

ZOOLOGY OF THE "CHEVERT."

ORNITHOLOGY. PART II.

By E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S., &c., &c.

HAVING been requested by Mr. Macleay to examine and determine the beautiful collection of Birds obtained in New Guinea during the voyage of the "Chevert," I have much pleasure in laying before the meeting this evening a list of the species, with a few remarks on some of those which appear to me to be of interest.

I find among the *Paradisiidæ* two species of Manucodes, one Bower bird (*Chlamydodera*) and one species of *Paradisea* (*P. raggiana*). The *Columbæ* are particularly well represented by thirteen species, four of which are Australian. One of the most interesting is a spirit specimen which I have, with some doubt, assigned to *Hemicophaps albifrons*, of G. R. Gray.

The *Psittacidæ* contain a fine series of carefully sexed specimens of *Eclectus polychlorus*, two species of White Cockatoos, beautiful skins of *Geoffroyius aruensis*, *Chalcopsittacus scintillatus*, and a fine specimen of *Lorius hypoenochrous*, G. R. Gray, with the interscapular region black. Some fine specimens of *Todopsis cyanocephala* (Quoy et Gaim ?) * males and females ; the latter sex I believe has been described under the name of *Todopsis bonapartei* by Dr. G. R. Gray. The *Muscicapidæ* are represented by seven species, including beautifully prepared skins of *Peizorhynchus* (*Drymophylla*) *alecto*, Temm., (the *P. nitidus* of Mr. Gould,) and *Arses enado*, Less., usually known under the name of *Arses telescopthalmus*, Less., which is the male of the species.

Among the *Campephagidæ* I find *Graucalus angustifrons* (of R. B. Sharpe), a species closely allied to the Australian *Graucalus hypoleucos*, Gould, best distinguished by its whiter forehead and jet black frontal band ; *Edoliisoma boyeri*, Quoy et Gaim., and *E. melas*, S. Mull ; also the female and a species of *Campephaga*, slightly different from *C. jardinii*, which is probably *C. mülleri*, of Salvadori (*Ann. Mus. civ. nat. Genov.*, VII, p. 927 ; 1875).

* I can find no difference between the Port Moresby birds and those from the Aru Islands. The females of both agree with the figure in the *Voy. de l'Astrolabe*, pl. 5, fig. 4.

The *Meliphagidæ* are represented by six species, which include *Myzomela erythrocephala*, Gould; and *Ptilotis analoga*, Reich., which I find varies much in size.

One species of *Dicæum* was obtained, the beautiful *Dicæum rubrocoronatum* of Mr. R. B. Sharpe.

Among the Plovers are *Charadrius mongolicus*, of Pallas, and *Himantopus leucocephalus*, and among the *Anatidæ*, *Anas castanea* of Eyton, the *A. punctata* of Mr. Gould's Birds of Australia.

The whole collection contained about 400 specimens representing 53 genera and 68 species, all of which have been carefully sexed and the localities noted by Mr. G. Masters, Curator of the Macleayan Museum, who accompanied the expedition.

I must acknowledge valuable assistance obtained from Count Salvadori's numerous papers on *Papuan Ornithology*, (*Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov.*) which the learned author has so kindly forwarded to me, and also from Mr. R. B. Sharpe's valued "*Contributions to the Ornithology of New Guinea*," *Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool.* vol. *XIII*. I regret I have not yet seen Sharpe's *Cat. Birds*, Vol. III.

Family PARADISEIDÆ.

1.—PARADISEA RAGGIANA, *Sclater*.

Paradisea raggiana, *Sclater*, *P. Z. S.* 1873, p. 559.

Two specimens in spirits, adult ♂, ♀.

Loc. Adjacent coast, opposite Yule Island, on the Ethel River.

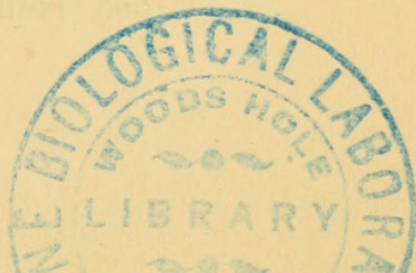
2.—MANUCODIA ATRA, *Less.*

Less. Voy. Coq. Zool. I, pt. 2, p. 638. (1828). *Salvad. op. cit.* IX, p. 189; *Sharpe, op. cit. XIII*, pp. 317 and 500.

The collection contains a fine series of beautifully preserved specimens of this fine species. The trachea is simple, not convoluted as in *M. gouldii*, from Cape York. The young are destitute of the beautiful purple reflections so conspicuous in the adults and have not the recurved feathers on the head.

This appears to be very common all along the south coast; it is the most common of Port Moresby species.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau (Masters); Port Moresby (Morton, Broadbent).



3.—MANUCODIA KERAUDRENI, *Less & Garn.*

Voy. Coq. pl. 13.

The trachea of this species is convoluted as in the Australian species, to which it is very closely allied. It is a rare bird on the south coast of New Guinea.

Loc. Hall Sound.

4.—CHLAMYDODERA CERVINIVENTRIS, *Gould.*

Gould, P. Z. S. 1050, p. 201; *id. Bds. of Aust., fol. Supp. pt.* —, *pl.* —; *id. Handbk. I*, p. 445; *Ramsay, List. Aust. Bds. sp.* 312.

Several specimens in no way differing from the Cape York examples. A bower was obtained by Mr. Masters among the Mangroves on the margin of a scrub within the influence of Spring tides.

Loc. Hall Sound.

Family CINNYRIDÆ.

5.—CINNYRIS FRENATA, *S. Mull.*

Shelly, Mon. Cinn. pt. III; *Gould, Bds. Aust. Supp. I*, *pl.* 45; *id. Handbk. Bds. Aust. I*, p. 584; *Ramsay, List. Aust. Bds. p.* 191; *sp.* 403.

Common on the South coast of New Guinea and on all the wooded islands in Torres Straits.

Loc. Hall Sound, &c.

COLUMBÆ.

Family CARPOPHAGIDÆ.

7.—CARPOPHAGA PINION, *Quoy and Gaim.*

Q. & G. Voy. Uran. Zool. p. 118, *pl.* 28 (1824); *Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. XIII. p.* 319; *id. t. c. p.*, 502; *Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. IX. p.* 202, *sp.* 52.

Tolerably common on South Coast.

Loc. Hall Sound.

8.—CARPOPHAGA MULLERI, *Temm.*

Pl. col. 556. (1835); *Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Gen. IX. p.* 402, *sp.* 51.

Several specimens of this fine species.

Loc. Hall Sound.

9.—CARPOPHAGA SPILORRHOA, *G. R. Gray.*

G. R. Gray, P. Z. S., 1858, p. 186; *Ramsay, P. L. S., N. S. W.*, vol. I. p.p 372, 394; *id. t. c. II.* p. 195, 372-3-4; *id. t. c.* 1876, p. 115; *Gould, Handbk Bds. Aust. II.* p. 144; *Salvad. t. c. IX.* p. 202, sp. 55.

Common everywhere on the South Coast, and all the wooded Islands of Torres Straits.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau, Yule Island, &c.

10.—MEGALOPREPIA PUELLA, *Less.*

Less. Bull. Univ. Sc. nat. X. p. 400. (1827); *Salvad. t. c. IX.* p. 193.

This species is closely allied to *M. assimilis* Gould, of which I have seen specimens differing but little in size, from Cape York.

Loc. Katau.

11.—PTILOPUS SUPERBUS, *Temm.*

Temm. Knip. Pig. P. 75, pl. 33. (1108-11); *Salvad. t. c.* p. 199; *Gould. Bds. Aust. Handbk. II.* p. 108.

Several fine specimens, males, females, and young.

Loc. Hall Sound.

12.—PTILOPUS CORONULATUS, *G. R. Gray.*

G. R. Gray, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 185. pl. 138; *Sharpe t. c.* pp. 320, 503; *Salvad. t. c.* p. 190.

Two specimens. This species was not found to be common.

Hoc. Hall Sound, Ethel River.

13.—PTILOPUS AURANTII FRONS, *G. R. Gray.*

G. R. Gray, P. Z. S., 1858, p. 185. pl. 137; *Salvad. t. c.* p. 197.

Tolerably plentiful all along the South Coast.

Loc. Ethel River, Hall Sound.

14.—PTILOPUS IONOZONUS, *G. R. Gray.*

G. R. Gray, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 186; *Salvad. t. c.* p. 198.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.

15.—MACROPYGIA DOREYA, *Bp.*

Bp. Consp. Av. I., p. 517, (1854).

One specimen which I believe is referable to this species, it is closely allied to *M. phasianella* of New South Wales.

Loc. Katau.

16.—*GEOPELIA PLACIDA*, *Gould.*

Handbk. Bds. Aust. II. p. 145.

Apparently the same as the Cape York individuals, tolerably common.

Loc. Hall Sound.

Family GOURIDÆ.

17.—*CHALCOPHAPS CHRYSOCHLORA*, *Wagl.*

Wagl. Syst. Av. Columba, sp. 79, (1827); Gould. Bds. Aust. fol. vol. V. pl. 62; id. Handbk. II. p. 118.

Loc. Hall Sound.

18.—*HENICOPHAPS ALBIFRONS*, *G. R. Gray.*

G. R. Gray, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 432., pl. 47; Salvadori, t. c., p. 207.

One specimen in spirits.

Loc. Hall Sound.

19.—*GOURA ALBERTISI*, *Salvad.*

Salvad. Atti. R. Ac. Sc. Tor. XI., p. 680, t. VII. (1876).

This fine species appears to be very plentiful all along the South Coast of New Guinea, where during the drought of 1877-8, they appeared in great numbers.

Loc. Hall Sound, Ethel River, &c.

Order PSITTACI.

Family PSITTACIDÆ.

20.—*CACATUA TRITON*, *Temm.*

Temm. Coup d'œil les possess. Néerland dans l'Inde Arch. Tom. III. (1849)., p. 405. (Nota); Finsch. Papag. I. p. 291; Salvad. t. c., p. 24.

Mr. Masters informs me this species was found tolerably plentiful, and feeding on the green cocoanuts. Specimens were brought alive to Sydney.

Loc. Hall Sound.

21.—CACATUA GALERITA, *Lath.*

Lath. Ind. Orn., p. 109, 1790.

Undoubted specimens of this species were obtained by Mr. Masters, who notices that the crests are slightly longer in proportion to the size of the bird than in the N.S. Wales individuals. The natives keep both species for the sake of the yellow crest-feathers, which they pluck out for ornamenting their heads, &c.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau.

22.—MICROGLOSSUS ATERRIMUS, *Gm.*

Gm. Syst. Nat. I., p. 330, n. 93, (1788) ; *Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. XIII.*, p. 491 ; *Salvad. Ann. Nat. Mus. Civic. Gen. X.*, p. 25.

I find this a very variable species as to size, some, apparently adult birds, are much smaller than others from the same locality, this and a slight difference in the contour of the bill and elongation of the crest feathers led me to believe that there were two distinct varieties, if not species*—*M. aterrimus* and *M. goliath*. I have every reason to believe now that the differences are merely individual.

Loc. Hall Sound.

23.—GEOFFROYIUS ARUENSIS, *G. R. Gray.*

G. R. Gray, P. Z. S., 1858, p. 183 ; *Sharpe, op. cit.*, 1878, p. 309 ; *Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. X.* p. 29 ; *id., op. cit. IX.* p. 810.

Fine adult specimens of this beautiful species were obtained.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau.

24.—ECLECTUS POLYCHLORUS, *Scop.*

Scop. Del. Flor. and Faun. Insubr. p. 87, n. 27, (1786) ; *Salvad. op. cit. IX.*, p. 31 ; *id. Sharpe op. cit. XIII.*, p. 491 ; *Ramsay, Ibis 4th, Ser. II.* p. 379.

A fine series of adults, male and female, carefully sexed by Mr. George Masters. The red and blue birds are undoubtedly females, and the green birds males. Mr. Alex. Morton, who has lately returned from New Guinea, informs me that the same distinction

* See List of Aust. Birds, *P. Z. S.*, N. S. W., II., p. 193, also, *op. cit. I.*, p. 394.

holds good with the *nestlings*—females and males, which are red and green respectively. Mr. Masters informs me the adult birds are frequently found feeding on the young cocoanuts (*cocos nucifera*).

Family TRICHOGLOSSINÆ.

25.—LORIUS HYPENOCHROUS, G. R. Gray.

List Psitt. Brit. Mus., p. 49, (1859).

LORIUS HYPENOCHROUS, *Var. Gulielmi*.

Ramsay, P. L. S., N. S. W., vol. III., p. 73.

A very fine specimen which I refer to this species has a distinct black band across the mantle and interscapular region, and the centre of the abdomen black, the under tail-coverts blackish violet. Specimens referable to the same species from the Duke of York Islands have no black on the upper surface, and the abdomen of a duller, lighter, and more indistinct tint of reddish violet, just as figured in the plate in the "Voyage of the Curaçoa."

Loc. Katau.

Family CARPOPHAGIDÆ.

26.—CHALCOPSITTACUS SCINTILLANS, Temm.

Temm. pl. col. 569 (*juv.*) 1835; *Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov.* X. p. 34.

Found to be plentiful, but no specimens were obtained of the smaller species so common at Port Moresby, *C. chloropterus* of Salvadori, and of which I have lately examined a very large number, the *young only* of *C. chloropterus* have the under wing-coverts all green, the adults have crimson foreheads like *C. rubrifrons* (G. R. Gray), and *always more or less crimson on under wing-coverts*. They are slightly smaller than Aru Island examples, which I believe to be *C. rubrifrons* of Gray. The present species, *C. scintillans*, is altogether distinct from *C. chloropterus* (Salvadori) being a much larger bird. I regret I have not a larger series of the Aru Island birds to compare them with, but I do not think there can be any doubt of there being two distinct species on the South Coast of New Guinea.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau, &c.

27.—TRICHOGLOSSUS MASSENÆ, Bp.

Bp. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 157; *Finsch die Papag. II.*, p. 834; *Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. X.* p. 35.

Several specimens obtained, varying slightly in the tint of the red colouring of the under surface.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau.

Order PASSERES.

Family STURNIDÆ.

28.—CALORNIS METALLICA, Temm.

Ramsay P. L. S. 18, p.—; *Gould Handbk. Bds. Aust. vol. I.*, p. 477; *C. viridiscens*, *G. R. Gray*; *Sharpe. Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. XIII.*, p. 318.

These specimens are undoubtedly the same as the Cape York birds and identical also with those from Rockingham Bay and the long tailed species from Port Moresby, but whether it be the true *metallica* or not, I must leave to those who have an opportunity of examining the types to decide. Mr. Sharpe remarks (op. cit. p. 318) that “the Yule Island bird agrees better with *C. viridescens*, with a Dorey specimen of which I have compared it, and it agrees with the latter in wanting the purple shade upon the flank, so conspicuous in the true *C. metallica*.” I have examined some hundreds of specimens from Rockingham Bay, Cairns, Cooktown, Cape York, Yule Island, Hall Sound, Katau, and Port Moresby, without finding any difference between any of them.

Like the Australian examples, they breed together in hundreds, constructing their flask-shaped nests together in clumps, occupying whole trees of immense size. I have myself counted over 300 nests on one tree in Australia. Mr. Masters informs me that on one large tree on Yule Island, the mass of nests completely covered and bore down the branches, and must have weighed over twenty tons.

Loc. Yule Island, Hall Sound, Katau.

29.—EULABES DUMONTII, Less.

Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. XIII., p. 378; p. 501; *Gracula dumontii*, *Ramsay, P. L. S., N. S. W., vol. 1*, p. 392.

Common everywhere. A noisy and pugnacious species.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau, Yule Island.

Family MALURIDÆ

30.—MALURUS ALBOSCAPULATUS, *Meyer.*

Sharpe, op. cit. XII. p. 315 ; id. t. c., 494.

Several specimens obtained. This species is common at Port Moresby. The young have the wings brown, the sexes alike in plumage.

Loc. Ethel River, Hall Sound.

31.—TODOPSIS CYANOCEPHALA, *Quoy et Gaim.*

Todopsis bonapartii, G. R. W., Sharpe op. cit. XII. p. 498.

In the first place I know many ornithologists will not agree with me in placing this bird among the *Maluridæ*. However, from a knowledge of its habits and actions, and after an examination of several spirit specimens, I am fully convinced I am right in keeping it close to the genus *Malurus*. Now as to the species—I have examined fifteen specimens in all from various parts of the South Coast of New Guinea, and compared them with the Aru Island birds, without finding any material difference. One of the specimens, an *adult male*, in the Macleayan Museum, has small white tips to the tail feathers. I have compared them also with the figures and descriptions in the *Voy. au Pôle Sud.*, *Voy. de l'Astrolabe*, and in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1858, and to me they appear to be identical. Mr. R. B. Sharpe, however, one of our best authorities, states (*op. cit.*) of the Port Moresby birds, *that they certainly are not, C. cyanocephala*, and his opinion should have weight in the matter. But I am still of opinion that they are all one and the same species which should bear Lesson's name of *T. cyanocephala*.

Loc. Hall Sound.

32.—CISTICOLA RUFICEPS, *Gould.*

Gould. Bds. Aus. fol. vol. III. pl. 45 ; id. Handbk. I. p. 353 ; Ramsay, P. L. S., N. S. W., vol. II., p. 185, sp. 233.

These specimens are undoubtedly the same as the Australian individuals described under this name by Mr. Gould.

Loc. Yule Island, Hall Sound.

Family PITTIDÆ.

33.—PITTA NOVÆ-GUINÆ, *Mull. & Schleg.*

Sharpe op. cit. XIII., pp. 315 and 494.

Several fine specimens of this beautiful species, which is found tolerably common in all the damp scrubs along the coast during certain seasons of the year.

Loc. Hall Sound, on the banks of the Ethel River.

Family LANIIDÆ.

34.—CRATICUS CASSICUS, *Bodd.*

Sharpe, t. e. pp. 317, 499.

This appears to be the most common species of the genus found on the South Coast; I have received two other species from Port Moresby.

Loc. Hall Sound, &c.

Family DICRURIDÆ.

35.—CHIBIA CARBONARIA, *S. Mull.*

Sharpe, Cat. B. III., p. 239; Journ Linn. Soc. Zool. XIII., p. 499; Dicrurus carbonarius, S. Mull, Salvad. & A. D'Albert. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. VII., p. 821, (1875); Ramsay, P. L. S., N. S. W., vol. I., p. 392.

Very common all along the South Coast.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau, &c..

Family ARTAMIDÆ.

36.—ARTAMUS LEUCOPYGIALIS, *Gould.*

Gould, Handbk. Bds. Aust. p. 154; id. P. Z. S., 1842, p. 17; Ramsay, P. L. S., N. S. W., vol. II., p. 179.

The New Guinea specimens are slightly smaller than those from N. S. Wales.

Loc. Katau.

Family CUCULIDÆ.

37.—CENTROPUS SPILOPTERUS, Gray.

Sharpe, t. c. pp. 81, 370, 491 ; C. melanurus, Ramsay, P. L. S., N. S. W., vol. I., p. 394.

Common in all the grass beds.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau, Yule Island.

38.—SCYTHROPS NOVÆ-HOLLANDIÆ, Lath.

Salvad. and D'Albert, Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. VII., p. 815 ; Ramsay, t. c. p. 394.

Common, similar to the Australian birds.

Loc. Katau.

39.—CHALCITES PLAGOSUS, Lath.

Gould. Handbk. Bds. Aust., vol. I, p. 623 ; Ramsay, op. cit. vol. II., p. 192.

Precisely the same as the North Australian birds of this species.

Loc. Hall Sound.

Family DICÆIDÆ.

40.—DICÆUM RUBROCORONATUM, Sharpe.

Sharpe, Nature, Aug. 17, 1876, p. 339., Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic Genov. IX., p. 31 ; Ramsay, op. cit. vol. I., p. 390 ; Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. XIII., p. 496.

This beautiful species was first discovered by Mr. Masters, during the Macleay Expedition, and afterwards obtained by Messrs. Broadbent and Petterd, Goldie, Morton, and others. I find that it is tolerably common all along the South Coast, particularly at Port Moresby, on the Lalokie River, where the types were obtained by Broadbent.

Loc. Hall Sound.

Family MELIPHAGIDÆ.

41.—MYZOMELA OBSCURA, Gould.

Gould, P. Z. S., vol. X. p. 136 ; Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. XII. p. p. 496 ; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. IX. p. 32 Ramsay, P. L. S., N. S. W., II. p. 190.

Generally dispersed over the South Coast.

Loc. Katau, Hall Sound.

42.—MYZOMELA ERYTHROCEPHALA, Gould.

Gould, *P. Z. S.*, pt. VII. p. 144; *id. Handbk. Bds. Aust. I.* p. 556; *id. Bds. Aust. fol. vol. IV.* pl. 64.

I believe this is the first time this species has been recorded from New Guinea. I find no difference between the New Guinea examples and those from the Australian Coast.

Loc. Katau, Hall Sound, &c.

43.—PTILOTIS ANALOGA, Reichenb.

Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. IX., p. 32; *P. gracilis*, Gould, *P. Z. S.*, 1866, p. 217; *P. notata*, *id. Supp. Bds. Aust. fol. vol. I.* p. 41; Ramsay, *P. L. S.*, N. S. W., II. p. 207; *P. similis*. *Homb. et Jacq Voy. au Pôle Sud. pl. XVII. fig. 23.*

Evidently a very common species, distributed over the whole of the Southern part of New Guinea, and the North and North-Eastern shores of Australia.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau, &c.

44.—PTILOTIS VERSICOLOR, Gould.

Gould, *Bds. Aust. fol. vol. V.* pl. 34; *id. Handbk. Bds. Aust. I.* p. 506; Ramsay, *P. Z. S.*, N. S. W., II., p. 189; Ramsay, *op. cit. II.* p. 189.

At present this is the only instance or record of undoubted specimens of this beautiful species being found in New Guinea. They differ in no way from the Australian birds.

Loc. Katau.

45.—PTILOTIS FILIGERA, Gould.

Gould, *Bds. Aust. Supp. fol. vol. I.*, p. —; *id. Handbk. Bds. Aus. I.*, p. 522; Ramsay, *List of Australian Birds*, *P. L. S.*, N. S. W., II. p. 189; *Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Gen. IX*, p. 33.

Generally dispersed, but not plentifully, over the whole of the South Coast.

Loc. Hall Sound.

46.—TROPIDORHYNCHUS NOVÆ-GUINÆ, S. Mull.

S. Mull, Vehr. Nat. Gesch. p. 153; *Salvad. & D'Alb. op. cit. VII.* p. 826; *Salvad. op. cit. IX.*, p. 34; *Sharpe. op. cit. XIII.*, p. 497; *Philemon novæ-guinæ*, Ramsay, *op. cit. I.* p. 390.

Very plentiful everywhere.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau, &c.

Family CRATEROPODIDÆ.

47.—POMATOSTOMUS ISIDORII, *Less.*

Less. Voy. Coq. Atlas. pl. 29. fig. 2; Salvad. op. cit. VII. p. 825; Ramsay, op. cit. II. p. 391.

This species was not found plentiful, its habits and actions resemble those of the Australian species. Mr. Masters informs me they traverse the woods in small troops, and frequent the more open parts, and being always on the move are not easily obtained.

Loc. Hall Sound.

Family ORIOLIDÆ.

48.—ORIOLUS STRIATUS, *Quoy et Gaim.*

Sharpe, op. cit. XIII. pp. 82, 318, 500; Ramsay, op. cit. I. p. 391.

An abundant species everywhere.

Loc. Hall Sound.

Family MUSCICAPIDÆ.

49.—MICRÆCA FLAVIGASTER, *Gould.*

Gould, P. Z. S. pt. X. p. 132. id. Bds. Aust. fol. vol. II. pl. 94; id. op. cit. Handbk. I., p. 261; Ramsay, List. Aust. Bds. in op. cit. II. p. 182; Salvad. & D'Albert. op. cit. VII. p. 817; Salvad. op. cit. II. p. 23; Sharpe, op. cit. XIII. p. 498.

I do not observe any material difference between the New Guinea specimens and those from Northern Australia; as Mr. Sharpe remarks, the yellow line over the eye is a little more defined, and some individuals are a trifle larger than others, but these variations are also found in Australian examples I collected at Rockingham Bay.

Loc. Hall Sound, "frequenting the Mangroves."—(G. M.)

51.—MYIAGRA RUBECULA, *Lath.*

Ramsay, List of Aust. Bds. in op. cit. II. 182; Myiagra nitida, Gould, Bds. Aust. fol. vol. II. pl. 91.

A female, apparently referable to this species was obtained by Mr. Masters, it is intermediate in size between *M. plumbea* and *M. nitida*, but not of so bright a tint on the chest and throat as is

observable in the females of the latter, the rust-red of the under surface is continued to the flanks. Total length, 6.7; bill from forehead, 0.75; from nostril, 0.4; from gape, 0.8.

It is certainly neither *M. concinna*, nor *M. latirostris*; but Mr. Masters informs me he has received a specimen of *M. nitida* (Gould), from Port Darwin.

One specimen only.

Loc. Hall Sound.

51.—RHIPIDURA GULARIS, Mull.

Salvad. and D'Albert, t. c. p. 820; Salvad. op. cit. IX. p. 24; Sharpe, op. cit. XIII., p. 498; R. isura, Gould; setosa, Q. et Gaim, Voy. de l'Astrol. I. p. 181., pl. 4., fig. 4 (1830); Ramsay List of Aust. Bds. in op. cit. p. 182.

I find very little difference between Australian specimens of *R. isura* (Gould), those from the Duke of York Islands, and those at the present under consideration from New Guinea; I believe them to be mere varieties of one and the same species.

Loc. Hall Sound.

52.—SAULOPROCTA TRICOLOR, (V.)

Salvad. and D'Albert. t. c. p. 819; Salvad. op. cit. IX. p. 24; Ramsay, op. cit. I. p. 392; Monarcha tricolor, Sharpe, op. cit. XIII. p. 498.

Closely allied to if not identical with, *Sauloprocta motacilloides* (V. and H.), from which it differs only slightly in size, habits, actions, and voice, exactly the same as the Australian species. (*Masters.*)

Loc. Katau.

53.—PIEZORHYNCHUS ALECTO.

Drymophila alecto, Temm., pl. col. 430; Piezorhynchus nitidus, Gould, Bds. Aust. fol. vol. II. pt. 88; Sharpe, op. cit. XIII. pp. 316, 498; Ramsay, op. cit. I., 391; id. List. Aust. Bds. in t. c., p. 182; Muscicapa chalybeocephalus, Garn., Voy. de la Coq. Zool. I. p. 589, Atlas, t. 15, fig. 2. (♀).

Plentiful among the Mangroves. (G. M.)

Loc. Katau.

54.—*MONARCHA CARINATA*, (V. AND H.)

Salvad. op. cit. IX. p. 24; Sharpe, op. cit. XIII. p. 497; Drymophila carinata, Temm., pl. col. 418., fig. 2.

I quite agree with Mr. Sharpe that it is better to keep the New Guinea forms of this bird under the specific name given by Temmink (t. c.) than create a new species on such trivial differences. The black on forehead and chin varies with age in extent and intensity in the Australian examples also. This species is common at Port Moresby.

Loc. Yule Island.

55.—*ARSES TELESCOPHTHALMUS*, Garn.

Voy. de la Coq. Zool. Atlas pl. No. 19, fig. 1. (♂); Sharpe, op. cit. XIII. pp. 316, 497; Ramsay, op. cit. I. p. 391.

One male obtained by Mr. Masters has the plumage of the female except that the head is black and shows a slight indication of white just in front of the lores, at the base of the feathers; this would seem to indicate that the young males do not attain the black and white plumage until the 2nd year. On comparing females of these species with the figure of *Muscicapa enado*, in the Atlas of the Voy. de la Coquille, pl. No. 15, fig. 2, I feel sure that they are identical, but the fluffy feathers on the hind neck are not well represented in the figure, which may have been taken from a young individual.

Loc. Hall Sound.

Family CAMPEPHAGIDÆ.

56.—*GRAUCALUS MELANOPS*, (Lath).

Gould. Bds. Aust. fol. vol. II. pl. 55.

Loc. Hall Sound.

57.—*GRAUCALUS ANGUSTIFRONS*, Sharpe.

op. cit. XIII. p. 81.

This is undoubtedly a good species, the jet black frontal band slightly raised above the feathers of the forehead, and in some specimens the much lighter colour of the front of the head immediately behind it, will at once distinguish this species from the Australian *G. hypoleucos*.

Loc. Hall Sound, Katau.

58.—*EDOLIOSOMA BOYERI*, *Homb. et Jaq.**Salvad. op. cit. IX. p. 20.**Campephaga strenua*, *Gould*, (*nec. Schleg*) *Bds. N.G., pt. II. pl. 7.*

One specimen, adult male.

Loc. Hall Sound.59.—*EDOLIOSOMA MELAS*, *S. Mull.**Salvad., & D'Albert, op. cit. VII., p. 321 ; Salvad. op. cit. IX. p. 27 ; Sharpe, op. cit. XIII., p. 317.*

Male and female.

Loc. Hall Sound.60.—*CAMPEPHAGA MULLERI*, *Salvad.**Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. VII., p. 927, (1875).*One specimen, a female, referable I believe to this species, which is closely allied to *C. jardinii*, (*Rupp*).*Loc.* Hall Sound.

Order ANSERES.

Family ANATIDÆ.

61.—*ANAS CASTANEA*, *Eyton.**Ramsay, List of Aust. Bds., op. cit. Anas punctata (Cuv.) ; Gould, Bds. Aust. fol. vol. VII. pl. 11. p. 200.**Loc.* Hall Sound, Ethel River.

Order GRALLÆ.

CHARADRIIDÆ.

62.—*HIMANTOPUS LEUCOCEPHALUS*, *Gould.**P. L. S., pl. V., p. 26 ; id. Bds. Aust. fol. vol. VI. pl. 24 ; Ramsay, List. Aust. Bds. op. cit. II. p. 198.**Loc.* Hall Sound.63.—*ÆGIALITIS MONGOLUS*, *Pallas.**Ramsay, List of Aust. Bds. op. cit. p. 197.**Loc.* Katau.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

64.—*ARDEA SACRA*, *Gm.**Gray, Handbk. Bds. III., p. 28 ; Sharpe, op. cit. XIII., p. 504.*

One specimen only.

Loc. Hall Sound.

65.—*BUTOROIDES JAVANICA*, *Horsf.**Grey, Handbk. Bds., vol. III., p. 31.**Loc.* Hall Sound.66.—*NYCTICORAX CALEDONICA*, *Sm.**Grey, Handbk. Bds., vol. III., p. 33.**Loc.* Katau.

Order GALLINÆ,

Family MEGAPODIDÆ.

67.—*MIGAPODIUS DUPERREYI*, *Less.**Salvad. & D'Albert, t. c. p. 838; Salvad. op. cit. IX. p. 48; Ramsay, op. cit. I. p. 394; Sharpe, op. cit. XIII. p. 504.*

Plentiful throughout the Southern Coasts and adjacent Islands.

Loc. Hall Sound, Yule Island, &c.On two new species of *Gerygone*.

By E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S., &c.

GERYGONE INCONSPICUA, *sp. nov.*

This species comes near *Gerygone chloronotus* of Mr. Gould, but differs in having a pure white throat, and the chest, breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts, citron yellow; from *G. albogularis* it may be distinguished by having the tail of a uniform tint without any bar, or white tips. A spot in front of the lores, and a ring round the eye white; a dark blackish spot under the eye, at the gape; flanks tinged with olive; under wing-coverts white, washed with citron color; tail and wings brown above, the outer webs washed with olive; the quills lighter brown below; shafts of the tail feathers white at the base below, brown above; all the upper surface of the body olive brown tinged with green; bill black, legs and feet lead color. Total length from tip of bill 3·7 in., wing 2·1 in., tail 1·7, tarsus 0·7, bill from forehead 0·5. Sex. ♂?

Hab. Scrubs on banks of Lalokie river, where Mr. Alex. Morton informs me he obtained it among the leafy tops of the trees.



Ramsay, Edward Pearson. 1878. "Zoology of the Chevert. Ornithology. Part II." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 3, 100–116.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.22220>.

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