

XXVIII.—Notes on the Parrots. (Part V.)

By T. SALVADORI, H.M.B.O.U.*

Fam. V. PSITTACIDÆ (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xx. p. 137).

Subfam. CONURINÆ (op. cit. p. 145).

ANODORHYNCHUS Spix.

—ANODORHYNCHUS PURPURASCENS Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 13 (1905) (*ex* Don de Navaret, Rel. Voy. Christ. Colombe, ii. p. 425, 1838).

Entirely violet.

Native name of the Caribs, "Onécouli."

Hab. Island of Guadeloupe.

Extinct.

—ANODORHYNCHUS MARTINICUS Rothsch. t. c. p. 14 (1905) (*ex* Père Jacques Bouton, Rel. de l'établiss. d. Français dep. 1635 en l'île Martinique, pp. 71–72, 1640).

Upper surface and head blue, chest and rest of under surface orange.

Hab. Island of Martinique.

Extinct.

Apparently similar to *Ara ararauna*, and possibly identical.

ARA Cuv.

—ARA ARARAUNA (Linn.); Sclat. Bull. B. O. C. iv. p. vi (eggs) (1894); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 24 (Ecuador) (1900).

Anodorhynchus cæruleus (Gm.); Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905) (Jamaica!).

I do not quite understand why Mr. Rothschild considers *Psittacus cæruleus* Gm. distinct from *Ara ararauna* Linn., and still less why he makes it belong to the genus *Anodorhynchus*.

According to Mr. Clark ('Auk,' 1905, pp. 345, 346) it is very doubtful whether *Ara ararauna* ever lived in Jamaica.

* Continued from p. 333.

- + *ARA MACAO* (Linn.); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 339, p. 9 (1899); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 107 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

Ara macao ♂ × *Ara militaris* ♀ Martorelli, Atti Soc. Ital. Sc. Nat. xxxv. p. 183 (1895) (in confinement).

Hybrids between two species of Aras are, I think, mentioned by Prof. Martorelli for the first time.

- *ARA GUADELOUPENSIS* Clark, Auk, 1905, pp. 272, 348 (1905); Rothsch. Bull. B.O.C. xvi. p. 15 (Dominica) (1905).

Ara, Dutertre, Hist. Gén. des Isles des Christophie, de la Guadel., de la Martin. etc. p. 294 (1654); Hist. gén. des Antill. etc. ii. p. 247 (1667); Anon., Hist. nat. et Mor. des Isles Antill. p. 154 (1658), 2nd ed. p. 170 (1665); Labat, Nouv. Voy. aux Isles de l'Amér. etc. ii. p. 211 (1742); Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. vi. p. 181 (1774) (part.).

Apparently similar to *A. macao* Linn., but smaller (tail 15 to 20 in. long (Labat), 18 in. long (Dutertre)), and with the tail wholly red.

Hab. Guadeloupe, Dominica (?), Martinique.

Extinct.

ARA CHLOROPTERA G. R. Gr.

- *Ara chloroptera major* Bertoni, Aves Nuevas del Paraguay, p. 52 (1901); Arribalzaga, Ann. Mus. Nac. de B. Aires, vii. p. 344 (1902) (= *A. chloroptera typica*).

- *ARA TRICOLOR* (Bechst.); Forbes & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. no. 1, p. 10 (1897); Clark, Auk, 1905, pp. 347, 348 (extinct); Rothsch. Bull. B.O.C. xvi. p. 15 (1905) (extinct).

It appears that in Cuba this bird survived until very recently. Two specimens are in the British Museum and one in the Liverpool Museum. This *Ara*, or another allied species, seems to have lived in Jamaica and Haiti.

- *ARA ERYTHROCEPHALA* Rothsch. Bull. B.O.C. xvi. p. 14 (1905) (*ex* Gosse, B. Jamaica, pp. 261, 262).

Head red, rest of body bright green. Wings and greater

coverts blue. Tail above scarlet and blue, under side of tail and wings intense orange-yellow.

Hab. Mountains of Trelawny and St. Anne's, Jamaica.

Procured by Mr. White, proprietor of the Oxford Estate.

Extinct.

— *ARA GOSSEI* Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 14 (1905) (*ex* Gosse, B. Jamaica, p. 260).

Ara tricolor part., Clark, Auk, 1905, p. 348 (Jamaica).

Forehead, crown, and back of neck bright yellow; sides of face, anterior and lateral parts of neck and back bright scarlet; wing-coverts and breast deep blood-red; winglet and primaries light blue; tail red and yellow. Basal half of the upper mandible black, apical half ash-coloured; lower mandible black, tip only ash-coloured. Legs and feet said to have been black.

Hab. Mountains of Hanover Parish, about ten miles east of Lucea, Jamaica.

Specimen shot about 1765 by Mr. Odell (*Gosse*).

An allied species appears to have lived on Haiti (Clark, Auk, 1905, p. 348; Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. pp. 14, 15).

— *ARA MILITARIS* (Linn.); Sclat. Bull. B. O. C. iv. p. vi (eggs) (1894).

ARA RUBRIGENA (Lafresn.).

Ara bridgesi Fraser MSS. in the published Catalogue of Birds in the Knowsley Museum, fide Forbes & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. no. 1, p. 10 (1897).

— *ARA SEVERA* (Linn.); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 24 (Rio Peripa) (1900); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 107 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

ARA AURICOLLIS Cass.; Sclat. Bull. B. O. C. iii. p. xlv (Argentina) (1894); Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 292, p. 26 (Argentina, Prov. of Jujuy) (1897), no. 378, p. 11 (Urucum, Matto Grosso) (1900).

ARA HAHNI (Souancé); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 107 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

CONURUS Kuhl.

CONURUS ACUTICAUDATUS (Vieill.) ; Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 292, p. 26 (Campo Santo, Salta) (1897).

CONURUS HÆMORRHOUS (Spix) ; Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 107 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

CONURUS NENDAY (Vieill.) ; Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 378, p. 11 (Matto Grosso) (1900).

CONURUS WEDDELLI Deville ; Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 24 (Rio Santiago, Ecuador or.) (1900).

CONURUS MITRATUS Tsch. ; Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 292, p. 27 (Tala, Salta) (1897).

CONURUS RUBROLARVATUS Mass. et Souancé ; Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 24 (Vinces, Rio Peripa) (1900).

— CONURUS LABATI Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 13 (1905) (*ex* Labat, Voy. aux Isles de l'Amér. ii. p. 218, 1742).

About the size of a Blackbird. Entirely green, except for a small patch of red on the crown ; bill white.

Hab. Island of Guadeloupe.

Extinct.

† CONURUS FINSCHI Salv. ; Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 339, p. 9 (1899).

CONURUS LEUCOPHTHALMUS (Müll.) ; Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 292, p. 27 (Caiza, Bolivian Chaco) (1897).

CONURUS CALLOGENYS Salvad. ; Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 25 (Ecuador or.) (1900).

I do not see any reason to alter my opinion about this species, notwithstanding the doubts thrown on it by Dr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson (Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. no. 1, pp. 10–11). The larger size of all specimens from Ecuador and the constant red patches on the lower part of the cheeks in adult birds are sufficient characters to recognise this form as distinct from *C. leucophthalmus*, of which I have never seen an authentic specimen from Eastern Ecuador.

— *CONURUS MAUGEI* (Souancé); Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 15 (1905).

Conurus chloropterus Cory (nec Souancé), Auk, ix. p. 228 (Mona Isl.) (1892); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 15, n. 15 (1900).

Mr. Cory attributes to *C. chloropterus* a specimen procured in the Island of Mona by Mr. Brown, and expresses the opinion that *C. gundlachi* Cab. from Mona is inseparable from the San Domingo bird (*C. chloropterus*). This statement is quite against the evidence, as *C. gundlachi* (= *maugei*) has the whole of the under wing-coverts, greater and smaller, red, while the same feathers are green in *C. chloropterus*! I imagine that Brown's bird from Mona is a young specimen, and that the green under wing-coverts are a sign of immaturity.

— *CONURUS RUBRITORQUES* Sclat. P. Z. S. 1886, p. 539, pl. lvi.; Cab. J. f. O. 1888, p. 100; Salv. & Godm. Ibis, 1892, p. 328 (Nicaragua); Salvad. Bull. B. O. C. i. p. xi (1892); id. Ibis, 1893, p. 122; Sclat. List Vert. An. 9th ed. p. 339 (1896); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 12, n. 150 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 13, n. 20 (1900).

Conurus holochlorus part., Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 189 (1891).

Similar to *C. holochlorus*, but having the throat and a few feathers on the sides of the neck, adjoining the throat, red; these feathers form an incipient collar; eye-region naked; bill and feet whitish. Total length 11·5 inches; wing 5·0; tail 4·7.

Hab. Nicaragua.

In the Catalogue of the British Museum I united this species with *C. holochlorus*, but after the inspection of a series of ten specimens collected by Mr. W. B. Richardson in Nicaragua, Messrs. Salvin & Godman recognised that it was distinct from *C. holochlorus*. I have already expressed my agreement with this. The red feathers on the sides of the neck are not present in every individual; the want of them appears to be a sign of immaturity.

- *CONURUS ÆRUGINOSUS* (Linn.) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 15, n. 25 (1900) ; Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 107 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

Conurus æruginosus var. *chrysophrys* (Sw.) ; Dub. Syn. Av. p. 12 (1899).

I do not know Dubois's reasons for keeping *C. chrysophrys* distinct from *C. æruginosus*. The specimen from the Massena Collection, now in the British Museum, which Souancé (Icon. Perr. pl. xi.) figured under the name of *C. chrysophrys*, does not appear to me different from typical *C. æruginosus*.

- *CONURUS ARUBENSIS* Hartert, Bull. B. O. C. i. p. xvi (Aruba I.) (1892) ; id. Ibis, 1893, p. 300 ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 16, n. 26 (1900).

Conurus æruginosus var. *arubensis* Dub. Syn. Av. p. 12 (1899).

Adult male and female. Forehead pale yellow for about 0·3 inch ; top of the head distinctly tinged with blue ; circle round the eyes very narrow above, broader below, pale orange-yellow ; lores, cheeks, and sides of the head mixed light brown and very pale orange-yellow, the feathers, especially those on the ear-coverts, being yellowish in the middle and bordered with brown. Of the same size as *Conurus æruginosus*, but with the tail longer as a rule. Total length 9·7 inches, wing 5·45–5·1, tail 4·9–5·1, culmen 0·95–0·78, tarsus 0·5.

Hab. Aruba Island.

“This form of *Conurus* is closely allied to *C. æruginosus* from Guiana and Venezuela, from which it differs only in the lighter colour of the forehead, sides of the head, and throat, and I believe also in a somewhat longer tail.” (*Hartert.*)

- *CONURUS PERTINAX* (Linn.) ; Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 197 (1891) (part. et syn. emend.) ; Berl. J. f. O. 1892, pp. 71, 88 (Curaçao) ; Peters, *ibid.* p. 112 (Curaçao) ; Hartert, Ibis, 1893, p. 320 (Curaçao) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 16, n. 28 (1900).

Graf von Berlepsch has expressed the opinion that this bird may have been introduced into St. Thomas.

+ CONURUS XANTHOGENIUS Bp. Consp. Av. i. p. 1 (1850) (Brazil!); id. Rev. et Mag de Zool. 1854, p. 150, n. 25; id. Naumannia, 1856, Consp. Psitt. n. 63; Schleg. Dierent. p. 81 (1864); id. Mus. P.-B. *Psittaci*, p. 18 (1864); id. Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk. iii. p. 187 (1866); Sclat. et Salv. Nomencl. Av. Neotrop. p. 112, n. 23 (1873); Hartert, Ibis, 1893, p. 331 (Bonaire I.); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 16, n. 29 (1900).

Conurus pertinax part., Finsch, Die Papag. i. p. 506 (1867); Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 197 (pt.) (1891); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 12, n. 155 (1899).

“Similar to *C. pertinax*, except that in adult specimens the entire top of the head is of a beautiful golden-yellow colour, somewhat more orange on the forehead; while in *C. pertinax* the forehead only is orange-yellow. Total length about 10 inches, wing 5·5 to 5·8, tail 5 to 5·5, culmen 0·9 to 1·06.” (*Hartert*.)

Hab. Island of Bonaire, W.I.

We owe to Dr. Hartert the discrimination between this species and the allied *C. pertinax*, and also the discovery of its true *habitat*.

CONUROPSIS Salvad. (Cat. B. xx. p. 203, 1891).

The American ornithologists ('Auk,' 1894, p. 49) refuse to accept my genus *Conuropsis* with *C. carolinensis* as type, as they consider the latter to be the type of the genus *Conurus*; but for this purpose they attribute the genus *Conurus* to Lesson (1831) instead of Kuhl (1820).

+ CONUROPSIS CAROLINENSIS (Linn.); Forbes & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 11 (1897); Meyer, Vögel-Skel., Lief. xxiii. taf. ccxxvi (1898); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 16 (1900).

Conurus carolinensis Hasbrouck, Auk, viii. pp. 369-379 (1891)*; Butler, Auk, ix. pp. 49-56 (1892)†; Merriam,

* "The Caroline Paroquet (*Conurus carolinensis*)."

† "Notes on the Range and Habits of the Carolina Parrakeet."

ibid. p. 301 (1892) ; Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Am. B. pl. i. f. 1 (egg) (1895) ; Nowotny, Auk, xv. pp. 28-32 (1898) *.

LEPTOPSITTACA Berl. & Stolzmann.

Leptopsittaca Berl. & Stolzmann. Ibis, 1894,
p. 402 Type: *L. branickii*.

Leptopsittace Forb. & Robins. Bull. Liverp.
Mus. i. n. 1, p. 12 (1897).

Leptopsittaca genus novum Psittacorum, generi *Conuro* affinis,
differt spatio latiore ante- et suboculari nudo, necnon
remigis quarti apice integro.

LEPTOPSITTACA BRANICKII Berl. & Stolzmann. Ibis, 1894,
p. 402, pl. xi. ; Dub. Syn. Av. p. 12, n. 157 (1899) ; Sharpe,
Hand-list, ii. p. 16 (1900).

"Species magnitudine et forma fere *Conuri leucophthalmi*,
sed alis caudaque paulo longioribus et rostro debiliore
et brevioribus. Spatio latissimo ante- et suboculari
marginibus angusto frontali regione nasali inclusa
nudis. Corpore toto obscure viridi, subtus pallidioribus ;
regione lorali striaque angusta hinc inde sub spatio
nudo oculari ad tectrices auriculares ducto tectricibusque
auricularibus superioribus elongatis, fasciculum for-
mantibus, splendide aureis, loris obscurioribus brunneo-
aureis ; margine frontali angustissimo obscure aureo-
brunneo ; pileo anteriore interdum cæruleo tincto ;
abdomine medio cum corpore laterali tectricibusque
subalaribus posterioribus flavo-olivaceis, hoc (!) maculis
aurantio-rubris variegato. Rectricibus (duabus mediis
exceptis) in pogonio interno sordide flavescenti-rubris,
remige primo tectricibusque primariorum superioribus
obscuris cæruleo marginatis. Rostro pallide corneo,
dimidio apicali albescente ; pedibus corneis. ♂. Long.
tot. 342-340, al. 187-184, caud. 197-192, culm. 26·75,
tarsi 19 mm. ♀. Long. tot. 360-341, al. 185-179,
caud. 195-182, culm. 27·5-25·75, tars. 19-18·5 mm.

"*Hab.* in Peruvia alta centrali, ad alt. 10,000 ad 13,000
pedum." (*Berlepsch & Stolzmann*.)

This quite distinct species has a certain likeness to *Gnathopsittaca icterotis*, but, on account of the colouring of the tail,

* "The Breeding of the Carolina Paroquet in Captivity."

it appears to me more nearly related to *Conurus acuticaudatus* and *C. hæmorrhous*, and I think that the convenience of separating it generically ought to be reconsidered.

MICROSITTACE Bp.

MICROSITTACE FERRUGINEA (Müll.) ; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. (2) xx. p. 612 (1900).

Conurus patagonicus Vincig. (nec Vieill.) Rel. Prelim. p. 26 (Punta Arenas, Usunuaia) (1883).

Conurus patagonus Vincig. (nec Vieill.) Boll. Soc. Geogr. Ital. (2) ix. p. 797 (1884).

Conurus smaragdinus (Gm.) ; Vincig. Boll. Soc. Geogr. Ital. (2) ix. p. 197 (1884) ; Oust. Miss. Sc. Cap Horn, Ois. p. 4 (1891).

PYRRHURA Bp.

This genus has been the subject of several papers of mine ; the last of them ('Ibis,' 1900, pp. 667-673) contains a revision of the species, four of which were additional to those included in the 'Catalogue of Birds.'

PYRRHURA VITTATA (Shaw) ; Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 214 (part.) (1891) ; Forb. & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 12 (1897) ; Dub. Syn. Av. i. p. 13, n. 161 (1899) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 17, n. 2 (1900) ; Salvad. Ibis, 1900, p. 669.
Hab. Eastern Brazil.

PYRRHURA CHIRIPEPÉ (Vieill.) ; Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 608 (species dubia 20) (1891) ; id. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 190, pp. 3-4 (Villa Rica, Paraguay) (1894), no. 208, pp. 1-2 (1895) ; id. Ibis, 1900, p. 610 ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 17, n. 3 (1900).

Pyrrhura vittata, part., Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 214 (1891) (Paraguay) ; Kerr (nec Shaw), Ibis, 1892, p. 140 (Lower Pilcomayo).

Pyrrhura vittata var. *chiripepé* Dub. Syn. Av. p. 13 (1899).

Pyrrhura vittata chiripepé Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul. vi. p. 335, n. 304 (1904).

Similar to *P. vittata*, but having the tail entirely olive-green above, with no brown-red whatever.

Hab. Paraguay and Rio Grande do Sul.

PYRRHURA BORELLII Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 190, pp. 3-4 (1894), no. 238, p. 18 (1895); Forb. & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 12 (1897); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 13, no. 164 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 17, n. 4 (1900); Salvad. Ibis, 1900, p. 671; Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paul. vi. p. 335, n. 305 (1904).

Similar to *P. chiripepe* (Vieill.), but with the wings along the cubital and carpal edges red, the fore-neck and breast darker olive-brown, and the primaries with primary-coverts brighter blue.

Hab. Upper Paraguay on the Rio Apa. In the 'Hand-list' instead of Rio Apa is printed Rio Agre!

PYRRHURA EMMA (Verr.); Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 190, p. 4 (1894); Forb. & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 12 (1898); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 13, n. 164 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 17, n. 6 (1900).

Pyrrhura vittata, part., Tristr. Cat. Coll. B. p. 79, specim. *b* (Guiana) (1889).

I have already remarked (*l. c.*) that this species was named by Jules Verreaux from specimens contained in the collections of Dr. Selater and Salvin & Godman. I described it for the first time, taking the characters from the same specimens, which have now passed into the British Museum.

PYRRHURA GRISEIPECTUS Salvad. Ibis, 1900, p. 672; Dub. Syn. Av. p. 1053 (1903).

Pyrrhura leucotis Rehnw. (nec Kuhl), Vogelbild. t. xxviii. f. 8 (1878-83); id. Journ. f. Orn. 1881, p. 338 (Consp. Psitt. p. 178); Salvad. Cat. B. xv. p. 216 (part.) (1891).

This species (the exact locality of which is not certain) belongs to the section of the genus *Pyrrhura* having a brown-red patch on the lower back, the breast with transverse bars, the cheeks maroon, and the bend of the wing red. It is allied both to *P. leucotis* (Kuhl) and *P. emma*

Salvad. ex Verr., but is easily distinguished from both by the feathers of the throat and upper breast being pure grey edged with whitish, with no tinge whatever of green or bluish colour; moreover, the grey breast is sharply defined from the green below, and there is no bluish tinge whatever on the forehead.

PYRRHURA PICTA (P. L. S. Müll.); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 108 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

PYRRHURA HYPOXANTHA Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. xiv. no. 363, p. 1 (Matto Grosso) (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 17, n. 16 (1900); Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. xv. no. 378, p. 12 (1900); id. Ibis, 1900, p. 671, pl. xiv.; Dub. Syn. Av. p. 1053 (1903).

Upper parts mostly green, crown brown, hind-neck tinged with blue; cheeks green, with the feathers edged with yellowish; hidden edges of the feathers of the rump yellow; upper tail-coverts green, with the inner web yellow, tinged with red; throat and fore-neck whitish, the latter tinged with pale rose-colour, gradually changing into the yellow colour of the lower parts; middle of the abdomen bright red; the feathers of the breast, abdomen, and thighs edged with green; under tail-coverts blue, yellow at the base; wings green, primaries and their coverts blue, tips of the quills blackish; outer web of the first quill white towards the base; under wing-coverts yellow; carpal edge green; tail red, inclining to rose-colour at the base; bill and feet dark grey; iris chestnut; naked space round the eyes whitish. Total length about 280 mm., wing 135, tail 140, culmen 19, tarsus 11.

Hab. Matto Grosso, near Urucum.

This species, one of the most beautiful of the genus, is easily recognised by the yellow colour of the sides of the body and thighs. Besides the two typical specimens, both females, Dr. Borelli has obtained a third from a correspondent; this is now in the British Museum; of the two typical specimens, one is in the Zoological Museum of

Turin, the other in Tring Museum. No other examples have been procured as yet.

PYRRHURA MOLINÆ (Mass. & Souancé); Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 292, p. 27 (San Francisco, Caiza, San Lorenzo) (1897); no. 378, p. 12 (Matto Grosso) (1900); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 17, n. 15 (1900).

PYRRHURA PERLATA (Spix); Hellm. Nov. Zool. xii. p. 301 (Para) (1905).

Mr. Hellmayr notices some differences between specimens from Para and Spix's types.

MYIOPSITTACUS Bp.

MYIOPSITTACUS MONACHUS (Bodd.); Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 378, p. 12 (Matto Grosso) (1900); Rawnsley, Zoologist, 1903, pp. 1-4 (breeding in New Forest).

BOLBORHYNCHUS Bp.

BOLBORHYNCHUS AYMARA (d'Orb.); Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 292, p. 21 (Cara-huassi, Salta) (1897).

PSITTACULA Cuv.

The species of this genus seem to require revision with the help of a series larger than I had in the British Museum.

PSITTACULA CÆLESTIS (Less.); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 25 (Ecuador occ.) (1900).

— PSITTACULA XANTHOPS Salv. Nov. Zool. ii. p. 19, pl. ii. f. 2 (Peru) (1895); Baron, op. cit. iv. p. 6 (Vina, Marañon) (1897); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 15, n. 187 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 18, n. 2 (1900).

“Capite summo antico, genis et gutture flavis, nucha, cervice postica, interscapulio, scapularibus et tectricibus alarum minoribus sordide viridibus; dorso imo et tectricibus supracaudalibus cobaltino-cyaneis; corpore subtus viridi-flavo, pectoris lateribus, hypochondriis et tectricibus subcaudalibus viridescentioribus, alis fuscis, extrorsus viridi-limbatis; tectricibus alarum majoribus et mediis cyaneis, his pallidioribus, subalaribus dorso

concoloribus; cauda viridi; rostri maxilla fusca, apice et mandibula pallidis; pedibus carneis. Long tot. circa 5.4, alæ 3.5, caudæ 1.65.

“*Fæmina*. Mari similis, alis colore cæruleo haud ornatis, dorso imo quoque multo pallidiore.

“*Hab.* Vina, Huamachuco (5500 feet), N. Peru.” (*Hartert.*)

The nearest ally of this species is *P. cælestis*, but it is much larger and has a larger bill; the head and cheeks are much yellower, and there is hardly any blue behind the eye and at the back of the neck.

— *PSITTACULA CONSPICILLATA* Lafr.; Forb. & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 13 (Bolanos, Mexico) (1897).

The locality Bolanos (Mexico) must be a mistake, *P. conspicillata* being, apparently, confined to Colombia.

— *PSITTACULA MODESTA* Cab.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 18, n. 5 (1900); Allen, Auk, xx. p. 213 (Guiana) (1903)*.

— *PSITTACULA SCLATERI* G. R. Gr.; Dub. Syn. Av. p. 15, n. 189 (1899); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 108 (La Union on the Cauca River, Venezuela); Allen, Auk, xx. p. 213 (1903).

Psittacula modesta sclateri Allen, l. c.

In the ‘Catalogue of Birds’ I mentioned *Psittacula modesta* Cab., saying that I had not been able to identify it with certainty, but I duly expressed the opinion of Salvin and Graf von Berlepsch that *P. modesta* and *P. sclateri* were probably one and the same species. Mr. Allen, while agreeing “that the two forms are specifically the same,” is inclined to recognise the Andean form (*P. sclateri*) as separable from the Guiana form. After having compared a specimen from the Saramaca River, Dutch Guiana, with a male of *P. sclateri*, labelled Rio Javarri, he says that “the Guiana bird differs in being of a lighter, more yellowish-green below, particularly on the breast, and in the rump being of a brighter shade of ultramarine.”

These differences seem very small indeed.

* “Note on *Psittacula modesta* Cabanis.”

PSITTACULA PASSERINA (Linn.); Forb. & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 13 (1897).

The locality Bolanos (Mexico) is wrongly attributed by Dr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson to some specimens of this species in the Liverpool Museum.

PSITTACULA FLAVESCENS Salvad.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 19, n. 8 (1900).

Psittacula passerina var. *flavescens* Dub. Syn. Av. p. 15 (1899).

+ PSITTACULA CYANOPYGIA Souancé; Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 249 (syn. emend.) (1891); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 15, n. 191 (syn. emend.) (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 19, n. 9 (1900).

+ PSITTACULA INSULARIS Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. x. p. 541 (Tres Marias) (1887); Nels. U. S. Dept. Agr. no. 14, pp. 41, 42 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 19, n. 10 (1900); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 1053 (1903).

Psittacula cyanopygia part., Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 249 (1891).

Hab. Tres Marias Islands.

The birds from this locality are a little darker than those from Mexico. They do not appear to me specifically distinct.

+ PSITTACULA PALLIDA Brewst.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 19, n. 11 (1900).

Psittacula cyanopygia pallida Brewst. Auk, vi. p. 85 (Sonora, Mexico) (1889).

Psittacula cyanopygia part., Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 249 (1891).

Psittacula cyanopygia var. *pallida*, Dub. Syn. Av. p. 1053 (1903).

The Sonora bird, which I had united with *P. cyanopygia*, is again separated by Dr. Sharpe.

+ PSITTACULA GUIANENSIS Sw.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 19, n. 14 (1900); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 108 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

— PSITTACULA DELICIOSA Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. x. p. 529 (1887); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 19, n. 12 (1900); Dub. Syn. Av. p. 1053 (1903).

Psittacula gujanensis part., Salvad. Cat. B. xx. p. 251 (1891).

I had united *P. deliciosa* (of Lower Amazonia) with *P. guianensis*, from which Dr. Sharpe separates it.

BROTOGERYS Vig.

BROTOGERYS VIRESCENS (Gm.); Schulz, Orn. Monatsber. viii. pp. 56-57 (breeding) (1900).

BROTOGERYS PYRRHOPTERUS (Lath.); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 368, p. 25 (Ecuador occ.) (1900).

+ BROTOGERYS JUGULARIS (Müll.); Salvad. & Festa, Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 339, p. 9 (1899).

BROTOGERYS DEVILLEI (G. R. Gr.); Berl. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. ix. p. 109 (Orinoco Region) (1902).

BROTOGERYS CHIRIRI (Vieill.); Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. N. H. v. p. 141 (Chapada) (1893); Salvad. Boll. Mus. Tor. no. 378, p. 12 (Urucum) (1900).

BROTOGERYS TUI (Gm.); Forb. & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 13 (1897).

Three specimens, marked females, in the Liverpool Museum have the yellow streak behind the eyes, a feature which I thought peculiar to the males.

[To be continued.]

XXIX.—*On the Birds collected by Mr. Walter Goodfellow on the Volcano of Apo and in its Vicinity, in South-east Mindanao, Philippine Islands.* By W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT.

(Plates XVIII. & XIX.)

THE present contribution to the ornithology of the Philippine Islands contains an account of an important collection of



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