

? *Anser medius*, Cordeaux, Brit. B., their Nests and Eggs, p. 68, pl. xv. (1896).

? *Anser oatesi* Rickett, Bull. Br. Orn. Club, xi. p. 46 (1901) (Foochow).

Melanonyx neglectus Buturl. Psov. i. Ruzh. Okhota, 1901 (Febr.-April); id. sep. impr. p. 27 (1901); Alphéraky, Gusi Rossii, p. 76, pl. vii. (1904); id. The Geese of Eur. and Asia, p. 78, pl. vii., pl. xxiv. (bill) (1905).

Turin, Zool. Mus.,
July 1905.

XXXVII.—Notes on the Parrots. (Part II.)

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

[Continued from p. 429.]

THE small family *Cyclopsittacidæ* has been lately the subject of active researches, and not a few species have been discovered and described since the publication of the *Psittaci* in the 'Catalogue of Birds.'

Dr. Hartert has published the following paper bearing on the subject, "On some Species of the Genera *Cyclopsitta* and *Ptilonopus*" (Nov. Zool. vi. p. 219, pl. iv.), while, later on, the Hon. Walter Rothschild and Dr. Hartert, in their "Notes on Papuan Birds," have given a full list, with notes, of the species of the genus *Cyclopsittacus* (*op. cit.* viii. pp. 72-77).

Only two genera belong to this family.

NEOPSITTACUS Salvad.

NEOPSITTACUS MUSSCHENBROEKI (Rosenb.); Hartert, Nov. Zool. iii. p. 533 (1896) (Mount Victoria); Forbes & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 8 (1897).

The presence of this species in South-eastern New Guinea, together with the nearly-allied next species, is very strange, and I should say that the subject requires further investigation.

NEOPSITTACUS PULLICAUDA Hartert, Nov. Zool. iii. p. 17 (1896) (Mount Victoria); Forbes & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. p. 8 (1897); Rothsch. Nov. Zool. v. p. 510 (1898) (= *viridiceps*); Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 417 (fasc. i. 1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 2 (1900).

? *Neopsittacus musschenbroekii* De Vis (nec Rosenb.), Rep. Brit. N. Guin. p. 1, n. 5 (1894).

Neopsittacus viridiceps De Vis, Ibis, 1897, p. 371 (♀: Mount Scratchley); Hartert, Nov. Zool. iv. p. 369 (1897) (= *pullicauda*); De Vis, Rep. Brit. New Guin. p. 81 (1898).

This species, which is very similar to *N. musschenbroeki*, "differs in having the hinder part of crown, occiput, and nape dark green, with a very slight brownish-red wash and some very faint yellowish streaks, while these parts are olive-brown with a strong orange shade and very distinct yellow shaft-stripes in *N. musschenbroekii*. The tail is a little shorter than in the latter, of a much darker green above and without an indication of orange tips; below dark brownish green instead of ochre-yellow or orange. It seems also that the red on the breast and middle of abdomen is much more extended." (*Hartert.*)

Hab. S.E. New Guinea.

Forbes and Robinson say:—"We cannot help thinking that *N. pullicauda* must become a synonym of *N. musschenbroeki*."

NEOPSITTACUS RUBRIPILEUS Salvad.; Forbes & Robins. Bull. Liverp. Mus. i. no. 1, p. 8 (1897); Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. p. 119 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 4 (1900).

Neopsittacus iris var. *rubripileum* (sic) Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33 (1899).

Dr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson express some doubt about this form being a good species, but Dr. Hartert, with a large series of specimens collected by Mr. Everett, confirms that *N. rubripileus* is quite a distinct species.

CYCLOPSITTACUS Rehn.

CYCLOPSITTACUS SALVADORII Oust.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 1 (1900).

Cyclopsitta salvadorii Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 419 (1899); R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. p. 75 (N. coast of New Guinea, east of Geelvink Bay) (1901).

CYCLOPSITTACUS EDWARDSII Oust.; Madar. Aquila, i. p. 102 (1894); id. Termés. Füzetek, xxii. p. 414 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 1 (1900).

Cyclopsitta edwardsi Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 420 (1899); R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 72, 75 (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land) (1901).

Cyclopsittacus purpuratus Madar. Termés. Füzetek, xxv. p. 350, tab. xvii. (Solomon Isl.) (1902); cf. R. & H. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 1903, p. 449 (= *edwardsi*).

The Hon. Walter Rothschild and Dr. Hartert not only have identified *C. purpuratus*, but have shown that the habitat "Solomon Islands" was quite a mistake.

The same ornithologists say they have before them a large series of this species from Konstantinhafen, Simbang, and Stephansort, in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. They notice that "the *adult male* has the breast red, the *female* and young *male* green." They notice that the *young* bird has the cheeks covered with shorter feathers of a yellowish colour with red spots, the ear-coverts narrower and greenish yellow.

CYCLOPSITTACUS DESMARESTI (Garn.); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 3 (1900).

Cyclopsitta desmaresti Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 421 (1899).

Cyclopsitta desmaresti desmaresti Rothsch. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 73, 76 (Kapaur and Dorey) (1901).

CYCLOPSITTACUS OCCIDENTALIS Salvad.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 4 (1900).

Cyclopsitta desmaresti var. *occidentalis* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33 (1899).

Cyclopsitta desmaresti occidentalis Rothsch. & Hartert, Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 73, 76 (1901) (Salwatty, Batanta, and western coast of Berau Peninsula).

Rothschild and Hartert mention specimens intermediate between *C. desmaresti* and *C. occidentalis*.

CYCLOPSITTACUS BLYTHI Wall.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 5 (1900).

Cyclopsitta desmaresti var. *blythi* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33 (1899).

Cyclopsitta desmaresti blythi Rothsch. & Hart. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 73, 76 (1901).

This form, which inhabits Mysol, is distinguished by the absence of the blue subocular spot; nevertheless, Rothschild and Hartert mention a specimen (*Powell coll.*) in Tring Museum which has an indication of the spot.

CYCLOPSITTACUS CERVICALIS Salvad. & D'Alb.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 6 (1900).

Cyclopsitta cervicalis Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 422 (1899); R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 73, 76 (1901).

Rothschild and Hartert mention two young birds collected by E. Weiske on the Upper Brown River.

CYCLOPSITTACUS COXENI Gould; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 7 (1900).

Cyclopsitta coxeni Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 423 (1899); R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. p. 76 (1901).

Rothschild and Hartert allow specific rank to this large Australian form.

CYCLOPSITTACUS MACCOYI Gould; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 8 (1900).

Cyclopsitta maccoyi Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 424 (1899).

Cyclopsitta macleayana Rams.; Hartert, Nov. Zool. vi. p. 219, pl. iv. ff. 1, 2 (heads, ♂ ♀) (1899).

Cyclopsitta diophthalmus macleayana R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. p. 76 (1901).

It is a matter of opinion whether the name *C. macleayana* Rams., published in a newspaper, may have priority of the name *C. maccoyi* duly published in a scientific report.

CYCLOPSITTACUS VIRAGO Hartert, Nov. Zool. ii. p. 61 (Fergusson I.) (1895), iii. p. 245 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 12 (1900).

Cyclopsitta virago Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 426 (1899);

Hartert, Nov. Zool. vi. p. 219, pl. iv. ff. 3, 4 (heads, ♂ ♀) (Fergusson and Goodenough Islands) (1899).

Cyclopsitta diophthalmus virago R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. p. 76 (1901).

Very similar to *C. aruensis*, but the *male* differs in having a green spot before the eye instead of blue, and the red cheeks separated from the green below by a blue spot, not developed into a complete band as in *P. aruensis*.

The *female* has the sinciput blue, with a red spot in the middle of the forehead. "It differs from the female of *C. aruensis*, which has no red on the forehead. The red spot on the forehead makes it look much more male-like" (Hartert). "Iris hazel" (*A. S. Meek*).

Total length about 15 cm.; wing 84–87 mm.; tail 48 mm.; culmen 15 mm.

Hab. D'Entrecasteaux Group: Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.

This species was discovered by Mr. A. S. Meek.

CYCLOPSITTACUS INSEPARABILIS Hartert, Bull. B. O. C. lvi. p. ix (Sudest I.) (1898); id. Nov. Zool. v. p. 530 (1898); id. Ibis, 1899, p. 123; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 13 (1900).

Cyclopsitta inseparabilis Hartert, Nov. Zool. vi. p. 219, pl. iv. f. 7 (head) (1899); Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 427 (1899).

Cyclopsitta diophthalmus inseparabilis R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. p. 76 (1901).

Very similar to the female of *C. virago*, except that the sides of the head are green with a slight yellowish tinge, while they are bluish green in the female of *C. virago*.

Female similar to the male.

Hab. Louisiade Group: Sudest Island (*A. S. Meek*).

CYCLOPSITTACUS DIOPHTHALMUS (H. & J.); Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xx. p. 95 (part.) (1891); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 9. (1900).

Cyclopsitta diophthalma, part., Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 425 (1899).

Cyclopsitta diophthalmus diophthalmus R. & H. Nov. Zool.

viii. pp. 73, 76 (Berau Peninsula, Mysol, Waigiu, Salwatty, and Koffiao) (1901).

CYCLOPSITTACUS COCCINEIFRONS Sharpe; id. Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 10 (1900).

Cyclopsittacus diophthalmus, part., Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xx. p. 95 (1891); Madar. (nec H. & J.), Aquila, i. p. 102 (Bongu, Finisterre Mt.) (1894); id. Termés. Füzetek, 1899, p. 414 (Erima); R. & H. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 1903, p. 449 (= *festetichi*).

Cyclopsitta diophthalma coccineifrons Rehnw. Journ. f. Orn. 1897, p. 208 (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land).

Cyclopsitta diophthalmus coccineifrons R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 74, 76 (1901).

Cyclopsittacus festetichi Madar. Termés. Füzetek, xxv. p. 350 (Solomon-Inseln!) (1901); cf. R. & H. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 1903, p. 449 (= *diophthalmus*).

The form inhabiting S.E. New Guinea was separated by Dr. Sharpe as *C. coccineifrons*; in the 'Catalogue of Birds' I could not recognise this form as distinct, but Dr. Reichenow says that the birds from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (similar to those from S.E. New Guinea) have the yellow crown-band wider and purer, the green of the upperside lighter, the red on the cheeks and forehead of a different shade. A. B. Meyer (J. f. O. 1892, p. 256, and Abh. Ber. Dresd. Mus. 1893) quotes similar differences. Still Rothschild and Hartert come to the conclusion that *C. coccineifrons* cannot yet be regarded as a well-established form.

C. festetichi, wrongly described from the Solomon Islands, probably must be attributed to the eastern form of *C. diophthalmus*.

CYCLOPSITTACUS ARUENSIS (Schleg.) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 8, n. 11 (1900).

Cyclopsitta diophthalma var. *aruensis* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33 (1899).

Cyclopsitta aruensis Hartert, Nov. Zool. vi. p. 219, pl. iv. ff. 5, 6 (♂ ♀, heads) (1899).

Cyclopsitta diophthalmus aruensis R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 74, 76 (1901).

The birds from the Fly River and from the Brown River have been attributed to *C. aruensis*, but Rothschild and Hartert suspect that they may belong to a form different from the typical, which is from the Aru Islands.

CYCLOPSITTACUS GUGLIELMI III. (Schleg.) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 14 (1900).

Cyclopsitta guglielmi III. Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 33, n. 428 (1899) ; R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 75, 77 (Salwatty and opposite coast of New Guinea) (1901).

This species appears to be the rarest of the genus ; in 1901 it was still wanting in Tring Museum, and has not been figured as yet.

CYCLOPSITTACUS SUAVISSIMUS Sclat. ; De Vis, Rep. Brit. New Guin., App. p. 81 (Wharton Range) (1898) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 15 (1900).

Cyclopsittacus nanus De Vis, Rep. Brit. New Guin., App. p. 81 (Wharton Range) (1898) ; Rothschild, Nov. Zool. v. p. 511 (= *suavissimus*) (1898).

Cyclopsitta suavissima Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 34, n. 429 (1899).

Cyclopsitta melanogenia suavissima R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 74, 77 (1901).

It appears that *C. nanus* De Vis is established on an abnormal specimen of this species ; the length of the wing is $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres shorter than in ordinary specimens.

CYCLOPSITTACUS MELANOGENYS (Rosenb.) ; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 16 (1900).

Cyclopsitta melanogenys Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 34, n. 430 (1899).

Cyclopsitta melanogenia melanogenia R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 74, 76 (1901).

D'Albertis found along the Fly River specimens of a *Cyclopsittacus* which I described as a new form (*C. fuscifrons* Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. ix. p. 14, 1870) ; later

on I have united it with *C. melanogenys*; Rothschild and Hartert suggest the propriety of comparing again those specimens with the typical ones from the Aru Islands.

CYCLOPSITTACUS NIGRIFRONS Rehnw.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 18 (1900).

Cyclopsitta nigrifrons Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 34, n. 431 (1899).

Cyclopsitta nigrifrons nigrifrons R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 75, 77 (1901).

Known only from the types in the Berlin Museum.

CYCLOPSITTACUS MACILWRAITHI Rothsch. Bull. B. O. C. vol. vii. p. xxi (N. coast of Brit. N. Guin.?) (1897); id. Ibis, 1898, p. 285; id. Nov. Zool. v. p. 510, pl. xviii. f. 2 (♀) (1898); Dubois, Syn. Av. i. p. 34, n. 432 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 19 (1900).

Cyclopsitta nigrifrons macilwraithi R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 75, 77 (1901).

Similar to *C. nigrifrons*, but "differs in having shorter wing and more bluish forehead" (R. & H.). Wing 87 mm.

Hab. British New Guinea.

The validity of this species is now questioned by Rothschild and Hartert.

CYCLOPSITTACUS AMABILIS Rehnw.; Sharpe, Hand-list, ii. p. 9, n. 18 (1900).

Cyclopsitta nigrifrons var. *amabilis* Dubois, Syn. Av. p. 34 (1899).

Cyclopsitta nigrifrons amabilis R. & H. Nov. Zool. viii. pp. 75, 77 (1901).

"The principal difference between this and the other two forms of *C. nigrifrons* is the much smaller size. Wing 80 to 82 mm." (R. & H.). "The forehead is dull dark blue, in colour between the blue of the head of *suavissima* and the black of *C. melanogenia*" (R. & H.).

Hab. Eastern New Guinea, from Huon Gulf to Milne Bay and Collingwood Bay.

[To be continued.]



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