LV.—On three undescribed Species of the Genus *Hemignathus*, Lichtenstein. By SCOTT B. WILSON, F.Z.S.

As I believe that my investigation of the species of the above-named genus, specimens of which are so rare in collections, may have some interest for the ornithologists who, both in Europe and America, are studying the subject, I beg leave to lay the results before the public.

In the island of Hawaii I found two species—a large and a small one. The former is unquestionably the “Hook-billed Green Creeper” of Latham (Synops. i. p. 703), on which Gmelin founded his *Certhia obscura*, as by favour of Mr. T. J. Moore and the other authorities of the Liverpool Museum I have been able to examine the type specimen, which, forming lot 4750 at the sale of the Leverian Museum, whence Latham described it, was bought by the then Lord Stanley, and at his death in 1851, when Earl of Derby, it passed into the Liverpool Museum. This specimen was accurately figured by Vieillot (Ois. Dorés, pl. liii.), and the species will stand as *H. obscurus* (Gmelin).

The second and smaller species from the island of Hawaii agrees so accurately with the figure and description of *Heterorhynchus olivaceus*, Lafresnaye (Mag. Zool. 1839, pl. x.; Rev. Zool. 1840, p. 321), that though I have not seen the type specimen, no doubt can exist on the subject. By those who do not acknowledge the genus *Heterorhynchus*, on behalf of which something is to be said, this species will be recognized as *Hemignathus olivaceus* (Lafresnaye).

On the island of Kauai I met with two other species—again a large and a small one. One of these has been already mentioned by Dr. Stejneger (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1887, p. 93), who, though noticing some difference in it, referred it to *Hemignathus obscurus* (Gmelin). The dimensions given by Dr. Stejneger show that it is the larger of the two which he had before him; and it is indeed at once distinguishable from the true *obscurus* by its larger size (wing 86 to 83 millim., tarsus 26 to 25), its longer bill (chord 64 to 60·5 millim.), very distinct black lores, and generally brighter coloration. This species I propose to name, in honour of Dr. Stejneger, to whom the first known examples were sent, *H. Stejnegeri*. The second and smaller species from Kauai has in colour and size a general resemblance to *H. olivaceus* from Hawaii; but its lower mandible, instead of being straight as in that species, follows the curve of the upper. This I pro-

pose to designate *H. hanapepe*, from the name of the district in which alone I found it.

Lastly, I have to mention that there are two other well-marked species of *Hemignathus*, both found by Deppe in the island of Oahu, where I, however, did not meet with a single example of the genus, owing, no doubt, to the destruction of the forests there. These, again a large and a small one, were described and figured by Lichtenstein (Abhandl. k. Akad. Berlin, 1838, pp. 449-451, pl. v.)—the larger one being thought by him to be the *Certhia obscura* of Gmelin and Latham, and therefore identical with the *H. obscurus* above named, and the smaller announced as new under the title of *H. lucidus*. Of this last two specimens, obtained by Townsend, who was for a time collecting with Deppe—see the former's 'Narrative of a Journey across the Rocky Mountains and a Visit to the Sandwich Islands' (Philadelphia, 1839, p. 269)—were sent to Audubon, and from him acquired by Jardine, at the sale of whose collection they were bought for the Museum of the University of Cambridge. One of these has recently been submitted by Prof. Newton, at my request, to Prof. Cabanis for comparison with the type in the Berlin Museum, with the result that they are found to be identical. It will therefore stand as *H. lucidus*, Lichtenstein; but it is obvious that the larger species is equally distinct from *H. obscurus* (Gmelin) and from my new *H. Stejnegeri*. According to both figure and description it is intermediate in size between them; but, from the specimen described and figured being apparently a female, the other differences are not so manifest. That they would be more evident in the other sex may be safely inferred; but almost on the ground of size alone I am prepared to assert that Lichtenstein's example is specifically distinct from the rest, and I propose to name it *H. Lichtensteini*, reserving further details for the work on the birds of the Sandwich Islands which I have in contemplation.

It thus follows that there are in all *six* species of *Hemignathus*:—

1. <i>H. obscurus</i> (Gmel.).	} Hawaii.
2. <i>H. olivaceus</i> (Lafr.).	
3. <i>H. Lichtensteini</i> , mihi.	} Oahu.
4. <i>H. lucidus</i> , Licht.	
5. <i>H. Stejnegeri</i> , mihi.	} Kauai.
6. <i>H. hanapepe</i> , mihi.	

Of which nos. 2, 4, and 6 may be regarded as belonging to the subgenus *Heterorhynchus*.

P.S.—I have now seen the type of Lichtenstein's *H. obscurus*, which has been most kindly entrusted to Prof. Newton for my use by Prof. Möbius, the Director of the Royal Zoological Collection at Berlin, and the opinion above expressed and arrived at some months since as to its distinctness from the true *Certhia obscura* of Gmelin and Latham (with the type of which I have compared it) has been fully confirmed. I therefore confidently name it *H. Lichtensteini*, sp. n. Prof. Möbius has also had the goodness to transmit two specimens of "*Hemignathus procerus*, Cab. n. spec." I am not aware of any published description of this species; but the specimens sent seem to be immature males of that which I have above called *H. Stejnegeri*.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

A Monograph of the Marine and Freshwater Ostracoda of the North Atlantic and of North-western Europe.—Section I. *Podocopa*. By GEORGE STEWARDSON BRADY, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., and the Rev. ALFRED MERLE NORMAN, M.A., D.C.L., F.L.S. *The Scientific Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society*, vol. iv. (series ii.) pp. 63–270, plates viii.–xxiii. March 1889.

CARCINOLOGISTS have now in this complete Monograph a careful, masterly, and admirably illustrated account of all the Cyprididæ, Bairdiidæ, Darwinulidæ, Cytheridæ, and Paradoxostomidæ—that is, of all the Podocopa known from the Arctic Seas, the North Atlantic Ocean (limited by 35° N. lat.), and North-western Europe, including Scandinavia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, France, and the British Isles. The Mediterranean is not included.

Observers at home and abroad, living and deceased, are enumerated, and a list of the principal memoirs is given.

Prof. G. S. Brady's "Monograph of the Recent British Ostracoda" (from the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society,' 1868), noticed in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for November 1868, is now supplemented by this more elaborate work by himself and Canon Norman. Some of the species are refigured and some redescribed; the full synonymic lists are not repeated here, but the most important synonyms are clearly indicated. The families are defined anew, and the characters of the new and the revised genera are given in detail.

In the CYPRIDIDÆ are *Cypria*, Zenker (5 spp.), *Cyclocypris*, nov. (1 sp.), *Scottia*, nov. (1 sp.), *Cypris*, Müller (19 spp.), *Erpetocypris* [*Herpetocypris*], nov. (7 spp.), *Cypridopsis*, Brady (6 spp.), *Potamocypris*, Brady (1 sp.), *Aglaia*, Brady (1 sp.), *Paracypris*, Sars (1 sp.), *Notodromas*, Lilljeborg (1 sp.), *Cyprois*, Zenker (1 sp.), *Candona*, Baird (11 spp.), *Ilyocypris*, nov. (1 sp.), *Pontocypris*, Sars (4 spp.), *Anchistrocheles*, nov. (1 sp.), and *Argilloecia*, Sars (1 sp.).

In the BAIRDIIDÆ are *Bairdia*, McCoy (13 spp.), *Macrocypris*, Brady (3 spp.), and *Bythocypris*, Brady (1 sp.).

Wilson, Scott B. 1889. "LV.—On three undescribed species of the genus *Hemignathus*, Lichtenstein." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 4, 400–402.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938909460548>.

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