

During the last two months (April and May) the bottom-net has yielded a large number of minute forms. Most of these seem to be immature *Anthomedusæ* and *Leptomedusæ*, chiefly the latter. The epyræ of *Discomedusæ* have as yet appeared in surprisingly small numbers.

St. Andrews Marine Laboratory,
1st June, 1891.

XXXVIII.—*Description of a new Species of Arborophila.*

By W. R. OGILVIE GRANT (Nat. Hist. Mus.).

THE Natural-History Museum has for many years possessed a specimen of *Arborophila* which was supposed by Gray to belong to the species *A. orientalis* (*personata*) described by Horsfield from a single adult specimen obtained by him in the province of Blambangan, East Java. The former bird, however, which formed part of the Zoological Society's collection, is marked "Sumatra," and was, in all probability, one of those collected by Raffles in that island. On comparing this specimen with Horsfield's Javan type, it is at once evident that the two birds represent quite distinct species; and I therefore now propose the name *A. sumatrana* for the Sumatran species. On looking up the literature I find that Nicholson ('Ibis,' 1883, p. 256) makes the following remarks:—"The specimens sent by Mr. Forbes [from Sumatra] differ considerably from the type of *Arborophila personata* in the British Museum, being much more of a bluish ash-colour on the fore neck and breast, while the back is much more closely barred with black, and the flanks are much more broadly and distinctly barred with black and white. The different plumages of this species have not been thoroughly worked out; but the Sumatran bird may ultimately prove to be distinct." The synonymy should stand as follows:—

Arborophila sumatrana, sp. n.

Perdix personata, Gray, List of B. pt. v., Gall. p. 59 (1867) [part, Sumatra].

Perdix personata, Gray, Hand-l. B. ii. p. 263. no. 9703 (1870).

Arborophila personata, Nicholson, Ibis, 1883, p. 255.

Resembles *A. orientalis*, but differs in having the lores pale brownish; no white superciliary stripe; the top of the head golden brown tipped with dark brown; the back and upper

parts golden brown fringed and strongly barred with black the chest and breast uniform grey, shading into white on the belly; the side- and flank-feathers with three broad, regular, black, white, and black bands at the extremity; the under tail-coverts white, black towards the base, and the tail-feathers dark brown clouded with golden brown. "Iris dark brown; bill black; legs and feet red; wattle round eye scarlet; skin of neck scarlet (below feathers)." [In female.] (*H.O. Forbes.*)

Total length 11·0 inches, wing 5·8, tail 2·2, tarsus 1·8.

Forbes's specimens were obtained in the forest near Hoed-joeng, at the foot of the Besagi Mountains, 3000 feet, and in the forest at the foot of Kaba volcano, 3000 feet.

XXXIX.—*Note on Ardeiralla Woodfordi, Grant.*

By W. R. OGILVIE GRANT (Nat. Hist. Mus.).

THIS species was originally described in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1888, p. 202, from three specimens (an adult and nearly adult female and a young male) obtained by Mr. C. M. Woodford at Aola, Guadalcanar, one of the Solomon Islands. These specimens were examined by Count Salvadori during his last visit to London; and I observe that the results of his investigations are published in his 'Aggiunte alla Ornitologia della Papuasias e delle Molucche,' parte terza, p. 207 (1891). While not actually adding *A. Woodfordi* to the synonymy of *A. flavicollis*, he is evidently of opinion that it is only the female of that species. In the Museum collection there are a very large number of specimens of *A. flavicollis* of both sexes, many of them carefully sexed by such collectors as Davison, Oates, and Legge; so that there is no reason to doubt their accuracy. I have again compared the adult female type of *A. Woodfordi* with a series of female specimens of *A. flavicollis*, and cannot imagine how Count Salvadori could think of uniting them, as anything more distinct than the two species before us would be difficult to find; and I have serious doubts as to whether they should not be placed in distinct genera when one compares the very different tarsi and feet. The following is a comparative table, showing the chief points in which they differ:—



Ogilvie-Grant, W. R. 1891. "XXXVIII.—Description of a new species of *Arborophila*." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 8, 297–298. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939109460441>.

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