Neumann

Edolisoma schisticeps moszkowskii NEUMANN, 1917, Ornith. Monatsber., 25, p. 154.—Pamwi, lower Mamberano River.

RANGE.—Mamberano Valley, northern New Guinea.

Edolisoma schisticeps reichenowi Neumann

Edolisoma schisticeps reichenowi NEUMANN, 1917, Ornith. Monatsber., 25, p. 153.—Etappenberg, Sepik River district.

RANGE.—Sepik Valley, northern New Guinea.

Edolisoma schisticeps poliopsa Sharpe

Edolisoma poliopsa SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 318.—Moroka district, Astrolabe Mts., southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea, from the Kapare River eastward at least as far as the Astrolabe Mountains.

Edolisoma schisticeps vittatum Rothschild and Hartert

Edolisoma schisticeps vittatum ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1914, Novit. Zool., 21, p. 5.—Goodenough Island.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands).

Edolisoma tenuirostre rostratum Hartert

Edolisoma rostratum HARTERT, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 8, p. 20.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Edolisoma tenuirostre tagulanum Hartert

Edolisoma amboinense tagulanum HARTERT, 1898, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 524.—Sudest or Tagula Island.

RANGE.—Tagula and Misima Islands, Louisiade Archipelago.

Edolisoma tenuirostre mülleri Salvadori

Edolisoma mülleri SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 927.—New name for *Ceblepyris plumbea* S. Müller, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), p. 189.—New Guinea (restricted to Utanata River)¹ and Timor.—Preoccupied by *Ceblepyris plumbea* Wagler, 1827, Syst. Av., Corvus, App., sp. 4 [new name for *Corvus novaeguineae* Gm. = *Coracina striata* (Bodd.)]

RANGE.—Kofiau, Misol and Salawati; the whole of New Guinea (except the south), D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, and Woodlark Island.

¹ The type specimens (wing, ♂ 122.5, ♀ 129; tail, ♂ 97, ♀ 99) clearly belong to the larger race.

Lowland, mainly in the open bush along the beach, savanna country and in the mangroves, rarely in the hill forest and its clearings up to 800 m.

***Edolisoma tenuirostre aruense* Sharpe**

Edolisoma aruense SHARPE, 1878, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 1, No. 3, p. 369.—Lutor, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and southern New Guinea from the Mimika River to the Fly River.

***Edolisoma tenuirostre nehrkorni* Salvadori**

Edolisoma nehrkorni SALVADORI, 1890, Agg. Ornith. Pap. Mol., p. 91.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Known only from the type specimen.

***Edolisoma tenuirostre neglectum* Salvadori**

Edolisoma neglectum SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 15, 1880, p. 36.—Mafoor Island.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Edolisoma tenuirostre meyerii* Salvadori**

Edolisoma meyerii SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 327.—Misoro (= Biak) Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Edolisoma morio incertum* (A. B. Meyer)**

Campephaga incerta A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 387.—Ansus, Jobi Island.

Edolisoma meyeri sharpei ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 209.—Northern coast of Dutch New Guinea (Dumas coll.).

RANGE.—Waigeu (subsp.), Japen (= Jobi) Island; Meos Num, and whole of New Guinea (Arfak, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Cyclops, Sepik, Saruwaged, Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea).

Hill forest from 500 to 1800 m.; also edge of forest and occasionally single tall trees in native gardens.

***Edolisoma montanum montanum* (Meyer)**

Campephaga montana A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 386.—Arfak Mountains.

Edolisoma utakwensis OGILVIE-GRANT, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 31, p. 105.—Utakwa River, Nassau Range.

RANGE.—Mountains of western and central New Guinea (Tamrau, Arfak, Weyland, Nassau, Cyclops, Sepik, Saruwaged, and Herzog Mts.).

***Edolisoma montanum minus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Edolisoma montana minus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1907, Novit. Zool., 14, p. 464.—Bihagi, Mambare River.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Wharton Range, Owen Stanley Mts., etc.), westward as far as the Oranje Range.

Mountain forest from 800 m. to 2000 m.

GENUS **CORACINA**¹ VIEILLOT**Coracina lineata axillaris** (Salvadori)

Graucalus axillaris SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 925.—Mansema, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Waigeu and mountains of New Guinea (Tamrau and Arfak Mts., mountains in the hinterland of Astrolabe Bay, Saruwaged Mts., Herzog Mts., and mountains of southeastern New Guinea).

Hill forest from 400 m. to 1300 m., occasionally lower.

Coracina lineata maforensis (Meyer)

Campephaga maforensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 386.—Mafoor Island.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Coracina lineata lineata (Swainson)

Ceblepyris lineatus SWAINSON, 1825, Zool. Journ., I, pt. 4, p. 466.—Australia.

RANGE.—Queensland and New South Wales.—Once recorded from southern New Guinea (Merauke) (see van Oort, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9 (Zool.), p. 87). This bird was most likely a straggler from Australia.

Coracina boyeri boyeri (Gray)

[Campephaga] Boyeri G. R. GRAY, 1846, Genera Birds, 1, p. 283 (ex Hombron and Jacquinot, Voy. Pôle Sud, Atlas (Zool.), pl. 9, fig. 3).—Triton Bay, western New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol, Japen; from northwestern New Guinea eastward along the southern coast as far as Triton Bay, along the northern coast at least as far as the Kumusi River, possibly as far as Collingwood Bay where it intergrades with *subalaris*.

Lowland forest up to 800 m.

Coracina boyeri subalaris (Sharpe)

Graucalus subalaris SHARPE, 1878, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 1, No. 3, p. 364.—Fly River (restricted type locality) and Hall Sound.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Mimika River eastward as far as Milne Bay.

Coracina caeruleogrisea caeruleogrisea (Gray)

Campephaga caeruleogrisea G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 179.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and south New Guinea (Fly River).

Coracina caeruleogrisea strenua (Schlegel)

Campephaga strenua SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 44.—Jobi and Arfak, restricted to Arfak Mts. by Hartert (1930).

RANGE.—Japen Island and mountains of western and central New Guinea (Tamrau, Arfak, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Cyclops and Sepik Mountains).

Hill forest, occasionally, particularly on the islands, descending to the lowlands.

¹ Antedates *Graucalus* Cuvier.

Coracina caeruleogrisea adamsoni Mayr and Rand

Coracina caeruleogrisea adamsoni MAYR AND RAND, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **21**, p. 245.—Mafulu, C. D., southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward along the north coast to the Astrolabe Bay, along the south coast to the Hall Sound district.

Hill and mountain forest, edge of forest, from 500 m. to 2000 m.

Coracina novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Gmelin)

Turdus novaehollandiae GMELIN, 1789, Syst. Nat., **1**, pt. 2, p. 814.—Nova Hollandia, in error for Adventure Bay, Tasmania.

RANGE.—Breeding in Tasmania. Partly resident, partly wintering in Australia and in New Guinea (at least two records from the Port Moresby region).

Coracina novaehollandiae melanops (Latham)

Corvus melanops LATHAM, 1801, Index Orn., Suppl. 2, p. 24.—Sydney, New South Wales.

RANGE.—Breeding in southern and eastern Australia. On migration and as winter visitor in eastern New Guinea, the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes, east to Misima, the Bismarck Archipelago and Nissan Island.

On migration found mainly along the sea shore, particularly in Casuarina groves.

Coracina novaehollandiae didima Mathews

Coracina novaehollandiae didima MATHEWS, 1912, Austr. Av. Rec., **1**, p. 42.—Melville Is., Northern Territory.

Coracina novaehollandiae kuehni HARTERT, 1916, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **36**, p. 65.—Little Kei Islands.

RANGE.—Northwestern and northern Australia. On migration and as winter visitor found from Flores, Sumba, Madu, the Sula Islands and Peling, to the southern Moluccas, western New Guinea and islands of Geelvink Bay.

Coracina papuensis melanolora (Gray)

Campephaga melanolora G. R. GRAY, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 353.—Batjan and Ternate.

RANGE.—Obi, northern Moluccas, Kofiau, Misol and Gebe.

Coracina papuensis papuensis (Gmelin)

Corvus papuensis GMELIN, 1788, Syst. Nat., **1**, pt. 1, p. 371.—New Guinea, restricted to Dorey (= Manokwari) by Stresemann (Journ. f. Ornith., 1913, p. 604).

Graucalus stephani A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, **3** (1890-1891), No. 4, p. 9.—Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Salawati, Batanta, Japen, from northwestern New Guinea eastward along the northern coast to the head of Huon Gulf where it intergrades with *angustifrons*, along the southern coast as far as Etna Bay.

Lowlands, particularly common in the immediate vicinity of the shore line, in mangrove swamps, savanna and other open formations; occasionally following the rivers inland up to 500 m., but generally found not above 100 m.

Coracina papuensis intermedia Rothschild

Coracina papuensis intermedia ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 267.—Upper Setekwa River, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Mimika River to the Noord River.

Coracina papuensis angustifrons (Sharpe)

Graucalus angustifrons SHARPE, 1876 (Dec. 15), Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 13 (1878), p. 81.—Neighborhood of Port Moresby.

Coracina papuensis meekiana ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1912, Novit. Zool., 19, p. 201.—Kumusi River.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward in the north to Huon Gulf, in the south at least to Hall Sound.

Coracina papuensis louisiadensis (Hartert)

Graucalus hypoleucus louisiadensis HARTERT, 1898, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 524.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (= Sudest) Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Coracina papuensis oriomo Mayr and Rand

Coracina papuensis oriomo MAYR AND RAND, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 244.—Wuroi, Oriomo River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea (Oriomo River district and probably also Merauke district).

Wooded savanna.

Coracina papuensis hypoleuca (Gould)

Graucalus hypoleucus GOULD, 1848, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 38.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Graucalus mertoni VON BERLEPSCH, 1911, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 34, p. 64.—Barkai Island, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Northwestern Australia, Northern Territory, and Aru Islands.

Coracina longicauda longicauda (De Vis)

Graucalus longicauda DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888-89, p. 59.—Musgrave Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Graucalus cornix REICHENOW, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 187.—Aroa River, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog Mountains (Mt. Misim), and Saruwaged Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1900 m. to 3200 m.

Coracina longicauda grisea Junge

Coracina longicauda grisea JUNGE, 1939, Nova Guinea, (N.S.) 3, p. 5.—Hellwig Mountains (2600 m.), Oranje Range.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains, central New Guinea.

FAMILY **MOTACILLIDAE**

WAGTAILS AND PIPITS

GENUS **MOTACILLA** LINNAEUS**Motacilla cinerea caspica** (Gmelin)

Parus caspicus S. G. GMELIN, 1774, Reise durch Russland, 3, p. 104.—Enseli, northern Persia.

Budytes Novae Guineae A. B. MEYER, 1875, Sitzungsber. Abh. Nat. Ges. Isis Dresden, p. 74.—Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Breeding in the temperate zone of Asia from the Caucasus and the Ural eastward to Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands. On migration and during the winter found from India across the Indo-Australian islands as far as the Papuan Region, where it has been recorded so far from Misol, Batanta, Waigeu, Japen, Karkar, and New Guinea (Arfak, Kapaur, Takar, Nassau, Mamberano, and Saruwaged Mountains).

On migration found along stony rivers and creeks, usually between 600 m. and 1800 m., but also at sea level.

Motacilla flava simillima Hartert

Motacilla flava simillima HARTERT, 1905, Vög. pal. Fauna, 1, p. 289.—Sulu Islands (on migration), presumably breeding on Kamchatka.

RANGE.—Breeding in northeastern Siberia from the Chukches Peninsula down to Kamchatka. Wintering on the Sunda Islands and Moluccas. In the Papuan Region only recorded from the Mimika River, at the foot of the Nassau Mountains. One record from Dawson River, Queensland.

GENUS **ANTHUS** BECHSTEIN

Anthus gutturalis gutturalis De Vis

Anthus gutturalis DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893–94, p. 103.—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Alpine grasslands above 2600 m. Most frequent along the edge of the upper tree limit and in tree fern groves.

Anthus gutturalis rhododendri Mayr

Anthus gutturalis rhododendri MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 692.—Mongi-Busu, Saruwaged Mountains (2600 m.).

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains, northeastern New Guinea.

Anthus gutturalis wollastoni Ogilvie-Grant

Anthus wollastoni OGILVIE-GRANT, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 31, p. 105.—Utakwa River (11,800 ft.), Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Nassau and Oranje Mountains, central New Guinea.

[*Anthus richardi* subspecies

A specimen of this species is listed in the Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 10 (1885), p. 567, as having been taken by Wallace on Misol Island. The specimen does not seem to exist any more.]

Anthus australis exiguus Greenway

Anthus australis exiguus GREENWAY, 1935, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 14, p. 53.—Wau, Morobe district, northeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Grasslands at 1100 m.

FAMILY "MUSCICAPIDAE"¹

OLD WORLD INSECT EATERS

SUBFAMILY TURDINAE

THRUSHES

GENUS *SAXICOLA* BECHSTEIN*Saxicola caprata belensis* Rand

Saxicola caprata belensis RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 4.—Balim River, 1600 m., Oranje Mountains.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains and mountains of southeastern New Guinea. Midmountain grasslands from 1200 m. to 2400 m.

Saxicola caprata aethiops (Sclater)

Poecilodryas aethiops SCLATER, 1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 66, pl. 7.—Kabakadai, New Britain.

RANGE.—New Britain and northern New Guinea between the Huon Peninsula and Humboldt Bay and Sentani Lake.

Grasslands, bush savanna and second growth from the lowlands to 1800 m.

GENUS *TURDUS* LINNAEUS*Turdus poliocephalus versteegi* Junge

Turdus poliocephalus versteegi JUNGE, 1939, Nova Guinea, (N.S.) 3, p. 8.—Kajan Mts., Oranje Range.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains.

Turdus poliocephalus papuensis (De Vis)

Merula papuensis DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–89, p. 60.—Mt. Victoria, southeastern New Guinea.

Merula melanaria MADARASZ, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 23.—Astrolabe Mts.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Wharton Range, Owen Stanley Range).

¹ The Papuan Region is the home of a group of about 50 genera of Oscines which offer a serious problem to the classifier. Many of these genera fit well into the conventional families of Turdidae, Sylviidae, and Muscicapidae, others combine the characters of two or three of these families, others—for the lack of any better arrangement—were placed in the Timaliidae, Prionopidae, and Laniidae, and still others were made types of monogeneric families. A very careful study of the questionable genera has convinced me that none of the previously proposed arrangements of this group is at all satisfactory, and that all family limits are artificial. Dr. Hartert came to a similar conclusion when he treated the same group of genera in his "Vögel der Paläarkt. Fauna," in which he combined most of these "families" into one ("Muscicapidae"). Gadow (Bronn's Thierreich, 4, 4 Abt., pt. 2, p. 280) also discusses this vexing problem.

In view of this the best solution seems to be to abandon any arrangement into definite families, and use subfamily names to group certain seemingly more closely related genera. The allocation of the following genera is particularly doubtful: *Ifrita*, *Melampitta*, *Orthonyx*, *Peltops*, and *Pachycare*.

Mountain forest, rhododendron and tree fern zone on upper tree limit from 2400 m. to 3800 m.

Turdus poliocephalus keysseri Mayr

Turdus poliocephalus keysseri MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 692.—Mongi-Busu, Saruwaged Mts.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

Turdus poliocephalus canescens (De Vis)

Merula canescens DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 105.—Goodenough Island.

RANGE.—Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

GENUS **OREOCINCLA** GOULD

Oreocincla dauma papuensis (Seebohm)

Geocichla papuensis SEEBOHM, 1881, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 5, p. 158, pl. 9.—“S.E. New Guinea. Goldie coll.”

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Saruwaged Mountains (Sattelberg) and Nassau Range (Utakwa River).

Hill forest from 800 m. to 1300 m.

GENUS **AMALOCICHLA**¹ DE VIS

Amalocichla sclateriana sclateriana De Vis

Amalocichla sclateriana DE VIS, 1892, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1890-91, p. 95.—Mt. Owen Stanley, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 2840 m. to 3680 m.

Amalocichla sclateriana occidentalis Rand

Amalocichla sclateriana occidentalis RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1074, p. 1.—Lake Habbema, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains, central New Guinea.

Amalocichla incerta incerta (Salvadori)

Eupetes incertus SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 967.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2200 m.

Amalocichla incerta olivascentior Hartert

Amalocichla incerta olivascentior HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 85.—Mt. Wondiwoi, Wandammen Mountains.

RANGE.—Wandammen and Weyland Mountains.

Amalocichla incerta brevicauda (De Vis)

Drymoedus brevicauda DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 103.—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog, Saruwaged, Sepik (Schraderberg), and Oranje Mountains (Mt. Goliath).

¹ Synonym: *Pseudopitta* Reichenow, 1915.

SUBFAMILY TIMALIINAE

BABBLERS

GENUS **MELAMPITTA** SCHLEGEL**Melampitta lugubris lugubris** Schlegel

Melampitta lugubris SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 47.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains, Saruwaged Mountains, and mountains of south-eastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 2840 m.

Melampitta lugubris rostrata (Ogilvie-Grant)

Meloppitta lugubris rostrata OGLIVIE-GRANT, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club., 31, p. 104.—Utakwa River, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland and Nassau Mountains.

Melampitta gigantea¹ (Rothschild)

Meloppitta gigantea ROTHSCHILD, 1899, Ornith. Monatsber., 7, p. 137.—“Mt. Maori, west of Humboldt Bay,” error for Mt. Moari, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak and Nassau Mountains (Utakwa R.).

Hill forest (along creeks?) at 800 m. to 1000 m.

GENUS **CRATEROSCELIS** SHARPE**Crateroscelis murina murina** (Sclater)

Brachypteryx murinus SCLATER, 1858, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 2, p. 158.—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

Brachypteryx brunneiventris MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 497.—Rubi, head of Geelvink Bay.

Sericornis fulvipektoris RAMSAY, 1880, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 4, p. 468.—Goldie River, southeastern New Guinea.

Crateroscelis rufobrunnea ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1900, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 11, p. 25.—“Mt. Maori, Humboldt Bay,” in error for: Mt. Moari, Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Salawati, Japen, and all New Guinea, except the range of the following form.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1300 m.

Crateroscelis murina pallida Rand

Crateroscelis murina pallida RAND, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 991, p. 2.—East bank of Fly River, opposite Sturt Island.

RANGE.—Known only from the middle and lower Fly River (Lake Daviumbu and Sturt Island), south New Guinea.

Crateroscelis murina capitalis Stresemann and Paludan

Crateroscelis murinus capitalis STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., 40, p. 15.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island, Misol (subsp.).

¹ In spite of its lengthened tail this species is clearly congeneric with *lugubris*.

Crateroscelis murina monacha (Gray)

Alcippe monacha G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 175.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Crateroscelis nigro-rufa nigro-rufa (Salvadori)

Sericornis nigro-rufa SALVADORI, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 14, p. 151.—Moroka, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog and Saruwaged Mountains.

Lower mountain forest from 1300 m. to 1800 m.

Crateroscelis nigro-rufa blissi Stresemann and Paludan

Crateroscelis nigrorufa blissi STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 46.—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta robusta (De Vis)

*Gerygone robusta*¹ DE VIS, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1896-97, p. 84.—Wharton Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Crateroscelis pectoralis ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1900, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 11, p. 25.—Mt. Cameron, Owen Stanley Mts.

Sericornis salvadorii REICHENOW, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., 9, p. 4.—South-eastern New Guinea (= Aroa River) (Weiske coll.).

Crateroscelis albigula REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 128.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog, Saruwaged and Sepik Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 3680 m.

Crateroscelis robusta deficiens Hartert

Crateroscelis robusta deficiens HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 81.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta sanfordi Hartert

Crateroscelis sanfordi HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 81.—Wondiwoi Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta steini STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 46.—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Wondiwoi Mountains, Wandammen district, Weyland and Oranje Mountains.

Crateroscelis robusta peninsularis Hartert

Crateroscelis robusta peninsularis HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 82.—Lehuma, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

¹ = ? *Crateroscelis montana* De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 387.—Unidentifiable.

Crateroscelis robusta ripleyi Mayr and de Schauensee

Crateroscelis robusta ripleyi MAYR AND DE SCHAUENSEE, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 91, p. 121.—Bon Kourangen, Tamrau Mts.

RANGE.—Tamrau Mountains, Vogelkop.

GENUS **ANDROPHOBUS**¹ HARTERT AND PALUDAN**Androphobus viridis** (Rothschild and Hartert)

Androphilus viridis ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 33.—Mt. Goliath, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Oranje and Weyland Mountains.
Mountain forest at about 1500–2000 m.

GENUS **DRYMODES** GOULD**Drymodes superciliaris brevirostris** De Vis

Drymaoedus brevirostris DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 386.—[Boirave, Orangerie Bay], southeastern New Guinea.

Drymodes beccarii adjacens MATHEWS, 1921, Birds Austr., 9, p. 218.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, south New Guinea (Oriomo River) and Aru Islands.

Lowland and hill forest.

Drymodes superciliaris nigriceps Rand

Drymodes superciliaris nigriceps RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1074, p. 1.—Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains and northern slope of Oranje Mountains.

Drymodes superciliaris beccarii Salvadori

Drymaoedus beccarii SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 965.—Prof. Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak and Wandammen Mountains.

Hill forest from 500 m. to 1200 m.

GENUS **CINCLOSOMA** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD**Cinclosoma ajax ajax** (Temminck)

Eupetes Ajax TEMMINCK, 1835, Planch. Col. d'Ois., pl. 573.—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Western coast of Geelvink Bay (Momi to Wanggar district) and Triton Bay.

Lowland forest.

Cinclosoma ajax muscalis Rand

Cinclosoma ajax muscalis RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1074, p. 2.—Palmer Junction, upper Fly River.

RANGE.—Known only from the upper Fly River.

¹ Ornith. Monatsber., 42, 1934, p. 46.

Cinclosoma ajax alaris Mayr and Rand

Cinclosoma ajax alaris MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 6.—Wuroi, Oriomo River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—Oriomo River; middle Fly River (subsp.).

Cinclosoma ajax goldiei (Ramsay)

Eupetes goldiei RAMSAY, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 303.—Port Moresby, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea from Hall Sound to Milne Bay.

GENUS **EUPETES**¹ TEMMINCK**Eupetes castanonotus castanonotus** Salvadori

Eupetes castanonotus SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 966.—Mt. Morait, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Hills of the Vogelkop.

Hill forest from 600 m. to 1300 m.

Eupetes castanonotus saturatus Rothschild and Hartert

Eupetes castanonotus saturatus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., 19, p. 157.—[Setewka River], Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Nassau Mountains.

Eupetes castanonotus uropygialis Rand

Eupetes castanonotus uropygialis RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1074, p. 2.—Near Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River.

RANGE.—Northern slope of Oranje Mountains, at the Idenburg River.

Eupetes castanonotus bürgersi Mayr

Eupetes castanonotus bürgersi MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 691.—Lordberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Sepik Mountains (Lordberg and Etappenberg).

Eupetes castanonotus par Meise

Eupetes castanonotus par MEISE, 1930, Ornith. Monatsber., 38, p. 17.—Sattelberg.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains, northeastern New Guinea.

Eupetes castanonotus pulcher Sharpe

Eupetes pulcher SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 319.—Taburi District, Astrolabe Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains in southeastern New Guinea, westward to the Herzog Mountains.

Eupetes caeruleus caeruleus Temminck

Eupetes caeruleus TEMMINCK, 1835, Planch. Col. d'Ois., pl. 574.—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

Eupetes caeruleus occidentalis NEUMANN, 1924, Ornith. Monatsber., 32, p. 39.—[Supposedly from] "Waigama, Misol" [bought from Frank].

¹ I do not feel that the Papuan forms are sufficiently distinct from the Malayan *macrocerus* to justify the recognition of the genus *Ptilorhoa* Peters (1940, Auk, 57, p. 94).

RANGE.—Misol (?). From the Vogelkop (Sorong district) eastward along the northern coast as far as the head of Geelvink Bay (Menoo and Siriwo Rivers), along the southern coast eastward as far as Etna Bay. In the Wanggar District, southern Geelvink Bay, apparently occurring together with *nigricrissus* without any evidence of hybridization.

Lowland forest up to 700 m., occasionally also in light secondary woods.

***Eupetes caerulescens neumanni* Mayr and de Schauensee**

Eupetes caerulescens neumanni MAYR AND DE SCHAUENSEE, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **91**, p. 122.—Cyclops Mountains, north New Guinea.

RANGE.—Entire north New Guinea from Astrolabe Bay westward at least as far as Takar.

***Eupetes caerulescens nigricrissus* Salvadori**

Eupetes nigricrissus SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **9**, p. 36.—Naiabui, Hall Bay, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from Etna Bay and the head of Geelvink Bay eastward as far as Milne Bay.

***Eupetes caerulescens geislerorum* Meyer**

Eupetes geislerorum A. B. MEYER, 1892, Journ. f. Ornith., **40**, p. 259.—Butaueng, Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—Northeastern New Guinea from the Huon Gulf (Finschhafen) eastward to Collingwood Bay.

***Eupetes leucostictus leucostictus* Sclater**

Eupetes leucostictus SCLATER, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 690, pl. 52.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 2000 m.

***Eupetes leucostictus mayri* Hartert**

Eupetes leucostictus mayri HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 87.—Mt. Wondiwoi, Wandammen Mountains.

RANGE.—Wandammen Mountains.

***Eupetes leucostictus centralis* Mayr**

Eupetes leucostictus centralis MAYR, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 869, p. 1.—Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains, mountains on the Mamberano River, Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

***Eupetes leucostictus sibilans* Mayr**

Eupetes leucostictus sibilans MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 691.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains.

***Eupetes leucostictus amabilis* Mayr**

Eupetes leucostictus amabilis MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 691.—Junzaing, Saruwaged Mountains.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

Eupetes leucostictus loriae Salvadori

Eupetes loriae SALVADORI, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 16 (= 36), p. 102.

—Moroka, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog Mountains, and (subsp.) Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg).

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2400 m.

GENUS **ORTHONYX** TEMMINCK**Orthonyx temminckii novaeguineae** Meyer

Orthonyx Novae Guineae A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 83.—Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 2000 m.

Orthonyx temminckii dorsalis Rand

Orthonyx temminckii dorsalis RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1074, p. 2.—Bele River, north of Lake Habbema.

RANGE.—Central range, between Lake Habbema and the Idenburg River.

Orthonyx temminckii victoriana van Oort

Orthonyx temminckii victoriana VAN OORT, 1909, Notes Leyden Mus., 30, p. 234.—Mt. Victoria, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Wharton Range, Mt. Victoria, Mt. Scratchley, Mt. Knutsford) and Herzog Mountains (Mt. Misim).

Mountain forest from 2000 m. to 2900 m.

GENUS **POMATOSTOMUS** CABANIS**Pomatostomus isidori isidori** (Lesson and Garnot)

Pomatorhinus Isidori LESSON AND GARNOT, 1829, Voy. Coquille, Zool., livr. 10, pl. 29 (and 1830, livr. 15, p. 680).—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol and all New Guinea, except the north.

Lowland forest up to 300 m.

Pomatostomus isidori calidus (Rothschild)

Pomatorhinus isidori calidus ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 266.—Siriwo River, southern Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the head of Geelvink Bay to Astrolabe Bay.

Pomatostomus temporalis strepitans (Mayr and Rand)

Pomatorhinus temporalis strepitans MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 6.—Dogwa, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea, from Princess Marianne Straits and the Merauke district to the Oriomo River.

Lowland savanna.

GENUS **IFRITA** ROTHSCHILD**Ifrita kowaldi kowaldi** (De Vis)

Todopsis Kowaldi DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–89, p. 59.—[Owen Stanley Mountains].

Ifrita coronata ROTHSCHILD, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 7, p. 54.—“Low country near Port Moresby,” error for Owen Stanley Mountains.

Ifrita kowaldi schalowiana STRESEMANN, 1922, Ornith. Monatsber., 30, p. 8.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of central and eastern New Guinea (Idenburg, Sepik, and Saruwaged Mountains, mountains of southeastern New Guinea).

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 3680 m.

***Ifrita kowaldi brunnea* Rand**

Ifrita kowaldi brunnea RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1074, p. 2.—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Westernmost part of central range (Weyland and Nassau Mountains).

SUBFAMILY **MALURINAE**

WREN WARBLERS

GENUS **MALURUS** VIEILLOT

***Malurus alboscapulatus alboscapulatus* Meyer**

Malurus alboscapulatus A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 469.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

***Malurus alboscapulatus aida* Hartert**

Malurus alboscapulatus aida HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 78.—Ifar, Sentani Lake, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea, from the Weyland Mountains to Humboldt Bay.

***Malurus alboscapulatus tappenbecki* (Reichenow)**

Musciparus tappenbecki REICHENOW, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 25.—Jagei (= Ramu) River, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—From the Sepik region to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River.

***Malurus alboscapulatus moretoni* De Vis**

Malurus moretoni DE VIS, 1892, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1890–91, p. 97.—Bartle Bay, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward in the north to the Huon Peninsula, in the south to the Port Moresby district.

Grasslands, intermixed with bushes and trees, and open secondary growth formations, up to 600 m., occasionally up to 1200 m.

***Malurus alboscapulatus naimii* Salvadori and D'Albertis**

Malurus naimii SALVADORI AND D'ALBERTIS, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 827.—Mon, Yule Island, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, from Galley Reach westward at least as far as Yule Island, probably to the head of the Gulf of Papua.

Lowlands, up to about 400 m.

Malurus alboscapulatus mafulu Mayr and Rand

Malurus alboscapulatus mafulu MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 10.—Mafulu, mountains of southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mid-mountain grasslands of southeast New Guinea, between 1000 m. and 2000 m., west to the upper Kikori River.

Malurus alboscapulatus dogwa Mayr and Rand

Malurus alboscapulatus dogwa MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 11.—Wuroi, Oriomo River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea, from the Fly River to Merauke.

Malurus alboscapulatus lorentzi van Oort

Malurus lorentzi VAN OORT, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9 (Zool.), p. 91.—Noord River, southern New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Noord River to the Mimika River.

Malurus alboscapulatus balim Rand

Malurus alboscapulatus balim RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 5.—Balim River (1600 m.), Oranje Mountains.

RANGE.—Known only from the grasslands of the Balim and Bele Rivers (1600 m. to 2300 m.), Oranje Mountains (Snow Mts.).

GENUS **TODOPSIS** BONAPARTE**Todopsis cyanocephala cyanocephala** (Quoy and Gaimard)

Todus cyanocephalus QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 227, pl. 5, fig. 4.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

Todopsis cyanocephalus dohertyi ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 477.—Takar, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Salawati, western and northern New Guinea, eastward in the north to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River, in the south to Etna Bay; some infiltration of *bonapartii* blood noticeable between Onin Peninsula and the head of Geelvink Bay.

Dense undergrowth in the forest and in secondary growth formations near rivers and along the coast; lowlands, but occasionally up to 800 m.

Todopsis cyanocephala bonapartii Gray

Todopsis bonapartii G. R. GRAY, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 156.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and (subsp.?) southern New Guinea from the Mimika River eastward to Kapa Kapa (near the Astrolabe Mountains).

Todopsis cyanocephala mysorensis Meyer

Todopsis mysorensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 74.—Misoro Island (= Biak).

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Todopsis wallacii Gray

Todopsis wallacii G. R. GRAY, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 429, pl. 43.—Misol.

Todopsis coronata GOULD, 1878, Birds New Guinea, pt. 8.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Misol, Japen, and all New Guinea; (? Goodenough Is., fide De Vis).

Lowland forest and dense secondary growth up to 900 m.

GENUS **CHENORHAMPHUS** OUSTALET**Chenorhamphus grayi** (Wallace)

Todopsis grayi WALLACE, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 166.—Sorong, north-western New Guinea.

Chenorhamphus pileatus REICHENOW, 1920, Journ. f. Ornith., 68, p. 399.—Maeanderberg, upper Sepik.

RANGE.—Salawati and northern New Guinea from the Vogelkop to the Sepik region (Sorong, Wa Samson, Siwi (Arfak), Rumberpon (Amberpon), Weyland Mountains, Mamberano, Cyclops Mountains, Humboldt Bay, and Maeanderberg (Sepik Mountains)).

Lowland and hill forest up to 900 m.

GENUS **CLYTOMYIAS** SHARPE**Clytomyias insignis insignis** Sharpe

Clytomyias insignis SHARPE, 1879, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 31.—Tjobonda, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Clytomyias insignis oorti Rothschild and Hartert

Clytomyias insignis oorti ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1907, Novit. Zool., 14, p. 460.—Head of Aroa River, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Saruwaged and Oranje Mountains (Mt. Goliath).

Mountain forest from 1600 m. to 2800 m.

SUBFAMILY **SYLVIINAE** (PT. 1)

GRASS WARBLERS

GENUS **LOCUSTELLA** KAUP**Locustella fasciolata** (Gray)

Acrocephalus fasciolatus G. R. GRAY, 1860, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 349.—Batjan, northern Moluccas.

RANGE.—Nests in eastern Siberia south to Manchuoko and Korea, migrates through Japan and China, and winters in the Philippines, Celebes, South-East Islands, Moluccas and western New Guinea. In the Papuan Region so far recorded from the following localities: Misol, Manokwari, Arfak Mountains, Onin Peninsula, Weyland Mountains, and Yamna Island.

Lives in the winter quarters in open country, grassy hillsides, abandoned native plantations, etc. In the mountains up to 1600 m.

GENUS **ACROCEPHALUS** NAUMANN**Acrocephalus arundinaceus australis** (Gould)

Calamoherpe australis GOULD, 1838, in Lewin's Nat. Hist. Birds New South Wales, Index to syn. to pl. 18.—Parramatta, New South Wales.

? *Acrocephalus cervinus* DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 386.—[Boirave, Orangerie Bay], southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Australia and New Guinea. Known in New Guinea from Orangerie Bay, the middle Fly River (Lake Daviumbu), the Noord River, and the Anggi Lakes (2000 m.), Arfak Mountains.

Tall reeds, stands of phragmites, etc., at the edge of lakes and in marshes. From the lowlands up to 2000 m.

GENUS **MEGALURUS** HORSFIELD

Megalurus timoriensis macrurus (Salvadori)

Sphenoeacus macrurus SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 35.—Naiabui, Hall Sound.

Megalurus punctatus DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 385.—Neneba, northern slope of Mt. Scratchley, 4000 feet.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea along the south coast as far as Hall Sound, along the north coast to the Herzog Mountains; (? Goodenough Is., fide De Vis).

Grasslands and open secondary growth from sea level to 2000 m.

Megalurus timoriensis alpinus Mayr and Rand

Megalurus timoriensis alpinus MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 8.—Mt. Albert Edward (3680 m.), southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Alpine grasslands on the Wharton Range, southeastern New Guinea, from 2800 m. to 3800 m.

Megalurus timoriensis harterti Mayr

Megalurus timoriensis harterti MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 686.—Ogeramngang, Saruwaged Mountains.

RANGE.—Huon Peninsula, from 800 m. to 1800 m., and (subsp.?) from 2800 m. to 3800 m.

Megalurus timoriensis mayri Hartert

Megalurus timoriensis mayri HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 79.—Ifaar, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Grasslands of northern New Guinea from Sentani Lake and Humboldt Bay to Astrolabe Bay.

Grasslands at sea level and up to 400 m.

Megalurus timoriensis stresemanni Hartert

Megalurus timoriensis stresemanni HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 79.—Kofo, Anggi Lake.

RANGE.—Grasslands and fern groves at Lake Anggi Gidji (1900 m.), Arfak Mountains.

Megalurus timoriensis muscalis Rand

Megalurus timoriensis muscalis RAND, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 991, p. 4.—Lake Daviumbu, middle Fly River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the grasslands of the middle Fly River.

Megalurus albolimbatus (D'Albertis and Salvadori)

Poodytes albo-limbatus D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 87.—Fly River (at 430 miles).

RANGE.—South New Guinea (middle Fly River).

GENUS **CISTICOLA** KAUP**Cisticola exilis diminuta** Mathews

Cisticola exilis diminuta MATHEWS, 1922, Birds Austr., 9, p. 373.—Paterson Creek, Cape York, Queensland.

RANGE.—Northern Queensland (north of 17° S.), islands of Torres Straits; eastern New Guinea westward along the south coast at least as far as the Oriomo River (Dogwa), along the north coast to Humboldt Bay and Sentani Lake; Fergusson and Goodenough Islands and Manam (Vulcan Island). Approaching *C. e. polionota* in the northern part of its range.

Grasslands at low elevations, rarely up to 1200 m.

SUBFAMILY **SYLVIINAE** (PT. 2)

TREE WARBLERS

GENUS **SERICORNIS** GOULD**Sericornis spilodera spilodera** (Gray)

Entomophila ? spilodera G. R. GRAY, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 155.—Dorey [= Manokwari], northwestern New Guinea.

Aethomyias nigrifrons REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 124.—Maeanderberg, Sepik Mountains.

Gerygone stictilaema REICHENOW, 1917, Journ. f. Ornith., 65, p. 514.—Maeanderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Japen Island and western and northern New Guinea (Vogelkop, Weyland Mountains, and Sepik Mountains).

Hill forest from 400 m. to 1200 m., occasionally down to sea level.

Sericornis spilodera granti (Hartert)

Aethomyias spilodera granti HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 85.—Snow Mountains [= Utakwa River], southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Nassau and Oranje Mountains, central New Guinea.

Sericornis spilodera wuroi Mayr

Sericornis spilodera wuroi MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 904, p. 15.—Wuroi, Oriomo River, south New Guinea (lowlands).

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Sericornis spilodera guttatus (Sharpe)

Aethomyias guttata SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 432.—Choqueri District, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, in the north as far as the Huon Peninsula, on the south coast at least as far as Yule Island district (Matsika, Mafulu).

Sericornis spilodera ferrugineus Stresemann and Paludan

Sericornis spilodera ferruginea STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., 40, p. 16.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Sericornis spilodera aruensis Ogilvie-Grant

Sericornis aruensis OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 29.—Wokan, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Sericornis beccarii beccarii Salvadori

Sericornis beccarii SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 79.—Wokan, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Sericornis beccarii randi Mayr

Sericornis beccarii randi MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 904, p. 10.—Wuroi, Oriomo River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Lowland forest.

Sericornis beccarii cyclopus Hartert

Sericornis magnirostris cyclopus HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 83.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains.

Mountain forest from 600 m. to 1600 m.

Sericornis beccarii weylandi Mayr

Sericornis beccarii weylandi MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 904, p. 11.—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

Sericornis beccarii wondiwoi Mayr

Sericornis beccarii wondiwoi MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 904, p. 11.—Wondiwoi Mts. (Wandammen district), northwest New Guinea.

RANGE.—Wondiwoi Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 1800 m.

Sericornis beccarii imitator Mayr

Sericornis beccarii imitator MAYR, 1937, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 904, p. 12.—Siwi, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains (800 m. to 1400 m.).

Sericornis beccarii cantans Mayr

Sericornis magnirostris cantans MAYR, 1930, Ornith. Monatsber., 38, p. 177.—New name for *Sericornis arfakiana* Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7 (1875), p. 962.—Arfak Mountains. [Preoccupied by *Gerygone* (?) [= *Sericornis*] *arfakiana* Salvadori, ib., p. 960.]

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (above 1400 m.).

Sericornis beccarii jobiensis Stresemann and Paludan

Sericornis magnirostris jobiensis STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 230.—Japen Island.

RANGE.—Japen Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Sericornis beccarii idenburgi* Rand**

Sericornis beccarii idenburgi RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 11.—6 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, 1200 m.

RANGE.—Known only from the slopes above the Idenburg River between 850 m. and 1200 m. altitude.

***Sericornis beccarii virgatus* (Reichenow)**

Crateroscelis virgata REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 128.—Maeanderberg, middle Sepik River, at 600 m.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

***Sericornis (nouhuysi) pontifex* Stresemann**

Sericornis arfakiana pontifex STRESEMANN, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 1, p. 34.—Lordberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Lordberg (1000 m.) and Hunsteinspitze (1500 m.), middle Sepik River. (Possibly a subspecies of *beccarii*.)

***Sericornis nouhuysi nouhuysi* van Oort**

Sericornis arfakiana nouhuysi VAN OORT, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9 (Zool.), p. 90.—Hellwig Mountains, Oranje Range.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

***Sericornis nouhuysi stresemanni* Mayr**

Sericornis magnirostris stresemanni MAYR, 1930, Ornith. Monatsber., 38, p. 177.—New name for *Sericornis arfakiana rufescens* Stresemann, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 1, p. 33.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains. (Preoccupied by *Gerygone* (= *Sericornis*) *rufescens* Salvadori, 1876.)

RANGE.—Eastern Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg).

***Sericornis nouhuysi oorti* Rothschild and Hartert**

Sericornis arfakiana oorti ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 503.—Bihagi, head of Mambare River, southeastern New Guinea.

Sericornis arfakiana keysseri STRESEMANN, 1925, Ornith. Monatsber., 33, p. 59.—Rawlinson Mountains, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (lower altitudes), Herzog Mountains, and Saruwaged Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1300 m. to 3300 m.

***Sericornis nouhuysi monticola* Mayr and Rand**

Sericornis nouhuysi monticola MAYR AND RAND, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 246.—Mt. Albert Edward (3680 m.).

RANGE.—High mountains of southeast New Guinea (Mt. Albert Edward and mountains of the Kotoi district).

***Sericornis (rufescens) perspicillatus* Salvadori**

Sericornis perspicillata SALVADORI, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 16 (= 36), p. 99.—Moroka, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Saruwaged, Sepik, Nassau, Oranje, and Weyland Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1300 m. to 2400 m.

Sericornis (rufescens) rufescens (Salvadori)

Gerygone ? rufescens SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 961.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Sericornis perspicillata goodsoni HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 84.—Lehuma, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Mountain forest 1500 m. to 2000 m.

Sericornis papuensis papuensis (De Vis)

Acanthiza papuensis DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 102.—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

Gerygone brunnea DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 378.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 2000 m. to 3700 m.

Sericornis papuensis meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Sericornis meeki ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 503.—Mt. Goliath, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains (Mt. Goliath, Hellwig Mountains).

Sericornis papuensis bürgersi Stresemann

Sericornis bürgersi STRESEMANN, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 1, p. 34.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Sepik and Weyland Mountains.

Sericornis arfakianus arfakianus (Salvadori)

Gerygone (?) arfakiana SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 960.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Tamrau and Arfak Mountains, Wandammen Mountains, Weyland Mountains (subsp.?), and Nassau Mountains (subsp.?).

Mountain forest from 700 m. to 1600 m.

Sericornis arfakianus olivaceus Salvadori

Sericornis olivacea SALVADORI, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 16 (= 36), p. 100.—Moroka, southeastern New Guinea.

Sericornis pusilla ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 228.—Mt. Gayata, Richardson Range, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Saruwaged Mountains, Sepik Mountains, and (subsp.) Cyclops Mountains.

GENUS **ACANTHIZA** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD**Acanthiza murina** (De Vis)

Gerygone murina DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 377.—Mt. Scratchley.

RANGE.—High mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Mt. Scratchley and Wharton Range) and Oranje Mountains (Kajan Mts.).

High mountain forest from 2400 to 3680 m.

GENUS **GERYGONE**¹ GOULD**Gerygone cinerea** Salvadori

Gerygone ? cinerea SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 958.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Tamrau, Arfak, Wandammen, Weyland, Nassau (Utakwa River), and Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1000 m. (Wandammen) to 2400 m. (southeast New Guinea).

Gerygone chrysogaster chrysogaster Gray

Gerygone chrysogaster G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 174.—Aru Islands.

Gerygone chrysogaster guineensis MATHEWS, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 48, p. 91.—Mimika River.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; southern and eastern New Guinea, westward along the south coast to the Mimika River, along the north coast to the Kumusi River; northern New Guinea between the Mamberano and the Sepik Rivers; Japen Island.

Rain forest up to 800 m.

Gerygone chrysogaster leucothorax Mayr

Gerygone chrysogaster leucothorax MAYR, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1091, p. 2.—Wanggar, Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Head of Geelvink Bay.

Gerygone chrysogaster dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert

Gerygone neglecta dohertyi ROTHSCCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 473.—Kapaur, Onin Peninsula.

Sylvia virescens BLYTH (ex S. Müller MS.), 1870, Ibis, p. 169.—Lobo, Triton Bay (nec *Sylvia* [= *Vireosylvia*] *virescens* Vieillot, 1807, Ois. Am. Sept., 2, p. 42).

RANGE.—Southwestern New Guinea from Triton Bay to the Onin Peninsula.

Gerygone chrysogaster notata Salvadori

Gerygone notata SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 344.—Wa Samson River, western Vogelkop.

Leptotodus tenuis A. B. MEYER, 1884, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 1, p. 197.—Amberbaken, Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Misol, Batanta, and Vogelkop as far as Siwi and Mt. Moari (Arfak).

¹ The following species were described in the genus *Gerygone*, but have been transferred to other genera:

Gerygone arfakiana Salvadori, 1876, to *Sericornis* (see p. 119)

Gerygone brunnea De Vis, 1897, to *Sericornis* (see p. 121)

Gerygone giulianettii Salvadori, 1896, to *Phylloscopus* (see p. 126)

Gerygone maforensis Meyer, 1874, to *Phylloscopus* (see p. 126)

Gerygone murina De Vis, 1897, to *Acanthiza* (see p. 121)

Gerygone poliocephala Salvadori, 1876, to *Phylloscopus* (see p. 126)

Gerygone robusta De Vis, 1898, to *Crateroscelis* (see p. 109)

Gerygone rufescens Salvadori, 1876, to *Sericornis* (see p. 121)

Gerygone stictilaema Reichenow, 1917, to *Sericornis* (see p. 118)

For a more detailed account of the genus see Meise, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, pp. 317-378.

Gerygone chrysogaster neglecta Wallace

Gerygone neglecta WALLACE, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 475.—Waigeu (restricted type locality) and Misol.

Cryptolopha waigiuiensis HARTERT, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 13, p. 70.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Gerygone chloronota cinereiceps (Sharpe)

Pseudogerygone cinereiceps SHARPE, 1886, Nature, 34, p. 340.—Sogeri district, Astrolabe Mountains, southeastern New Guinea.

Gerygone placida MADARÁSZ, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 3.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—South New Guinea (Wuroi), southeastern New Guinea, Watut Valley (Biolowat), Huon Peninsula and Vogelkop.

Open forest and secondary growth formations from the lowlands up to 1000 m.

Gerygone chloronota aruensis Büttikofer

Gerygone aruensis BÜTTIKOFER, 1893, Notes Leyden Mus., 15, p. 259.—Aru Islands.

Gerygone chloronota meisei STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., 40, p. 16.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and Waigeu Island.

Gerygone palpebrosa tarara Rand

Gerygone palpebrosa tarara RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 11.—Tarara, Wassi Kussa River.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea between the Morehead River and the mouth of the Fly River.

Gerygone palpebrosa inconspicua Ramsay

Gerygone inconspicua RAMSAY, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 116.—Laloki River, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Hill country along the southern slopes of southeastern New Guinea; specimens from the southern slopes of the Snow Mountains (Eilanden River to Kapare River) are intermediate between *inconspicua* and *palpebrosa*.

From 100 m. to 1250 m.

Gerygone palpebrosa palpebrosa Wallace

Gerygone palpebrosa WALLACE, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 475.—Aru Islands.

Gerygone melanothorax SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 956.—Profi and Mori, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, western Papuan Islands (Misol and Waigeu) and north-western New Guinea (Vogelkop and Onin Peninsula).

Gerygone palpebrosa wahnesi (Meyer)

Pseudogerygone wahnesi A. B. MEYER, 1899, Ornith. Monatsber., 7, p. 144.—Bongu, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Japan Island and all northern New Guinea from the head of Geelvink Bay (Weyland Mountains) eastward to the Hydrographers Mountains, where it begins to intergrade with *inconspicua* Ramsay.

From the lowlands to 1500 m., most common at 600–900 m. Rain forest, edge of forest, and secondary growth formations.

***Gerygone magnirostris brunneipectus* (Sharpe)**

Pseudogerygone brunneipectus SHARPE, 1879, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 4, p. 221.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Daru Island and southern New Guinea from the Katau River to Hall Sound.

***Gerygone magnirostris mimikae* (Ogilvie-Grant)**

Pseudogerygone conspicillata mimikae OGILVIE-GRANT, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., 2, p. 168.—Mimika River, southern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southwestern New Guinea from the Noord River westward at least to the Onin Peninsula (Kapaur).

***Gerygone magnirostris cobana* (Mathews)**

Ethelornis magnirostris cobana MATHEWS, 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 47, p. 40.—New name for *Zosterops* [= *Gerygone*] *fusca* Bernstein, 1864, Journ. f. Ornith., 12, p. 406.—Waigeu Island. (Preoccupied by *Ptilotis* [= *Gerygone*] *fuscus* Gould, 1838.)

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Batanta and Salawati).

***Gerygone magnirostris conspicillata* (Gray)**

Microeca conspicillata G. R. GRAY, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 156.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea from Sorong (subsp.) to Manokwari and Warbusi; Wandammen district (subsp.?).

***Gerygone magnirostris affinis* Meyer**

Gerygone affinis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 117.—Jobi Island (restricted type locality) and Passim, Geelvink Bay.

Gerygone ramuensis REICHENOW, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 26.—Ramu River, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Japan, Manam (= Vulcan Island) and Karkar (= Dampier Island); northern New Guinea from Passim, Geelvink Bay, eastward to Haidana, Collingwood Bay.

Mangrove, coastal and river vegetation, edge of sago swamps, occasionally dry woods on edge of grasslands.

***Gerygone magnirostris hypoxantha* Salvadori**

Gerygone hypoxantha SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 345.—Misorì (= Biak) Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Gerygone magnirostris proxima* Rothschild and Hartert**

Gerygone magnirostris proxima ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1918, Novit. Zool., 25, p. 319.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Gerygone magnirostris onerosa Hartert

Gerygone rosseliana onerosa HARTERT, 1899, Novit. Zool., 6, p. 209.—St. Aignan Island.

RANGE.—Misima (= St. Aignan) Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Gerygone magnirostris tagulana Rothschild and Hartert

Gerygone magnirostris tagulana ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1918, Novit. Zool., 25, p. 318.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (= Sudest) Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Gerygone magnirostris rosseliana Hartert

Gerygone rosseliana HARTERT, 1899, Novit. Zool., 6, p. 79.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Gerygone fusca pallida Finsch

Gerygone pallida FINSCH, 1898, Notes Leyden Mus., 20, p. 134.—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea (Triton Bay, mouth of Mimika River, Daru Island, and mouth of the Oriomo River).

Mangrove zone.

Gerygone ruficollis ruficollis Salvadori

Gerygone ? ruficollis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 959.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Gerygone bimaculata A. B. MEYER, 1884, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 1, p. 198.—Hatam and Sanuibu, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Gerygone ruficollis insperata De Vis

Gerygone insperata DE VIS, 1892, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1890-91, p. 94.—Mt. Suckling, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Mt. Suckling, Wharton Range and Herzog Mountains) and mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

From 1600 m. upward to at least 3000 m., perhaps to timber line, open forest, edge of forest, and secondary growth formations, especially abandoned native gardens.

Gerygone olivacea cinerascens Sharpe

Gerygone cinerascens SHARPE, 1878, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 13, p. 494.—Port Moresby, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern coast of southeastern New Guinea (Port Moresby and lower Aroa River).

Lowland savanna.

GENUS **EUGERYGONE** FINSCH**Eugerygone rubra rubra** (Sharpe)

Pseudogerygone rubra SHARPE, 1878, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 29.—Tjobonda, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Eugerygone rubra saturatior Mayr

Eugerygone rubra saturatior MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 678.—Junzaing, Saruwaged Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog (Mt. Misim), Saruwaged, Oranje, and Weyland Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1500 to 3700 m.

GENUS **PHYLLOSCOPUS** BOIE**Phylloscopus trivirgatus**¹ **poliocephala** (Salvadori)

Gerygone ? *poliocephala* SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 960.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak) and (subsp.?) Wandamen Mountains.

Lower mountain forest from 800 m. to 1600 m.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus albigularis Hartert and Paludan

Phylloscopus trivirgatus albigularis HARTERT AND PALUDAN, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 218. New name for *Phylloscopus trivirgatus albigula* ROTH-SCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 262.—Mt. Derimapa, Weyland Mts. (Preoccupied by *Phylloscopus indicus albigula* Hesse, 1912.)

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus cyclopus Hartert

Phylloscopus trivirgatus cyclopus HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 65.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus giulianettii (Salvadori)

Gerygone giulianettii SALVADORI, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 16 (= 36), p. 81.—Moroka, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Sepik Mountains (subsp.?), Saruwaged Mountains, Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest, edge of forest and secondary growth formations from 1200 m. to 2400 m.

Phylloscopus trivirgatus hamlini Mayr and Rand

Phylloscopus trivirgatus hamlini MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 8.—Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

RANGE.—Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Phylloscopus (trivirgatus) maforensis (Meyer)

Gerygone maforensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 119.—Mafor.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

¹ I can find no definite characters by which this species and its relatives would have to be excluded from the genus *Phylloscopus*. *Ph. poliocephala* can also be treated as a separate species of the superspecies *trivirgatus*.

Phylloscopus (trivirgatus) misoriensis Meise

Phylloscopus trivirgatus misoriensis MEISE, 1931, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 318.—New name for *Sericornis ? trochiloides* Salvadori, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7**, p. 961.—Misori Island. (Preoccupied by *Acanthiza* (= *Phylloscopus*) *trochiloides* Sundevall, 1838.)

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

SUBFAMILY MUSCICAPINAE

FLYCATCHERS

GENUS PELTOPS WAGLER

Peltops blainvillii (Lesson and Garnot)

Eurylaimus Blainvillii LESSON AND GARNOT, 1827, Voy. Coquille, pl. 19, fig. 2, p. 595.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

P[eltops] minor DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893–94, p. 100.—Southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Waigeu, and all New Guinea (possibly absent in some regions, as for example at the Huon Gulf).

Tree tops in forest, edge of forest and secondary growth up to 500 m.

Peltops montanus Stresemann

Peltops blainvillii montanus STRESEMANN, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, **1**, p. 35.—Hunsteinspitze, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Tamrau, Arfak, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Sepik, Saruwaged Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Tree tops in hill forest, edge of forest and secondary growth from 800 m. to 1600 m., occasionally up to 2400 m.

GENUS RHIPIDURA VIGORS AND HORSFIELD

Rhipidura threnothorax threnothorax Müller

Rhipidura threnothorax S. MÜLLER, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., **1** (Land-en Volkenkunde), p. 185 (note).—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwest New Guinea.

Rhipidura ambusta RAMSAY, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3**, p. 270.—Port Moresby, southeastern New Guinea.

Rhipidura rosenbergi BÜTTIKOFER, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., **15**, p. 88.—Aru Islands.

Setosura threnothorax novae-guineensis MATHEWS, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **48**, p. 92.—Mimika River, southwest New Guinea.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Waigeu, Salawati, and all New Guinea.

Lowland forest up to 900 m., occasionally higher, more common on edge of forest, particularly in wet situations.

Rhipidura threnothorax fumosa Schlegel

Rhipidura fumosa SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., **4**, p. 42.—Jobi Island, Geelvink Bay.

Rhipidura threnothorax nigrivertex STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., **38**, p. 228.—Japen Island.

RANGE.—Japen Island, Geelvink Bay.

Rhipidura maculipectus Gray

Rhipidura maculipectus G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176.—Aru Islands.

Rhipidura saturata SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 323.—Salawati Island, western Papuan Islands.

Setosura maculipectus mimika MATHEWS, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 48, p. 91.—Mimika River, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, and Batanta), western and southern New Guinea eastward along the north coast to Warbusi (Geelvink Bay), along the south coast at least to Hall Sound, possibly to Orangerie Bay.

Lowlands.

Rhipidura leucothorax leucothorax Salvadori

Rhipidura leucothorax SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 311.—Hatam, Arfak Mts. (= ? error for Andai, Geelvink Bay).

RANGE.—From northwest New Guinea (Sorong) eastward along the north coast to Astrolabe Bay (Stephansort), along the south coast to the Port Moresby district.

Secondary growth formations and open woods in the lowlands, particularly in swampy regions along rivers and lakes.

Rhipidura leucothorax episcopalis Ramsay

Rhipidura episcopalis RAMSAY, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2, p. 371.—No locality, hereby fixed to south coast of southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea westward along the south coast as far as Kapa Kapa, along the north coast to Astrolabe Bay, where it intergrades with *leucothorax*.

Rhipidura rufifrons squamata Müller

Rhipidura squamata S. MÜLLER, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), p. 184 (note).—Banda, southern Moluccas.

Rhipidura griseicauda SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 924.—Waigeu Island, western Papuan Islands.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Salawati, Schildpad Is., and Misol), and Banda Islands.

Rhipidura rufifrons henrici Hartert

Rhipidura squamata henrici HARTERT, 1918, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 38, p. 59.—Kilsoein, Koer Islands, Kei Islands.

RANGE.—Southeast islands (Koer, Manggoer group, Taam, Seran Laut), Kei Islands and Pulu Babi (Aru Islands).

Rhipidura rufifrons streptophora Ogilvie-Grant

Rhipidura streptophora OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 25.—Mimika River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Mangrove and coastal growth.

Rhipidura rufifrons louisiadensis Hartert

Rhipidura louisiadensis HARTERT, 1899, Novit. Zool., 6, p. 78.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel and Misima (= St. Aignan) Islands, Louisiade Archipelago, and Bonvouloir group (Hastings and East Islands).

Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons (Latham)

Muscicapa rufifrons LATHAM, 1801, Index Orn., Suppl., p. 1.—Sydney, New South Wales.

RANGE.—Southeastern Australia.—On migration and as winter visitor in northern Queensland and south New Guinea (Fly River, Gulf of Papua).

Rhipidura rufidorsa rufidorsa Meyer

Rhipidura rufidorsa MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 200.—Rubi and Jobi.

Rhipidura rufidorsa nova MATHEWS, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 48, p. 92.—Mimika River, southwest New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol, Japen, and western New Guinea, eastward in the south to the Fly River, in the north at least to Geelvink Bay, probably to Astrolabe Bay.

Edge of forest and dense secondary growth from the lowlands to 900 m.

Rhipidura rufidorsa kumusi Mathews

Rhipidura rufidorsa kumusi MATHEWS, 1928, Novit. Zool., 34, p. 373.—Kumusi River, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—North coast of southeastern New Guinea between Kumusi River and Collingwood Bay.

Rhipidura rufidorsa kubuna Rand

Rhipidura rufidorsa kubuna RAND, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 991, p. 9.—Kubuna, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—South coast of southeastern New Guinea.

Rhipidura brachyrhyncha devisi North

Rhipidura devisi NORTH, 1897, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 22, p. 444.—New name for *Rhipidura albicauda* De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 375.—No type locality given (= ? Mt. Scratchley). (Preoccupied by *Rhipidura albicauda* North, 1895.)

Rhipidura laetiscapa DE VIS, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1896-97, p. 83.—Wharton Range, southeastern New Guinea.

Rhipidura montana MATHEWS, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 48, p. 92.—Mt. Albert Edward, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Weyland, Oranje, Sepik, and Saruwaged Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1700 m. to 3700 m.

Rhipidura brachyrhyncha brachyrhyncha Schlegel

*Rhipidura brachyrhyncha*¹ SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 42.—Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

Rhipidura rufa SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 923.—Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Rhipidura fuliginosa phasiana De Vis

Rhipidura phasiana DE VIS, 1884, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, 1, p. 156.—Norman River, northwest Queensland.

¹ Nec Salvadori, 1881, Orn. Pap. Mol., 2, p. 72 (= *atra*).

RANGE.—North Queensland and south New Guinea (Yule Island and Hall Sound).

Coastal vegetation.

***Rhipidura atra atra* Salvadori**

Rhipidura atra SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 922.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Rhipidura meyeri BÜTTIKOFER, 1892, Notes Leyden Mus., 15, pp. 82, 114.—New name for *Rhipidura brachyrhyncha* auctorum, nec Schlegel.

Rhipidura cinnamomea MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 17.—Hufeisengebirge, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Arfak, Wandammen, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Sepik and Saruwaged Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1000 m. to 2400 m.

***Rhipidura atra vulpes* Mayr**

Rhipidura atra vulpes MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 684.—Cyclops Mountains, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains.

***Rhipidura hyperythra hyperythra* Gray**

Rhipidura hyperythra G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

***Rhipidura hyperythra mülleri* Meyer**

Rhipidura Mülleri A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 502.—New name for *Rhipidura rufiventris* S. Müller, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), p. 184 (note).—Lobo, Triton Bay. (Preoccupied by *Platyrhynchus* (= *Rhipidura*) *rufiventris* Vieillot, 1818.)

RANGE.—Japan Islands; western New Guinea eastward on the north coast to the Astrolabe Bay, on the south coast to the upper and lower Fly River.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1300 m.

***Rhipidura hyperythra castaneothorax* Ramsay**

Rhipidura castaneothorax RAMSAY, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 270.—Goldie River, southeastern New Guinea.

Rhipidura manayoensis DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893–94, p. 101.—Mt. Maneao, British New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeast New Guinea, westward along the north coast to the Saruwaged Mountains and the Watut Valley, on the south coast to the Angabunga River.

***Rhipidura albolimbata albolimbata* Salvadori**

Rhipidura albo-limbata SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 312.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

***Rhipidura albolimbata lorentzi* van Oort**

Rhipidura albo-limbata lorentzi VAN OORT, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9 (Zool.), p. 85.—Hellwig Mountains.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains.

Rhipidura albolimbata auricularis De Vis

Rhipidura auricularis DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888-89, p. 59.—Musgrave Range, southwest New Guinea.

Rhipidura concinna DE VIS, 1892, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1890-91, p. 94.—Mt. Suckling, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau, Cyclops, Sepik, Saruwaged and Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 3680 m.

Rhipidura rufiventris vidua Salvadori and Turati

Rhipidura vidua SALVADORI AND TURATI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 313.—Kavijaaw (= Kofiau).

RANGE.—Kofiau (= Popa), Gagi and Gebe, western Papuan Islands.

Rhipidura rufiventris gularis Müller

Rhipidura gularis S. MÜLLER, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), p. 185 (note).—Lobo Bay, southwest New Guinea.

Rhipidura oreas DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 375.—Southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—All New Guinea, and the following islands: Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu, Meos Num, Japen, Manam (Vulcan Is.), Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.

Lowland forest, edge of forest, secondary growth formations, mangrove swamps, edge of creeks, etc., up to 800 m., occasionally up to 1600 m. (Cyclops Mountains).

Rhipidura rufiventris nigromentalis Hartert

Rhipidura setosa nigromentalis HARTERT, 1898, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 526.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Louisiane Archipelago (Tagula and Misima).

Rhipidura rufiventris kordensis Meyer

Rhipidura kordensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 201.—Misorì (= Biak) Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Rhipidura leucophrys¹ **melaleuca**² (Quoy and Gaimard)

Muscipeta melaleuca QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 180.—New Ireland.

Rhipidura atripennis GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 175.—Aru Islands. *Rhipidura* *mimoides* GRAY (ex Müller MS.), *ibid.*—No locality = Lobo, Triton Bay, New Guinea.

RANGE.—Moluccas, New Guinea Region, Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands.

Sea coast, mangrove, lowland lakes and rivers; rarely more than 100 m. above sea level, but occasionally following the rivers inland up to 1000 m.

¹ *Turdus volitans* Latham, 1801, is possibly an older name for this species (Mathews, 1936).

² *Rhipidura tricolor* auctorum.

Rhipidura leucophrys picata Gould

Rhipidura picata GOULD, 1848, Birds Austr., p. 40.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Northern Australia and (subsp.?) southern New Guinea (Merauke).

GENUS **SEISURA** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD**Seisura inquieta nana** Gould

Seisura nana GOULD, 1870, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 6, p. 224.—Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Northern Australia and southern New Guinea (Merauke district).

GENUS **MONARCHA** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD**Monarcha axillaris axillaris** Salvadori

Monarcha axillaris SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 921.—Profi, Arfak Mountains.

Monarcha axillaris ernesti ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 264.—Gebroeders Mountains, Weyland Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak, Wandammen, and Weyland Mountains.

Mountain forest from 800 m. to 1700 m.

Monarcha axillaris fallax (Ramsay)

Rhipidura fallax RAMSAY, 1885, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, p. 580.—Astrolabe Mountains.

Piezorhynchus reichenowi MADARÁSZ, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 2.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog, Saruwaged, Sepik, Oranje, and Nassau Mountains.

Monarcha rubiensis (Meyer)

Tchitreia rubiensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 494.—Rubi, head of Geelvink Bay.

Bathmisyrra rufum REICHENOW, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 161.—Gogol (= Ramu) River, northeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Geelvink Bay (Andai, Momi, Windesi and Rubi), to the Mamberano, Humboldt Bay, Sepik and Ramu; southwestern New Guinea (Triton Bay and Setekwa River).

Lowland forest.

Monarcha alecto chalybeocephalus (Garnot)

Muscicapa chalybeocephalus GARNOT, 1828, Voy. Coquille, Zool. (Atlas), pl. 15, fig. 1.—Port Praslin, New Ireland.

Piezorhynchus alecto novae-guineensis MATHEWS, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 48, p. 92.—Mimika River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Kofiau, Misol, Salawati, Batanta and Wai-geu), all New Guinea, islands of Geelvink Bay (Kurudu, Japen, Numfor and Biak), Karkar (Dampier Island), Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Islands.

Edge of forest and dense secondary growth up to 300 m.

Monarcha alecto manumudari Rothschild and Hartert

Monarcha chalybeocephalus manumudari ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1915, Novit. Zool., 22, p. 43.—Vulcan Island.

RANGE.—Manam (= Vulcan) Island.

Monarcha alecto lucidus (Gray)

Myiagra lucida G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176.—Sudest Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Piezorhynchus alecto woodlarkensis MATHEWS, 1928, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 48, p. 93.—Woodlark Island.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough, Normanby, and Dobu), Amphlett group, Trobriand and Woodlark Islands, and Louisiade Archipelago (Joannet, Misima and Tagula).

Monarcha alecto rufolateralis (Gray)

Piezorhynchus rufolateralis G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Monarcha alecto nitidus (Gould)

Piezorhynchus nitidus GOULD, 1841, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, p. 171.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Northern Australia and Daru Island, southern New Guinea.

Monarcha cinerascens inornatus (Garnot)

Muscicapa inornata GARNOT, 1829, Voy. Coquille, Zool. (Atlas), pl. 16, fig. 2.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Aru Islands (subsp.?) ; Misol, Waigeu and northern coast of Vogelkop, from Sorong to Manokwari.

On small coral islands ; occasionally on the mainland along the shore line.

Monarcha cinerascens steini Stresemann and Paludan

Monarcha cinerascens steini STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 196.—Numfor.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Monarcha cinerascens geelvinkianus Meyer

Monarcha geelvinkianus A. B. MEYER, 1884, Sitzungsber. Abh. Nat. Ges. Isis Dresden, Abh. 1, p. 23.—Jobi (restricted type locality) and Misori.

RANGE.—Japan, Biak and Meos Korwar, Geelvink Bay.

Monarcha cinerascens fuscescens Meyer

Monarcha fuscescens A. B. MEYER, 1884, Sitzungsber. Abh. Nat. Ges. Isis Dresden, Abh. 1, p. 23.—Jamna Island.

RANGE.—Islands off the coast of north New Guinea between the Mamberano River and Humboldt Bay.

Monarcha cinerascens nigrirostris Neumann

Monarcha cinerascens nigrirostris O. NEUMANN, 1929, Journ. f. Ornith., 77, p. 197.—"Sattelberg" = coast of Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—Manam and Karkar ; coast of northeastern New Guinea from Tarawai east to Huon Gulf.

Monarcha cinerascens rosselianus Rothschild and Hartert

Monarcha cinerascens rosselianus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1916, Novit. Zool., 23, p. 297.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands), Amphlett group, Trobriand Islands, Woodlark Islands, Bonvouloir group, and Louisiade Archipelago (Renard, Misima, Tagula and Rossel Islands).

Monarcha melanopsis melanopsis (Vieillot)

Muscicapa melanopsis VIEILLOT, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 21, p. 450.—Sydney, New South Wales.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia.—On migration and in the winter in southeast New Guinea, westward on the south coast as far as Hall Sound (? Fly River), on the north coast to the Huon Gulf (Finschhafen); Fergusson, Goodenough, Tagula and Trobriand Islands.

Secondary growth and open woods along the coast.

Monarcha melanopsis subspecies

See: MAYR AND RAND, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 73 (1937), p. 148.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from Merauke to the Oriomo River.

Monarcha frater frater Sclater

Monarcha frater SCLATER, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 691.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop.

Hill forest from 700 to 1300 m.

Monarcha frater kunupi Hartert and Paludan

Monarcha frater kunupi HARTERT AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 45.—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

Monarcha frater periophthalmicus Sharpe

Monarcha periophthalmicus SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 318 (and 430).—Moroka District, Astrolabe Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of eastern and central New Guinea westward as far as the Nassau Mountains (Utakwa River) and Sepik Mountains (Lordberg).

Monarcha manadensis (Quoy and Gaimard)

Muscicapa manadensis QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 174.—"Manado, Celebes," error for: Dorey, New Guinea.

Monarcha dichroa G. R. GRAY, 1859, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 156.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—All New Guinea.

Rain forest up to 400 m.

Monarcha guttula (Garnot)

Muscicapa guttula GARNOT, 1829, Voy. Coquille, Atlas (Zool.), pl. 16, fig. 2, p. 591.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

Monarcha griseogularis G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 177.—Aru Islands.

Monarcha heterurus SALVADORI, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 16 (= 36), p. 74.—Vikaiku, St. Josephs River, southeastern New Guinea.

Rhipidura nigrifrons DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 374.—No type locality given (probably: Boirave, Orangerie Bay).

RANGE.—All New Guinea; Aru, Misol, Kofiau, Gagi, Gebe, Batanta, Waigeu, Meos Num and Japen Islands; D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby) and Louisiade Archipelago (Misima and Tagula).

Rain forest up to 800 m., rarely up to 1200 m., edge of forest.

***Monarcha trivirgatus* subspecies**

Near *albiventris* Gould or *gouldi* Gray (see Rand, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 991, p. 8).

RANGE.—Middle Fly River and Wassi Kussa River, south New Guinea.

Lowland forest.

***Monarcha trivirgatus bernsteini* Salvadori**

Monarcha bernsteini SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 322.—Salawati.

RANGE.—Salawati, western Papuan Islands.

***Monarcha trivirgatus melanopterus* Gray**

Monarcha melanoptera G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 178.—Round Island (near Tagula), Louisiade Archipelago.

RANGE.—Louisiade Archipelago (Rossel, Tagula, Misima, Alcester, East and Hastings Islands).

***Monarcha brehmii* Schlegel**

Monarcha Brehmii SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 14.—Soek.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Monarcha chrysomela kordensis* Meyer**

Monarcha kordensis MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 202.—Misori (= Biak) Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Monarcha chrysomela melanonotus* Sclater**

Monarcha melanonotus SCLATER, 1877, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 100.—“New Guinea,” type locality restricted to the slopes of the Arfak Mountains (Hartert).

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Waigeu, and northwestern New Guinea, eastward on the south coast to Etna Bay, on the north coast as far as Wandammen.

Lowland forest up to 600 m.

***Monarcha chrysomela aurantiacus* Meyer**

Monarcha melanonotus aurantiacus A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3 (1890-91), No. 4, p. 9.—Kafu and Stephansort (Astrolabe Bay), north New Guinea.

RANGE.—North New Guinea from the head of Geelvink Bay eastward to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River; upper Mamberano basin (subsp.?).

Monarcha chrysomela praerepta White

Monarcha chrysomela praerepta C. M. N. WHITE, 1935, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 56, p. 38.—Fergusson Island.

Poecilodryas nitida DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 376.—Boirave, Orangerie Bay. (Pre-occupied by *Monarcha nitida* Gould, 1841.)

RANGE.—Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby Islands; eastern and southern New Guinea, westward in the north to the Huon Peninsula, in the south to the Fly River.

Monarcha chrysomela aruensis Salvadori

Monarcha aruensis SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 309.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; southern New Guinea, between Mimika and Noord Rivers.

GENUS **ARSES** LESSON**Arses telescophthalmus telescophthalmus** (Garnot)

Muscicapa telescophthalmus GARNOT, 1827, Voy. Coquille, Atlas (Zool.), pl. 18, fig. 1, p. 593.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol (subsp.), Salawati and northwestern New Guinea, eastward along the south coast to Etna Bay, along the north coast to the head of Geelvink Bay.

Lowland forest, edge of forest, and secondary growth up to 600 m.; in secondary growth formations occasionally up to 1500 m.

Arses telescophthalmus batantae Sharpe

Arses batantae SHARPE, 1878, Notes Leyden Mus., 1 (1879), p. 21.—Batanta Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu and Batanta Islands.

Arses telescophthalmus aruensis Sharpe

Arses aruensis SHARPE, 1878, Notes Leyden Mus., 1 (1879), p. 22.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Arses telescophthalmus harterti van Oort

Arses telescophthalmus harterti VAN OORT, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9 (Zool.), p. 86.—Noord River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Mimika to the Purari River.

Arses telescophthalmus henkei Meyer

Arses henkei MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 16, pl. 3, figs. 1 and 2.—Astrolabe Mountains, southeastern New Guinea.

Arses orientalis SALVADORI, 1890, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 9, p. 566.—Rigo District, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—South coast of southeastern New Guinea, from Hall Sound eastward probably to Orangerie Bay.

Arses telescophthalmus lauterbachii Reichenow

Arses lauterbachii REICHENOW, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 161.—Finschhafen, Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—Northern coast of southeastern New Guinea, from the Huon Peninsula to Milne Bay.

***Arses telescopthalmus insularis* (Meyer)**

Monarcha insularis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **69**, p. 395.—Ansus, Jobi.

Arses fenicheli MADARÁSZ, 1894, Aquila, **1**, p. 92.—Bongu, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Japan and northern New Guinea, from the Mamberano to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu.

GENUS **MYIAGRA** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD***Myiagra rubecula rubecula* (Latham)**

Todus rubecula LATHAM, 1801, Index Orn., Suppl., p. 32.—Sydney, New South Wales.

RANGE.—Breeding in southern and eastern Australia from south Australia to southern Queensland. On migration and in winter in northern Queensland and southern New Guinea (Daru, lower and middle Fly River).

***Myiagra rubecula papuana* Rothschild and Hartert**

Myiagra rubecula papuana ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 317.—Kumusi River, British New Guinea.

RANGE.—Eastern and southern New Guinea, westward on the south coast to Triton Bay, on the north coast to the Kumusi River.

Wooded savanna, second growth, edge of forest in lowlands, occasionally up to 450 m.

***Myiagra rubecula sciurorum* Rothschild and Hartert**

Myiagra rubecula sciurorum ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1918, Novit. Zool., **25**, p. 318.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Louisiade Archipelago (Rossel, Tagula and Misima), Conflict Group and D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Dobu Islands).

***Myiagra cyanoleuca* (Vieillot)**

Platyrrhynchos cyanoleucus VIEILLOT, 1818, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., **27**, p. 11.—"Timor," by error for: Sydney, New South Wales.

Myiagra nitida GOULD, 1838, Synops. Birds Austr., pt. 4, App. p. 1.—Sydney, New South Wales.

Myiagra nupta HARTERT, 1898, Novit. Zool., **5**, p. 526.—Sudest Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Myiagra novaepomeraniae REICHENOW, 1899, Ornith. Monatsber., **7**, p. 8.—Ralum, New Britain.

RANGE.—Breeds in Tasmania and eastern Australia.—As migrant and winter visitor: Louisiade Archipelago (Misima and Tagula), D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands), Woodlark Island, Karkar (= Dampier I.), Manam (= Vulcan I.), New Britain and southern New Guinea from the Noord River eastward at least to the Port Moresby district.

***Myiagra ruficollis mimikae* Ogilvie-Grant**

Myiagra mimikae OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **29**, p. 26.—Mouth of the Mimika River.

RANGE.—Northern Queensland, islands of Torres Straits, Aru Islands, Daru Island, and south New Guinea from the Laloki River to the Mimika River.

Mangrove.

Myiagra atra Meyer

Myiagra atra A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien., 69, p. 498.—Mafoor and Mysore Islands.

RANGE.—Numfor and Biak Islands, Geelvink Bay.

Lowland forest.

GENUS **MACHAERIRHYNCHUS** GOULD**Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albifrons** Gray

Machaerirhynchus albifrons G. R. GRAY, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 429, pl. 43.—Waigeu (restricted type locality) and Misol.

RANGE.—Waigeu and Salawati Islands.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albigula Mayr and de Schauensee

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer albigula MAYR AND DE SCHAUENSEE, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 91, p. 128.—Siwi, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Misol, the Vogelkop and western New Guinea, eastward along the south coast to Triton Bay, along the north coast at least to Humboldt Bay, probably to Astrolabe Bay.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1000 m., more common on edge of forest and in secondary growth.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer novus Rothschild and Hartert

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer novus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1912, Novit. Zool., 19, p. 200.—Haidana, Collingwood Bay.

RANGE.—North coast of southeast New Guinea from Collingwood Bay to the Huon Peninsula (Heldsbach Coast) and the Watut Valley.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer xanthogenys Gray

Machaerirhynchus xanthogenys G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 176.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and south New Guinea from the Mimika River east to Milne Bay.

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus nigripectus Schlegel

Macheirhynchus nigripectus SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4, p. 43.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Mountain forest, edge of forest, secondary growth from 1400 m. to 2600 m.

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus Rothschild and Hartert

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 498.—Mt. Goliath, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau, Oranje and Sepik Mountains.

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus harterti van Oort

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus harterti VAN OORT, 1909, Notes Leyden Mus., 30, p. 235.—Owen Stanley Range, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

GENUS **MUSCICAPA** LINNAEUS**Muscicapa griseisticta** (Swinhoe)

Hemichelidon griseisticta SWINHOE, 1861, Ibis, p. 330.—Amoy and Taku, China.

RANGE.—Breeds in eastern Siberia and the Kurile Islands.—Migrates through China and winters in the Philippines, the islands of the Celebes group, the Moluccas and Kei Islands.—Recorded also from the Vogelkop, western New Guinea (Sainkedoek, Andai and Manokwari) and from Misol, Waigeu, Mapia and Japen Islands.

GENUS **MICROECA** GOULD**Microeca leucophaea zimmeri** Mayr and Rand

Microeca leucophaea zimmeri MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 7.—Port Moresby, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Lowland savanna.

Microeca flavigaster tarara Rand

Microeca flavigaster tarara RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1074, p. 3.—Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, Western Division.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Wassi Kussa River to (subsp.?) the Mimika River.

Microeca flavigaster terraereginae Mathews

Microeca flavigaster terraereginae MATHEWS, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18 (1911), p. 303.—Cairns, north Queensland.

RANGE.—Northern Queensland from the Cairns district to Cape York and southeastern New Guinea from Yule Island to Port Moresby and the Kemp Welch River.

Lowland savanna, up to 700 m.

Microeca flavigaster laeta Salvadori

Microeca laeta SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 323.—Wandammen, Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Wandammen, west coast of Geelvink Bay, and Astrolabe Bay.

Microeca griseiceps griseiceps De Vis

Microeca griseiceps DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 101.—Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

Microeca griseiceps bartoni OGLVIE-GRANT, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., 2, p. 174.—Southern slope of Owen Stanley Range, 5000 feet.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Herzog Mountains, also lowlands of south New Guinea (Oriomo River).

Microeca griseiceps poliocephala Reichenow

Microeca poliocephala REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 124.—Lordberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops, Sepik, Mamberano (Doormanpaad), and Weyland Mountains. Hill forest from 600 m. to 1600 m.

Microeca griseiceps occidentalis Rothschild and Hartert

Microeca griseiceps occidentalis ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 471.—Warmendi, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Microeca flavovirescens flavovirescens Gray

Microeca ? flavo-virescens G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 178.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and south New Guinea between the Wassi Kussa River and the lower, middle and upper Fly River.

Microeca flavovirescens cuicui (De Vis)

Zosterops cuicui DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 384.—Boirave, Orangerie Bay.

RANGE.—Misol, Batanta, Waigeu, Japen and all New Guinea, except the south.

Microeca papuana Meyer

Microeca papuana A. B. MEYER, 1875 (April), Sitzungsber. Abh. Nat. Ges. Isis Dresden, p. 74.—Arfak Mountains.

Microeca punctata DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893–94, p. 101.—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

Zosterops laeta DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 385.—Southeastern New Guinea.

Microeca viridiflava ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1900, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 11, p. 26.—Mt. Cameron, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Tamrau, Arfak, Wandammen, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Sepik, Saruwaged, Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1500 to 2600 m.

GENUS **MONACHELLA** SALVADORI**Monachella mülleriana mülleriana** (Schlegel)

Muscicapa Mülleriana SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 40.—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwest New Guinea.

Monachella saxicolina SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 83.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Poecilodryas loralis DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 377.—No exact type locality given, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—All New Guinea (? Goodenough Is., fide De Vis).

Tumbling brooks and stony rivers from the sea level up to 1000 m.

GENUS **PETROICA** SWAINSON**Petroica bivittata bivittata** De Vis

Petroica bivittata DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 376.—Mt. Scratchley.

RANGE.—High mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 2800 m. to 3700 m.

Petroica bivittata caudata Rand

Petroica bivittata caudata RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 5.—Northeast of Lake Habbema (2850 m.), Snow Mts.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains.

Petroica archboldi Rand

Petroica archboldi RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 5.—Mt. Wilhelmina (4100 m.), Oranje Mountains.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Rocky slopes and cliffs from 4000 to 4300 m.

GENUS **TREGELLASIA** MATHEWS**Tregellasia leucops leucops** (Salvadori)

Leucophantes leucops SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 921.—Prof. and Mori, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Hill forest from 700 m. to 1500 m.

Tregellasia leucops mayri (Hartert)

Poecilodryas leucops mayri HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 67.—Mt. Wondiwoi, Wandammen District.

RANGE.—Wandammen and Weyland Mountains.

Tregellasia leucops nigroorbitalis (Rothschild and Hartert)

Poecilodryas leucops nigro-orbitalis ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 497.—Snow Mountains (Utakwa River).

RANGE.—Southern slope of Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Tregellasia leucops heurni (Hartert)

"*Poecilodryas*" *leucops heurni* HARTERT, 1932, Nova Guinea, 15 (Zool.), p. 467.—Doormanpaad Bivak, Mamberano Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains, and mountains on the upper Mamberano River.

Tregellasia leucops nigriceps (Neumann)

Poecilodryas leucops nigriceps NEUMANN, 1922, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 15, p. 237.—Hunsteinspitze, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Sepik Mountains and southern slope of eastern Snow Mountains.

Tregellasia leucops melanogenys (Meyer)

Poecilodryas melanogenys A. B. MEYER, 1893, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 4 (1892-93), no. 3, p. 12.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

Poecilodryas salvadorii MADARÁSZ, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 1.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Hills of northern New Guinea from the Cyclops Mountains to the Aicora River. Specimens from the Herzog Mountains are somewhat intermediate between this and the following form.

Tregellasia leucops albifacies (Sharpe)

Poecilodryas albifacies SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 318.—Chogeri, southeastern New Guinea.

Monachella viridis DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 101.—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, on the north coast as far as the Mambare River.

Tregellasia leucops auricularis (Mayr and Rand)

Microeca leucops auricularis MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 7.—Wuroi, Oriomo River, south New Guinea (lowlands).

RANGE.—Known only from the unique type.

GENUS **POECILODRYAS** GOULD**Poecilodryas brachyura brachyura** (Sclater)

Leucophantes brachyurus SCLATER, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1873, p. 691, pl. 53.—“Hatam, Arfak Mountains,” error for Andai, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Vogelkop, Wandammen and Weyland Mountains.
Hill forest from 200 m. to 700 m.

Poecilodryas brachyura albotaeniata (Meyer)

Amaurodryas albotaeniata A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 498.—Jobi Island.

RANGE.—Japen Island, Geelvink Bay.

Poecilodryas brachyura dumasi Ogilvie-Grant

Poecilodryas brachyura dumasi OGILVIE-GRANT, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., 2, p. 163.—Northern New Guinea (= near Humboldt Bay).

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Sepik to the Mamberano River.

Poecilodryas hypoleuca steini Stresemann and Paludan

Poecilodryas hypoleuca steini STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 157.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Poecilodryas hypoleuca hypoleuca (Gray)

Petroica hypoleuca G. R. GRAY, 1857, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 155.—Dorey, Vogelkop.

Poecilodryas minor A. B. MEYER, 1884, Sitzungsber. Abh. Nat. Ges. Isis Dresden, Abh. 1, p. 27.—Northwestern New Guinea (= Karons, Vogelkop).

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati; northwestern New Guinea to the head of Geelvink Bay, and south New Guinea, eastward at least to the Port Moresby district.
Lowland forest up to 300 m.

Poecilodryas hypoleuca hermani Madarász

Poecilodryas hermani MADARÁSZ, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 3, p. 47.—Bongu, Finisterre Mountains (Astrolabe Bay).

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River at least to the upper Watut River (Morobe district).

Poecilodryas placens (Ramsay)

Eopsaltria placens RAMSAY, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 272.—Goldie River, southeastern New Guinea.

Poecilodryas placens steini HARTERT AND PALUDAN, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 211.—Lower Menoo River, head of Geelvink Bay.

Poecilodryas placens clara STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1937, Ornith. Monatsber., 45, p. 86.—New name for *Poecilodryas placens steini*, 1936, preoccupied by *Poecilodryas hypoleuca steini* Stresemann and Paludan, 1932.

RANGE.—Probably all New Guinea, but so far recorded only from three widely separated localities (south coast of southeastern New Guinea, Astrolabe Bay, and head of Geelvink Bay).

Lowland forest, up to 300 m.

Poecilodryas albonotata albonotata (Salvadori)

Megalestes albonotata SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 770.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Poecilodryas albonotata griseiventris (Rothschild and Hartert)

Poecilodryas (Megalestes) albonotata griseiventris ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 496.—Mount Goliath, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland, Oranje, and Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg).

Poecilodryas albonotata correcta Hartert

Poecilodryas albonotatus correctus HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 68.—Mt. Cameron, Owen Stanley Range, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Saruwaged Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2800 m.

Poecilodryas pulverulenta pulverulenta (Bonaparte)

Myiolestes pulverulentus BONAPARTE, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 358.—Utanata River, south New Guinea.

Poecilodryas cinerea SHARPE, 1878, Notes Leyden Mus., 1, p. 25.—“Noisaroe, Arfak Mountains (Bruijn coll.)” = Geelvink Bay.

Quoyornis leucurus mimika MATHEWS, 1932, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 52, p. 25.—Mimika River.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from Killerton Island in the east (near East Cape) to the Utanata River in the west; Geelvink Bay and Humboldt Bay.

Mangrove.

Poecilodryas pulverulenta leucura (Gould)

Eopsaltria leucura GOULD, 1869, Birds Australia, Suppl., pt. 5, pl. 18.—Cape York Peninsula.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and Cape York Peninsula, north Queensland.

GENUS **PENEOTHELLO** MATHEWS

Peneothello sigillatus saruwagedi (Mayr)

Poecilodryas sigillata saruwagedi MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 680.—Mongi-Busu, Saruwaged Mountains.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

Edge of forest and rhododendron bushes near timber line from 2400 m. to 3400 m.

Peneothello sigillatus sigillatus (De Vis)

Poecilodryas (?) sigillata DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–89, p. 59.—Mt. Victoria, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—High mountains of southeastern New Guinea, from 2400 m. to 3700 m.

***Peneothello sigillatus quadrimaculatus* (van Oort)**

Poecilodryas quadrimaculatus VAN OORT, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., 32, p. 213.—Hellwig Mountains (2600 m.).

RANGE.—Nassau and Oranje Mountains, from 2600 m. to 3100 m.

***Peneothello cryptoleucus cryptoleucus* (Hartert)**

Poecilodryas cryptoleucus HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 67.—Lehuma, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1600 m. to 2200 m.

***Peneothello cryptoleucus albidior* (Rothschild)**

Poecilodryas cryptoleucus albidior ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 263.—Gebroeder Mountains, Weyland Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

***Peneothello cyanus cyanus* (Salvadori)**

Myiolestes ? *cyanus* SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 84.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

***Peneothello cyanus atricapilla* Hartert and Paludan**

Poecilodryas cyana atricapilla HARTERT AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 45.—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Wandammen, Weyland, Cyclops Mountains, and mountains of central New Guinea (Nassau, Mamberano, Oranje); Sepik Mountains (subsp.).

***Peneothello cyanus subcyaneus* (De Vis)**

Poecilodryas subcyanea DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 377.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Poecilodryas cyanus salvadorii ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1900 (November), Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 11, p. 26.—Mt. Cameron, southeastern New Guinea.

Poecilodryas cyanopsis SHARPE, 1901, Hand-List, 3, p. 235.—New name for *salvadorii* Rothschild and Hartert (Nov. 1900, preoccupied by *Poecilodryas salvadorii* Madarász, Jan. 1900).

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2400 m., occasionally down to 1000 m.

***Peneothello bimaculatus bimaculatus* (Salvadori)**

Myiolestes ? *bimaculatus* SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 84.—Putat, Arfak Mountains.

Poecilodryas sylvia RAMSAY, 1883, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 8, p. 19.—Astrolabe Mountains, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Arfak, Weyland and Nassau Mountains, and southern slopes of mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Edge of forest and secondary growth from 600 m. to 1000 m.

***Peneothello bimaculatus vicarius* (De Vis)**

Paecilodryas vicaria DE VIS, 1892, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1890-91, p. 94.—Mount Suckling, southeastern New Guinea.

Poecilodyras nigriventris HARTERT, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **19**, p. 51.—Lower Mambare River.

RANGE.—Northern coast of southeast New Guinea from Collingwood Bay (Mt. Suckling) westward to the Huon Peninsula (Sattelberg).

GENUS **HETEROMYIAS** SHARPE

Heteromyias albispecularis albispecularis (Salvadori)

Pachycephala albispecularis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7**, p. 931.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 2400 m.

Heteromyias albispecularis rothschildi Hartert

Heteromyias albispecularis rothschildi HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 70.—Mt. Goliath, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau, and Oranje Mountains.

Heteromyias albispecularis centralis Rand

Heteromyias albispecularis centralis RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1074, p. 4.—Near Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, at 2150 m.

RANGE.—Northern slope of central range from the Idenburg River to (subsp.) the Sepik River.

Heteromyias albispecularis atricapilla Mayr

Heteromyias albispecularis atricapilla MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 681.—Ogeramngang, Saruwaged Mountains.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

Heteromyias albispecularis armiti (De Vis)

Poecilodyras armiti DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 101.—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

GENUS **PACHYCEPHALOPSIS** SALVADORI

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis hattamensis (Meyer)

Pachycephala hattamensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **69**, p. 391.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Hill forest from 800 m. to 1500 m.

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis ernesti Hartert

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis ernesti HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 69.—Wondiwoi Mountains, Wandammen.

RANGE.—Wandammen Mountains, west coast of Geelvink Bay.

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis axillaris Mayr

Pachycephalopsis hattamensis axillaris MAYR, 1931, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **51**, p. 59.—Utakwa River, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau, and Oranje Mountains.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma albigularis (Rothschild)

Pachycephala poliosoma albigularis ROTHSCILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 260.—Gebroeder Mountains, Weyland Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma approximans (Ogilvie-Grant)

Pachycephala poliosoma approximans OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 26.—Iwaka River.

RANGE.—Nassau Mountains (Iwaka, Utakwa Rivers) and (subsp.) Oranje Mountains (Hellwig Mountains).

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma balim Rand

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma balim RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1074, p. 4.—Balim River, 1600 meters, Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from 1600 m. to 2200 m. in the valleys of the Bele and Balim Rivers north of Mt. Wilhelmina, Oranje Mountains.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenburgi Rand

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma idenburgi RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1074, p. 5.—Near Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, 1200 m.

RANGE.—Northern slopes of central range, above the Idenburg River.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma hunsteini (Neumann)

Pachycephala poliosoma hunsteini NEUMANN, 1922, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 15, p. 237.—Hunsteinspitze, upper Sepik.

RANGE.—Mountains on the upper Sepik.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma poliosoma (Sharpe)

Pachycephala poliosoma SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 318.—Astrolabe Mountains.

Pachycephala strenua DE VIS, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1896-97, p. 85.—Wharton Range (?), southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea; (subsp.) Herzog Mountains.

Pachycephalopsis poliosoma hypopolia Salvadori

Pachycephalopsis hypopolia SALVADORI, 1899, Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, 15 (= 14) No. 360, p. 2.—Sattelberg, northeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

Hill forest from 800 m. to 1700 m.

SUBFAMILY **PACHYCEPHALINAE**

WHISTLERS OR THICKHEADS

GENUS **PACHYCARE** GOULD**Pachycare flavogrisea flavogrisea** (Meyer)

Pachycephala flavogrisea A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 495.—Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop, Wandammen and (subsp.) Sepik Mountains.¹

Hill forest from 800 m. to 1600 m.

Pachycare flavogrisea subaurantia Rothschild and Hartert

Pachycare flavogrisea subaurantia ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., 19, p. 157.—Snow Mountains (= Utakwa River).

RANGE.—Weyland (subsp.), Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Pachycare flavogrisea subpallida Hartert

Pachycare flavogrisea subpallida HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 53.—Bihagi, Mambare River.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog and Saruwaged Mountains.

GENUS **RHAGOLOGUS**² STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN

Rhagologus leucostigma leucostigma (Salvadori)

Pachycephala leucostigma SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 933.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Rhagologus leucostigma novus Rand

Rhagologus leucostigma novus RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 7.—Weyland Mountains (1500 m.).

RANGE.—Weyland and Nassau Mountains (Utakwa River).

Rhagologus leucostigma obscurus Rand

Rhagologus leucostigma obscurus RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 7.—Mafulu (1250 m.), Central Division, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern and central New Guinea, westward on the southern slope to Mt. Goliath, on the northern slope to the Idenburg River; mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Mountain forest from 1300 m. to 2400 m.

GENUS **PACHYCEPHALA** VIGORS

Pachycephala pectoralis balim Rand

Pachycephala pectoralis balim RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 8.—Balim River (1600 m.), Oranje Mountains.

RANGE.—Known from the Balim and Bele valleys between 1600 and 2400 meters on the north slopes of Mt. Wilhelmina, Oranje Mountains.

Pachycephala pectoralis spinicauda (Pucheran)

Pteruthius spinicaudus PUCHERAN, 1853, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool., 1, p. 58.—Warrior Island, Torres Straits.

¹ Sepik birds are intermediate between *subpallida* and *subaurantia* and resemble superficially typical *flavogrisea*.

² Ornith. Monatsber., 42 (1934), p. 45.

Pachycephala robusta MASTERS, 1876, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 1, p. 49.—Cape York, Queensland.

RANGE.—Cape York, islands of Torres Straits, and south New Guinea from Merauke at least to Yule Island and Hall Sound, probably as far as Milne Bay and Killerton Island.

Coastal formations and secondary growth, particularly on small islands off the coast.

***Pachycephala pectoralis fergussonis* Mayr**

Pachycephala pectoralis fergussonis MAYR, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 869, p. 2.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

***Pachycephala pectoralis collaris* Ramsay**

Pachycephala collaris RAMSAY, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 74.—“Courtance Island,” by error for Teste Island (see *ibidem*, p. 281).

Pachycephala innominata SALVADORI, 1881, Ornith. Pap. Mol., 2, p. 222.—Teste Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

RANGE.—Teste Island, Conflict group (Panasesa), Bonvouloir group (East, Hastings), and Egum Islands (Alcester).

***Pachycephala pectoralis misimae* Rothschild and Hartert**

Pachycephala pectoralis misimae ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1918, Novit. Zool., 25, p. 311.—Misima Island.

RANGE.—Misima Island and Deboyne group (Pani-pom-pom), Louisiade Archipelago.

***Pachycephala pectoralis rosseliana* Hartert**

Pachycephala rosseliana HARTERT, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 8, p. 8.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

***Pachycephala soror soror* Sclater**

Pachycephala soror SCLATER, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 692.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

Pachycephala affinis MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 392.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop.

***Pachycephala soror klossi* Ogilvie-Grant**

Pachycephala soror klossi OGILVIE-GRANT, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., 2, p. 88.—Utakwa River, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains, Nassau, Oranje, Mamberano, and Sepik Mountains.

Hill forest from 700 m. to 1600 m.

***Pachycephala soror bartoni* Ogilvie-Grant**

Pachycephala soror bartoni OGILVIE-GRANT, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., 2, p. 89.—British New Guinea.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains (subsp.), mountains of southeastern New Guinea and (subsp.?) Goodenough Island.

***Pachycephala schlegelii schlegelii* Schlegel**

Pachycephala Schlegelii SCHLEGEL (ex Rosenberg MS.), 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 43.—"Interior of New Guinea," = Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and Wandammen Mountains.

***Pachycephala schlegelii viridipectus* Hartert and Paludan**

Pachycephala schlegelii viridipectus HARTERT AND PALUDAN, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 203.—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Central range (Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains).

***Pachycephala schlegelii cyclopus* Hartert**

Pachycephala schlegelii cyclopus HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 54.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains.

***Pachycephala schlegelii obscurior* Hartert**

Pachycephala schlegelii obscurior HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 15.—Eafa District, Owen Stanley Mountains.

Poecilodryas caniceps DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 377.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Pachycephala sororcula DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 380.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Saruwaged Mountains, and Sepik Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 3700 m., rarely lower, down to about 1200 m.

***Pachycephala aurea* Reichenow**

Pachycephala aurea REICHENOW, 1899, Ornith. Monatsber., 7, p. 131.—Ramu River, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, upper Ramu Valley, southern slopes of central ranges (Mimika, Setekwa, Noord Rivers) and Weyland Mountains.

Secondary growth along river beds up to 600 m.

***Pachycephala lorentzi*¹ Mayr**

Pachycephala schlegelii lorentzi MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 673.—New name for *Poecilodryas caniceps pectoralis* van Oort, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., 32, p. 213.—Hellwig Mountains (2600 m.). Preoccupied by *Muscicapa* [= *Pachycephala*] *pectoralis* Latham, 1801.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains and mountains on upper Mamberano (Doormanpaad).

Mountain forest from 2500 m. to 3000 m.

***Pachycephala meyeri* Salvadori**

Pachycephala meyeri SALVADORI, 1890, Aggiunte Ornith. Pap. Mol., p. 104.—New name for *Pachycephala affinis* Meyer, 1884, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 1, p. 200.—Arfak Mountains. Preoccupied by *Pachycephala affinis* Meyer, 1874.

¹ This is a good species, according to kind information from Dr. Rand.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Hill forest from 1000 m. to 1500 m.

***Pachycephala griseiceps*¹ *waigeuensis* Stresemann and Paludan**

Pachycephala griseiceps waigeuensis STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, *Novit. Zool.*, **38**, p. 153.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island and (? subsp.) the islands of Gebe and Batanta.

***Pachycephala griseiceps gagiensis* Mayr**

Pachycephala griseiceps gagiensis MAYR, 1940, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1091, p. 3.—Gagi Island.

RANGE.—Gagi Island, west of Waigeu.

***Pachycephala griseiceps griseiceps* Gray**

Pachycephala griseiceps G. R. GRAY, 1858, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 178.—Aru Islands.

Pachycephala squalida OUSTALET, 1877, *Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris*, (7) **2**, p. 56.—Amberbaken, Vogelkop.

Pachycephala griseiceps rubiensis MEISE, 1929, *Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden*, **17** (1927–29), No. 4, p. 15.—Rubi, head of Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Misol, Salawati, and Vogelkop eastward to the head of Geelvink Bay.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1200 m., occasionally edge of forest and dense secondary growth.

***Pachycephala griseiceps perneglecta* Hartert**

Pachycephala griseiceps perneglecta HARTERT, 1930, *Novit. Zool.*, **36**, p. 56.—“Snow Mountains” (near Utakwa River).

RANGE.—Foot of Weyland Mountains (southeastern Geelvink Bay), and south New Guinea from the Mimika River to Galley Reach, west of Port Moresby.

***Pachycephala griseiceps miosnomensis* Salvadori**

Pachycephala miosnomensis SALVADORI, 1879, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova*, **15**, p. 46.—Miosnom Island.

RANGE.—Meos Num, Geelvink Bay.

***Pachycephala griseiceps jobiensis* Meyer**

Pachycephala griseiceps var. *jobiensis* A. B. MEYER, 1874, *Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, **69**, p. 394.—Jobi Island.

Pachycephala griseiceps subflavidior HARTERT, 1930, *Novit. Zool.*, **36**, p. 56.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Japen Island and north New Guinea from the east coast of Geelvink Bay to Astrolabe Bay. Hybridizing with *dubia* in the hinterland of Astrolabe Bay.

***Pachycephala griseiceps dubia* Ramsay**

Pachycephala dubia RAMSAY, 1879, *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales*, **4**, p. 99.—New name for *Eopsaltria* (?) *brunnea* Ramsay, 1877, *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales*, **1**, p. 391.—Laloki River, southeastern New Guinea. Preoccupied by *Pachycephala brunnea* Wallace, 1865.

¹ This species is probably conspecific with *P. simplex* Gould, 1843, North. Terr., Australia.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea westward on the south coast to the Sogeri District and Laloki River, on the north coast to the Huon Peninsula (Saruwaged Mountains and upper Markham River); D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby Islands).

***Pachycephala griseiceps sudestensis* (De Vis)**

Eopsaltria sudestensis DE VIS, 1892, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1892, p. 96.—Sudest Island.

Pachycephala alberti HARTERT, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 8, p. 9.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (= Sudest) Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

***Pachycephala hyperythra hyperythra* Salvadori**

Pachycephala hyperythra SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 932.—Arfak Mountains (restricted type locality).

RANGE.—Vogelkop, Onin Peninsula, Wandammen and Weyland Mountains.

Hill forest from 600 m. to 1200 m.

***Pachycephala hyperythra sepikiana* Stresemann**

Pachycephala hyperythra sepikiana STRESEMANN, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 1, p. 36.—Maeanderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Sepik Mountains.

***Pachycephala hyperythra reichenowi* Rothschild and Hartert**

Pachycephala hyperythra reichenowi ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., 19, p. 178.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

***Pachycephala hyperythra salvadorii* Rothschild**

Pachycephala salvadorii ROTHSCHILD, 1897, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 7, p. 22.—New name for *Pachycephala sharpei* Salvadori, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 16, p. 88.—Moroka District, southeast New Guinea. Preoccupied by *Pachycephala sharpei* A. B. MEYER, 1885.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

***Pachycephala phaionotum* (Bonaparte)**

Myiolestes phaionotus BONAPARTE, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 358.—Banda Islands.

RANGE.—Banda, Seranlaut, northern Moluccas, Pulu Babi (Aru), Misol, Schildpad Island, Salawati, Sorong, Waigeu, and small islands in Geelvink Bay.

Coastal vegetation on small islands.

***Pachycephala modesta modesta* (De Vis)**

Poecilodryas modesta DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 101.—Mt. Maneao, southeast New Guinea, 5000 feet.

Pachycephala moroka ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 106.—Moroka District, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea and Herzog Mountains.

Mountain forest from 2000 m. to 3680 m., occasionally down to 1400 m.

***Pachycephala modesta hypoleuca* Reichenow**

Pachycephala hypoleuca REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., **63**, p. 125.—Schraederberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Sepik and Saruwaged Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1800 m. to 3400 m.

***Pachycephala monacha*¹ *monacha* Gray**

Pachycephala monacha G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 179.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

***Pachycephala monacha dorsalis* Ogilvie-Grant**

Pachycephala dorsalis OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **29**, p. 26.—Mimika River.

RANGE.—Known from scattered localities in New Guinea (Utanata River, Mimika River, Ramu River, Snake River, and foot of Astrolabe² Mountains).

Dense secondary growth along rivers and creeks up to 1000 m.

***Pachycephala rufiventris leucogaster* Salvadori and D'Albertis**

Pachycephala leucogastra SALVADORI AND D'ALBERTIS, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7**, p. 822.—Mt. Epa, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—South coast of southeastern New Guinea from Hall Sound to Port Moresby.

Found up to 1250 m.

***Pachycephala rufiventris meeki* Hartert**

Pachycephala meeki HARTERT, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **8**, p. 15.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

***Pachycephala rufinucha rufinucha* Sclater**

Pachycephala rufinucha SCLATER, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 692.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2000 m.

***Pachycephala rufinucha niveifrons* Hartert**

Pachycephala rufinucha niveifrons HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 57.—Wondiwoi, Wandammen Mountains.

RANGE.—Wandammen, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje and Sepik Mountains.

***Pachycephala rufinucha lochmia* Mayr**

Pachycephala rufinucha lochmia MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 674.—Ogeramngang, Saruwaged Mountains.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

¹ *Pachycephala lugubris* Müller, a name on the label of a specimen in the Leyden Museum from Utanata River, was never published with a valid description. It was, however, quoted several times as a synonym of *monacha*.

² The species can be united with *rufiventris* (see Stresemann, 1924, Journ. f. Ornith., **72**, pp. 540-542), if this southeast New Guinea record is invalid.

Pachycephala rufinucha prasinonota Mayr

Pachycephala rufinucha prasinonota MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 674.—Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains.

Pachycephala rufinucha gamblei Rothschild

Pachycephala gamblei ROTHSCHILD, 1897, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 7, p. 22.—Mt. Cameron, Owen Stanley Mts.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. up to 3680 m.

Pachycephala tenebrosa tenebrosa Rothschild

Pachycephala tenebrosa ROTHSCHILD, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 20.—Mt. Goliath, Oranje Range.

Melanorhectes umbrinus REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 125.—Schrauderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Nassau, Oranje, and Sepik Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1600 m. to 2000 m.

Pachycephala tenebrosa atra Rothschild

Pachycephala tenebrosa atra ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 260.—Gebroeder Mts., Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

GENUS **MYIOLESTES**¹ BONAPARTE**Myiolestes megarhynchus affinis** Gray

Myiolestes affinis G. R. GRAY, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 430.—“Gagie,” error for Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Myiolestes megarhynchus batantae (Meise)

Pinarolestes megarhynchus batantae MEISE, 1929, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 17 (1927-29), No. 4, p. 18.—Batanta.

RANGE.—Batanta Island.

Myiolestes megarhynchus misoliensis (Meise)

Pinarolestes megarhynchus misoliensis MEISE, 1929, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 17 (1927-29), No. 4, p. 18.—Misol.

RANGE.—Misol Island.

Myiolestes megarhynchus megarhynchus (Quoy and Gaimard)

Muscicapa megarhyncha QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1830, Voy. Astrolabe, Zool., 1, p. 172, pl. 3, fig. 1.—Dorey (= Manokwari), Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Salawati; Vogelkop, south to the Wandammen district and Onin Peninsula (Kapaur); (subsp.) foot of Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Lowland forest up to 800 m., edge of forest and secondary growth up to 1600 m.

¹ It is doubtful whether this genus can be upheld as distinct from *Pachycephala*. *Myiolestes* (March, 1850) has priority over *Pinarolestes*, *Caleyia*, etc.

Myiolestes megarhynchus ferrugineus Hartert and Paludan

Myiolestes megarhynchus ferrugineus HARTERT AND PALUDAN, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 206.—Lower Menoo River, head of Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Head of Geelvink Bay (foot of Weyland Mountains).

Myiolestes megarhynchus aruensis Gray

Myiolestes aruensis G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 180.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Myiolestes megarhynchus goodsoni (Hartert)

Pinarolestes megarhynchus goodsoni HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 59.—Merauke, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea (Merauke District).

Myiolestes megarhynchus wuroi Mayr and Rand

Myiolestes megarhynchus wuroi MAYR AND RAND, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 247.—Wuroi, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Oriomo to the Morehead River.

Myiolestes megarhynchus palmeri Rand

Myiolestes megarhynchus palmeri RAND, 1938, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 991, p. 10.—Palmer River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—In the Fly River basin, from the headwaters along the west bank to Lake Daviumbu, at the east bank to its mouth (Gaima).

Myiolestes megarhynchus despectus (Rothschild and Hartert)

Pinarolestes megarhyncha despectus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 100.—Milne Bay, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—South coast of southeast New Guinea from Milne Bay westward at least to the Hall Sound and Angabunga River (Purari River?).

Myiolestes megarhynchus superfluus (Rothschild and Hartert)

Pinarolestes megarhynchus superfluus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1912, Novit. Zool., 19, p. 205.—Kumusi River, British New Guinea.

RANGE.—North coast of southeast New Guinea from the Collingwood Bay to the Aicora River.

Myiolestes megarhynchus neos Mayr

Myiolestes megarhynchus neos MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 716.—Mallalo, near Salamoa.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains, south coast of Huon Gulf, and upper Watut River.

Myiolestes megarhynchus madaraszii (Rothschild and Hartert)

Pinarolestes megarhyncha madaraszii ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 100.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Huon Peninsula.

Myiolestes megarhynchus tappenbecki (Reichenow)

Colluricincla tappenbecki REICHENOW, 1899, Journ. f. Ornith., 47, p. 118.—Friedrich Wilhelms Hafen (= Madang), Astrolabe Bay.

Pinarolestes dissimilis MADARÁSZ, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 2.—Erima, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—From the Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu westward to lower and middle Sepik.

***Myiolestes megarhynchus maeandrinus* (Stresemann)**

Pinarolestes megarhynchus maeandrinus STRESEMANN, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 1, p. 36.—Maeanderberg.

RANGE.—Upper Sepik (Maeanderberg).

***Myiolestes megarhynchus idenburgi* Rand**

Myiolestes megarhynchus idenburgi RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 9.—7 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River.

RANGE.—Slopes south of the Idenburg River (850 m. to 1200 m.).

***Myiolestes megarhynchus hybridus* (Meise)**

Pinarolestes megarhynchus hybridus MEISE, 1929, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 17 (1927–29), No. 4, p. 17.—Tana Mera, north New Guinea.

RANGE.—North New Guinea between Humboldt Bay and the Mamberano River.

***Myiolestes megarhynchus obscurus* (Meyer)**

Rectes obscura A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 390.—Ansus, Jobi.

RANGE.—Japen Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Myiolestes megarhynchus melanorhynchus* Meyer**

Myiolestes melanorhynchus A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 494.—Mysore Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

***Myiolestes megarhynchus fortis* (Gadow)**

Pachycephala fortis GADOW, 1883, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 8, p. 369.—“Astrolabe Mts.,” error for D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

RANGE.—D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Normanby, Fergusson and Goodenough Islands).

***Myiolestes megarhynchus trobriandi* (Hartert)**

Pachycephala fortis trobriandi HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 236.—Kiriwina, Trobriand Islands.

RANGE.—Trobriand Islands.

***Myiolestes megarhynchus discolor* (De Vis)**

Colluricincla discolor DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–89, p. 60.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (= Sudest), Louisiade Archipelago.

GENUS **COLLURICINCLA** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD

***Colluricincla harmonica tachycrypta* Rothschild and Hartert**

Colluricincla brunnea tachycrypta ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1915, Novit. Zool., 22, p. 60.—Milne Bay.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea westward along the south coast to the Merauke district, along the north coast to the Ramu River.

Secondary growth and open bush along the coast, rarely up to 450 m.

GENUS **PITOHUI**¹ LESSON

Pitohui kirhocephalus kirhocephalus (Lesson and Garnot)

Lanius kirhocephalus LESSON AND GARNOT, 1827, Voy. Coquille, Zool., Atlas, pl. 11.—Dorey (= Manokwari), Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Northeastern coast of Vogelkop southward about to Momi (Geelvink Bay).

Lowland forest and edge of forest up to 600 m., occasionally up to 1000 m.

Pitohui kirhocephalus salvadorii Meise

Pitohui kirhocephalus salvadorii MEISE, 1929, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, 17 (1927–29), No. 4, p. 20.—Warbusi, west coast of Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Vicinity of Warbusi (population of hybrids between *kirhocephalus* and *dohertyi*).

Pitohui kirhocephalus dohertyi Rothschild and Hartert

Pitohui dohertyi ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 95.—Ron Island, Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Islands and peninsulas of the Wandammen District, Geelvink Bay.

Pitohui kirhocephalus decipiens (Salvadori)

Rectes decipiens SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 473.—Kapaur.
Pitohui kirhocephalus obscurus VAN OORT, 1907, Notes Leyden Mus., 29, p. 73.—Sekru.

RANGE.—Onin Peninsula (Kapaur and Sekru).

Pitohui kirhocephalus stramineipectus van Oort

Pitohui kirhocephalus stramineipectus VAN OORT, 1907, Notes Leyden Mus., 29, p. 73.—Lobo Bay.

RANGE.—Triton Bay district (Distinct from *rubiensis*?).

Pitohui kirhocephalus rubiensis (Meyer)

Rhectes rubiensis A. B. MEYER, 1884, Sitzungsber. Abh. Nat. Ges. Isis Dresden, Abh. 1, p. 33.—Rubi, head of Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Head of Geelvink Bay (to Etna Bay?).

Pitohui kirhocephalus brunneivertex Rothschild

Pitohui jobiensis brunneivertex ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 262.—Siriwo River, southeastern Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Southeast coast of Geelvink Bay (Siriwo to Wanggar River).

Pitohui kirhocephalus jobiensis (Meyer)

Rectes jobiensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 205.—Ansus, Jobi Island.

RANGE.—Japen and Kurudu Islands, Geelvink Bay.

¹ *Pitohui* Lesson (1830) antedates *Rectes* Reichenbach (1850).

Pitohui kirhocephalus meyeri Rothschild and Hartert

Pitohui meyeri ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 96.—Takar, north New Guinea.

RANGE.—North coast of New Guinea from the lower Mamberano River to the Tor River, also Idenburg River (upper Mamberano).

Pitohui kirhocephalus proteus Hartert

Pitohui kirhocephalus proteus HARTERT, 1932, Nova Guinea, 15 (Zool.), p. 469.—Ifaar, Sentani Lake.

RANGE.—North coast of New Guinea from Tana Mera Bay to the Tami River.

Pitohui kirhocephalus senex Stresemann

Pitohui kirhocephalus senex STRESEMANN, 1922, Ornith. Monatsber., 30, p. 9.—Maeanderberg, upper Sepik.

RANGE.—Upper Sepik valley, intergrading with *brunneicaudus* along the middle Sepik River.

Pitohui kirhocephalus brunneicaudus (Meyer)

Rhectes brunneicaudus A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3 (1890-91), No. 4, p. 10.—Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—North New Guinea between the lower Sepik, Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu. (The species is apparently missing between Huon Gulf and Collingwood Bay.)

Pitohui kirhocephalus meridionalis (Sharpe)

Rectes meridionalis SHARPE, 1888, Ibis, p. 437.—Astrolabe Mts.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, westward along the north coast to Chads Bay (= Awaiama Bay), along the south coast to the Yule Island district.

Pitohui kirhocephalus brunneiceps (D'Albertis and Salvadori)

Rectes brunneiceps D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 70.—Middle Fly River between 300 and 420 miles.

Rhectes phaeocephalus REICHENOW, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 187.—Bailalla River, Gulf of Papua.

RANGE.—South New Guinea, from the Fly River to the Gulf of Papua (Purari and Vailalla Rivers).

Pitohui kirhocephalus nigripectus van Oort

Pitohui aruensis nigripectus VAN OORT, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9 (Zool.), p. 93.—Noord River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea between Mimika River and upper Eilanden River.

Pitohui kirhocephalus aruensis (Sharpe)

Rectes aruensis SHARPE, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 3, p. 285.—Aru Islands.

Rhectes analogus A. B. MEYER, 1884, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 1, p. 284.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Pitohui kirhocephalus uropygialis (Gray)

Rectes uropygialis G. R. GRAY, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 430.—Mysol Island.

RANGE.—Misol and Salawati.

Pitohui kirhocephalus tibialis (Sharpe)

Rectes tibialis SHARPE, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 3, p. 285.—Sorong district, western New Guinea.

RANGE.—Western half of Vogelkop (Sorong, Loewelala).

Pitohui kirhocephalus pallidus van Oort

Pitohui cerviniventris pallidus VAN OORT, 1907, Notes Leyden Mus., 29, p. 71.—Batanta.

RANGE.—Batanta Island and Sagewin Island, off Salawati.

Pitohui kirhocephalus cerviniventris (Gray)

Rectes cerviniventris G. R. GRAY, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 430.—“Gagie Island,” by error for: Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu and Gemien.

Pitohui dichrous dichrous (Bonaparte)

Rhectes dichrous BONAPARTE, 1850, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 31, p. 563.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Northwestern and northern New Guinea, westward along the south coast to Etna Bay, along the north coast to the Huon Peninsula; Japen Island.

Hill forest from 400 m. to 1200 m., occasionally down to sea level.

Pitohui dichrous monticola Rothschild

Pitohui dichrous monticola ROTHSCHILD, 1904, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 14, p. 79.—Upper Aroa River, British New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeastern and southern New Guinea, westward along the north coast to the Herzog Mountains, along the south coast to the Nassau Mountains (Utakwa River).

Pitohui incertus van Oort

Pitohui incertus VAN OORT, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9 (Zool.), p. 94.—Noord River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea, from the Noord River to the upper Fly River. Lowland forest.

Pitohui ferrugineus leucorhynchus (Gray)

Rectes leucorhynchus G. R. GRAY, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 430.—“Gagie,” error for: Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu and (subsp.) Batanta Islands.

Pitohui ferrugineus brevipennis (Hartert)

Rhectes ferrugineus brevipennis HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 354.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Pitohui ferrugineus ferrugineus (Bonaparte)

Rhectes ferrugineus BONAPARTE, 1850, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 31, p. 563.—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati and northwestern New Guinea, eastward along the south coast as far as Etna Bay, along the north coast at least as far as Wandam-

men, darkening as the range of *holerythrus* is approached. Slightly darker populations on the southern slopes of Nassau and Oranje Mountains, and similar ones in north New Guinea between Humboldt Bay and Sepik River.

Lowland forest up to 600 m.

Pitohui ferrugineus holerythrus (Salvadori)

Rectes holerythra SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 474.—Jobi Island.

Pitohui ferrugineus heurni HARTERT, 1932, Nova Guinea, 15 (Zool.), p. 470.—Prauwebivak, Idenburgfluss, Mamberano.

RANGE.—Japen Island and opposite part of north New Guinea; intergrading with *ferrugineus* at the head of Geelvink Bay and on the Weyland Mountains; getting consistently paler along the north coast of New Guinea as one moves eastward, until a pure *clarus* population is reached east of the Sepik River.

Pitohui ferrugineus clarus (Meyer)

Rhectes ferrugineus clarus A. B. MEYER, 1894, Journ. f. Ornith., 42, p. 91.—Finschhafen, northeastern New Guinea (restr. type locality).

RANGE.—Southeast New Guinea, westward along the south coast to the Eilanden River, along the north coast to the Astrolabe Bay.

Pitohui cristatus cristatus (Salvadori)

Rectes cristata SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 930.—Mt. Morait, north coast of Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Vogelkop, Onin Peninsula, Weyland and Nassau Mountains.

Hill forest from 500 m. to 1000 m., occasionally down to the lowlands.

Pitohui cristatus arthuri Hartert

Pitohui cristatus arthuri HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 61.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops and Sepik Mountains (Maeanderberg); also an indistinguishable population in the lowlands of south New Guinea (Oriomo River).

Pitohui cristatus kodonophonos Mayr

Pitohui cristatus kodonophonos MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 676.—Aroa River, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea.

Pitohui nigrescens nigrescens (Schlegel)

Rectes nigrescens SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 46.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 1800 m.

Pitohui nigrescens wandamensis Hartert

Pitohui nigrescens wandamensis HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 59.—Mt. Wondiwoi, Wandammen district.

RANGE.—Wandammen Peninsula.

Pitohui nigrescens bürgersi Stresemann

Pitohui nigrescens bürgersi STRESEMANN, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., 70, p. 406.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Sepik Mountains. (Doubtfully distinct from *meekei*.)

Pitohui nigrescens meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Pitohui meeki ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 507.—Mt. Goliath, Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Pitohui nigrescens schistaceus (Reichenow)

Rhectes nigrescens schistaceus REICHENOW, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 187.—Aroa River, southeast New Guinea.

Poecilodryas pachydemas REICHENOW, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., 9, p. 5.—South-east New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea, as far as Herzog Mountains.

Pitohui nigrescens harterti (Reichenow)

Melanorectes harterti REICHENOW, 1911, Ornith. Monatsber., 19, p. 184.—Interior of Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

SUBFAMILY **FALCUNCULINAE**

SHRIKE-TITS

GENUS **EULACESTOMA** DE VIS**Eulacestoma nigropectus nigropectus** De Vis

Eulacestoma nigropectus DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 102.—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, westward in the north as far as the Herzog Mountains, in the south as far as the Wharton Range.

Mountain forest from 1800 m. to 2900 m.

Eulacestoma nigropectus clara Stresemann and Paludan

Eulacestoma nigropectus clara STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 44.—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains and Mt. Goliath, Oranje Mountains.

FAMILY **LANIIDAE**

SHRIKES

GENUS **LANIUS** LINNAEUS**Lanius schach stresemanni** Mertens

Lanius schach stresemanni MERTENS, 1923, Senckenbergiana, 5, p. 228.—Kulungtufu, Saruwaged Mountains.

RANGE.—Hinterland of Huon Gulf and Huon Peninsula from the Snake River (Dawong) to the Koruba Region (Macclay coast); southern slopes of the mountains of southeastern New Guinea (upper Auga and Vanapa Rivers).

Secondary growth and open country in the mid-mountain grassland from 800 m. to 1900 m.

FAMILY ARTAMIDAE

WOOD-SWALLOWS

GENUS *ARTAMUS* VIEILLOT

Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis Gould

Artamus leucopygialis GOULD, 1842, Birds Austr., pt. 4 (vol. 2, pl. 33).—Namoï River, New South Wales.

Artamus papuensis BONAPARTE, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 344.—“New Guinea,” cotypes from the Utanata River and from Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Moluccas, Kei Islands, Aru Islands, western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu), all New Guinea, Fergusson Island, Amphlett group, and northern and eastern Australia (see Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 73 (1937), pp. 184–185).

Grasslands or any other kind of open country in the lowlands, particularly near water and human habitations, up to 500 m.

Artamus maximus Meyer

Artamus maximus A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 203.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Bismarck, Herzog, and Saruwaged Mountains, mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Grasslands and open secondary growth from 700 m. to 2000 m.

Artamus cinereus venustus Sharpe

Artamus venustus SHARPE, 1878, Rowley's Ornith. Misc., 3, p. 198.—Victoria River, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Northwestern Australia and (subsp.) south New Guinea (Princess Marianne Straits).

Lowland savanna.

FAMILY STURNIDAE

STARLINGS

GENUS *APLONIS*¹ GOULD

Aplonis cantoroides (Gray)

Calornis cantoroides G. R. GRAY, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 431.—Misol, western Papuan Islands.

¹I have been unable to check on the priority of the recently excavated spelling *Aplornis* (Ibis, 1938, p. 343).

RANGE.—Solomon Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, Louisiade Archipelago (Tagula and Misima), Woodlark Island, Conflict group, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, New Guinea, Karkar, Tarawai, Yamna, western Papuan Islands (Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati and Misol), and Aru Islands.

Edge of forest, secondary growth, near human habitations, in the lowlands, usually near the coast, up to 300 m.

Aplonis mysolensis¹ *mysolensis* (Gray)

Calornis mysolensis G. R. GRAY, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 431.—Misol, western Papuan Islands.

Calornis fusco-virescens SALVADORI, 1880, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 16, p. 194.—Sorong.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Gebe, Waigeu, Salawati and Batanta, and small islands off the west coast of the Vogelkop (Sorong district)).

Lowland forest, edge of forest, second growth.

Aplonis magna² *magna* (Schlegel)

Lamprotornis magnus SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 18.—Soëk, Misori.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Aplonis magna brevicauda (van Oort)

Macruropsar magnus brevicauda VAN OORT, 1908, Notes Leyden Mus., 30, p. 70.—Mefoor.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Aplonis mystacea (Ogilvie-Grant)

Calornis mystacea OGLIVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 28.—Mimika River, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Head of Geelvink Bay (Wanggar River) and southern New Guinea from the Mimika River to the upper Fly River.

Edge of forest, clearings, etc., in the lowlands.

Aplonis metallica metallica (Temminck)

Lamprotornis metallicus TEMMINCK, 1824, Planch. Col. d'Ois., pl. 266.—"Celebes," by error for Amboina, Moluccas.

Calornis viridescens G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 181.—Aru Islands.

Calornis gularis G. R. GRAY, 1862, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 431.—Misol Island.

RANGE.—Moluccas, Aru Islands, western Papuan Islands, Japen and Meos Num, Kumamba Island, Karkar, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagoes, and all New Guinea.

Open country in the lowlands, edge of forest, secondary growth, particularly near human habitations, up to 300 m.

¹ *Aplonis fuscus* auctorum.

² *Macruropsar auctorum* (see: MAYR AND DE SCHAUENSEE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 91 (1939), p. 33).

Aplonis metallica inornata (Salvadori)

Calornis inornata SALVADORI, 1880, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 16, p. 194.—Mysori Island.

RANGE.—Biak and Numfor Islands, Geelvink Bay.

GENUS **MELANOPYRRHUS** BONAPARTE**Melanopyrrhus anais anais** (Lesson)

Sericulus anais LESSON, 1839, Rev. Zool., p. 44.—"Papouasie."

RANGE.—Salawati and west coast of Vogelkop (Sorong district).

Edge of forest in lowlands, up to 300 m.

Melanopyrrhus anais orientalis (Schlegel)

Gracula anais orientalis SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 52.—Bondey on the west coast of Geelvink Bay, opposite Ron Island.

RANGE.—Japan Island; northern New Guinea from the Wandammen district (Geelvink Bay) and the Onin Peninsula (Kapaur and Sekru), eastward to Astrolabe Bay.

Melanopyrrhus anais robertsoni (D'Alberty)

Mino robertsoni D'ALBERTIS, 1877, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 10, p. 12.—Fly River.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Kapare River to Milne Bay.

GENUS **MINO** LESSON**Mino dumontii dumontii** Lesson

Mino dumontii LESSON, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. (Ferussac), 10, p. 159.—Dorey, Vogelkop.

Mino dumontii aruensis STRESEMANN, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., 70, p. 405.—Terangan, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Salawati, Batanta and Waigeu), northwestern New Guinea eastward on the north coast to the head of Geelvink Bay, and all south New Guinea eastward to Milne Bay; Aru Islands.

Lowlands up to 450 m., rain forest, edge of forest and secondary growth.

Mino dumontii violaceus Berlepsch

Mino dumonti violaceus BERLEPSCH, 1911, Abh. Senckenb. Naturh. Ges., 34, p. 62.—Konstantinhafen, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Japan Island and northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Collingwood Bay.

FAMILY **ORIOLIDAE**

ORIOLES

GENUS **ORIOLUS** LINNAEUS**Oriolus szalayi** (Madarász)

Mimeta szalayi MADARÁSZ, 1900, Termés. Füzetek, 24, pp. 76, 80.—Finschhafen, Huon Gulf.

Mimeta granti MATHEWS, 1916, Ibis, p. 297, new name for *Oriolus striatus* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830, Voy. Astrol., Zool., 1, p. 195 (pl. 9, fig. 2).—Dorey, NW. New Guinea (not *Oriolus striatus* Hermann, 1783).

Oriolus szalayi substriatus STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 142.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu and all New Guinea.

Lowland forest and secondary growth up to 600 m., rarely up to 1250 m.

***Oriolus flavocinctus mülleri* (Bonaparte)**

Mimeta mülleri BONAPARTE, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 346.—Dourga River (= Princess Marianne Straits), south New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Wassi Kussa River to Princess Marianne Straits; Aru Islands and (subsp.) Roma Island.

Tree savanna in the lowlands.

***Oriolus sagittatus magnirostris* van Oort**

Oriolus sagittata magnirostris VAN OORT, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., 32, p. 82.—Merauke, southern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Oriomo River to the Merauke district. Tree savanna in the lowlands.

GENUS **SPHECOTHERES** VIEILLOT

***Sphecotheres vieilloti salvadorii* Sharpe**

Sphecotheres salvadorii SHARPE, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 3, p. 224, pl. 12.—Port Moresby, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Port Moresby district, southeastern New Guinea (east at least to Rigo). Tree savanna in the lowlands.

FAMILY **GRALLINIDAE**

MAGPIE-LARKS

GENUS **POMAREOPSIS** OUSTALET

***Pomareopsis bruijni* (Salvadori)**

Grallina bruijni SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 929.—Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

Symmorphys nigripictus DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 102.—Mt. Maneao, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Tamrau, Arfak, Nassau, Sepik, Saruwaged and Herzog Mountains, mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Banks of mountain rivers from 800 m. to 1800 m.

FAMILY **CRACTICIDAE**

BELL MAGPIES

GENUS **CRACTICUS** VIEILLOT

***Cracticus cassicus cassicus* (Boddaert)**

Ramphastos cassicus BODDAERT, 1783, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., p. 83.—New Guinea, hereby restricted to the Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, western Papuan Islands (Misol, Gebe, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu), islands of Geelvink Bay (Kurudu, Japen, Numfor, Biak) and all New Guinea.

Lowland forest, edge of forest and secondary growth up to 600 m.

Cracticus cassicus hercules Mayr

Cracticus cassicus hercules MAYR, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1091, p. 3.—Kaileuna Island, Trobriand Islands.

RANGE.—Trobriand Islands (Kiriwina, Kitawa, Kaileuna) and D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson and Goodenough).

Cracticus louisianensis Tristram

Cracticus louisianensis TRISTRAM, 1889, Ibis, p. 555.—Sudest Island.

Strepera rosa-alba DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–89, p. 59.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Lowland forest.

Cracticus mentalis mentalis Salvadori and D'Albertis

Cracticus mentalis SALVADORI AND D'ALBERTIS, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 824.—Nicura, Ethel River, Hall Sound.

RANGE.—From Merauke eastward as far as Port Moresby.

Edge of forest and wooded savanna, up to 450 m.

Cracticus quoyi quoyi (Lesson)

Barita quoyi LESSON, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. (Ferussac), 10, p. 289.—Dorey, north-west New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Waigeu, Japen and all New Guinea.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1000 m., rarely up to 1400 m.

Cracticus quoyi spaldingi Ramsay

Cracticus spaldingi RAMSAY, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2, p. 211.—Port Darwin, Northern Territory.

Cracticus quoyi tunneyi HARTERT, 1905, Novit. Zool., 12, p. 228.—Alligator River, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Northern Territory, north Queensland and Aru Islands.

GENUS **GYMNORHINA** GRAY

Gymnorhina tibicen papuana Bangs and Peters

Gymnorhina tibicen papuana BANGS AND PETERS, 1926, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge, 67, p. 431.—Princess Marianne Straits, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from Princess Marianne Straits to the Oriomo River.

Tree savanna near the coast.

FAMILY DICRURIDAE

DRONGOS

GENUS DICRURUS VIEILLON

Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus Gould

Dicrurus bracteatus GOULD, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 132.—Queensland.

RANGE.—New South Wales and northern Australia.—As a migrant found in south New Guinea between the Wassi Kussa River and the Fly River (up to 200 miles). A single bird in breeding condition obtained at Bugi, south New Guinea, on January 3, 1937 (Archbold Exped.).

Dicrurus bracteatus carbonarius Bonaparte

Dicrurus carbonarius BONAPARTE, 1851, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 352.—New Guinea (type from Lobo, Triton Bay, in the Leiden Museum).

Dicrurus bracteatus stellatus NEUMANN, 1922, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 15, p. 236.—Friedrich Wilhelmshafen (= Madang), Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Kofiau (subsp.), Misol, Gebe, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu; islands of Geelvink Bay (Japen, Numfor, Biak); all New Guinea. (Smaller in south New Guinea between Onin Peninsula and Noord River and tending toward *propinquus* in eastern New Guinea.)

Lowland forest, edge of forest and secondary growth up to 450 m.

Dicrurus bracteatus ultramontanus Stresemann

Dicrurus bracteatus ultramontanus STRESEMANN, 1923, Arch. Naturgesch., 89, Abt. A, Heft 7, p. 47.—New name for *Dicrurus assimilis* Gray, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 178.—Aru Islands (not *Corvus* (= *Dicrurus*) *adsimilis* Bechstein, 1794).

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Dicrurus bracteatus propinquus (Tristram)

Chibia propinqua TRISTRAM, 1889, Ibis, p. 556.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago and Trobriand Islands.

Dicrurus bracteatus dejectus (Hartert)

Chibia carbonaria dejecta HARTERT, 1898, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 522.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula, Louisiade Archipelago.

GENUS CHAETORHYNCHUS MEYER

Chaetorhynchus papuensis Meyer

Chaetorhynchus papuensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 493.—Arfak Mountains.

Monarcha divaga DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 374.—Boirave, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of all New Guinea (Tamrau, Arfak, Wandammen, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Mamberano, Sepik, Saruwaged Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea).

Hill forest from 700 m. to 1400 m.

FAMILY CORVIDAE

CROWS

GENUS **CORVUS** LINNAEUS**Corvus orru orru** Bonaparte

Corvus orru BONAPARTE, 1851, *Consp. Gen. Av.*, 1, p. 385.—Lobo, Triton Bay, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Obi, northern Moluccas, western Papuan Islands, Japen, Numfor, Biak, all of New Guinea (except the range of the next form), the D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, the Trobriand Islands, Woodlark Island and the Louisiade Archipelago.

Lowland forest up to 500 m., secondary growth, plantations and near human settlements, more common near the coast.

Corvus orru salvadorii Finsch

Corvus salvadorii FINSCH, 1884, *Mitt. Orn. Vereins Wien*, p. 109.—Port Moresby.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea from Port Moresby and Rigo to the Merauke district.

Corvus (Macrocorax) fuscicapillus fuscicapillus Gray

Corvus fuscicapillus G. R. GRAY, 1859, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 157.—“Dorey, northwestern New Guinea,” by error for Aru Islands (Ibis, 1863, pp. 100–102).

RANGE.—Aru Islands and lower Mamberano River (Taua).

Lowland forest.

Corvus (Macrocorax) fuscicapillus megarhynchus Bernstein

Corvus megarhynchus BERNSTEIN, 1864, *Journ. f. Ornith.*, 12, p. 407.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu and Gemien Islands, western Papuan Islands.

GENUS **GYMNOCORVUS**¹ LESSON**Gymnocorvus tristis** (Lesson and Garnot)

Corvus tristis LESSON AND GARNOT, 1827, *Bull. Sci. Nat. Ferussac*, 10, p. 291.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

Corvus senex LESSON, 1828 (Nov. 29th), *Voy. Coquille, Zool.*, livr. 8, pl. 24.—Based on the same specimen.

RANGE.—Salawati, Batanta, Ron, Japen, the D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago and all New Guinea.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1400 m., occasionally up to 2000 m.

FAMILY PARADISAEIDAE

BIRDS OF PARADISE

GENUS **MANUCODIA** BODDAERT**Manucodia ater ater** (Lesson)

Phonygama ater LESSON, 1830, *Voy. Coquille, Zool.*, 1, p. 638.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

¹ *Gymnocorax* Sundevall.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Gemien, Waigeu and New Guinea, from the Vogelkop eastward in the north to the Huon Gulf, and in the south to about the Noord River.

Lowland forest up to 250 m., occasionally up to 900 m.

Manucodia ater subalter Rothschild and Hartert

Manucodia ater subalter ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1929, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 49, p. 110.—Dobbo, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, southeastern New Guinea, westward on the south coast to about the Noord River, along the north coast to the Kumusi River.

Manucodia ater alter Rothschild and Hartert

Manucodia ater altera ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 84.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Manucodia jobiensis jobiensis Salvadori

Manucodia jobiensis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 969.—Wonapi, Jobi Island.

RANGE.—Japen Island.

Manucodia jobiensis rubiensis Meyer

Manucodia rubiensis A. B. MEYER, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 2, p. 374.—Rubi, Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—From the head of Geelvink Bay (Rubi, Siriwo, Waropen) south to the Setekwa River, eastward to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu.

Lowland forest up to 500 m.

Manucodia chalybatus¹ (Pennant)

Paradisea chalybata PENNANT, 1781, in Forster's Zool. Ind., Faunula Indica, p. 40.—"New Guinea," restricted to the Arfak Mts.

Manucodia orientalis SALVADORI, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 16, p. 103.—Gerekanumu, Astrolabe Mts.

RANGE.—Misol and all New Guinea.

Hill forest from 600 m. to 1400 m., occasionally up to 1800 m. and down to sea level.

Manucodia comrii comrii Sclater

Manucodia comrii SCLATER, 1876, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 459, pl. 42.—"Huon Gulf," error for Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Lowland forest.

Manucodia comrii trobriandi Mayr

Manucodia comrii trobriandi MAYR, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 869, p. 3.—Kaileuna, Trobriand Islands.

RANGE.—Kiriwina and Kaileuna Islands, Trobriand Islands.

¹ *Manucodia chalybatus* and *comrii* belong apparently to one superspecies.

GENUS **PHONYGAMMUS** LESSON AND GARNOT**Phonygammus keraudrenii keraudrenii** (Lesson and Garnot)

Barita keraudrenii LESSON AND GARNOT, 1826 (March), Bull. Sci. Nat. Ferussac, **8**, p. 110.—Dorey, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Vogelkop, Onin Peninsula and Weyland Mountains.
Primeval forest from the lowlands up to about 1000 m.

Phonygammus keraudrenii jamesii Sharpe

Phonygama jamesii SHARPE, 1877, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 181.—Aleya, Hall Sound, Brit. New Guinea.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; southern New Guinea from the Mimika River in the west, eastward at least to Hall Sound.
Lowland forest, up to 600 m.

Phonygammus keraudrenii purpureo-violaceus Meyer

Phonygama purpureo-violacea A. B. MEYER, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., **2**, p. 375, pl. 15.—Astrolabe Mts.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea to Herzog Mountains.—There are no trustworthy records from the Huon Peninsula.
Mountain forest from 700 m. to 1800 m.

Phonygammus keraudrenii neumanni Reichenow

Phonygammus neumanni REICHENOW, 1918, Journ. f. Ornith., **66**, p. 438.—Lordberg.

RANGE.—Lordberg (1500 m.), Sepik Mountains.

Phonygammus keraudrenii hunsteini Sharpe

Phonygama hunsteini SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **16**, p. 442.—“East Cape, New Guinea,” error for Normanby Island, D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Manucodia thomsoni TRISTRAM, 1889, Ibis, p. 554.—D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago.
RANGE.—Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby Islands, D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

GENUS **MACGREGORIA** DE VIS**Macgregoria pulchra pulchra** De Vis

Macgregoria pulchra DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 251, pl. 7.—Mt. Scratchley, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Mt. Scratchley, Mt. Victoria, Mt. Batchelor, Murray Pass and Mt. Albert Edward).
Mountain forest from 2800 m. to 3700 m.

Macgregoria pulchra carolinae Junge

Macgregoria pulchra carolinae JUNGE, 1939, Nova Guinea, (N.S.) **3**, p. 82.—Oranje Mountains (3800 m.).

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains.

GENUS **PARADIGALLA** LESSON**Paradigalla (carunculata) carunculata** Lesson

Paradigalla carunculata LESSON, 1835, Hist. Nat. Ois. Parad., p. 242.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 2200 m.

Paradigalla (carunculata) brevicauda Rothschild and Hartert

Paradigalla brevicauda ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Novit. Zool., 18, p. 159.—Mt. Goliath, Dutch New Guinea.

Paradigalla intermedia OGLIVIE-GRANT, 1913, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 31, p. 105.—Utakwa River, Nassau Range, at 5500 feet.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau, Oranje and Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg).

GENUS **DREPANORNIS** SCLATER**Drepanornis albertisii albertisii** (Sclater)

Drepanephorus albertisii SCLATER, 1873 (June), Nature, 8, p. 151, and Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 557, pl. 47.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak and Wandammen Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2200 m.

Drepanornis albertisii inversus Rothschild

Drepanornis albertisii inversa ROTHSCHILD, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 188.—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Northern slopes of central range, from the Weyland to the Sepik Mountains (Lordberg).

Drepanornis albertisii geisleri Meyer

Drepanornis geisleri MEYER, 1893, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 4 (1892-93), No. 3, p. 15.—Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula (Saruwaged, etc.).

Drepanornis albertisii cervinicauda Sclater

Drepanornis albertisii cervinicauda SCLATER, 1883, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 578.—"Vicinity of Port Moresby."

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea west to the Herzog Mountains.

Drepanornis bruijnii Oustalet

Drepanornis Bruijnii OUSTALET, 1880, Ann. Sci. Nat., (6) 9, art. 5, and Bull. Ass. Sci. de France, p. 172.—"Coast of Geelvink Bay between 136° 3' and 137°."

RANGE.—From the east coast of Geelvink Bay (Waropen) and the Mamberano basin eastward to the Tami River, east of Humboldt Bay.

Lowland forest, particularly near rivers and near the coast.

GENUS **EPIMACHUS** CUVIER**Epimachus fastosus fastosus** (Hermann)

Promerops fastosus HERMANN, 1783, Tab. Aff. Anim., p. 194 (based on Planch. Enlum., pls. 638-639).—New Guinea, restricted to the Arfak Mountains by Hartert, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 33).

Falcinellus striatus or *speciosus* auctorum.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Mountain forest from 1600 to 2400 m.

Epimachus fastosus atratus (Rothschild and Hartert)

Falcinellus striatus atratus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, *Novit. Zool.*, **18**, p. 160.—Mt. Goliath, Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—Wandammen (Mt. Wondiwoi), Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Epimachus fastosus stresemanni Hartert

Epimachus fastosus stresemanni HARTERT, 1930, *Novit. Zool.*, **36**, p. 34.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

Epimachus meyeri meyeri Finsch

Epimachus meyeri FINSCH, 1885, *Zeitschr. ges. Ornith.*, **2**, p. 380.—Hufeisengebirge, southeastern New Guinea.

Epimachus macleayanae RAMSAY, 1887, *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales*, **12**, p. 239.—Astrolabe Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea westward to Mt. Misim, Herzog Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1700 m. to 2800 m.

Epimachus meyeri albicans (van Oort)

Falcinellus meyeri albicans VAN OORT, 1915, *Zool. Mededeelingen*, **1**, p. 228.—Treb Mts. (2366 m.).

RANGE.—Oranje and Weyland Mountains.

GENUS **ASTRAPIA** VIEILLOT

Astrapia nigra¹ (Gmelin)

Paradisea nigra GMELIN, 1788, *Syst. Av.*, **1**, pt. 1, p. 401.—New Guinea, restricted to the Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1700 m. to 2200 m.

Astrapia splendidissima splendidissima Rothschild

Astrapia splendidissima ROTHSCHILD, 1895, *Novit. Zool.*, **2**, p. 59, pl. 5.—“Probably Charles-Louis Mts.,” type came almost certainly from the Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

Astrapia splendidissima helios Mayr

Astrapia splendidissima helios MAYR, 1936, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 869, p. 3.—Mount Goliath, Oranje Range, Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains and (subsp.) Nassau Mountains.

¹ All the species of *Astrapia* form one superspecies.

Astrapia feminina Neumann

Astrapia stephaniae feminina NEUMANN, 1922, Verh. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 15, p. 236.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mts., 60 miles north of Hagen Mountains.

Astrapia mayeri STONOR, 1939 (Feb.), Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 59, p. 57.—“Eighty to a hundred miles west of Mt. Hagen.”

Taeniapardisea macnicolli KINGHORN, 1939 (Dec.), Austr. Zoologist, 9, p. 295, pl. 25.—West and northwest of Mt. Hagen between longitude 143° 30' and 142° 30' E. on both sides of the Strickland-Sepik Watershed.

RANGE.—Mountains of central New Guinea in the Hagen-Sepik district. Mountain forest from 2400 m. to 3000 m.

Astrapia stephaniae ducalis Mayr

Astrapia stephaniae ducalis MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 711.—Dawong, Herzog Mts.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains.

Astrapia stephaniae stephaniae (Finsch and Meyer)

Astrarchia stephaniae FINSCH AND MEYER, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 2, p. 378.—Hufeisengebirge, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Owen Stanley Range, etc.). Mountain forest from 1600 m. to 2800 m.

Astrapia rothschildi Foerster

Astrapia rothschildi FOERSTER, 1906, Two New Birds of Paradise, p. 2.—Rawlinson Mts., northeastern New Guinea.

Astrapia alboudata REICHENOW, 1918, Journ. f. Ornith., 66, p. 244.—“Probably the eastern part of Kaiser Wilhelmland” [= ♀].

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 2200 m.

GENUS **PAROTIA** VIEILLOT**Parotia sefilata**¹ (Pennant)

Paradisea sefilata PENNANT, 1781, in Forster's Zool. Ind., Faunula Indica, p. 40.—New Guinea, restricted to the Arfak Mountains.

Paradisea sexpennis BODDAERT, 1783, Tabl. Planch. Enlum., p. 38. (Also based on Planch. Enlum., 633.)

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and Wandammen Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 1800 m.

Parotia carolae carolae Meyer

Parotia carolae A. B. MEYER, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 4, p. 6.—“Ambernoh River” (but apparently from the Weyland Mts.).

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

Parotia carolae meeki Rothschild

Parotia carolae meeki ROTHSCHILD, 1910, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 27, p. 35.—Setekwa River, Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

¹ All the species of *Parotia* form one superspecies.

Parotia carolae chalthorax Stresemann

Parotia carolae chalthorax STRESEMANN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 145.
—Doormanpaad, upper Mamberano (Idenburg River).

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Parotia carolae berlepschi Kleinschmidt

Parotia berlepschi KLEINSCHMIDT, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 46.—New Guinea.

RANGE.—Unknown. Possibly mountains on the lower Mamberano (van Rees Gebergte).

Parotia carolae chrysenia Stresemann

Parotia carolae chrysenia STRESEMANN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 147.—Lordberg, Sepik Mts.

RANGE.—Sepik Mountains (Lordberg and Hunsteinspitze).

Parotia lawesi fuscior Greenway

Parotia lawesi fuscior GREENWAY, 1934, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 14, p. 2.—Mt. Misim, Morobe district.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains.

Parotia lawesi lawesi Ramsay

Parotia lawesi RAMSAY, 1885, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 10, p. 243.—Astrolabe Mountains.

RANGE.—Southern slopes of mountains in southeastern New Guinea (Wharton Range, Owen Stanley Range, Mt. Suckling, Mt. Maneao, etc.).

Mountain forest from 1000 m. to 1400 m.

Parotia lawesi helenae De Vis

Parotia helenae DE VIS, 1891, p. 390.—Neneba, upper Mambare River, north of Mt. Scratchley.

RANGE.—Northern slopes of mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Hydrographer Mountains, upper Mambare River (Neneba, Bihagi) and upper Waria River).

Parotia wahnesi Rothschild

Parotia wahnesi ROTHSCHILD, 1906, Two New Birds of Paradise, p. 2.—Rawlinson Mts.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 1700 m.

GENUS **LOPHORINA** VIEILLOT**Lophorina superba superba** (Pennant)

Paradisea superba PENNANT, 1781, in Forster's Ind. Zool., Faunula Indica, p. 40 (based on Daubenton, Planch. Enlum., 632).—New Guinea, restricted to the Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Mountain forest from 1000 m. to 1600 m.

Lophorina superba niedda Mayr

Lophorina superba niedda MAYR, 1930, Ornith. Monatsber., 38, p. 179.—Wondiwoi, Wandammen Mountains.

RANGE.—Mt. Wondiwoi, Wandammen district.

Lophorina superba feminina Ogilvie-Grant

Lophorina superba feminina OGILVIE-GRANT, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., 2, p. 27.—Utakwa River, Nassau Range.

RANGE.—Oranje, Nassau, Weyland Mountains and mountains on upper Mamberano (Doormanpaad).

Lophorina superba pseudoparotia Stresemann

Lophorina superba pseudoparotia STRESEMANN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 144.—Hunsteinspitze, middle Sepik.

RANGE.—Sepik Mountains.

Lophorina superba latipennis Rothschild

Lophorina minor latipennis ROTHSCHILD, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 19, p. 92.—Rawlinson Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula (Saruwaged, etc.).

Lophorina superba connectens Mayr

Lophorina superba connectens MAYR, 1930, Ornith. Monatsber., 38, p. 180.—Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains, Morobe district.

Lophorina superba minor Ramsay

Lophorina superba minor RAMSAY, 1885, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 10, p. 242.—Astrolabe Mountains.

Lophorina superba lehunti ROTHSCHILD, 1932, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) 10, p. 126.—Mekeo, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1100 m. to 2000 m.

Lophorina superba sphinx Neumann

Lophorina superba sphinx NEUMANN, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., 40, p. 121.—Type from an unknown locality.

RANGE.—Unknown. Possibly the mountains at the extreme southeast of New Guinea.

GENUS **CRASPEDOPHORA** GRAY**Craspedophora magna magna** (Vieillot)

Falcinellus magnificus VIEILLOT, 1819, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 28, p. 167.—"Nouvelle Guinée," restricted to Dorey, Vogelkop.

RANGE.—From northwestern New Guinea eastward in the north to the Sepik River, in the south to the Fly River.

Primeval forest up to 1400 m.

Craspedophora magna intercedens (Sharpe)

Ptilorhis intercedens SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 444.—Milne Bay and East Cape, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward in the south to the Hall Sound, in the north to Astrolabe Bay.

GENUS **SELEUCIDES** LESSON

Seleucides ignotus ignotus (Forster)

Paradisea ignota FORSTER, 1781, Zool. Ind., pp. 31 and 36, No. 6 (ex Valentyn).—New Guinea, restricted to the Vogelkop.

Paradisea melanoleuca DAUBIN, 1800, Traité d'Ornith., 2, p. 278.—"Waigiou," in error for Salawati or the Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Salawati and all of New Guinea, except the north coast.

Lowland forest, particularly near the coast, near lakes and rivers, and most frequent in sago swamps.

Seleucides ignotus auripennis Schlüter

Seleucides ignotus auripennis SCHLÜTER, 1911, Falco, 7, p. 2.—Dallmannshafen, German New Guinea.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Astrolabe Bay and the Ramu River.

GENUS **DIPHYLLODES** LESSON

Diphyllodes magnificus magnificus (Pennant)

Paradisea magnifica PENNANT, 1781, in Forster's Zool. Ind., Faun. Ind., p. 40 (based on Planch. Enlum., 631).—New Guinea, restricted to the Arfak Mountains.

Diphyllodes rothschildi OGILVIE-GRANT, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., 2, p. 24.—Salawati Island.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Vogelkop, Wandammen district and Onin Peninsula.

Hill forest from the foot of the mountains to 1200 m.; absent from the flat country.

Diphyllodes magnificus intermedius Hartert

Diphyllodes magnificus intermedius HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 36.—Snow Mountains (= upper Setekwa River).

RANGE.—Southern slopes of the Nassau and (subsp.) Oranje Mountains.

Diphyllodes magnificus chrysopterus Elliot

Diphyllodes speciosus var. *chrysopterus* ELLIOT, 1873, Monogr. Birds Parad., p. 13.—"Jobi Island."

Diphyllodes jobiensis MEYER, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 2, p. 388.—Jobi Island.

RANGE.—Japan and northern New Guinea between the head of Geelvink Bay (Weyland Mts.) and the Sepik valley, probably as far as Astrolabe Bay and upper Ramu.

Diphyllodes magnificus hunsteini Meyer

Diphyllodes Hunsteini A. B. MEYER, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 2, p. 389, pl. 21.—Hufeisengebirge.

Diphyllodes chrysoptera septentrionalis A. B. MEYER, 1892, Journ. f. Ornith., 40, p. 261.—Bubui River, Huon Gulf.

Diphyllodes xanthoptera SALVADORI, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 16, p. 111.—Moroka, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward in the north to the Huon Peninsula (Sattelberg, etc.), in the south at least to the mountains back of Hall Sound.

Mountain forest from 600 m. to 1300 m.

Diphyllodes respublica¹ (Bonaparte)

Loph[orina] respublica BONAPARTE, 1850 (Feb.), Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 30, p. 131.—“New Guinea” = Waigeu.

Paradisea wilsoni CASSIN, 1850 (August), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 57.—Based on the same specimen (see Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 6).

RANGE.—Batanta and Waigeu.

Hill forest.

GENUS **CICINNURUS** VIEILLOT

Cicinnurus regius regius (Linnaeus)

Paradisea regia LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., p. 110.—“East Indies” = Aru Islands (Berlepsch, 1911).

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Cicinnurus regius rex (Scopoli)

Paradisaea Rex SCOPOLI, Del Faun. et Flor. Insubr., pt. 2, p. 88 (based on Sonnerat, 1776, Voy. Nouv. Guinee, p. 156, pl. 95).—“New Guinea” = Sorong district, Vogelkop.

Cicinnurus spinturnix LESSON, 1835, Hist. Nat. Ois. Parad., p. 182, pls. 16, 17, 18 (Syn., p. 14).—Dorei = Manokwari, Vogelkop.

Cicinnurus regius claudii OGILVIE-GRANT, 1915, Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., 2, p. 16.—Mimika River, southwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Batanta and all New Guinea, except the north between the head of Geelvink Bay and the Huon Gulf.

Lowland forest up to 600 m.

Cicinnurus regius gymnorhynchus Stresemann

Cicinnurus regius gymnorhynchus STRESEMANN, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., 70, p. 405.—Heldsbachküste near Finschhafen.

RANGE.—Northwestern coast of Huon Gulf.

Cicinnurus regius similis Stresemann

Cicinnurus regius similis STRESEMANN, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., 70, p. 405.—Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—From the Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu westward at least to the Humboldt Bay and the upper Mamberano basin (Idenburg River).

Cicinnurus regius cryptorhynchus Stresemann

Cicinnurus regius cryptorhynchus STRESEMANN, 1922, Journ. f. Ornith., 70, p. 405.—Taua, lower Mamberano River.

RANGE.—Eastern coast of Geelvink Bay and northern New Guinea near the mouth of the Mamberano River.

¹ *Schlegelia respublica* auctorum.

Cicinnurus regius coccineifrons Rothschild

Cicinnurus regius coccineifrons ROTHSCHILD, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 10.—Jobi.

RANGE.—Japan Island.

GENUS **PARADISAEA** LINNAEUS**Paradisaea apoda**¹ *apoda* Linnaeus

Paradisaea apoda LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1, p. 110.—"India" = Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Paradisaea apoda novaeguineae D'Albertis and Salvadori

Paradisaea apoda Linnaeus, var. *novae guineae* D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 96.—Middle Fly River (150–450 miles upstream).

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Mimika River eastward to a line along the Dutch-Papuan border from the coast to the middle Digul and Fly Rivers, where it hybridizes ("*luptoni*") with *salvadorii*.

Paradisaea apoda salvadorii Mayr and Rand

Paradisaea apoda salvadorii MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 11.—Vanumai, Centr. Div. Papua, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—From the Oriomo River and the Fly River in the west eastward to the Port Moresby region and Cloudy Bay.

Primeval forest, edge of forest and dense secondary growth from sea level to 1300 m., rare in the flat country and most common between 500 m. and 1000 m.

Paradisaea apoda raggiana Sclater

Paradisaea raggiana SCLATER, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 559.—Orangerie Bay.

RANGE.—Extreme southeastern New Guinea from Orangerie Bay to Milne Bay.

Paradisaea apoda intermedia De Vis

Paradisaea intermedia DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893–94, p. 105.—Kumusi River.

Paradisaea raggiana sororia MENEGAUX, 1913, Rev. Franc. d'Ornith., 3, p. 50.—"New Guinea" [bought from the dealer Mantou].

RANGE.—From Collingwood Bay (where the plumes are a little more reddish) to Holnicote Bay, Kumusi River, and the lower Mambare River.

Paradisaea apoda granti North

Paradisaea granti NORTH, 1906, Victorian Naturalist, 22, p. 156.—"German New Guinea?"

Paradisaea apoda subintermedia ROTHSCHILD, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 41, p. 38.—"Inland from Huon Gulf."

RANGE.—Somewhere between the Mambare River and Salamoia, Huon Gulf, probably a changing population connecting *intermedia* with *augustaevictoriae*.

Paradisaea apoda augustaevictoriae Cabanis

Paradisaea Augustae Victoriae CABANIS, 1888, Journ. f. Ornith., 36, p. 119.—"Kaiser Wilhelm's Land," restricted to Finschhafen.

¹ The species *rubra*, *apoda*, *decora* and *minor* are geographical representatives.

RANGE.—The coast of the Huon Gulf and the Markham River valley up to the Uria River, a tributary of the upper Ramu, where it hybridizes ("*mixta*") with *P. minor finschi*.

***Paradisaea minor finschi* Meyer**

Paradisaea Finschi A. B. MEYER, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 2, p. 383.—Karau, between Aitape and the mouth of the Sepik.

RANGE.—From the Finsch coast (Aitape district) and the Sepik basin east to Astrolabe Bay and the upper Ramu River (Karamari), where it begins to hybridize with *P. apoda augustaevictoriae*.

***Paradisaea minor jobiensis* Rothschild**

Paradisaea minor jobiensis ROTHSCHILD, 1897, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 6, p. 46.—Jobi Island.

RANGE.—Japen Island.

***Paradisaea minor minor* Shaw**

Paradisaea minor SHAW, 1809, Gen. Zool., 7, pt. 2, p. 486.—"New Guinea," restricted to Dorey.

RANGE.—Western New Guinea, along the north coast as far as Humboldt Bay, along the south coast to Etna Bay.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1000 m.

***Paradisaea minor pulchra* Mayr and de Schauensee**

Paradisaea minor pulchra MAYR AND DE SCHAUENSEE, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 91, p. 151.—Tip, Misol.

RANGE.—Misol Island.

***Paradisaea decora* Salvin and Godman**

Paradisaea decora SALVIN AND GODMAN, 1883 (January), Ibis, p. 131.—Fergusson Island.

Paradisaea susannae RAMSAY, 1883 (June), Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 8, p. 21.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Normanby Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

***Paradisaea rubra* Daudin**

Paradisaea rubra DAUDIN, 1800, Traité d'Ornith., 2, p. 271.—"New Guinea," in error for Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu, Batanta and ? Ghemien (fide Bernstein).

Lowland forest.

***Paradisaea guilielmi* Cabanis**

Paradisaea Guilielmi CABANIS, 1888, Journ. f. Ornith., 36, p. 119.—"Kaiser Wilhelm's Land," restricted to the Sattelberg.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Hill forest from 1000 m. to 1700 m.

***Paradisaea rudolphi rudolphi* (Finsch)**

Paradisormis Rudolphi FINSCH, 1885, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 2, p. 385, pl. 20.—Southeast New Guinea.

Paradisormis rudolphi hunti LE SOUËF, 1907, Emu, 6, p. 119.—Brit. New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea (Wharton Range, Owen Stanley Range), westward in the north as far as the Mambare River.

Paradisaea rudolphi ampla Greenway

Paradisaea rudolphi ampla GREENWAY, 1934, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 14, p. 1.—Mt. Misim, Morobe district.

RANGE.—From the Herzog Mountains westward to (subsp.) the Kraetke Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 1900 m.

GENUS **PTERIDOPHORA** MEYER

Pteridophora alberti alberti Meyer

Pteridophora alberti A. B. MEYER, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 4, p. 11.—“Mountains on the Ambernoh River,” type came apparently from the Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains and (?) mountains on the lower Mamberano River (van Rees Mountains).

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 2000 m.

Pteridophora alberti bürgersi Rothschild

Pteridophora alberti bürgersi ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 253.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Ranges of central New Guinea, in the north from the Sepik Mountains (Schraderberg) east to the Kraetke Mountains, and in the south (subsp.) in the Oranje Mountains (Treubbivak, Mount Goliath).

GENUS **LORIA** SALVADORI

Loria lorae inexpectata Junge

Loria lorae inexpectata JUNGE, 1939, Nova Guinea, (N.S.) 3, p. 77.—Bijenkorf, Oranje Mountains.

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains.

Loria lorae lorae Salvadori

Loria lorae SALVADORI, 1894 (May), Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 14, p. 151.—Moroka, Owen Stanley Range.

Cnemophilus mariae DE VIS, 1894 (late), Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893–94, p. 104.—Mt. Maneao, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea, Herzog Mountains, Nassau Range and Weyland Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2400 m.

Loria lorae amethystina Stresemann

Loria lorae amethystina STRESEMANN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 144.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

GENUS **LOBOPARADISEA** ROTHSCHILD

Loboparadisea sericea sericea Rothschild

Loboparadisea sericea ROTHSCHILD, 1896, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 6, p. 16.—“Dutch New Guinea.” The type was bought at Kurudu Island and had undoubtedly come from the Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau (Utakwa River), and Oranje (Mount Goliath) Mountains.

Loboparadisea sericea aurora Mayr

Loboparadisea sericea aurora MAYR, 1930, Ornith. Monatsber., 38, p. 147.—Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains, Morobe district.

Mountain forest from 1300 m. to 1900 m.

HYBRID BIRDS OF PARADISE

(a) INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

- Astrapia nigra* × *Epimachus fastosus* = 1a¹ and 1b.
Cicinnurus regius × *Diphyllodes magnificus* = 12a, 12b, 13.
Craspedophora magnifica × *Lophorina superba* = 7.
 “ “ × *Seleucides ignotus* = 8.
 “ “ × *Paradisaea (minor)*² = 10.
Diphyllodes magnificus × *Lophorina superba* = 6.
 “ “ × *Paradisaea minor* = 11.
 “ “ × *Cicinnurus regius* = 12a, 12b, 13.
Drepanornis. No hybrids known.
Epimachus fastosus × *Astrapia nigra* = 1a and 1b.
 “ “ × *Paradigalla carunculata* = 2.
Loboparadisea. No hybrids known.
Lophorina superba × *Parotia sefilata* = 4.
 “ “ × *Paradigalla carunculata* = 5.
 “ “ × *Diphyllodes magnificus* = 6.
 “ “ × *Craspedophora magnifica* = 7.
Loria. No hybrids known.
Macgregoria. No hybrids known.
Manucodia. No hybrids known.
Paradigalla carunculata × *Epimachus fastosus* = 2.
 “ “ × *Parotia sefilata* = 3.
Paradisaea (minor) × *Seleucides ignotus* = 9.
 “ “ × *Craspedophora magnifica* = 10.
 “ *minor* × *Diphyllodes magnificus* = 11.
Parotia sefilata × *Paradigalla carunculata* = 3.
 “ “ × *Lophorina superba* = 4.
Phonygammus. No hybrids known.
Pteridophora. No hybrids known.
Seleucides ignotus × *Craspedophora magnifica* = 8.
 “ “ × *Paradisaea (minor)* = 9.

¹ Figures refer to the subsequent list of names given to such hybrids.

² It is not always known which species of the genus is the parent of the hybrid. I have listed the most probable one. For further details see Stresemann, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, pp. 6-15.

4.—**Parotia duivenbodei** Rothschild

Parotia duivenbodei ROTHSCHILD, 1900, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 10, p. 100. (Fig. Ibis, 1911, pl. 5.)—Dutch New Guinea.

5.—**Loborhamphus nobilis** Rothschild

Loborhamphus nobilis ROTHSCHILD, 1901, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 12, p. 34.—Dutch New Guinea.

6.—**Lamprothorax wilhelminae** Meyer

Lamprothorax wilhelminae MEYER, 1894, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 5, No. 2, p. 3.—Arfak Mountains.

7.—**Paryphorphorus duivenbodei** (Meyer)

Craspedophora duivenbodei MEYER, 1890, Ibis, p. 419, pl. 12.—Mountains of northwest New Guinea. (See also Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 15 (1904), p. 7.)

8.—**Heteroptilorhis mantoui** (Oustalet)

a. *Craspedophora Mantoui* OUSTALET, 1891 (Nov.), Naturaliste, 13, p. 260, and 1892, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, (3) 4, p. 218, pl. 15.—“Northwest New Guinea.”

b. *Craspedophora Bruyni* BÜTTIKOFER, 1895, Notes Leyden Mus., 16, p. 161.—Arfak Mountains.

9.—**Janthothorax mirabilis** (Reichenow)

Paradisaea mirabilis REICHENOW, 1901, Ornith. Monatsber., 9, p. 185. (Fig. Journ. f. Ornith., 1902, pl. 1.)—Madang, Astrolabe Bay.

10.—**Janthothorax bensbachi** Büttikofer

Janthothorax Bensbachi BÜTTIKOFER, 1895, Notes Leyden Mus., 16, p. 163.—Arfak Mountains.

11.—**Neoparadisaea ruysi** van Oort

Neoparadisaea ruysi VAN OORT, 1906, Notes Leyden Mus., 28, p. 129.—Near Warsambo, west coast of Geelvink Bay.

12.—**Cicinnurus lyrogyrus** Currie

a. *Cicinnurus lyrogyrus* CURRIE, 1900, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 22, p. 497.—New Guinea.

b. *Cicinnurus goodfellowi* OGILVIE-GRANT, 1902, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 19, p. 39.—Cyclops Mountains.

13.—**Rhipidornis guliemitertii** (Meyer)

Diphylloides guliemitertii A. B. MEYER, 1875, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 31. (Fig. Sharpe, Parad., 1, pl. 32.)—“Waigau” (error!).

B.—INTRAGENERIC HYBRIDS

14.—**Paradisaea maria** Reichenow

Paradisaea maria REICHENOW, 1894, Ornith. Monatsber., 2, p. 22.—Finisterre Mountains, 1500 feet. (Fig. Journ. f. Ornith., 1897, pl. 5.)

15.—**Paradisaea duivenbodei** Menegaux

Paradisaea duivenbodei MENEGAUX, 1913, Rev. Franc. d'Ornith., 5, p. 49.—Near Jaur, Geelvink Bay (error!), probably back of Astrolabe Bay.

16.—*Paradisaea mixta* Rothschild

Paradisaea mixta ROTHSCHILD, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **41**, p. 127.—Unknown, probably upper Ramu.

17.—*Paradisaea apoda luptoni* Lowe

Paradisaea apoda luptoni LOWE, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **43**, p. 110.—Merauke district.

FAMILY PTILONORHYNCHIDAE

BOWER BIRDS

GENUS CNEMOPHILUS DE VIS

Cnemophilus macgregorii De Vis

Cnemophilus macgregorii DE VIS, 1890 (Feb. 22), Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–89, p. 62.—Mt. Knutsford, Owen Stanley Range.

Xanthomelus macgregori GOODWIN, 1890 (April), Ibis, p. 153.—Mt. Musgrave, Owen Stanley Range.

RANGE.—Known only from the mountains of southeastern New Guinea from Mt. Knutsford west to the Wharton Range.

Mountain forest from 2400 m. to 2900 m.

GENUS ARCHBOLDIA¹ RAND*Archboldia papuensis* Rand

Archboldia papuensis RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 9.—Bele River (2200 m.), 18 km. north of Lake Habbema.

RANGE.—Known only from the area between Mt. Wilhelmina, Oranje Mountains, and the Idenburg River.

Mountain forest from 2100 m. to 2800 m.

GENUS AMBLYORNIS ELLIOT

Amblyornis inornatus (Schlegel)

Ptilorhynchus inornatus SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., **4** (1873), p. 51.—Arfak Mountains, northwestern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and Wandammen Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 1800 m.

Amblyornis macgregoriae mayri Hartert

Amblyornis inornatus mayri HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., **36**, p. 30.—“Probably Karon, northern Vogelkop,” error for: Weyland Mts. (restricted type locality).

Amblyornis inornatus longicristatus MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 649.—Mt. Goliath, Oranje Range.

RANGE.—Weyland, Tabi, Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

¹ Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 9.

Amblyornis macgregoriae macgregoriae De Vis

Amblyornis macgregoriae DE VIS, 1890 (Feb. 22), Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888-89, p. 61.—Musgrave Range.

Amblyornis musgravi GOODWIN, 1890 (April 1st), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, p. 451.—Mt. Belford, Musgrave Range.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 2800 m.

Amblyornis macgregoriae aedificans Mayr

Amblyornis inornatus aedificans MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 648.—Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains, mountains on upper Waria River (Mt. Bachelor) and (subsp.) mountains on Sepik River.

Amblyornis macgregoriae germanus Rothschild

Amblyornis subalaris germanus ROTHSCHILD, 1910, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 27, p. 13.—Rawlinson Mts.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula (Saruwaged Range).

Amblyornis subalaris Sharpe

Amblyornis subalaris SHARPE, 1884, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 17, p. 408.—Mts. Brit. New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Hill forest from 700 m. to 1100 m.

Amblyornis flavifrons Rothschild

Amblyornis flavifrons ROTHSCHILD, 1895, Novit. Zool., 2, p. 480. (Fig. Novit. Zool., 3, pl. 1, figs. 3 and 4).—"Dutch New Guinea."

RANGE.—Unknown, but probably somewhere in Dutch New Guinea.

GENUS **XANTHOMELUS** BONAPARTE**Xanthomelus aureus aureus** (Linné)

Coracias aurea LINNÉ, 1758, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., p. 108.—"Asia," error for: Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea (restricted type locality).

RANGE.—Northwestern New Guinea (Vogelkop, Wandammen, Onin Peninsula (Fak-fak), and head of Geelvink Bay (Gebroeders Mountains)).

Hill forest from the foot of the hills up to 1400 m.

Xanthomelus aureus ardens D'Alberty and Salvadori

Xanthomelus ardens D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 113.—Upper Fly River.

RANGE.—Southern New Guinea from the Wataikwa River eastward to the upper Fly River.

Xanthomelus (aureus) bakeri Chapin

Xanthomelus bakeri CHAPIN, 1929, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 367, p. 1.—Madang, Astrolabe Bay, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Hinterland of Madang, Astrolabe Bay.

GENUS **CHLAMYDERA** GOULD**Chlamydera cerviniventris** Gould

Chlamydera cerviniventris GOULD, 1850, Jardine's Contr. Ornith., p. (160 =) 106 (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, p. 201).—Cape York, N. Queensland.

Chlamydera recondita A. B. MEYER, 1895, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 5, No. 10, p. 2.—Based on an uncertain egg from Konstantinshafen, Astrolabe Bay.

Alphachlamydera cerviniventris nova MATHEWS, 1915, Austr. Av. Record, 2, p. 132.—New Guinea.

RANGE.—Cape York Peninsula, islands of Torres Straits and eastern New Guinea westward in the south to the Oriomo River, in the north as far as Humboldt Bay and the Sentani Lake. Supposedly also Sudest Island (see De Vis, 1892, Ann. Queensland Museum, No. 2, p. 9).

Grasslands up to 500 m., occasionally up to 1400 m.

Chlamydera lauterbachii lauterbachii Reichenow

Chlamydera lauterbachii REICHENOW, 1897, Ornith. Monatsber., 5, p. 24.—Jagei River, upper Ramu, German New Guinea.

RANGE.—Valleys of the Ramu and Sepik, northern New Guinea.

Forest in the valleys of big lowland rivers.

Chlamydera lauterbachii uniformis Rothschild

Chlamydera lauterbachii uniformis ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 250.—Siriwo River, head of Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Siriwo River, and south New Guinea from the Kamura River eastward, probably as far as the Digul River (doubtfully distinct from *lauterbachii*).

GENUS **AILUROEDUS**¹ CABANIS**Ailuroedus crassirostris melanotis** (Gray)

Ptilonorhynchus melanotis G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 181.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and southern New Guinea (Oriomo and Fly Rivers).

Lowland forest.

Ailuroedus crassirostris facialis Mayr

Ailuroedus crassirostris facialis MAYR, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 869, p. 4.—Snow Mts. (Utakwa River), Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—Nassau and Oranje Mountains, Dutch New Guinea.

Ailuroedus crassirostris melanocephalus Ramsay

Ailuroedus melanocephalus RAMSAY, 1882, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 8, p. 25.—Astrolabe Mts., southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, westward in the south to the Angabunga River, in the north to Mt. Misim (Morobe district).

Mountain forest from 800 m. to 1400 m.

¹ It is doubtful whether this genus really belongs to the Ptilonorhynchidae.

***Ailuroedus crassirostris astigmaticus* Mayr**

Ailuroedus melanotis astigmaticus MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 647.—Ogeramnang, northeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula from 1400 m. to 1800 m.

***Ailuroedus crassirostris guttaticollis* Stresemann**

Ailuroedus melanotis guttaticollis STRESEMANN, 1922, Ornith. Monatsber., 30, p. 35.—Hunsteinspitze, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

***Ailuroedus crassirostris jobiensis* Rothschild**

Aeluroedus jobiensis ROTHSCHILD, 1895, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 4, p. 26.—“Jobi Islands,” probably in error for Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Type came with other trade skins of that period, which were also labelled Jobi, but are now known to have been collected in the Weyland Mountains (as for example *Amblyornis macgregoriae mayri*).

***Ailuroedus crassirostris arfakianus* Meyer**

Ailuroedus arfakianus A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69, p. 82.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mts.

Mountain forest from 800 m. to 1400 m.

***Ailuroedus crassirostris misoliensis* Mayr and de Schauensee**

Ailuroedus crassirostris misoliensis MAYR AND DE SCHAUENSEE, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 91, p. 152.—Tip, Misol.

RANGE.—Misol Island.

Lowland forest.

***Ailuroedus buccoides oorti* Rothschild and Hartert**

Ailuroedus buccoides oorti ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 526.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Vogelkop, and coast of Geelvink Bay to the Siriwo River.

Lowland forest, up to 700 m.

***Ailuroedus buccoides buccoides* (Temminck)**

Kitta buccoides TEMMINCK, 1835, Planch. Col. d'Ois., pl. 575 (97° livr.).—Lobo, Triton Bay.

RANGE.—South New Guinea from Triton Bay eastward to the Eilanden River.

***Ailuroedus buccoides stonii* Sharpe**

Aeluraedus stonii SHARPE, 1876, Nature, p. 339.—Laloki River, southeast New Guinea.

Aeluroedus subcaudalis DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 390.—Mt. Scratchley, Brit. New Guinea.

RANGE.—South coast of southeast New Guinea from Hall Sound to the Port Moresby district.

Ailuroedus buccoides geislerorum Meyer

Aeluroedus geislerorum A. B. MEYER, 1891, Abh. Ber. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 3 (1890-91), No. 4, p. 12.—Astrolabe Bay (restr. type locality, Novit. Zool., 35, p. 59) and northern coast of Huon Gulf (Lolebu and Bussum).

Ailuroedus buccoides molestus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1929, Novit. Zool., 35, p. 59.—Haidana, Collingwood Bay.

RANGE.—Japan Island and northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River to Collingwood Bay.

FAMILY NEOSITTIDAE

AUSTRALIAN NUTHATCHES

GENUS DAPHOENOSITTA DE VIS

Daphoenositta miranda miranda De Vis

Daphoenositta miranda DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 380.—Mt. Scratchley.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea (Mt. Tafa and Mt. Scratchley). Mountain forest from 2000 m. to 2400 m., occasionally up to 3700 m.

Daphoenositta miranda frontalis van Oort

Daphoenositta miranda frontalis VAN OORT, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., 32, p. 214.—Hellwig Mts. (2600 m.).

RANGE.—Oranje Range, Dutch New Guinea.

GENUS NEOSITTA HELLMAYR

Neositta papuensis papuensis (Schlegel)

Sitta papuensis SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 47.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Mountain forest and high trees on edge of forest from 1500 m. to 2200 m.

Neositta papuensis alba Rand

Neositta papuensis alba RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 10.—15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River.

RANGE.—Northern slopes of central range south of the Idenburg River (1800 m.).

Neositta papuensis toxopeusi Rand

Neositta papuensis toxopeusi RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 11.—Bele River (2200 m.), 18 km. north of Lake Habbema.

RANGE.—Northern slopes of the Oranje Mountains and (subsp.?) Nassau Mountains (Utakwa River).

Mountain forest from 1800 m. to 2700 m.

Neositta papuensis albifrons (Ramsay)

Sittella albifrons RAMSAY, 1883, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 8, p. 24.—Astrolabe Mountains.

Sittella griseiceps DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Report Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 102.—Mt. Maneao.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

FAMILY CERTHIIDAE

TREE CREEPERS

GENUS CLIMACTERIS TEMMINCK

Climacteris placens placens Sclater

Climacteris placens SCLATER, 1874, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 693.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).
Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 1800 m.

Climacteris placens steini Mayr

Climacteris placens steini MAYR, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 869, p. 5.—Mt. Sumuri, Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains from 1500 m. to 2300 m.

Climacteris placens inexpectata Rand

Climacteris placens inexpectata RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 11.—9 km. northeast of Lake Habbema at 2800 m.

RANGE.—Northern slopes of Oranje Mountains (Mt. Wilhelmina).

Climacteris placens meridionalis Hartert

Climacteris placens meridionalis HARTERT, 1907, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 21, p. 27.—Owgarra, Angabunga River, Brit. New Guinea.

Climacteris placens stevensi GREENWAY, 1934, Proc. New Eng. Zool. Club, 14, p. 2.—Mt. Misim, Morobe district, N.E. New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea and Herzog Mountains.

FAMILY NECTARINIIDAE

SUNBIRDS

GENUS CINNYRIS CUVIER

Cinnyris sericea cochrani Stresemann and Paludan¹

Cinnyris sericeus cochrani STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932 (January), Ornith. Monatsber., 40, p. 15.—Waigeu.

Cinnyris sericea olympia STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932 (December), Novit. Zool., 38, p. 150.—Misol.

RANGE.—Waigeu, Misol, Kofiau (subsp.) and Salawati (subsp.).

Cinnyris sericea chlorocephala Salvadori

Chalcostetha chlorocephala SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 78.—Wokan, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands (doubtfully distinct from *sericea*).

¹ Bernstein's record of *C. s. auriceps* (Gray) from Gebe requires confirmation.

Cinnyris sericea sericea Lesson

Cinnyris sericeus LESSON, 1827, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), 1, p. 21.—Dorey.

Cinnyris aspasia LESSON AND GARNOT, 1828 (June 21), Voy. Coquille, Zool., livr. 7, pl. 30, fig. 4 (livr. 15, p. 676, 1830).—Dorey.

Chalcostetha aspasia var. *jobiensis* A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 124.—Ansus, Jobi.

RANGE.—Japen and Kurudu Islands in Geelvink Bay and all New Guinea, except the range of the next form; Karkar, Manam (slightly larger).

Edge of lowland forest, second growth, gardens and plantations up to 250 m.

Cinnyris sericea vicina Mayr

Cinnyris sericea vicina MAYR, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 869, p. 5.—Simbang, Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—North coast of southeast New Guinea from Finschhafen, Huon Gulf, to Collingwood Bay; Doini Island.

Cinnyris sericea christianae Tristram

*Cinnyris christiana*e TRISTRAM, 1889, Ibis, p. 555.—St. Aignan.

RANGE.—Southeast Papuan Archipelago: Tagula (Sudest), Misima (St. Aignan), Dugumenu, Gawa, Amphlett group, Woodlark, Trobriand Islands, Dobu, Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.

Cinnyris sericea cornelia (Salvadori)

Hermotimia cornelia SALVADORI, 1878, Atti R. Ac. Sci. Torino, 13, p. 319.—Tarawai Island.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Cinnyris sericea mysorensis (Meyer)

Chalcostetha aspasia var. *mysorensis* A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 124.—Misori.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay; Kumamba Islands (subsp.?) (see de Beaufort, 1909, Nova Guinea, 5 (Zool.), p. 419).

Cinnyris sericea maforensis (Meyer)

Chalcostetha aspasia var. *maforensis* A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 123.—Mafoor.

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Cinnyris sericea nigriscapularis (Salvadori)

Hermotimia nigriscapularis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 937.—Miosnom Island.

RANGE.—Meos Num Island and Rani Island (8 miles south of Biak), Geelvink Bay.

Cinnyris sericea salvadorii Shelley

Cinnyris salvadorii SHELLEY, 1877, Monogr. Sunbirds, p. 105 (pl. 35, fig. 2).—"Ansus, Jobi."

RANGE.—Probably small islands off the coast of western Japen Island or Meos War. Meyer and Doherty collected at Ansus only *C. s. sericea*.

Cinnyris jugularis frenata (Müller)

Nectarinia frenata S. MÜLLER, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), p. 173.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Sula Islands, northern Moluccas, western Papuan Islands, Aru Islands, islands of Geelvink Bay; western and northern New Guinea, eastward in the south to Etna Bay, in the north to Astrolabe Bay (except the upper Mamberano basin).

Usually near the coast, occasionally inland and up to 500 m.; second growth formations, native gardens, open country near human habitations.

Cinnyris jugularis valia (Mathews)

Cyrtostomus frenatus valia MATHEWS, 1929, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 50, p. 11.—New name for *Cyrtostomus frenatus olivaceus* Mathews (not Smith, 1839), 1926, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 47, p. 68.—Goodenough Island.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago; eastern and southern New Guinea, in the north to the Huon Peninsula, in the south to the Mimika River.

Cinnyris jugularis idenburgi Rand

Cinnyris jugularis idenburgi RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 12.—Bernhard Camp (50 m.), Idenburg River.

RANGE.—Lowlands of upper Mamberano River.

FAMILY MELIPHAGIDAE

HONEY-EATERS

GENUS TIMELIOPSIS SALVADORI

Timeliopsis griseigula griseigula (Schlegel)

Euthyrhynchus griseigula SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 39.—Sorong (restr. type locality) and west coast of Geelvink Bay.

Euthyrhynchus flavigula SCHLEGEL, 1871, *op. cit.*, p. 40.—Sorong and west coast of Geelvink Bay [immature plumage].

RANGE.—Vogelkop and northern New Guinea eastward to Humboldt Bay.

Edge of lowland forest.

Timeliopsis griseigula fulviventris (Ramsay)

Plectorhyncha? fulviventris RAMSAY, 1882, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 6, p. 718.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southeast New Guinea westward on the south coast to the Port Moresby district, on the north coast to the Kumusi River.

Timeliopsis fulvigula fulvigula (Schlegel)

Euthyrhynchus fulvigula SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 40.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Mountain forest and edge of mountain forest from 1400 m. to 1800 m.

Timeliopsis fulvigula montana Mayr

Timeliopsis fulvigula montana MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 659.—Mt. Goliath, Oranje Range.

RANGE.—Weyland and Oranje Mountains.

Timeliopsis fulvigula meyeri (Salvadori)

Euthyrhynchus meyeri SALVADORI, 1896, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 16 (= 36), p. 97.—Moroka, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea, approaching the following form in the mountains at the head of the Mambare and Watut Rivers.

Timeliopsis fulvigula fuscicapilla Mayr

Timeliopsis fulvigula fuscicapilla MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 658.—Junzaing, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

GENUS **GLYCICHAERA** SALVADORI**Glycichaera fallax pallida** Stresemann and Paludan

Glycichaera fallax pallida STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., 40, p. 15.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Glycichaera fallax poliocephala Salvadori

Glycichaera poliocephala SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 336.—Andai (restr. type locality) and Hatam, Vogelkop.

Tephras whitei RAMSAY, 1882, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 357.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands (subsp.), Misol, and northwestern New Guinea eastward to Onin Peninsula (Kapaur) and the head of Geelvink Bay (Lower Menoo River).

Glycichaera fallax fallax Salvadori

Glycichaera fallax SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 335.—Naiabui, Hall Sound (restr. type locality by Mayr and Rand, 1936, Ornith. Monatsber., 44, p. 43).

Sericornis sylvia REICHENOW, 1899, Journ. f. Ornith., 47, p. 118.—Kaiser Wilhelmshafen (= Madang), Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—Japan, and all New Guinea, except the range of the previous form.

Edge of forest and secondary growth up to 1300 m.

GENUS **OEDISTOMA** SALVADORI**Oedistoma pygmaeum pygmaeum** Salvadori

Oedistoma pygmaeum SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 952.—Profi, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Misol, Waigeu, and all New Guinea.

Lowland and particularly hill forest from sea level to 1250 m.

Oedistoma pygmaeum meeki (Hartert)

Anthreptes meeki HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 239.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Goodenough, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

GENUS **MELITHREPTUS** VIEILLOT**Melithreptus lunatus albogularis** Gould

Melithreptus albogularis GOULD, 1848 (March 1st), Birds Austr., No. 30, and Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, p. 220.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Melithreptus lunatus yorki MATHEWS, 1912, Austr. Av. Record, 1, p. 98.—Cape York, North Queensland.

RANGE.—Northwest Australia, Northern Territory, north Queensland, and southern New Guinea from the Oriomo River eastward to the Port Moresby district.

Open country and secondary growth up to 450 m.

GENUS **ENTOMYZON** SWAINSON

Entomyzon cyanotis harterti Robinson and Laverock

Entomyza cyanotis harterti ROBINSON AND LAVEROCK, 1900, Ibis, p. 635.—Cooktown, Queensland.

Entomiza cyanotis griseigularis VAN OORT, 1909, Nova Guinea (Zool.), 9, p. 97.—Merauke, south New Guinea.

Entomyzon cyanotis hedleyi MATHEWS, 1912, Austr. Av. Record, 1, p. 101.—Cape York, Queensland.

RANGE.—North Queensland and south New Guinea, from the Merauke district (Anai) in the west to the Wassi Kussa River (Tarara, Penzara) in the east.

Open tree savanna near the coast.

GENUS **RAMSAYORNIS** MATHEWS

Ramsayornis modestus (Gray)

Glyciphila modesta G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 174.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—North Queensland, Aru Islands, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu, Goodenough and Fergusson Islands, and most of New Guinea.—So far not yet recorded from northern New Guinea between Mamberano River and Milne Bay.

Mangrove, coastal vegetation, and along big rivers; usually at sea level, along the Fly River 420 miles upstream.

GENUS **CONOPOPHILA** REICHENBACH

Conopophila albogularis mimikae Mathews

Conopophila albogularis mimikae MATHEWS, 1924, Birds Austr., 11, p. 390.—Mimika River, southwest New Guinea.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; south New Guinea from Triton Bay east to the Port Moresby district (Kemp Welch River) and north New Guinea (Sepik River).

Mangrove and coastal vegetation.

GENUS **MYZOMELA** VIGORS AND HORSFIELD

Myzomela¹ *obscura fumata* (Bonaparte)

Ptilotis fumata BONAPARTE, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 392.—Utanata River, southwest New Guinea.

Myzomela obscura meeki ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1907, Novit. Zool., 14, p. 479.—“Upper” (= lower) Aroa River.

RANGE.—Misol and south New Guinea from Seleh on the Vogelkop to the Kemp Welch River, east of Port Moresby.

Edge of lowland forest up to 100 m.

¹ *Myzomela rubrocucullata* Tristram, 1889, Ibis, p. 229.—“St. Aignan” is, undoubtedly, a specimen with a wrong locality, and possibly a synonym of *lifuensis*.

Myzomela obscura aruensis Kinnear

Myzomela obscura aruensis KINNEAR, 1924, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **44**, p. 69.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Myzomela (obscura) rubrobrunnea Meyer

Myzomela rubrobrunnea A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **70**, p. 203.—Misori Island.

RANGE.—Biak (= Misori) Island.

Myzomela albigula albigula Hartert

Myzomela albigula HARTERT, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **8**, p. 20.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island.

Myzomela albigula pallidior Hartert

Myzomela pallidior HARTERT, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **8**, p. 21.—St. Aignan (Misima) Island.

RANGE.—Western Louisiades (Misima, Deboyne Islands, Conflict group and Bonvouloir Islands).

Myzomela eques eques (Lesson)

Cinnyris eques LESSON, 1827, Bull. Sci. Nat. Férussac, **11**, p. 386.—Waigeu (restricted type locality) and Dorei.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati and Waigeu; Vogelkop and Onin Peninsula.

Lowland forest and edge of forest up to 400 m., less common up to 1000 m.

Myzomela eques nymanni Rothschild and Hartert

Myzomela eques nymanni ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., **10**, p. 223.—Simbang, Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—Eastern and southern New Guinea, westward on the south coast to the Mimika River, on the north coast to the Huon Gulf (Finschhafen).

Myzomela eques primitiva Stresemann and Paludan

Myzomela eques primitiva STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., **38**, p. 143.—Gratlager, middle Sepik.

RANGE.—North New Guinea, from the head of Geelvink Bay (Rubi) east to Astrolabe Bay.

Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala Gould

Myzomela erythrocephala GOULD, 1840, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, p. 144.—Port Essington, Northern Territory.

RANGE.—Northern Territory, north Queensland, islands of Torres Straits and southeast New Guinea (Hall Sound).

Mangrove.

Myzomela erythrocephala infuscata¹ Forbes

Myzomela infuscata FORBES, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 263.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and south New Guinea between Triton Bay and the mouth of the Fly River; Daru Island.

¹ *Glyciphila nisoria* Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **12**, p. 335.—Lobo, Triton Bay, is possibly an older name for this form. (Type in Leyden Mus. examined.)

Myzomela adolphinae Salvadori

Myzomela adolphinae SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 946.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak, Saruwaged, Herzog Mountains and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest, edge of forest and tall trees in native gardens from 1200 m. to 2000 m., occasionally down to 900 m.

Myzomela sclateri Forbes

Myzomela sclateri FORBES, 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 265, pl. 25, fig. 2.—Palaküru Island (= Credner Island) off New Britain.

RANGE.—Small coral islets off the coast of New Britain and Dampier Island (Karkar).

Myzomela cruentata cruentata Meyer

Myzomela cruentata A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 202.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Japan and all New Guinea.

Hill forest from 600 m. to 1300 m., also edge of forest and secondary growth formations.

Myzomela nigrita steini Stresemann and Paludan

Myzomela nigrita steini STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Ornith. Monatsber., 40, p. 14.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Myzomela nigrita nigrita Gray

Myzomela nigrita G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 173.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and southern New Guinea between Fly and Eilanden Rivers. Lowland forest.

Myzomela nigrita meyeri Salvadori

Myzomela meyeri SALVADORI, 1881, Ornith. Pap. Mol., 2, p. 292.—Rubi, Geelvink Bay (based on: *Myzomela erythrocephala*, Meyer (nec Gould), 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 204).

RANGE.—Japan, and all New Guinea, except part of the south coast.

Edge of mountain forest and second growth from 600 m. to 1000 m., less common up to 1300 m. and down to sea level.

Myzomela nigrita pluto Forbes

Myzomela pluto FORBES (or Salvadori?), 1879, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 266.—Jobi and Miosnom (restricted type locality).

RANGE.—Meos Num, Geelvink Bay.

Myzomela nigrita louisiadensis Hartert

Myzomela nigrita louisiadensis HARTERT, 1898, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 527.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Louisade Archipelago (Woodlark, Misima and Tagula) (possibly not distinct from *meyeri*).

***Myzomela nigrita forbesi* Ramsay**

Myzomela forbesi RAMSAY, 1880, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 4 (1879), p. 469.—“Woodlark Island,” error for Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough, and Dobu Islands).

***Myzomela rosenbergii rosenbergii* Schlegel**

Myzomela rosenbergii SCHLEGEL, 1871, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., 4 (1873), p. 38.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—High mountains of New Guinea (Arfak, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Sepik, Cyclops, Saruwaged, and southeast New Guinea mountains).

Mountain forest, edge of forest and second growth from 1300 m. to 3680 m.

***Myzomela rosenbergii longirostris* Mayr and Rand**

Myzomela rosenbergii longirostris MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 12.—Goodenough Island.

RANGE.—Mountains of Goodenough Island, D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

GENUS **TOXORHAMPHUS** STRESEMANN

***Toxorhamphus novae-guineae novae-guineae* (Lesson)**

Cinnyris Novae-Guineae LESSON, 1827, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), 1, p. 22 (1828, Voy. Coquille, Zool., 1, p. 677).—Dorey.

Melilestes chloreus REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 126.—Lordberg, middle Sepik.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu, Japen; western New Guinea, eastward on the north coast as far as Astrolabe Bay and upper Ramu, on the south coast as far as Etna Bay.

Lowland and hill forest up to 1200 m.

***Toxorhamphus novae-guineae flaviventris* (Rothschild and Hartert)**

Melilestes novae-guineae flaviventris ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 28, p. 44.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and south New Guinea between the Utakwa River and the middle Fly River.

***Toxorhamphus iliolophus cinerascens* Stresemann and Paludan**

Toxorhamphus iliolophus cinerascens STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 144.—Waigeu.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

***Toxorhamphus iliolophus affinis* (Salvadori)**

Melilestes affinis SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 952.—Arfak Mountains (restricted type locality) and Waigeu.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Toxorhamphus iliolophus iliolophus (Salvadori)

Melilestes iliolophus SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 951.—Miosnom and Jobi.

RANGE.—Japen, Meos Num, and all northern and central New Guinea from Geelvink Bay to the Huon Peninsula, including Weyland, Nassau, Oranje and Sepik Mountains.

Hill forest from 400 m. to 1400 m., occasionally in the lowlands.

Toxorhamphus iliolophus flavus Mayr and Rand

Toxorhamphus iliolophus flavus MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 13.—Wuroi, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—South and southeastern New Guinea.

Toxorhamphus iliolophus fergussonis (Hartert)

Melilestes fergussonis HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 237.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby Islands).

Toxorhamphus poliopterus poliopterus (Sharpe)

Melilestes polioptera SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 318.—Astrolabe Mts.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Hill forest from 400 m. to 1800 m.

Toxorhamphus poliopterus septentrionalis Mayr and Rand

Toxorhamphus poliopterus septentrionalis MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 14.—Hompuia, Saruwaged Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Toxorhamphus poliopterus maximus Rand

Toxorhamphus poliopterus maximus RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 13.—15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, 1500 m.

RANGE.—Northern slope of the central ranges from the Weyland Mountains to the mountains above the Idenburg River.

GENUS **MELILESTES** SALVADORI**Melilestes megarhynchus megarhynchus** (Gray)

Ptilotis megarhynchus G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 174.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Misol, Salawati, and all New Guinea, except the north.

Lowland forest, edge of forest and secondary growth up to 1000 m., occasionally up to 1400 m.

Melilestes megarhynchus stresemanni Hartert

Melilestes megarhynchus stresemanni HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 45.—Hollandia, Humboldt Bay.

RANGE.—Japen and all northern New Guinea between the Mamberano River and Astrolabe Bay.

Melilestes megarhynchus vagans (Bernstein)

Arachnothera vagans BERNSTEIN, 1864, Journ. f. Ornith., 12, p. 405.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

GENUS **MELIPOTES** SCLATER**Melipotes gymnops**¹ Sclater

Melipotes gymnops SCLATER, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 695, pl. 56.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and Mount Wondiwoi. Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 2000 m.

Melipotes fumigatus goliathi Rothschild and Hartert

Melipotes gymnops goliathi ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 34.—Mt. Goliath, Dutch New Guinea.

Melipotes fumigatus anthophilus STRESEMANN, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 1, p. 35.—Hunsteinspitze, upper Sepik valley.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Cyclops, and Sepik Mountains.

Melipotes fumigatus fumigatus Meyer

Melipotes fumigatus A. B. MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 22.—Hufeisengebirge, southeast New Guinea.

Melipotes maculata DE VIS, 1892, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1890-91, p. 94.—Mt. Suckling, southeast New Guinea.

Melipotes atriceps OGILVIE-GRANT, 1895, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 5, p. 15.—Owen Stanley Mountains.

Melipotes gymnops carpophagus MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 713.—Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea. Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2800 m.

Melipotes ater Rothschild and Hartert

Melipotes ater ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 13.—Rawlinson Mountains, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula. Mountain forest from 1300 m. to 3000 m.

GENUS **MELIDECTES** SCLATER**Melidectes fuscus fuscus** (De Vis)

Acanthochoera fusca DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 383.—Mt. Scratchley.

RANGE.—High mountains of southeast New Guinea. Mountain forest from 2800 m. to 3700 m.

Melidectes fuscus occidentalis Junge

Melidectes fuscus occidentalis JUNGE, 1939, Nova Guinea, (N.S.) 3, p. 59.—Wichmann Mountains.

RANGE.—Oranje and Nassau Mountains.

¹ The species *gymnops*, *fumigatus*, and *ater* form one superspecies.

Melidectes nouhuysi (van Oort)

Melirrhophetes nouhuysi VAN OORT, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., 32, p. 215.—Oranje Mts. (3800 m.).

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains.

Upper mountain forest from 3000 m. to 3800 m.

Melidectes ochromelas ochromelas (Meyer)

Melirrhophetes ochromelas A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 111.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak and Tamrau Mountains and Mount Wondiwoi (Wandammen).

Mountain forest from 1600 m. to 2000 m.

Melidectes ochromelas batesi (Sharpe)

Melirrhophetes batesi SHARPE, 1886, Nature, 34, p. 340.—Sogeri district, Brit. New Guinea.

Melirrhophetes collaris DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Report Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 103.—Mt. Maneao, Brit. New Guinea.

RANGE.—Weyland and Nassau Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Melidectes ochromelas lucifer Mayr

Melidectes ochromelas lucifer MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 661.—Ogeramngang, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Melidectes leucostephes¹ (Meyer)

Melirrhophetes leucostephes A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 110.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Mountain forest and edge of forest from 1000 m. to 1800 m.

Melidectes belfordi joiceyi (Rothschild)

Melirrhophetes belfordi joiceyi ROTHSCHILD, 1921, Novit. Zool., 28, p. 285.—Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

Melidectes belfordi kinneari Mayr

Melidectes belfordi kinneari MAYR, 1936, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 57, p. 42.—Utakwa River.

RANGE.—Nassau Mountains and western part of Oranje Mountains (upper Noord River).

Melidectes belfordi griseirostris (Rothschild and Hartert)

Melirrhophetes belfordi griseirostris ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 34.—Mt. Goliath.

RANGE.—Mount Goliath, eastern Oranje Mountains.

¹ The species *leucostephes* and *belfordi* form one superspecies.

Melidectes belfordi belfordi (De Vis)

Melirrhophetes belfordi DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888-89, p. 60.—Mt. Knutsford, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mount Knutsford and Mount Albert Edward (3680 m.) and probably other high peaks in southeast New Guinea.

Alpine forest above 3680 m.

Melidectes belfordi brassi Mayr and Rand

Melidectes leucostephes brassi MAYR AND RAND, 1936, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 21, p. 247.—Mt. Tafa, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea from 1600 m. to 2800 m.

Melidectes belfordi stresemanni Mayr

Melidectes leucostephes stresemanni MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 713.—Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains.

Melidectes belfordi rufocrissalis (Reichenow)

Melirrhophetes rufocrissalis REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 126.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

Melidectes belfordi foersteri (Rothschild and Hartert)

Melirrhophetes foersteri ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 12.—Rawlinson Mountains, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula.
Mountain forest from 2000 m. to 3400 m.

Melidectes torquatus torquatus Sclater

Melidectes torquatus SCLATER, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 694, pl. 55.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau).

Forest, edge of forest and second growth from 800 m. to 1600 m.

Melidectes torquatus nuchalis Mayr

Melidectes torquatus nuchalis MAYR, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 869, p. 7.—Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau and Oranje Mountains, and mountains on upper Mamberano.

Melidectes torquatus mixtus Rand

Melidectes torquatus mixtus RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 14.—Balim River, 1600 m.

RANGE.—Balim River area, central New Guinea, 1600-2200 m.

Melidectes torquatus cahni Mertens

Melidectes torquatus cahni MERTENS, 1923, Senckenbergiana, 5, p. 229.—(Kulung-tufu), Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Edge of forest, second growth and native plantations from 1000 m. to 1700 m.

Melidectes torquatus polyphonus Mayr

Melidectes torquatus polyphonus MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 660.—Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains.

Melidectes torquatus emilii Meyer

Melidectes Emilii A. B. MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 22.—Hufeisen-gebirge, southeast New Guinea.

Melirrhophetes ornatus DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 103.—Mt. Maneao, Brit. New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea.

GENUS **OREORNIS** VAN OORT**Oreornis chrysogenys** van Oort

Oreornis chrysogenys VAN OORT, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., 32, p. 215.—Oranje Mts. (4150 m.).

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains.

High mountain forest from 3500 m. to 4000 m.

Oreornis obscurus¹ (De Vis)

Ptilotis obscura DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 383.—Mt. Scratchley.

Ptilotis diops SALVADORI, 1899, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 19, p. 581.—Purari River, Gulf of Papua.

Xanthotis chlorolaema REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 127.—Etappen-berg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau), central range (Weyland, Nassau, Oranje and Sepik Mountains), and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Hill forest from 150 m. to 1000 m.

Oreornis subfrenatus subfrenatus (Salvadori)

Ptilotis subfrenata SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 948.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Oreornis subfrenatus melanolaema (Reichenow)

Xanthotis melanolaema REICHENOW, 1915 (early), Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 127.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mountains.

Ptilotis salvadorii utakwensis OGILVIE-GRANT, 1915 (late), Ibis, Jubilee Suppl., 2, p. 71.—Utakwa River, Nassau Range.

Xanthotis frenata olivascentior ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 258.—Mt. Derimapa, Weyland Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau, Oranje and Sepik Mountains.

Oreornis subfrenatus salvadorii (Hartert)

Ptilotis salvadorii HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 531.—Owen Stanley Mountains [Mt. Victoria].

¹ The two species *obscurus* and *subfrenatus* are included in the genus *Oreornis* only for the present time. A thorough study of the Australian relatives is still wanting.

Ptilotis lacrimans DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 382.—Mt. Scratchley.

Xanthotis subfrenata kingwalip MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 663.—Ogeramngang, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Saruwaged Mountains. Mountain forest, forest glades, and edge of forest from 1500 m. to 3680 m.

GENUS **XANTHOTIS** REICHENBACH

Xanthotis chrysotis fusciventris Salvadori

Xanthotis fusciventris SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 947.—Batanta Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu and Batanta Islands.

Xanthotis chrysotis chrysotis (Lesson and Garnot)

Philedon chrysotis LESSON AND GARNOT, 1828 (March), Voy. Coquille, livr. 6, pl. 21 (Zool., 1, p. 645).—Dorey, northwest New Guinea.

Myzantha flaviventer LESSON, 1828 (June), Man. d'Ornith., 2, p. 67.—Dorey, northwest New Guinea.

Xanthotis lessoni SHARPE, 1909, Handl. Birds, 5, p. 85.—New name for *Philedon chrysotis* Lesson, 1828, not *Certhia chrysotis* Latham, 1801.

RANGE.—Misol (subsp.), Salawati; Vogelkop and Onin Peninsula.

Lowland forest, edge of forest, and second growth from sea level up to 1200 m.

Xanthotis chrysotis rubiensis (Meyer)

Ptilotis flaviventer rubiensis A. B. MEYER, 1884, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 1, p. 289.—Rubi, head of Geelvink Bay.

Xanthotis chrysotis mayeri ROTHSCHILD, 1931, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 258.—Gebroeders Mts., Weyland Mountains.

RANGE.—The south coast of Geelvink Bay.

Xanthotis chrysotis saturator (Rothschild and Hartert)

Ptilotis chrysotis saturator ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 445.—Wanambai, Kobroor Island, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands; south New Guinea between Mimika River and middle and lower Fly River.

Xanthotis chrysotis giulianettii Mayr

Xanthotis chrysotis giulianettii MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 663.—Avera, Aroa River.

RANGE.—Southeast New Guinea between upper Fly River and Port Moresby.

Xanthotis chrysotis visi (Hartert)

Ptilotis visi HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 15.—Mailu, 25 miles west of Orangerie Bay.

Ptilotis sibilibina DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 381.—Boirave, near Orangerie Bay.

RANGE.—Southeast New Guinea between Cloudy Bay and Milne Bay.

Xanthotis chrysotis kumusii Mayr

Xanthotis chrysotis kumusii MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 663.—Kumusi River.

RANGE.—North coast of southeast New Guinea between Collingwood Bay and Aicora River.

Xanthotis chrysotis madaraszii (Rothschild and Hartert)

Ptilotis chrysotis madaraszii ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 446.—Simbang, Huon Gulf.

RANGE.—Entire Huon Peninsula, Markham Valley and upper Watut River (Morobe district).

Xanthotis chrysotis philemon Stresemann

Xanthotis flaviventer philemon STRESEMANN, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 1, p. 35.—Malu, Sepik River.

RANGE.—All north New Guinea from the Astrolabe Bay to the Mamberano River.

Xanthotis chrysotis meyeri Salvadori

Xanthotis meyeri SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 947.—New name for *Ptilotis pyrrhotis* A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 206.—Ansus, Jobi (preoccupied by *Ptilotis pyrrotis* Lesson, 1840, Rev. Zool., 3, p. 271).

RANGE.—Japan Island.

Xanthotis chrysotis spilogaster (Ogilvie-Grant)

Ptilotis spilogaster OGILVIE-GRANT, 1896, Ibis, p. 251.—“Port Moresby,” error for Fergusson Island, D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

RANGE.—D’Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby Islands) and Trobriand Islands.

Xanthotis polygramma polygramma (Gray)

Ptilotis polygramma G. R. GRAY, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 429.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Xanthotis polygramma kuehni Hartert

Xanthotis polygramma kuehni HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 49.—Misol.

RANGE.—Misol Island.

Xanthotis polygramma poikilosternos Meyer

Xanthotis poikilosternos A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 112.—Andai, northwest New Guinea.

RANGE.—Salawati, Vogelkop, Weyland, Nassau (Utakwa River), and Oranje Mountains.

Hill forest and edge of forest from 500 m. to 1400 m.

Xanthotis polygramma candidior Mayr and Rand

Xanthotis polygramma candidior MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 15.—Wuroi, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—South New Guinea, at the Oriomo River.

Xanthotis polygramma lophotis Mayr

Xanthotis polygramma lophotis MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 664.—Junzaing, Saruwaged Mountains.

Xanthotis polygramma lepidota PALUDAN, 1935, Ornith. Monatsber., 43, p. 54.—“Brit. Neu Guinea,” = probably Aroa River (Weiske coll.).

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and of the Huon Peninsula (Saruwaged Mountains).

***Xanthotis polygramma septentrionalis* Mayr**

Xanthotis polygramma septentrionalis MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 665.—Maeanderberg, Sepik region.

RANGE.—North New Guinea (Sepik region and Cyclops Mountains).

GENUS **LICHMERA** CABANIS

***Lichmera indistincta ocularis* (Gould)**

Glyciphila (?) *ocularis* GOULD, 1838, Synops. Birds Austr., pt. 4, App., p. 6.—New South Wales.

RANGE.—Northern and eastern Australia; south New Guinea from the Merauke district to the middle Fly River (Lake Daviumbu).

***Lichmera indistincta nupta* (Stresemann)**

Stigmatops indistincta nupta STRESEMANN, 1912, Novit. Zool., 19, p. 344.—Manien, Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

***Lichmera alboauricularis alboauricularis* (Ramsay)**

Stigmatops albo-auricularis RAMSAY, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 75.—Heath Island, off the east end of New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known from three localities: Heath Island, Doini Island, and Baroka (Bioto Creek, Hall Sound).

Small islands and coastal vegetation.

***Lichmera alboauricularis olivacea* Mayr**

Lichmera alboauricularis olivacea MAYR, 1938, Zool. Ser., Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 20, p. 468.—Ifar, Sentani Lake, northern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea, known from Ifar, Sentani Lake, from Marienberg, Sepik River, and from the lower Ramu River.

***Lichmera argentaureis argentaureis* (Finsch)**

Ptilotis argentaureis FINSCH, 1870, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, 2, p. 364.—Type locality uncertain, restricted to Waigeu Island.

Stigmatops chloris SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 337.—Gebeh, Damar and Misol.

RANGE.—Halmahera, Damar near Halmahera, Gebe, Waigeu, Misol and Schildpad Islands.

Small islands, particularly in coconut groves.

GENUS **MELIPHAGA** LEWIN

***Meliphaga virescens versicolor* (Gould)**

Ptilotis versicolor GOULD, 1843, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 136.—Cape York, north Queensland.

RANGE.—Cape York, islands of Torres Straits and coast of south New Guinea between Merauke and Port Moresby.

Meliphaga virescens intermedia Mayr and Rand

Meliphaga virescens intermedia MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 15.—Samarai Island.

RANGE.—Samarai, Doini and Killerton Islands, off the east end of New Guinea.

Meliphaga virescens sonoroides (Gray)

Ptilotis sonoroides G. R. GRAY, 1861, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 428.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu, Japen, Fergusson Islands; the entire north coast of New Guinea from the Vogelkop (Sorong) to the Huon Gulf.

Coconut plantations, coastal vegetation, and small islands off the coast.

Meliphaga flavescens germana (Ramsay)

Ptilotis germana RAMSAY, 1878, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 2.—"Torres Straits," error for Laloki River, Port Moresby district.

RANGE.—Port Moresby district, southeast New Guinea.
Savanna.

Meliphaga aruensis aruensis (Sharpe)

Ptilotis aruensis SHARPE, 1884, Rep. Voy. Alert, p. 19.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and southern New Guinea from the Setekwa River to Milne Bay. Specimens from southeast New Guinea (Port Moresby to Milne Bay) show a tendency toward the next form.

Meliphaga aruensis sharpei (Rothschild and Hartert)

Ptilotis auriculata auctorum, nec Shaw.

Ptilotis aruensis sharpei ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 442.—Dorey, Vogelkop.

RANGE.—The western Papuan Islands (Batanta, Waigeu), western New Guinea (Vogelkop) and northern New Guinea from Geelvink Bay to the Kumusi River, the D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago and the Trobriand Islands (Kiriwina).

Forest, edge of forest and second growth up to 1600 m.

Meliphaga montana auga Rand

Meliphaga montana auga RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 872, p. 6.—Mafulu, Central Division, Terr. of Papua.

RANGE.—The southern slopes of the mountains of southeastern New Guinea.
Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 1450 m.

Meliphaga montana setekwa Rand

Meliphaga montana setekwa RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 872, p. 6.—Upper Setekwa River, Nassau Range, Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Meliphaga montana montana (Salvadori)

Ptilotis montana SALVADORI, 1880, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 16, p. 77.—Arfak Mts.

RANGE.—Vogelkop, Onin Peninsula (Kapaur) and Weyland Mountains.

Recorded between 500 and 1500 m. on the Vogelkop and at 300 m. in the Weyland Mountains.

Meliphaga montana sepik Rand

Meliphaga montana sepik RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 872, p. 7.—Hunsteinspitze, Sepik district, New Guinea.

RANGE.—The mountains of the upper Sepik River from 1000 m. to 1500 m.

Meliphaga montana steini Stresemann and Paludan

Meliphaga montana steini STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., 38, p. 222.—Jobi.

RANGE.—Japan Island at 850 m.

Meliphaga montana germanorum Hartert

Meliphaga montana germanorum HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 47.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains, northern New Guinea.

Meliphaga montana huonensis Rand

Meliphaga montana huonensis RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 872, p. 8.—Junzaing, Huon Peninsula, New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Meliphaga montana aicora Rand

Meliphaga montana aicora RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 872, p. 9.—Aicora River, Northern Division, Terr. of Papua.

RANGE.—The northern slopes of the mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Meliphaga mimikae mimikae (Ogilvie-Grant)

Ptilotis mimikae OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 27.—Mimika River.

RANGE.—Nassau and Oranje Mountains.

Meliphaga mimikae granti Rand

Meliphaga mimikae granti RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 872, p. 4.—Mafulu, Central Division, Terr. of Papua.

RANGE.—The mountains of southeast New Guinea.

Mountain forest from 800 m. to 1400 m.

Meliphaga orientalis orientalis (Meyer)

Ptilotis flavirictus orientalis A. B. MEYER, 1894, Journ. f. Ornith., 42, p. 92.—Southeast New Guinea, probably from the Port Moresby district.

RANGE.—The mountains of southeastern New Guinea, westward along the south coast to the Angabunga River on the north coast to the upper Mambare.

Mountain forest between 770 m. and 1250 m.

Meliphaga orientalis becki Rand

Meliphaga orientalis becki RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 872, p. 17.—Zakaheme, Huon Peninsula, New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains in northeast New Guinea (Saruwaged Mountains and Morobe district) from 1200 m. to 1500 m.

Meliphaga orientalis facialis Rand

Meliphaga orientalis facialis RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 872, p. 16.—Siwi, Arfak Mts., New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of central and western New Guinea (Oranje, Nassau and Weyland Mountains, and mountains of the Vogelkop); Waigeu Island.

Meliphaga gracilis gracilis (Gould)

Ptilotis gracilis GOULD, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 217.—Cape York.

RANGE.—Cape York, Aru Islands and the lowlands of south New Guinea from Triton Bay to the Oriomo River.

Meliphaga gracilis cinereifrons Rand

Meliphaga gracilis cinereifrons RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 872, p. 20.—Rona, Central Division, Terr. of Papua.

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, at least from the vicinity of Hall Sound to Milne Bay.

Lowland forest and second growth up to 450 m.

Meliphaga gracilis stevensi Rand

Meliphaga gracilis stevensi RAND, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 872, p. 20.—BiLOWAT, upper Watut River, Morobe district.

RANGE.—Northern slope of southeastern New Guinea up to 800 m. (Hydrographer Range, Kumusi River, upper Watut River).

Meliphaga vicina (Rothschild and Hartert)

Ptilotis analoga vicina ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1912, Novit. Zool., 19, p. 203.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (= Sudest) Island.

Meliphaga analoga longirostris (Ogilvie-Grant)

Ptilotis longirostris OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 27.—Wamma Is., Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Meliphaga analoga analoga (Reichenbach)

Ptilotis analoga REICHENBACH, 1852, Handb. spec. Ornith., Abt. 2 (Meropinae), p. 103, tab. 467.—Triton Bay.

Ptilotis similis JACQUINOT AND PUCHERAN, 1853, Voy. Pôle Sud., Zool., 3, p. 80 (based on same bird).

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati, Batanta and Waigeu; all New Guinea, excepting the ranges of *flavida* and *citreola*; Meos Num (subsp.?).

Edge of forest and second growth up to 1200 m.

Meliphaga analoga flavida Stresemann and Paludan

Meliphaga analoga flavida STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., **38**, p. 147.—Japen Island.

RANGE.—Japen Island and the north coast of New Guinea, probably from Geelvink Bay to Astrolabe Bay.

Meliphaga analoga citreola Rand

Meliphaga analoga citreola RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 14.—6 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, 1200 m.

RANGE.—Slopes above the Idenburg River between 850 and 1200 m.

Meliphaga albonotata (Salvadori)

Ptilotis albonotata SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **9**, p. 33.—Naiabui, Hall Sound, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Recorded from a number of localities scattered all over New Guinea. Lowland forest.

Meliphaga flavirictus flavirictus (Salvadori)

Ptilotis flavirictus SALVADORI, 1880, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **16**, p. 76.—Fly River (150 miles upstream).

RANGE.—South New Guinea (Oriomo River) and southern slopes of mountains of southeast New Guinea.

From the lowlands up to 1250 m.

Meliphaga flavirictus crocettoorum Mayr and de Schauensee

Meliphaga flavirictus crocettoorum MAYR AND DE SCHAUENSEE, 1939, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **91**, p. 142.—Bamoskabu, Karoon, Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea (700 m.).

RANGE.—Vogelkop, (subsp.) Nassau Mountains (Utakwa River) and (subsp.) upper Watut River (Herzog Mountains).

GENUS **PTILOPRORA** DE VIS**Ptiloprora plumbea plumbea** (Salvadori)

Ptilotis plumbea SALVADORI, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) **14**, p. 151.—Moroka, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Herzog Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 1600 m.

Ptiloprora plumbea granti Mayr

Ptiloprora plumbea granti MAYR, 1931, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, **51**, p. 59.—Utakwa River.

RANGE.—Nassau Mountains (Utakwa River).

Ptiloprora meekiana meekiana (Rothschild and Hartert)

*Ptilotis meekiana*¹ ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1907, Novit. Zool., **14**, p. 482.—Upper Aroa River (4600 feet), southeast New Guinea.

¹ Should the name *Meliornis schistacea* De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 381, refer to a specimen of this species? The description reads as follows:
Meliornis schistacea De Vis, 1897, Ibis, p. 381.

"Above brown, slightly washed with ash-grey; feathers of head and mantle

RANGE.—Mountains of southeast New Guinea, Herzog Mountains (Mount Misim) and Saruwaged Mountains.

Edge of forest from 1500 m. to 2000 m.

***Ptiloprora meekiana occidentalis* Rand**

Ptiloprora meekiana occidentalis RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 13.—Bele River (2200 m.), 18 km. north of Lake Habbema.

RANGE.—Northern slope of Oranje Mountains.

Mountain forest from 2200 m. to 2800 m.

***Ptiloprora erythropleura erythropleura* (Salvadori)**

Ptilotis erythropleura SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 949.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Amberbaken).

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 2200 m.

***Ptiloprora erythropleura dammermani* Stresemann and Paludan**

Ptiloprora erythropleura dammermani STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 44.—Mt. Sumuri, Weyland Mountains.

RANGE.—Weyland and Nassau Mountains.

***Ptiloprora guisei mayri* Hartert**

Ptiloprora guisei mayri HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 49.—Cyclops Mountains.

RANGE.—Cyclops Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1300 m. to 2170 m.

***Ptiloprora guisei umbrosa* Mayr**

Ptiloprora guisei umbrosa MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 666.—Schradlerberg (2000 m.), Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

***Ptiloprora guisei guisei* (De Vis)**

Ptilotis (?) *guisei* DE VIS, 1894, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1893-94, p. 103.—Mt. Maneao, southeastern New Guinea, 5650 feet.

with obscure fuscous shaft-streaks; below ashy brown; chin and throat mottled with greyish-white tips; abdomen obscurely streaked with the same; tips over vent and under tail-coverts purer white; lores and cheeks minutely mottled with white tips; ear-coverts greyish brown; wings and tail brown, paler below; two outer rectrices largely tipped with brownish grey; under wing-coverts brown; thighs paler brown; bill brown-black; tarsi and toes horn-blue. Length 155 mm., wing 76, tail 67, culmen (estimated) 14, tarsus 22.

"This Honey-eater, described from a spirit specimen, has all the structural characters of a *Meliornis*, yet I am by no means satisfied that it can be properly placed in that genus. The general habit of the bird and its total want of bright colouring militate much against it; the bill, however, in this example is so much injured (the upper mandible being half blown away) that I prefer to wait for a more perfect specimen before proposing generic distinction for it."

Other possibilities are: *Pycnopygius ixoides* and *Rhagologus leucostigma*. The type is apparently lost.

Ptilotis praecipua HARTERT, 1897, Novit. Zool., 4, p. 370.—Between Mt. Musgrave and Mt. Scratchley, 5000–6000 feet, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Lower altitudes of mountains of southeastern New Guinea (1500 m. to 2840 m.), Herzog and Saruwaged Mountains.

***Ptiloprora guisei perstriata* (De Vis)**

Ptilotis perstriata DE VIS, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1896–97, p. 86.—Wharton Range (? Mt. Scratchley).

RANGE.—Highest peaks of southeast New Guinea (above 3000 m.). Definitely known only from Mount Albert Edward at 3680 m. and from the type locality.

***Ptiloprora guisei lorentzi* (van Oort)**

Ptilotis erythropleura lorentzi VAN OORT, 1909, Nova Guinea, 9 (Zool.), p. 95.—Hellwig Mountains, Oranje Range.

Ptilotis praecipua nigrirergum ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 35.—Mt. Goliath.

RANGE.—Oranje, Nassau and Weyland Mountains.

***Ptiloprora guisei praedicta* Hartert**

Ptiloprora guisei praedicta HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 49.—Wondiwoi.

RANGE.—Mount Wondiwoi, Wandammen.

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 2000 m.

GENUS **PYCNOPYGIUS** SALVADORI

***Pycnopygius stictocephalus* (Salvadori)**

Pycnonotus? stictocephalus SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 34.—Naiabui, Hall Sound.

RANGE.—Aru Islands, Salawati and all New Guinea. Rare in all parts of its range, but recorded from at least 12 different localities in all parts of New Guinea.

Lowland forest, apparently not above 300 m.

***Pycnopygius cinereus cinereus* (Sclater)**

Ptilotis cinerea SCLATER, 1873, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 693.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak).

Hill forest and edge of forest from 800 m. to 1600 m.

***Pycnopygius cinereus dorsalis* Stresemann and Paludan**

Pycnopygius cinereus dorsalis STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 44.—Mt. Kunupi, 1300 m., Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

***Pycnopygius cinereus marmoratus* (Sharpe)**

Ptilotis marmorata SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 319 and p. 438.—Moroka district, Astrolabe Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog, Saruwaged, Oranje, and Nassau Mountains.

From 1000 m. to 2000 m., occasionally down to 500 m.

Pycnopygius ixoides ixoides (Salvadori)

Ptilotis? ixoides SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 338.—Sorong, west New Guinea.

RANGE.—Northwest New Guinea, eastward to the head of Geelvink Bay (Menoo River) and the southern slopes of the Nassau Mountains (Mimika and Kapare Rivers).

Lowlands.

Pycnopygius ixoides proximus (Madarász)

Ptilotis proxima MADARÁSZ, 1900, Ornith. Monatsber., 8, p. 3.—Erima, Astrolabe Bay.

Ptilotis simplex REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 126.—Maeanderberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Northern New Guinea from the Mamberano River basin to Astrolabe Bay.

Edge of forest and second growth up to 600 m.

Pycnopygius ixoides unicus Mayr

Pycnopygius ixoides unicus MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 666.—Sattelberg, at 600 m.

RANGE.—Sattelberg (Huon Peninsula) and Wau, upper Bulolo River.

Pycnopygius ixoides finschi (Rothschild and Hartert)

Ptilotis finschi ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 448.—“Mountains of Brit. New Guinea, Weiske coll.” (= ? Aroa River).

RANGE.—Southeastern New Guinea, on the north coast between Kumusi River and Milne Bay, but no definite records from the south coast.

GENUS **PHILEMON** VIEILLOT***Philemon meyeri*** Salvadori

Philemon meyeri SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 339.—New name for *Tropidorhynchus inornatus* A. B. Meyer, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 212.—Rubi, Geelvink Bay. Preoccupied by *Tropidorhynchus inornatus* Gray, 1846 (Timor).

Ptilotis fulvo-cinerea FINSCH AND MEYER, 1886, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 3, p. 24, pl. 5.—Astrolabe Mountains.

Philemonopsis meyeri canescens REICHENOW, 1915, Journ. f. Ornith., 63, p. 126.—Etappenberg, Sepik Mountains.

RANGE.—Eastern New Guinea, westward along the south coast to the Fly River, along the north coast to the head of Geelvink Bay (Rubi).

Forest, edge of forest and second growth up to 1000 m.

Philemon brassi Rand

Philemon brassi RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 13.—Bernhard Camp (50 m.), Idenburg River.

RANGE.—Upper Mamberano basin.

Lowlands.

Philemon citreogularis papuensis Mayr and Rand

Philemon citreogularis papuensis MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 15.—Dogwa, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—South New Guinea (Oriomo River) and Merauke district.
Tree savanna at sea level.

Philemon corniculatus ellioti Mathews

Philemon corniculatus ellioti MATHEWS, 1912, Novit. Zool., 18 (1911), p. 423.—Mt. Elliot, Queensland.

RANGE.—North Queensland and south New Guinea (Oriomo River).
Tree savanna at sea level.

Philemon novaeguineae aruensis (Meyer)

Tropidorhynchus aruensis A. B. MEYER, 1884, Zeitschr. ges. Ornith., 1, p. 216.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

Philemon novaeguineae novaeguineae (Müller)

Tropidorhynchus Novae Guineae S. MÜLLER, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), 1839–1844, p. 153.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Kofiau (subsp.?), Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu; northwest New Guinea eastward to Etna Bay and the head of Geelvink Bay; (subsp.) southeastern New Guinea westward in the south to the Oriomo River, in the north to the Kumusi River.

Lowland forest, edge of forest, second growth and open country near human habitations from the coast up to 500 m.

Philemon novaeguineae brevipennis Rothschild and Hartert

Philemon novaeguineae brevipennis ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1913, Novit. Zool., 20, p. 513.—“Snow Mountains” (= Utakwa River), Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southwestern New Guinea between Mimika and Eilanden Rivers.

Philemon novaeguineae subtuberosus Hartert

Philemon novaeguineae subtuberosus HARTERT, 1896, Novit. Zool., 3, p. 238.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough and Normanby) and Trobriand Islands (Kiriwina, Kitava and Kaileuna).

Philemon novaeguineae tagulanus Rothschild and Hartert

Philemon novaeguineae tagulanus ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1918, Novit. Zool., 25, p. 319.—Tagula (Sudest Island).

RANGE.—Tagula Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Philemon novaeguineae jobiensis (Meyer)

Tropidorhynchus jobiensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 113.—Ansus, Jobi.

RANGE.—Japan and north New Guinea from the Mamberano River to the south coast of the Huon Gulf (Malalo).

FAMILY DICAEDIDAE

FLOWER-PECKERS

GENUS DICAENUM CUVIER

Dicaeum pectorale¹ S. Müller

Dicaeum pectorale S. MÜLLER, 1843, Verh. Nat. Gesch., 1 (Land-en Volkenkunde), 1839-1844, p. 162.—Lobo, Triton Bay.

RANGE.—Western Papuan Islands (Misol, Salawati, Batanta, Waigeu); north-west New Guinea eastward along the south coast at least to Triton Bay, on the north coast to the head of Geelvink Bay (lower Menoo River).

Forest, edge of forest and second growth up to 1900 m.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum maforense Salvadori

Dicaeum maforense SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 944.—Mafor (= Numfor).

RANGE.—Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum mysoriense Salvadori

Dicaeum mysoriense SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 945.—Korido, Misori.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum geelvinkianum Meyer

Dicaeum geelvinkianum A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 120.—Ansus, Jobi (restricted type locality).

Dicaeum jobiense SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 945.—Ansus, Jobi.

RANGE.—Japan and Kurudu Islands, Geelvink Bay.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum setekwa Rand

Dicaeum geelvinkianum setekwa RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 14.—Setekwa River, 2000 ft., Nassau Mts.

RANGE.—Southern slopes of Snow Mountains.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum centrale Rand

Dicaeum geelvinkianum centrale RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 15.—Balim River, 1600 m.

RANGE.—Known only from the Balim valley, central New Guinea.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum diversum Rothschild and Hartert

Dicaeum geelvinkianum diversum ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 215.—Lower Mamberano.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum simillimum HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 51.—Hollandia, north New Guinea.

RANGE.—North New Guinea between the Mamberano River and Humboldt Bay.

¹ The three species *pectorale*, *geelvinkianum* and *nitidum* represent each other and belong to the superspecies *D. erythrothorax*.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum rubrocoronatum Sharpe

Dicaeum rubrocoronatum SHARPE, 1876, Nature, p. 339.—Port Moresby.

Dicaeum pulchrius SHARPE, 1884, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 579.—Astrolabe Mountains.

RANGE.—Karkar and Manam; southeast New Guinea, westward on the north coast to the Sepik region, on the south coast to the Purari River.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum violaceum Mayr

Dicaeum geelvinkianum violaceum MAYR, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 869, p. 6.—Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

RANGE.—D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago (Fergusson, Goodenough and Dobu Islands).

Dicaeum geelvinkianum rubrigulare D'Albertis and Salvadori

Dicaeum rubrigulare D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 74.—Fly River (200–430 miles upstream).

RANGE.—South New Guinea on the Fly River from Palmer Junction to the mouth (Gaima).

Dicaeum geelvinkianum albo-punctatum D'Albertis and Salvadori

Dicaeum albo-punctatum D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 75.—Katau River.

RANGE.—Daru Island and south New Guinea from the Oriomo River at least to the Morehead River; (subsp.) Merauke district and Digul River.

Dicaeum nitidum nitidum Tristram

Dicaeum nitidum TRISTRAM, 1889, Ibis, p. 555.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (Sudest) and Misima (St. Aignan) Islands, Louisiade Archipelago.

Dicaeum nitidum rosseli Rothschild and Hartert

Dicaeum geelvinkianum rosseli ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1918, Novit. Zool., 25, p. 32.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Dicaeum hirundinaceum ignicolle Gray

Dicaeum ignicolle G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 173.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

GENUS **MELANOCHARIS**¹ SCLATER**Melanocharis arfakiana** (Finsch)

Dicaeum arfakianum FINSCH, 1900, Notes Leyden Mus., 22, p. 70.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Known from only two specimens, one from Moris, Arfak Mountains, the other from Matsika, southeast New Guinea (950 m.).

¹ Includes *Urocharis* Salvadori.

Melanocharis nigra pallida Stresemann and Paludan

Melanocharis nigra pallida STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1932, Novit. Zool., **38**, p. 151.—Waigeu Island.

RANGE.—Waigeu Island.

Melanocharis nigra nigra (Lesson)

Dicaeum niger LESSON, 1830, Voy. Coquille, Zool., p. 673.—Dorey, western New Guinea.

RANGE.—Misol, Salawati; western New Guinea, eastward to Triton Bay and to the head of Geelvink Bay (Wanggar).

Melanocharis nigra chloroptera Salvadori

Melanocharis chloroptera SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7**, p. 987.—Aru Islands.

RANGE.—Aru Islands and south New Guinea from the Mimika River to the Fly River.

Melanocharis nigra unicolor Salvadori

Melanocharis unicolor SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **12**, p. 333.—Jobi Island.

Melanocharis bicolor RAMSAY, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3**, p. 277.—Goldie River, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Japen, Meos Num, and northern and eastern New Guinea, westward on the south coast to the Angabunga River, on the north coast to the Mamberano River.

Forest, edge of forest and second growth up to 1250 m.

Melanocharis longicauda longicauda Salvadori

Melanocharis longicauda SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7**, p. 942.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Tamrau, Arfak) and Mount Wondiwoi, Wandammen.

Mountain forest and edge of forest from 1000 m. to 1800 m.

Melanocharis longicauda chloris Stresemann and Paludan

Melanocharis longicauda chloris STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., **42**, p. 45.—Mt. Kunupi (1200 m.).

RANGE.—Weyland and Oranje Mountains.

Melanocharis longicauda umbrosa Rand

Melanocharis longicauda umbrosa RAND, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1102, p. 15.—6 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp.

RANGE.—Slopes above the Idenburg River at 1200 m.

Melanocharis longicauda orientalis Mayr

Melanocharis longicauda orientalis MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 669.—Aroa River.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Melanocharis longicauda captata Mayr

Melanocharis longicauda captata MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 668.—Junzaing, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

GENUS **PRISTORHAMPHUS** FINSCH**Pristorhamphus versteri versteri** Finsch

Pristorhamphus versteri FINSCH, 1876 (about April 1st), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 641.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 2400 m.

Pristorhamphus versteri meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Pristorhamphus versteri meeki ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 36.—Mt. Goliath, central Dutch New Guinea.

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau (Utakwa River) and Oranje Mountains.

Pristorhamphus versteri virago Stresemann

Pristorhamphus versteri virago STRESEMANN, 1923, Arch. Naturgesch., 89, Abt. A, Heft 7, p. 68.—Schraderberg, Sepik Mts.

RANGE.—Sepik and Cyclops Mountains.

Pristorhamphus versteri maculiceps (De Vis)

Sarganura maculiceps DE VIS, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1896-97, p. 87.—Wharton Range.

Pristorhamphus versteri albescens ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 36.—Kotoi district, southeastern New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, Herzog Mountains and Saruwaged Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1400 m. to 3680 m.

GENUS **NENEBA** DE VIS**Neneba striativentris axillaris** Mayr

Neneba striativentris axillaris MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 670.—Snow Mountains (= Utakwa River).

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau (Utakwa River) and Oranje Mountains.

Neneba striativentris striativentris (Salvadori)

Melanocharis striativentris SALVADORI, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) 14, p. 150.—Moroka, Owen Stanley Range.

Neneba prasina DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 384.—Neneba, north slope of Mt. Scratchley.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea and Herzog Mountains.

Neneba striativentris chrysocome Mayr

Neneba striativentris chrysocome MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 670.—Junzaing, Huon Peninsula.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

Mountain forest from 1500 m. to 2000 m.

GENUS **RHAMPHOCHARIS** SALVADORI**Rhamphocharis crassirostris crassirostris** Salvadori

Rhamphocharis crassirostris SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 943.—Hatam, Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and Oranje Range (Mount Goliath, Treubbivak).

Mountain forest from 1200 m. to 2200 m.

Rhamphocharis crassirostris piperata (De Vis)

Ptilotis piperata DE VIS, 1898, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1896-97, p. 86.—Suku, Vanapa Valley.

Eafa maculata ROTHSCHILD AND HARTERT, 1903, Novit. Zool., 10, p. 448, pl. 14, fig. 1.—Eafa district, Owen Stanley Mts.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea west to Angabunga and Mambare Rivers.

Rhamphocharis crassirostris viridescens Mayr

Rhamphocharis crassirostris viridescens MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 715.—Dawong, Herzog Mountains.

RANGE.—Herzog Mountains (Dawong and Mount Misim).

GENUS **OREOCHARIS** SALVADORI**Oreocharis arfaki** (Meyer)

Parus (?) *Arfaki* A. B. MEYER, 1875 (April 1st), Sitzungsber. Nat. Ges. Isis, Dresden, p. 75.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak, Weyland, Nassau, Oranje, Sepik (Schraderberg) and Saruwaged Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Mountain forest, edge of forest and dense second growth from 1600 m. to 2900 m.

GENUS **PARAMYTHIA** DE VIS**Paramythia montium montium** De Vis

Paramythia montium DE VIS, 1892, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1890-91, p. 95.—Mt. Suckling.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, and Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula.

Mountain forest and edge of forest from 2300 m. to 3800 m. (timberline).

Paramythia montium olivaceum van Oort

Paramythia montium olivaceum VAN OORT, 1910, Notes Leyden Mus., 32, p. 213.—Oranje Mts. (3500 m.).

RANGE.—Weyland, Nassau (Utakwa River) and Oranje Mountains.

FAMILY ZOSTEROPIDAE¹

WHITE-EYES

GENUS ZOSTEROPS VIGORS AND HORSFIELD

Zosterops palpebrosa albiventris Reichenbach

Zosterops albiventris REICHENBACH, 1852, Handb. spec. Ornith., Abt. 2 (Meropinae), 1, p. 92 (based on Hombron et Jacq., Voy. Pôle Sud, pl. 19, fig. 3).—Warrior Island, Torres Straits.

RANGE.—Islands of Torres Straits (Warrior, Deliverance, Cairncross) and small islands on the coast of Cape York.

On small islands.

Zosterops chloris chloris Bonaparte

Zosterops chloris BONAPARTE, 1850, Consp. Gen. Av., 1, p. 398.—Banda Island.

Zosterops rufifrons SALVADORI, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 6, p. 79.—Gesser, Ceramlaut.

Zosterops brunneicauda SALVADORI, 1880, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 16, p. 82.—Emended name for *rufifrons*.

RANGE.—Pulu Babi near Aru Islands, Schildpad Islands near Misol, Soa Island near Little Kei, small islands from Kei to Gissar and Banda Islands.

On small islands.

Zosterops fuscicapilla fuscicapilla Salvadori

Zosterops fuscicapilla SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 955.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau), Weyland, Nassau (Utakwa River), Oranje and Cyclops Mountains.

Mountain forest and edge of forest from 1200 m. to 1900 m.

Zosterops fuscicapilla crookshanki Mayr and Rand

Zosterops fuscicapilla crookshanki MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 16.—Goodenough Island.

RANGE.—Mountains of Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Zosterops mysorensis Meyer

Zosterops mysorensis A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 116.—Misori Island.

RANGE.—Biak Island, Geelvink Bay.

Zosterops minor sharpei Finsch

Zosterops sharpei FINSCH, 1901, Zosteropidae, in Tierreich, p. 34.—New name for *Zosterops frontalis* Salvadori, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 342.—Aru Islands (nec *Z. [= Oreosterops] frontalis* Reichenbach).

RANGE.—Aru Islands.

¹ Erroneously described in the genus *Zosterops*:

Zosterops fusca Bernstein, see *Gerygone magnirostris cobana* Mathews.

Zosterops laeta De Vis, see *Microeca papuana* Meyer.

Zosterops cuicui De Vis, see *Microeca flavovirescens* Gray.

Range erroneously given as New Guinea:

Zosterops hypoleuca Salvadori 1878 = *Zosterops fuscifrons* Salvadori 1878 (Halmahera).

Zosterops minor chrysolaeama Salvadori

Zosterops chrysolaeama SALVADORI, 1875, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 7, p. 954.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Arfak Mountains and (subsp.) Onin Peninsula.

Hill forest, edge of forest and second growth formations from about 500 m. up to 1300 m.

Zosterops minor rothschildi Stresemann and Paludan

Zosterops minor rothschildi STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 44.—Mt. Derimapa, Gebroeders, Weyland Mts.

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains and (subsp.?) Nassau Mountains (Iwaka River).

Zosterops minor minor Meyer

Zosterops albiventer minor A. B. MEYER, 1874, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 70, p. 115.—Jobi.

Zosterops aureigula SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 340.—Jobi.

RANGE.—Japen Island and mountains of northern New Guinea (Cyclops and Sepik Mountains).

Zosterops minor gregaria Mayr

Zosterops minor gregaria MAYR, 1933, Ornith. Monatsber., 41, p. 53.—Sattelberg.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Huon Peninsula.

Zosterops minor tenuifrons Greenway

Zosterops minor tenuifrons GREENWAY, 1934, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 14, p. 3.—Wau, Morobe district.

RANGE.—Mountains on north coast of southeastern New Guinea from the Herzog to the Hydrographer Mountains; (subsp.) Tamrau Mountains, Vogelkop.

Zosterops minor delicatula Sharpe

Zosterops delicatula SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 318 and p. 440.—Astrolabe Mts., southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea (southern slopes).

Edge of forest and second growth formations from 800 m. to 1400 m.

Zosterops minor pallidogularis Stresemann

Zosterops delicatula pallidogularis STRESEMANN, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 222.—Fergusson Island.

RANGE.—Fergusson and Goodenough Islands, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago.

Zosterops minor meeki Hartert

Zosterops meeki HARTERT, 1898, Novit. Zool., 5, p. 528.—Sudest Island.

RANGE.—Tagula (Sudest) Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

Zosterops novaeguineae novaeguineae Salvadori

Zosterops novaeguineae SALVADORI, 1878, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 12, p. 341.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Vogelkop (Arfak Mountains).

Zosterops novaeguineae oreophila Mayr

Zosterops novaeguineae oreophila MAYR, 1931, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 17, p. 671.—Junzaing.

RANGE.—Saruwaged Mountains.

Zosterops novaeguineae crissalis Sharpe

Zosterops crissalis SHARPE, 1884, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., 9, p. 165.—Astrolabe Mts.

RANGE.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Tree-tops, edge of forest and second growth formations from 1250 m. to 2400 m.

Zosterops novaeguineae wuroi Mayr and Rand

Zosterops novaeguineae wuroi MAYR AND RAND, 1935, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 814, p. 16.—Wuroi, Oriomo River.

RANGE.—South New Guinea at the Wuroi River; (subsp.) Aru Islands.

Lowland forest and edge of forest.

Zosterops griseotincta longirostris Ramsay

Zosterops longirostris RAMSAY, 1879, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 3, p. 288.—Heath Island, off the eastern tip of New Guinea.

RANGE.—Heath Island (Rogeia), East and Hastings Islands (Bonvouloir group) and Alcester Island.

Zosterops griseotincta griseotincta Gray

Zosterops griseotincta G. R. GRAY, 1858, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 175.—Duchateau Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

RANGE.—Duchateau Island and Conflict group, Louisiade Archipelago.

Zosterops griseotincta aignani Hartert

Zosterops aignani HARTERT, 1899, Novit. Zool., 6, p. 210.—St. Aignan.

RANGE.—Misima (= St. Aignan) and Deboyne group, Louisiade Archipelago.

Zosterops griseotincta pallidipes De Vis

Zosterops pallidipes DE VIS, 1890, Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea, 1888-89, p. 60.—Rossel Island.

RANGE.—Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago.

FAMILY PLOCEIDAE

WEAVER FINCHES

GENUS **ERYTHRURA** SWAINSON**Erythrura trichroa sigillifera** (De Vis)

Lobospingus sigillifer DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 389.—Mountains of southeastern New Guinea, apparently Mount Scratchley.

Erythrura trichroa goodfellowi OGILVIE-GRANT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 29, p. 29.—Moroka district, southeast New Guinea.

RANGE.—Cape York Peninsula, Queensland; mountains of New Guinea: Arfak, Weyland, Sepik (Schradlerberg and Peripatusberg), Saruwaged and Herzog Mountains, and mountains of southeastern New Guinea; Goodenough Island, Tagula, Karkar, Manam and New Ireland.

Dense second growth, edge of forest and glades in forest from 800 m. to 2400 m.

Erythrura papuana Hartert

Erythrura trichroa papuana HARTERT, 1900, Novit. Zool., 7, p. 7.—Arfak Mountains.

RANGE.—Mountains of the Vogelkop (Arfak, Tamrau) and mountains of south-eastern New Guinea.

Edge of forest and forest glades at 800 m. and 2000 m.

GENUS **NEOCHMIA** GRAY**Neochmia evangelinae evangelinae** D'Albertis and Salvadori

Neochmia evangelinae D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 89.—Fly River (160 miles).

RANGE.—South New Guinea on the Fly River and Oriomo River (Dogwa).

GENUS **LONCHURA**¹ SYKES**Lonchura leucosticta** (D'Albertis and Salvadori)

Munia leucosticta D'ALBERTIS AND SALVADORI, 1879, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 14, p. 88.—Fly River (300 miles).

RANGE.—South New Guinea from the Fly River to the Noord River.

Grassland near the edge of the forest.

Lonchura tristissima tristissima (Wallace)

Munia tristissima WALLACE, 1865, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 479.—Vogelkop.

RANGE.—Vogelkop.

Lonchura tristissima hypomelaena Stresemann and Paludan

Lonchura tristissima hypomelaena STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 43.—Mt. Kunupi (1200 m.).

RANGE.—Weyland Mountains.

Lonchura tristissima calaminoros (Reichenow)

Munia calaminoros REICHENOW, 1916, Ornith. Monatsber., 24, p. 169.—Augustahafen, German New Guinea.

RANGE.—Southern slopes of Nassau and Oranje Mountains, east to Noord River (subsp.?); northern New Guinea between Mamberano and Hydrographer Mountains; Karkar.

Edge of forest, second growth and glades in forest up to 1400 m.

Lonchura vana (Hartert)

Munia vana HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 42.—Kofo, Anggi gidji, Arfak Mountains (2000 m.).

RANGE.—Known only from the grasslands around the Anggi Lakes.

Lonchura caniceps caniceps (Salvadori)

Munia caniceps SALVADORI, 1876, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 9, p. 38.—Naiabui, Hall Sound.

¹ *Lonchura* Sykes (1832) antedates *Munia* (1836), *Donacola* (1842) and *Uroloncha* (1851).

RANGE.—Lowlands along the south coast of southeast New Guinea, from Yule Island and Hall Sound eastward at least to Port Moresby.

Grassland from the coast up to 100 m.

***Lonchura caniceps scratchleyana* (Sharpe)**

Munia scratchleyana SHARPE, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 7, p. 60.—Mt. Albert Edward.

RANGE.—Midmountain grasslands of southeast New Guinea from 1000 m. to 1800 m. Known from the Auga, Vanapa, Angabunga and Aroa valleys.

***Lonchura caniceps kumusii* (Hartert)**

Munia caniceps kumusii HARTERT, 1911, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 27, p. 47.—Kumusi River.

RANGE.—North coast of southeast New Guinea (lowlands).

***Lonchura nevermanni* Stresemann**

Lonchura nevermanni STRESEMANN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 101.—Merauke.

RANGE.—South New Guinea between Frederik-Hendrik Island and the middle Fly River.

Savanna and lowland marshes.

***Lonchura grandis grandis* (Sharpe)**

Munia grandis SHARPE, 1882, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 16, p. 319.—Taburi, Astrolabe Mountains.

RANGE.—Southeast New Guinea, westward on the south coast to Hall Sound, on the north coast to the upper Watut River (Biolowat).

***Lonchura grandis ernesti* (Stresemann)**

Munia grandis ernesti STRESEMANN, 1921, Anz. Ornith. Ges. Bayern, 1, p. 33.—Seerosensee, lower Sepik valley.

RANGE.—Astrolabe Bay, Ramu and Sepik valleys.

***Lonchura grandis destructa* (Hartert)**

Munia grandis destructa HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 42.—Ifar, Sentani Lake, north New Guinea.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

***Lonchura grandis heurni* Hartert**

Lonchura grandis heurni HARTERT, 1932, Nova Guinea, 15 (Zool.), p. 477.—Bataviabivak, Mamberano River.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

***Lonchura stygia* Stresemann**

Lonchura stygia STRESEMANN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 102.—Mandum, upper Bian River, south New Guinea.

RANGE.—South New Guinea between Bian River and middle Fly River.

Grasslands and lowland marshes.

***Lonchura spectabilis mayri* (Hartert)**

Munia spectabilis mayri HARTERT, 1930, Novit. Zool., 36, p. 42.—Ifar, Sentani Lake.

RANGE.—Known from the Sentani Lake (75 m.), from the Saruwaged Mountains (at 2800 m.), and from Wau, Bulolo River (1200 m.).

Grasslands.

Lonchura castaneothorax nigriceps (Ramsay)

Donacola nigriceps RAMSAY, 1877, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 1 (1876), p. 392.—Port Moresby.

RANGE.—Southeast New Guinea, westward on the south coast to Hall Sound, on the north coast to the Kumusi River; (subsp.) Goodenough Island.

Grasslands near sea level.

Lonchura castaneothorax sharpii (Madarász)

Donacicola sharpii MADARÁSZ, 1894, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 3, p. 47.—Bongu, Astrolabe Bay.

RANGE.—North New Guinea from Astrolabe Bay to Humboldt Bay and Vulcan (Manam) Island.

Lonchura castaneothorax uropygialis Stresemann and Paludan

Lonchura castaneothorax uropygialis STRESEMANN AND PALUDAN, 1934, Ornith. Monatsber., 42, p. 43.—Lower Menoo River, head of Geelvink Bay.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

Lonchura teerinki Rand

Lonchura teerinki RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 14.—Bele River (2200 m.), 18 km. north of Lake Habbema.

RANGE.—Grand Valley (Balim and Bele Rivers), northern slope of Mount Wilhelmina, Oranje Mountains.

Midmountain grasslands from 1600 m. to 2300 m.

Lonchura montana Junge

Lonchura montana JUNGE, 1939, Nova Guinea, (N.S.) 3, p. 67.—Oranje Mountains (4150 m.).

RANGE.—Oranje Mountains.

Alpine grasslands at 4150 m.

Lonchura monticola (De Vis)

Munia monticola DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 387.—Mt. Scratchley.

Munia nigritorquis SHARPE, 1898, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 7, p. 60.—Mt. Albert Edward.

RANGE.—Highest mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Tree-line and alpine grasslands from 2800 m. to 3900 m.

GENUS **OREOSTRUTHUS** DE VIS**Oreostruthus fuliginosus fuliginosus** (De Vis)

Oreospiza fuliginosa DE VIS, 1897, Ibis, p. 389.—Mt. Scratchley.

RANGE.—High mountains of southeastern New Guinea (Wharton Range, Mount Scratchley, Mount Knutsford, Winterheight).

Upper tree limit and edge of alpine grassland from 2800 m. to 3700 m.

Oreostruthus fuliginosus pallidus Rand

Oreostruthus fuliginosus pallidus RAND, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1072, p. 14.—Lake Habbema (3225 m.), Snow Mountains.

RANGE.—Northern slopes of Oranje Mountains.

INDEX TO IMPORTANT LOCALITIES IN THE PAPUAN REGION AT WHICH BIRDS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED

Detailed maps of collecting stations of ornithological expeditions made during recent years are the following:

- Map (a) *VOGELKOP*.—*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, **91** (1939), separate map.
- Map (b) *WEYLAND MOUNTAINS* and *GEELVINK BAY*.—*Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin*, **21** (1936), p. 168, text-figure.
- Map (c) *SNOW MOUNTAINS* and *SOUTH NEW GUINEA*.—*Ibis*, Suppl. 2 (1915), map B.
- Map (d) *NOORD RIVER* and *ORANJE RANGE*.—*Nova Guinea, (N.S.)* **1** (1937), pp. 185, 187, text-figure.
- Map (e) *ORANJE MOUNTAINS (SNOW MTS.) (NORTH SLOPE)*.—*Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1072 (1940), p. 2.
- Map (f) *FLY RIVER* and *GULF OF PAPUA*.—*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **77** (1940), Art. 7 (p. 380), separate map.
- Map (g) *WHARTON RANGE* and *CENTRAL DIVISION*, southeastern New Guinea.—*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **68** (1935), plate 28.
- Map (h) *HUON GULF* and *HERZOG MOUNTAINS*.—*Proc. New England Zool. Club*, **14** (1935), p. 21, text-figure.

In the subsequent list of localities, repeated reference is made to these 8 maps. They can be found in easily accessible publications and are usually attached to papers which are used constantly by workers on New Guinea birds. The most important localities are indicated on the map which is reproduced at the rear of the book. Such names are printed in italics. To all the other localities of the list explanations are added which orient them in respect to these chief localities of the attached map.

1 mile = 1.6 kilometers.

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| <p>Aicora River = Gira River, 10 miles west of the Mambare River</p> <p>Aiduma Island, Triton Bay (map b)</p> <p>St. Aignan Island = Misima Island</p> <p><i>Aitape</i> district, north New Guinea</p> <p>Ajawi Island, 30 miles northwest of Biak</p> <p>Mt. Albert Edward, Wharton Range (map g)</p> <p>Alcester Island, 30 miles southwest of Woodlark Island</p> <p>Alkmaar, Noord River (map d)</p> <p>Amberbaken (= Amberbaki), north coast of Vogelkop (map a)</p> <p>Ambernoh River = Mamberano River</p> <p>Amberpon = Rumberpon Island (map a)</p> | <p><i>Amphlett</i> group, 15 miles northeast of Fergusson</p> <p>Andai, foot of Arfak Mts. (map a)</p> <p>Angabunga River, near Hall Sound (map g)</p> <p>Anggi Lakes, Arfak Mts. (map a)</p> <p>Ansus, Japen Island</p> <p>Arau district, Kraetke Mountains</p> <p><i>Arfak Mountains</i>, Vogelkop</p> <p>Aroa River, 40 miles east of Hall Sound (map g)</p> <p><i>Aru Islands</i></p> <p><i>Astrolabe Bay</i>, northeast New Guinea</p> <p>Astrolabe Mountains, between Port Moresby and Rigo</p> <p>Auga River, upper Angabunga (map g)</p> <p>Augusta River = Sepik River</p> <p>Avera, upper Aroa River</p> |
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- Awaiana Bay, 60 miles southeast of head of Goodenough Bay
 Babooni (3000 ft.), foothills of Owen Stanley Mountains
 Bailalla (Vailalla) River, 15 miles east of the Purari River
 Balim River, Oranje Mountains (map e)
 Banahai, Huon Peninsula
 Baniara, Goodenough Bay
 Barkai Island, Aru Islands (map c)
 Baroka, Bioto Creek, Hall Sound (map g)
 Bartle Bay, 35 miles east of head of Goodenough Bay
Batanta, western Papuan Islands
 Batavia bivak, Mamberano River, 12 miles below the mouth of the Idenburg River
 Mt. Batchelor, Owen Stanley Range
 Bele River, Oranje Mountains (map e)
 Bella Vista, Central Division of Papua (map g)
 Berau Peninsula = Vogelkop
 Berlinhafen = Aitape
 Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River (map e)
 Bet Island, Torres Straits
Biak Island, Geelvink Bay
 Bian River, 30 miles west of Merauke (map c)
 Bihagi, Mambare River
 Binaturi River, west of Daru (map f)
 Biolowat (Bulowat), Watut River district (map h)
 Bioto Creek, Hall Sound (map g)
 Black River, upper Palmer (Fly) River (map f)
 Bofu district, east of Collingwood Bay
 Boirave, Orangerie Bay
 Bondey, Wandammen district, Geelvink Bay
 Bongu, eastern part of Astrolabe Bay
 Mt. Bonkourangen, Vogelkop (map a)
Bonvouloir group, Louisiade Archipelago
 Bramble Haven, south of Conflict group
 Braunschweighthafen (Pajawa), 25 miles northwest of Morobe
 Brown River, near Port Moresby (map g)
 Bubui River, near Finschhafen
 Bugi (Buji), south New Guinea (map f)
 Bulolo River, tributary of upper Watut River (map h)
 Buna, Holnicote Bay
 Bussum, near Finschhafen
 Butaung, near Finschhafen
 Calvados group, west of Tagula
 Mt. Cameron, Owen Stanley Range
 Chads Bay = Awaiana Bay, west of East Cape
 Charles Louis Mts., western part of Nassau Range (map c)
 China Straits, between Samarai and New Guinea
 Chogeri (= Sogeri), inland of Port Moresby, apparently at the headwaters of the Laloki River
 Chogueri district = Sogeri district
Cloudy Bay, Eastern Division of Papua
Collingwood Bay, Northeastern Division of Papua
 Conflict group, 30 miles south of the Bonvouloir group
 Cornwallis Island, apparently somewhere near Milne Bay
 Courtance Island = Courtance Island, west of Cloudy Bay
Cyclops Mountains, northern Dutch New Guinea
 Czinyagi, Astrolabe Bay
 D'Albortis Junction, upper Fly River (map f)
 Dallmannshafen (= Wewak), 90 miles east of Aitape
 Dampier Island = Karkar Island
Daru Island, Western Division of Papua (map f)
Lake Daviumbu, middle Fly River (map f)
 Dawong, Herzog Mts. (map h)
 Deboyne Islands, 10 miles southwest of Misima
 Delena, Hall Sound (map g)
 Deliverance Island, Torres Straits
 Mt. Derimapa, Weyland Mountains (map b)
 Deva Deva, near Mafulu (map g)
Digul River, south New Guinea (map c)
 Dinner Island = Samarai
 Discovery Bay, 7 miles southeast of head of Milne Bay

- Dobo (Dobbo), Aru Islands (map c)
 Dobu Island, between Fergusson and Normanby
 Dogwa (Dagwa), Oriomo River (map f)
 Doini (Blanchard) Island, 5 miles south-east of Samarai
 Dom Island = Sorong Island
 Doormanpaad, south of the Idenburg River (map e)
 Dorei (= Dorey) Harbour = Manokwari (map a)
 Dorei Hum, northwest coast of Vogelkop (map a)
 Dourga River = Princess Marianne Straits
 Duchateau Island, 45 miles south of Misima
 Dugumenu Island, Marshall Bennett Is.
 Dungeness Island, Torres Straits
- Eafa district, Owen Stanley Range
 East Cape, northeast of Milne Bay
 East Island, Bonvouloir group
 Edie Creek, Watut drainage (map h)
 Efman Island, near Sorong
 Egum Islands, 50 miles southwest of Woodlark
Eilanden River, south New Guinea (map c)
 Eitape = Aitape
D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago
 Mt. Epa, about 5 miles inland on Hall Sound
 Erima, Astrolabe Bay
 Etappenberg, 15 miles southwest of Hunsteinspitze
 Ethel River, Hall Sound (map g)
Etna Bay, southwest New Guinea (map b)
- Fak-Fak, Onin Peninsula
 Fane, near Mafulu (map g)
Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago
 Fig Tree Point, Collingwood Bay
 Finisterre Mountains, Huon Peninsula
 Finsch coast, Aitape district
Finschhafen, Huon Gulf
 Fir Tree Point = Fig Tree Point
Fly River, south New Guinea
Frederik Hendrik Island, south New Guinea
- Friedrich Wilhelms Hafen = Madang, Astrolabe Bay
- Gagi*, western Papuan Islands
 Gaima, mouth of the Fly River (map f)
 Galley Reach, Redscar Bay, 30 miles northwest of Port Moresby (map g)
 Gawa Island, Marshall Bennett Is.
 Mt. Gayata, Richardson Range, Owen Stanley Mountains
Gebe Island, western Papuan Islands
 Gebroeders Mountains, Weyland Mountains (map b)
Geelvink Bay
 Gemien (= Gam) Island, off the south coast of Waigeu
 Gogol River = upper Ramu River
 Goldie River, southeast branch of the Laloki River
Mt. Goliath, Oranje Range (map c)
Goodenough Bay, southeast New Guinea
Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago
- Lake Habbema*, Oranje Mountains (map e)
 Haidana, Collingwood Bay
Hall Sound, Central Division of Papua (map g)
 Hastings Island, Bonvouloir group
 Hatam, Arfak Mountains (map a)
 Heath Island (= Rogeia), 2 miles southwest of Samarai
 Heldsbach coast, near Finschhafen
 Hellwig Mountains, upper Noord River (map d)
Herzog Mountains, between the Bulolo River and Huon Gulf
 Hol, Humboldt Bay
 Hollandia, near Humboldt Bay
 Holnicote Bay, Northern Division of Papua
 Hompua, Saruwaged Mountains (map h)
 Hubrecht Mountains, Oranje Range (map d)
 Hufeisengebirge, back of Astrolabe Mountains
Humboldt Bay, north New Guinea
 Hunsteinspitze, middle Sepik (map c)
 Huon Gulf, northeast New Guinea
Hydrographer Mountains, Northeastern Division of Papua

- Idenburg River*, eastern branch of the Mamberano River (map e)
 Ifar (Ifaar), Sentani Lake
 Iwaka River, branch of the Kamura, 18 miles east of the Mimika River (map c)
 Jagei River = upper Ramu River
 Jakema (Jakama), Huon Peninsula
 Jamna Island = Yamna Island
 Lake Jamur (Yamur), south of Geelvink Bay (map c)
Japen Island (= Jobi), Geelvink Bay
 Jaur district, southwest coast of Geelvink Bay
 Joannet Island (= Pana Tinani), 2 miles northwest of Tagula
 Jopi Island = Japen Island
 St. Josephs River = Angabunga River
 Junzaing, Saruwaged Mountains
 Kafu, east of Aitape, opposite Tarawai Island
 Kaileuna Island, Trobriand Islands
Kairiru Island, between Aitape and Sepik
 Kajan Mountains, Oranje Mountains (map d)
 Kampong Baru, 20 miles east of Serui, Japen Island
 Kamura River, 14 miles east of the Mimika River (map c)
 Kapa Kapa, near Rigo
 Kapare River, western tributary of the Mimika River (map c)
 Kapaur, Onin Peninsula
 Karau, 20 miles west of the mouth of the Sepik River
Karkar (= Dampier) Island, off northern New Guinea
 Karons, foot of Tamrau Mountains
 Katau River (= Binaturi River), 15 miles west of the Oriomo River (map f)
 Kaukas, Onin Peninsula
 Kavijaaw = Kofiau
 Kemp Welch River, 15 miles east of Rigo
 Killerton Island, 20 miles east of head of Milne Bay
 Kiriwina Island, Trobriand Islands
 Kitava Island, Trobriand Islands
Kiwai Island, mouth of the Fly River (map f)
 Mt. Knutsford, Wharton Range (map g)
 Kobroor (Kobruur) Island, Aru Islands (map c)
Kofiau (= Koffiao), western Papuan Islands
 Kofo, Anggi Gidji, Arfak Mountains
 Konstantinhafen, head of Astrolabe Bay
 Korido, Biak Island
 Koruba Region, MacClay Coast, Huon Peninsula
 Kotoi district, Owen Stanley Range
Kraetke Mountains, east of the headwaters of the Ramu River
 Kubuna, 18 miles west of Mafulu (map g)
 Kulungtufu, Saruwaged Mountains
 Kumamba Islands, 60 miles east of the mouth of the Mamberano River
 Kumusi River, 30 miles southeast of the Mambare River
 Mt. Kunupi, Weyland Mountains (map b)
 Kuper Mountains, southern half of Herzog Mountains
 Kurudu Island, east of Japen
 Lakahia Island, Etna Bay
 Lake Daviumbu, Lake Sentani, etc., see Daviumbu, Sentani, etc.
 Laloki River, near Port Moresby (map g)
 Mt. Lehuma, Arfak Mountains (south of Anggi Lakes)
 Lobo Bay = Triton Bay (map b)
 Loewelala, western Vogelkop (map a)
 Lolebu, near Finschhafen
 Lordberg, 20 miles south of Hunstein-spitze
 Lorentz River = Noord River
Louisiade Archipelago
 Lutor, Aru Islands
 Mabaduan, 35 miles west of Daru (map f)
 MacClay Coast, north coast of ^{the} ~~the~~ Huon Peninsula
Madang, Astrolabe Bay
Maenderberg, upper Sepik
 Mafoor = Numfor Island
Mafulu, Central Division of Papua (map g)
 Mailu, 25 miles west of Orangerie Bay
 Mallalo, near Salamao, Huon Gulf

- Malu*, middle Sepik River
Mambare River, Northern Division of Papua
Mamberano River, north New Guinea
 Mambrioe = ? Mamberiok Peninsula, head of Geelvink Bay
Manam, island off north New Guinea
 Mandum, Bian River, Merauke district
 Mt. Maneao, inland of Collingwood Bay
Manokwari, Vogelkop (map a)
 Mansema, Vogelkop (map a)
 Mansinam, near Manokwari (map a)
 Mt. Maori = Mt. Moari
 Mapia Island, 120 miles north of Manokwari
 Marai Island, near Ansum, Japan
 Marienberg, lower Sepik River (25 miles up)
Markham River (map h)
 Marshall Bennett Islands, 35 miles west of Woodlark
 Matsika, 10 miles west of Mafulu (map g)
 Matterer Bay, near Tana Mera
 Mefoor Island = Numfor Island
 Mega River, Vogelkop (map a)
 Mekeo, Owen Stanley Range
 Menoo River, upper Wanggar River (map b)
 Meos (= Island), see also Mios
 Meos Korwar = Meos Pondi, 20 miles northwest of Biak Island
Meos Num (Miosnom), Geelvink Bay
Merauke, south New Guinea
Milne Bay
Mimika River, foot of Nassau Range
 Mios Kairu = Ajawi Island, 30 miles northwest of Biak
 Miosnom Island = Meos Num
 Mt. Misim, Herzog Mountains (map h)
Misima (= St. Aignan), Louisiade Archipelago
Misol, western Papuan Islands
 Misori = Biak Island, Geelvink Bay
 Mt. Moari, Arfak Mountains (map a)
 Momi, west coast of Geelvink Bay at the foot of Arfak Mountains, near Wariap (map a)
 Mon, Yule Island
 Mongi-Busu, Saruwaged Mountains (map h)
 Mopa, opposite Frederik Hendrik Island
 Mt. Morait, 8 miles east of Sorong (map a)
 Morehead River, 85 miles east of Merauke (map f)
Port Moresby, Central Division of Papua
 Mori = Mt. Moari
Morobe, south of Huon Gulf (map h)
 Moroka, near headwaters of the Laloki River
 Murray Pass, Wharton Range (map g)
 Musgrave Range, Owen Stanley Range
 Mysore Island = Biak Island
 Naiabui, Hall Sound
 Napan, Geelvink Bay (map b)
Nassau Mountains, western part of Snow Mountains
 Neneba, north slope of Mt. Scratchley at the headwaters of the Mambare River
 Nicura, Hall Sound
 Noisaroe, probably near the head of Geelvink Bay
Noord River (= Lorentz River), south New Guinea (map d)
Normanby Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago
Numfor Island (= Mafor), Geelvink Bay
 Ogeramngang, Saruwaged Mountains (map h)
Onin Peninsula, southwest New Guinea
 Ononge, 15 miles east of Mafulu (map g)
Orangerie Bay, Eastern Division of Papua
Oranje Range, eastern part of Snow Mountains
Oriomo River, opposite Daru (map f)
Owen Stanley Mountains, southeastern New Guinea
 Owgarru, upper Angabunga River
Palmer Junction, upper Fly River (map f)
 Palmer River, upper Fly River (map f)
 Panasesa, Conflict group, Louisiade Archipelago
 Pani-pom-pom, Deboyne group, Louisiade Archipelago
 Parimau, Mimika River (map c)
 Passim, southwest coast of Geelvink Bay

- Pauwi, near mouth of the Mamberano River
 Pecan Island, near Misol
 Penzara, 100 miles west of Daru (map f)
 Peripatusberg, upper Sepik River
 Pig Island, Louisiade Archipelago
 Popa = Kofiau
 Potsdamhafen, east of the mouth of the Ramu River, opposite Manam Island
 Princess Marianne Straits, east of Frederick Hendrik Island (map c)
 Profi, Arfak Mountains
 Pulu (malay) = Island
 Pulu Babi, Aru Islands
 Pulu Karang, Aru Islands (map c)
 Pulu Suangi, Aru Islands (map c)
Purari River, Gulf of Papua
 Putat, Arfak Mountains

 Ramoi River, Vogelkop (map a)
Ramu River, north New Guinea
 Rawak = Luwak, off Waigeu
 Rawlinson Mountains, part of the Saruwaged Range, Huon Peninsula
 Redscar Bay, 30 miles west of Port Moresby (map g)
 van Rees Gebergte, at the lower Mamberano River
 Renard Islands, 12 miles southeast of Misima
 Richardson Range, Owen Stanley Range
Rigo, Central Division of Papua
 Rogeia = Heath Island
 Port Romily, 25 miles west of the mouth of the Purari River
 Ron Island, north end of the Wandammen Peninsula
 Rona, inland from Port Moresby
Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago
 Round Island, near Tagula
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 Rumberpon = Amberpon Island (map a)

 Sagewin Island, off Salawati
 Sainkedoek, Vogelkop (map a)
 Salamoia (= Salamaua), 65 miles northwest of Morobe (map h)
Salawati, western Papuan Islands
Samarai, off easternmost New Guinea
 Saonek Island, off Waigeu
 Saparako, Huon Gulf
 Sariiba Island, 2 miles northeast of Samarai

Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula
 Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula, near Finschhafen
 Schildpad Islands, near Misol
Schraderberg, between Hagen Mountains and the mouth of the Sepik
 Mt. Scratchley, Wharton Range (map g)
 Seerosensee, Sepik River, near Malu
 Sekru, Onin Peninsula
 Seleh (= Tandjong Sele), west coast of Vogelkop (map a)
 Seleo Island, off Aitape
Lake Sentani, near Humboldt Bay
Sepik River
 Serui (Seroei), south coast of Japen Island
 Setekwa River, 10 miles east of the Utakwa River (map c)
 Sevia, Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula (map h)
 Silbatabata, Aru Islands (map c)
 Simbang, near Finschhafen, Huon Gulf
 Siriwo River, head of Geelvink Bay (map b)
 Siwi, Arfak Mountains (map a)
 Skru = Sekru
 Snake River, tributary of the Bulolo River, Herzog Mountains (map h)
 Snow Mountains (Nassau and Oranje Ranges)
 Soek Island = Biak Island, Geelvink Bay
 Sogere (= Sogeri) district, upper Laloki River
Sorong, small island near west coast of Vogelkop (map a)
 Sorong district, coastal district of Vogelkop, opposite Sorong Island
 Cape South, 27 miles west of Samarai
 Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay
 Sturt Island, lower Fly River (map f)
 Suau Island, opposite Cape South
 Mt. Suckling, between Cloudy Bay and Collingwood Bay
 Sudest Island = Tagula, Louisiade Archipelago
 Suku, upper Vanapa Valley
 Mt. Sumuri, Weyland Mountains (map b)
 Surprise Creek, Watut River (map h)

 Taburi district, Central Division of Papua

- Mt. Tafa, near Wharton Range (map g)
Tagula (= Sudest), Louisiade Archipelago
Takar, opposite Yamna Island
 Tami River, 15 miles east of Humboldt Bay
Tamrau Mountains, Vogelkop
 Tana Mera Bay, west of the Cyclops Mountains
 Tarara, Wassikussa River, 90 miles west of Daru (map f)
 Tarawai Island (Tendanje, Bertrand Island), 15 miles west of Kairiru
 Tarfia, Matterer (= Demta) Bay, west of Tana Mera
 Tana (Tana), mouth of the Mamberano River
 Teba = Feba, lower Mamberano River
 Terangan = Trangan, Aru Islands
 Teste Island, 30 miles southeast of Samarai
 Timbunke, Sepik valley, at 143° 30' E.
 Tjobonda, Arfak Mountains
 Tor River, 18 miles west of Takar
Torres Straits
 Traitors Islands, between Biak and Japen
 Trangan Island, Aru Islands (map c)
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Trobriand Islands
 Uria River, southern tributary of upper Ramu River
 D'Urville Island = Kairiru
Utakwa River, foot of Nassau Range (map c)
 Utanata River, 30 miles west of the Mimika River (map c)
 Vanapa River, west of Port Moresby (map g)
 Vanumai, east of Hall Sound (map g)
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 Viena Island = Yeina Island
 Vikaiku, Angabunga River
Vogelkop (= Berau Peninsula), northwest New Guinea
 Vulcan Island = Manam
 Wamam, Princess Marianne Straits
 Wamea, Amphlett group
 Wammer (Wamma), Aru Islands (map c)
 Wanambai (Wanumbai), Kobroor Island, Aru Islands (map c)
Wandammen, west coast of Geelvink Bay
Wanggar River, head of Geelvink Bay (map b)
 Warbusi, west coast of Geelvink Bay, near Momi (map a)
 Waria River, Morobe district
 Warmendi, Arfak Mountains
 Waropen district, southeast coast of Geelvink Bay
 Warrior Island, Torres Straits
 Warsembo, west coast of Geelvink Bay, south of Rumberpon Island
 Wa Samson River, Vogelkop (map a)
 Wassi Kussa River, west of Daru, south New Guinea (map f)
 Wataikwa River, 12 miles east of the Mimika River (map c)
Watut River, southern tributary of Markham River (map h)
 Wau, Bulolo River (map h)
 Wendoe Mer River, Merauke district
Weyland Mountains (map b)
Wharton Range, southeast New Guinea (map g)
 Wichman Mountains, Oranje Range (map d)
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 Windesi, west coast of Geelvink Bay (map b)
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 Wokan (Wokam), Aru Islands (map c)
 Wonapi, Japen Island, Geelvink Bay
 Mt. Wondiwoi, Wandammen Peninsula
Woodlark Island
 Wuroi, Oriomo River (map f)
 Yamna Island, off the north coast of New Guinea, near Takar
 Yarru Island = Daru Island
 Yeina Island, 5 miles north of Tagula
 Yule Island, Hall Sound (map g)
 Zakaheme, Saruwaged Mountains, Huon Peninsula

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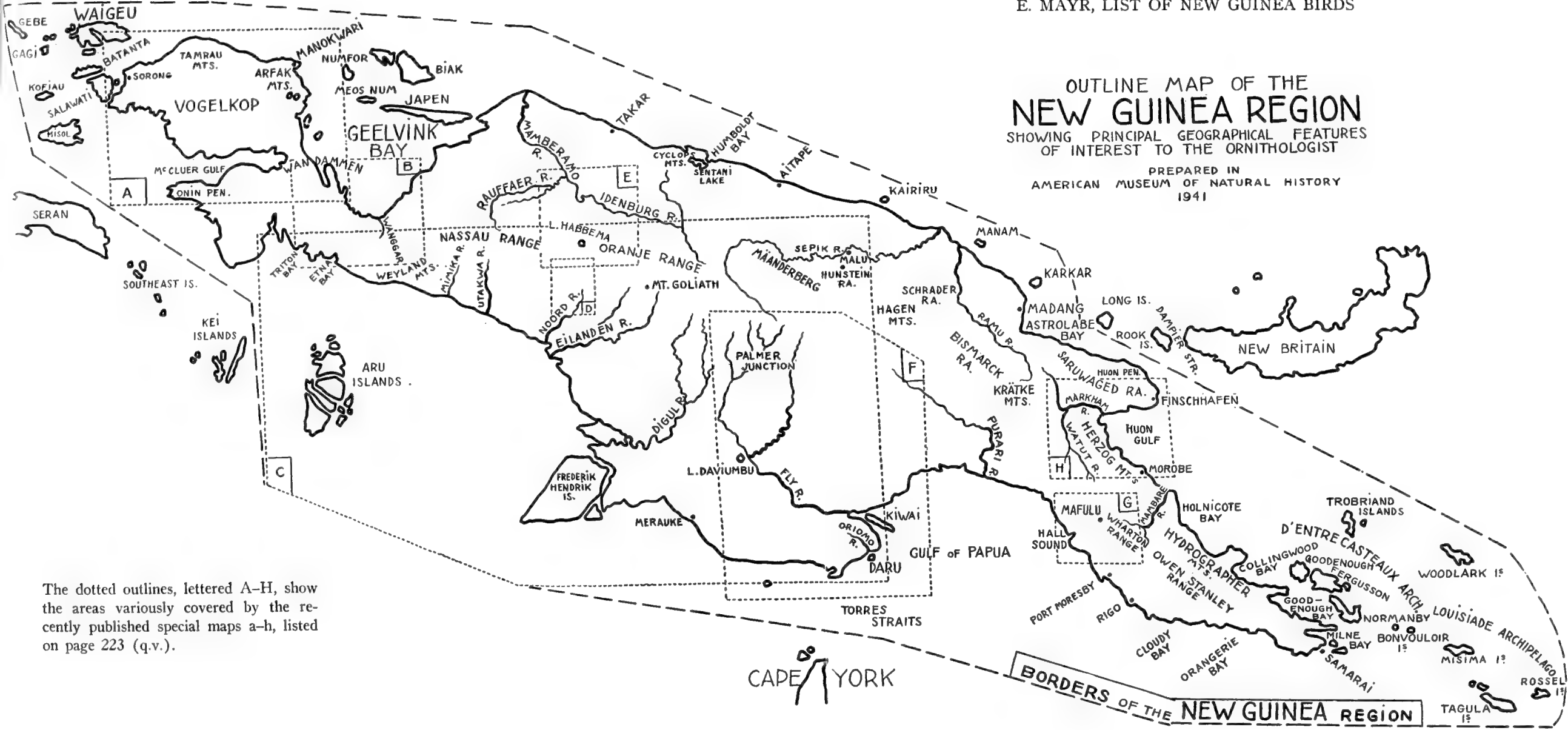
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OUTLINE MAP OF THE NEW GUINEA REGION

SHOWING PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF INTEREST TO THE ORNITHOLOGIST

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The dotted outlines, lettered A-H, show the areas variously covered by the recently published special maps a-h, listed on page 223 (q.v.).

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BORDERS OF THE NEW GUINEA REGION

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LIST
OF
NEW GUINEA BIRDS

A SYSTEMATIC AND FAUNAL LIST
OF THE BIRDS OF NEW GUINEA
AND ADJACENT ISLANDS

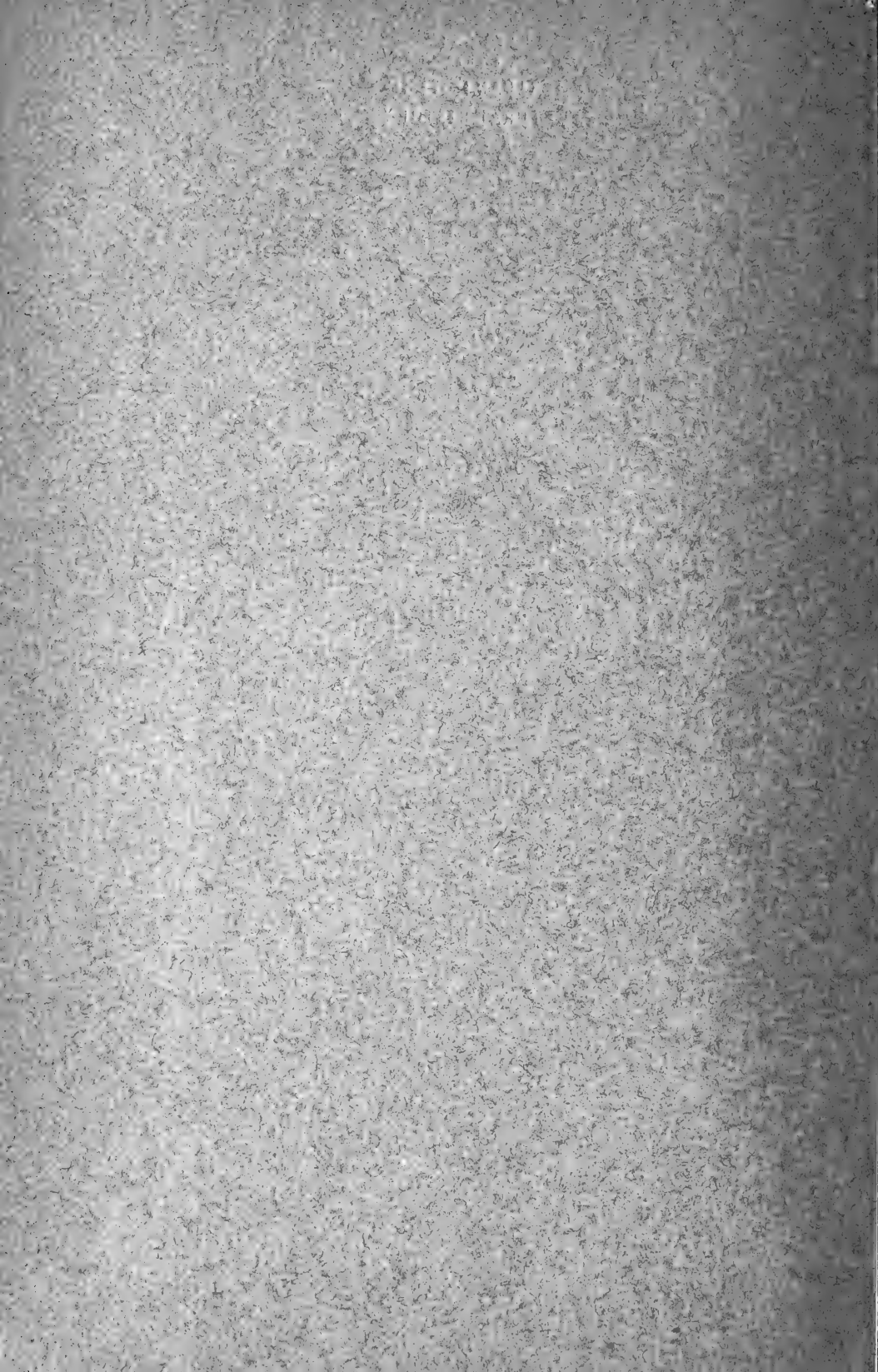
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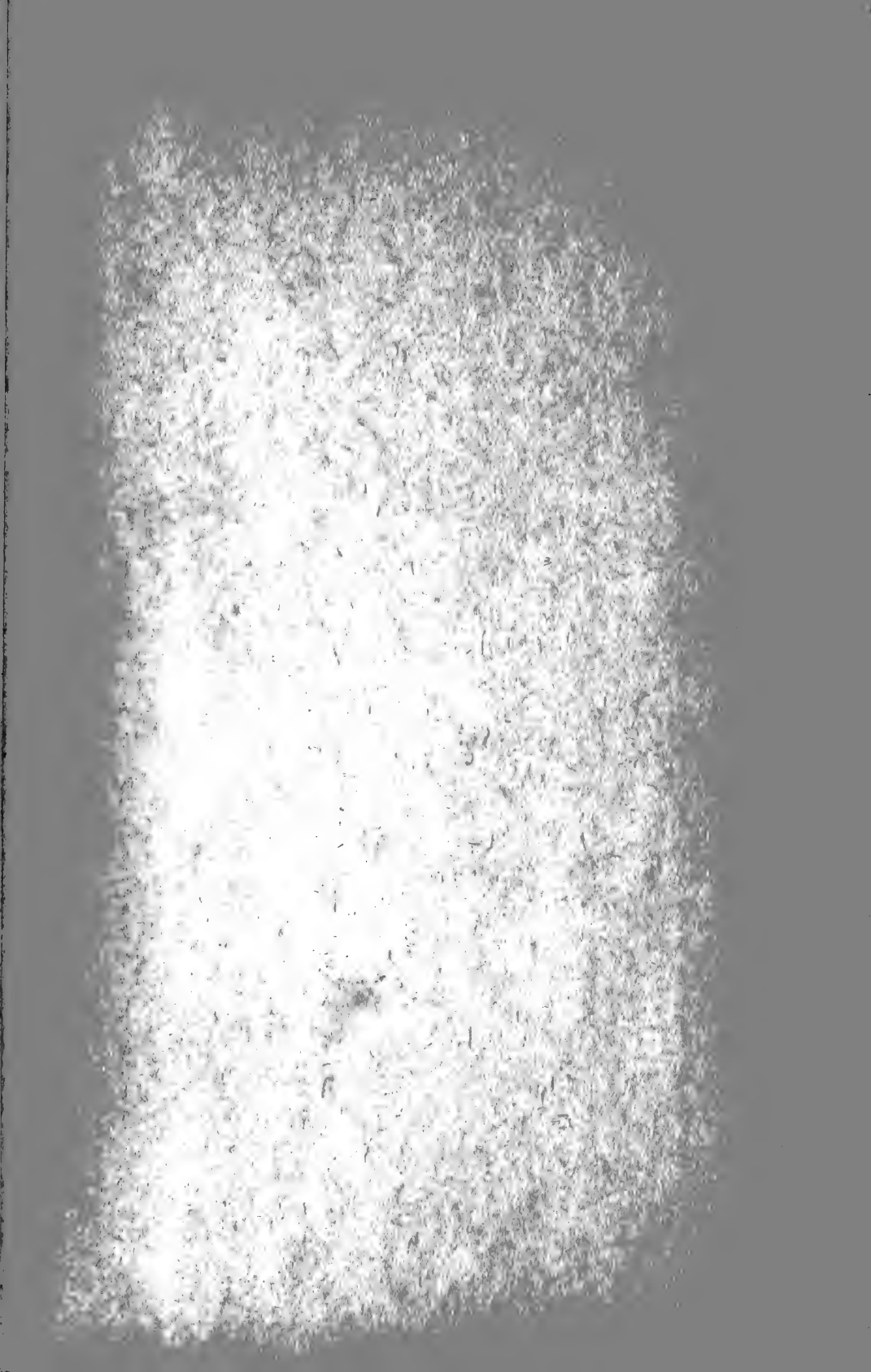
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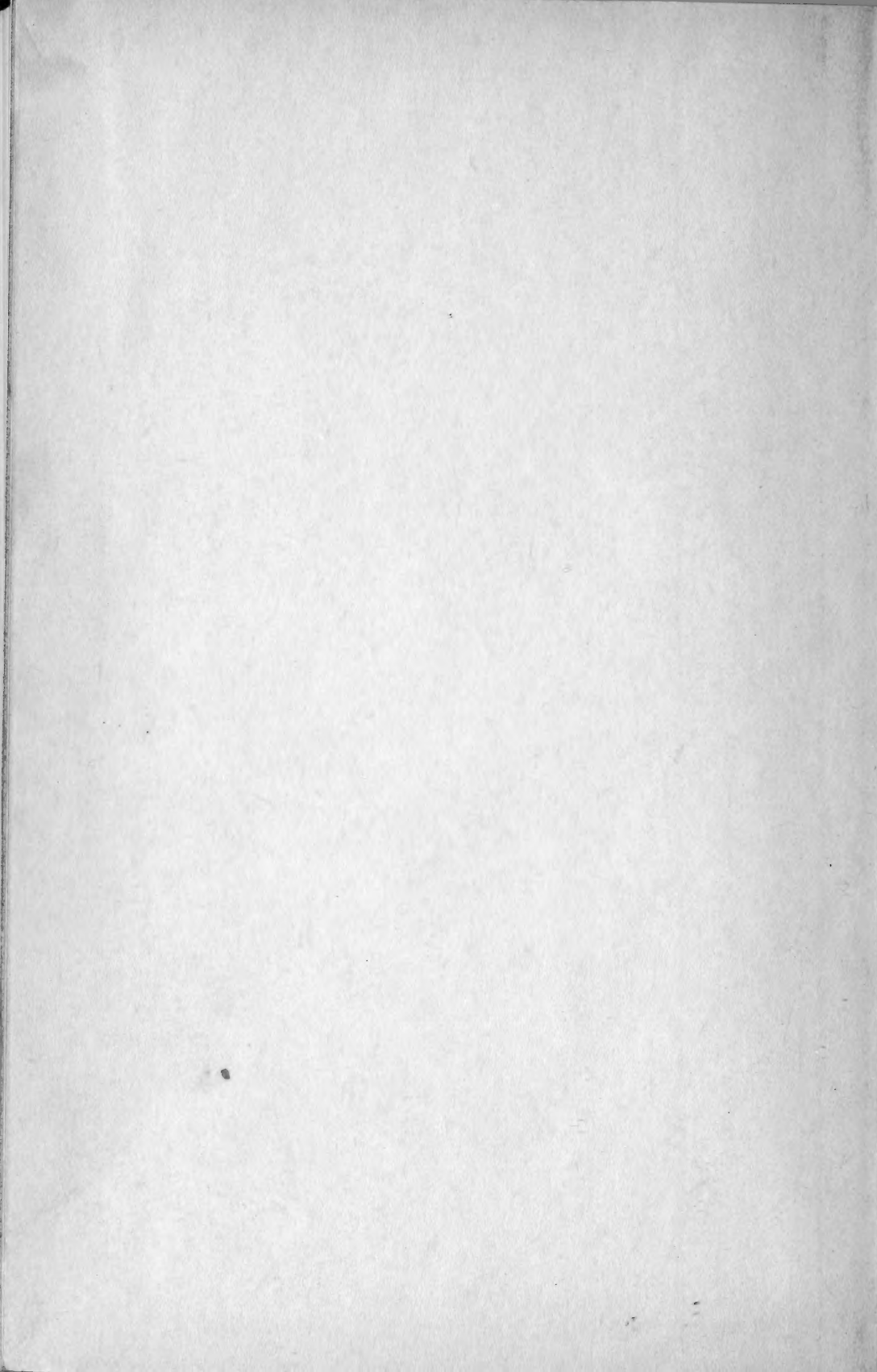
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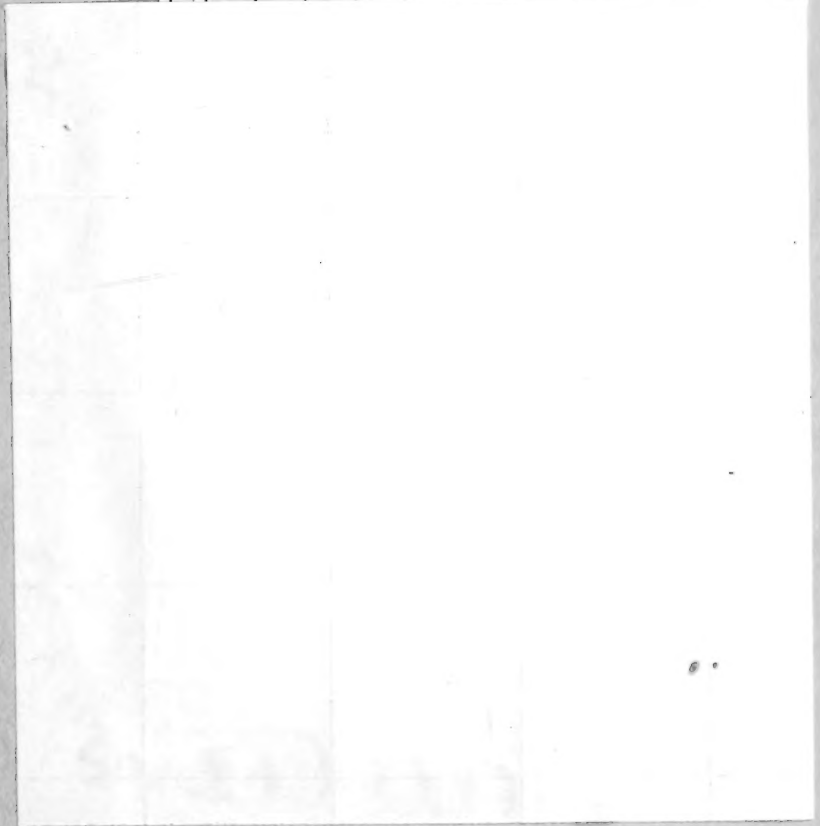


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