M. assimilis inhabits Cape York, and according to Mr. Ramsay also Rockingham Bay, where, always according to the same Mr. Ramsay it meets

M. magnifica, which is generally known to inhabit South Australia and the river Hunter to Moreton Bay.

Turin, Zoolog. Museum, Nov. 19, 1878.

5. Contributions to the Ornithology of the Philippines.—
No. XII. On the Collection made by Mr. A. H. Everett
in the island of Basilan. By ARTHUR, Marquis of
Tweeddale, F.R.S., President of the Society.

[Received November 26, 1878.]

In the year 1876, the island of Basilan was for the first time visited by an ornithological collector, Dr. Steere, who, during the fortnight he resided at the Spanish settlement of Isabella, obtained examples of 23 species of birds. Mr. Everett reached the same island in the month of May of the present year, and remained there during June. Of the collection of birds he formed it is now proposed to give an account.

In all Mr. Everett obtained representatives of 56 species. Of these 12 only have already been enumerated by Mr. Sharpe; so that through Mr. Everett's exertions I am enabled to increase the number of known Basilan birds by 48. To the 56 species collected by Mr. Everett must be added the 11 obtained over and above by Dr. Steere; and the known total of Basilan birds will thus be found to be 67.

By the discovery of *Totanus calidris* in Basilan, Mr. Everett has established one certain Philippine habitat for a species hitherto but doubtfully known to inhabit the archipelago. So now only 28 species are left, the occurrence of which in the Philippines still remains somewhat uncertain.

Mr. Everett writes, that he finds the "wet season at its height, and the rain has been incessant. The hostility of the natives renders it impossible to go beyond a radius of four or five miles from the village without a well-armed party. Hence the collection is rather meagre. Apart from these causes, however, the collection is likely to prove disappointing; for the avifauna of the island does not seem to offer any very marked features to distinguish it from that of the Zamboanga peninsula."

- 1. PRIONITURUS DISCURUS (2). [Basilan, & ♀, May, June.]
- 2. Tanygnathus luconensis (3). [Basilan, &, May.]
- 3. Loriculus hartlaubi (7). [Basilan, &, May.]

4. SPILORNIS HOLOSPILUS (16)

[Basilan, 2, June.]

5. ELANUS HYPOLEUCUS (18).

[Basilan, 2, June.] Not quite mature.

6. NINOX SPILOCEPHALA.

Ninox spilocephala, Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 939. [Basilan, & Q, May, June.]

7. Scops everetti.

Scops everetti, Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 942.

[Basilan, &, May.]

8. THRIPONAX JAVENSIS (28).

[Basilan, Q, May: iris orange-yellow. Q juv., May: iris white.]

9. Yungipicus validirostris.

Yungipicus validirostris (Blyth), Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 943.

[Basilan, &, May: iris crimson.]

Basilan examples agree with those from Zamboanga. The description given by Cabanis (Mus. Hein. iv. pt. ii. p. 60), under the above title, of a Philippine member of the genus agrees best with the Luzon bird.

10. Eurystomus orientalis (37).

[Basilan, Q, May.]

11. PELARGOPSIS GIGANTEA.

Pelargopsis gigantea, Walden, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, xiii. p. 123.

[Basilan, \( \text{Q} \), May: coloration of soft parts identical with that in \( P. leucocephala. \)

12. SAUROPATIS CHLORIS (47).

[Basilan, 2, May.]

13. CAPRIMULGUS MANILLENSIS (55).

[Basilan, & Q, May and June.]

14. CACOMANTIS MERULINUS (57).

[Basilan, ♂♀, May.]

The male is in mature plumage, the female in rufous dress.

15. SURNICULUS VELUTINUS.

Surniculus velutinus, Sharpe, Tr. L. S. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 320.

[Basilan, sex?, May: iris dark brown; bill black; feet grey; soles ochreous.]

16. Eudynamis mindanensis (61).

[Basilan, Q, May.]

17. Pyrrhocentor melanops (65).

[Basilan, &, May.]

18. BUCEROS MINDANENSIS.

Buceros mindanensis, Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 543.

[Basilan, & Q, May.]

19. PENELOPIDES AFFINIS.

Penelopides affinis, Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 824.

[Basilan, ♂♀, June.]

20. ARTAMUS LEUCORHYNCHUS (73).

[Basilan, ♂♀, May.]

21. GRAUCALUS STRIATUS (74).

[Basilan, ♀: iris pale lemon-yellow.]

22. LALAGE DOMINICA (76).

[Basilan, ♂♀, May.]

23. DICRURUS STRIATUS.

Dicrurus striatus, Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 545, no. 20.

[Basilan, J, June; 2, May.]

24. Leucocerca nigritorquis (83).

[Basilan, Q, June.]

25. Hypothymis azurea (85).

[Basilan, J, May and June.]

26. Hypothymis superciliaris.

Hypothymis superciliaris, Sharpe, Tr. L. S. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 326, no. 53.

[Basilan, Q, June: iris dark brown; bill black; legs dark brown.]

27. SETARIA RUFICAUDA.

Setaria ruficauda, Sharpe, Tr. L. S. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 327.

[Basilan.]

Identified by Mr. Sharpe.

28. SARCOPHANOPS STEERII.

Eurylæmus steerii, Sharpe, Nature, August 1876, p. 297.

Sarcophanops steerii, id. Tr. L. S. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 344, no. 115, t. liv. f. 1, 2.

[Basilan, Q, May: iris fine bluish green.]

With reference to the colour of the iris as stated by Mr. Sharpe

(l. c.) on Dr. Steere's authority, Mr. Everett remarks:—"Dr. Steere is in error in saying that the iris of Sarcophanops is like 'a clear crystal, crowded with specks of gold.' The iris is not yellow, but rich mineral green, and precisely resembles the iris of Cymborhynchus macrorhynchus. If the describer had said 'a clear crystal of emerald, crowded with specks of gold,' the peculiar grained appearance of the eye and its colour would have been correctly indicated."

The series sent by Mr. Everett corroborates Mr. Sharpe's statement (l. c.) that the females are distinguished from the males by having the breast pure white and not vinaceous. In Mr. Sharpe's plate of the species, the male bird is marked with the feminine symbol, and the female with the masculine. The Dinagat bird in no respect differs from these typical specimens.

29. Broderipus acrorhynchus (90).

[Basilan, Q, May.]

30. ORIOLUS STEERII.

Oriolus steerii, Sharpe, Cat. B. in Mus. Brit. iii. p. 213, t. x; Tr. L. S. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 329.

[Basilan, &, May: iris carmine; bill burnt sienna-brown; legs

dark grey.]

The series sent by Mr. Everett enables me to compare O. steerii with its representative form O. assimilis, ex Zebu, and to confirm the absolute distinctness of the two species.

31. Erythropitta erythrogastra (94).

[Basilan, sex?, May.]

Examples of an apparently immature female.

32. MEGALURUS RUFICEPS.

Megalurus ruficeps, Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 695, no. 41, t. lxxii.

[Basilan, &, June.]

33. MIXORNIS CAPITALIS.

Mixornis capitalis, Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 110, pl. vii. f. 2. [Basilan, &, June: iris orange; bill blackish; legs light olivegreen.]

34. IRENA MELANOCHLAMYS.

Irena melanochlamys, Sharpe, Tr. L. S. ser. 2. Zool. i. p. 334, no. 75.

[Basilan, &, June: iris pure Indian-red. 2, May: iris pure

Indian-red; bill and legs jet-black.]

A representative form of *I. cyanogastra*, from which it appears only to differ by having the scapulars and interscapular region black, without any tint of purplish blue.

35. IXUS GOIAVIER (99).

Basilan, Q, June.

36. Hypsipetes rufigularis.

Hypsipetes rufigularis, Sharpe, Tr. L. S. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 335. [Basilan, &, May, June.]

37. Copsychus mindanensis (106).

[Basilan, & Q, May and June.]

38. ORTHOTOMUS FRONTALIS.

Orthotomus frontalis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1877, p. 112, t. ii. f. 1.

[Basilan, Q, May: iris clay-colour; maxilla brown; mandible

pale whitish; legs pale clear brown.]

The amount of rufous on the head of this species varies considerably in different individuals. In some it occupies the whole forehead and extends back to the vertex, and also colours the earcoverts and a broad space below the eyes.

#### 39. DICÆUM HYPOLEUCUM.

Dicæum hypoleucum, Sharpe, Nature, August 1876, p. 298; id. Tr. L. S. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 339, no. 96.

[Basilan, &, May: iris bright warm brown; bill black; legs dark grey.]

## 40. Cyrtostomus jugularis (123).

[Basilan, & Q, May and June.]

One of the four adult males sent by Mr. Everett has a distinct broad metallic blue frontal patch.

## 41. Anthothreptus Chlorogaster.

Anthreptes chlorigaster, Sharpe, Tr. L. S. ser. 2. Zool. i. p. 342, no. 107.

[Basilan, Q, June.]

I thus identify a single example of the female; but specimens of the male have to be examined before the identity of the species can with certainty be determined.

## 42. Corvus Philippinus (125).

[Basilan, & juv., May.]

Basal portion of body-plumage grey.

## 43. CALORNIS PANAYENSIS (128).

[Basilan, Q, May.]

# 44. SARCOPS CALVUS (129).

[Basilan, & Q, June.]

One example (3) with interscapular region brown, the others with that part hoary-grey.

45. OSMOTRERON VERNANS (135).

[Basilan, 2, May.]

46. PTILOPUS MELANOCEPHALUS.

Ptilopus melanocephalus (Forster); Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 951.

[Basilan, ♂♀, May, June.]

Not to be distinguished from Zamboanga examples.

47. RAMPHICULUS OCCIPITALIS (138).

[Basilan, 2, June: iris light hazel-brown.]

48. Phabotreron brevirostris.

Phabotreron brevirostris, Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 549.

[Basilan, Q, May: iris light warm brown; bill black; feet carmine.]

49. CARPOPHAGA ÆNEA (141).

Basilan, & Q, May.]

50. IANTHŒNAS GRISEIGULARIS (145).

[Basilan, & Q, May and June.]

51. MACROPYGIA EURYCERCA.

Macropygia eurycerca, Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 288, no. 49. [Basilan, ♀, May.]

52. CHALCOPHAPS INDICA (150).

[Basilan, & Q, May and June.]

53. GALLUS BANKIVA (153).

[Basilan, & P, May.]

54. MEGAPODIUS DILLWYNI (158).

Megapodius dillwyni, Tweeddale, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 766.

[Basilan, Q, June.]

55. Totanus calidris (184).

[Basilan, Q, May: iris bright brick-red.]

The occurrence of the Redshank in the Philippines is thus established.

56. NYCTICORAX MANILLENSIS (198).

[Basilan, &, May. Iris golden-yellow; orbital region yellow-green; bill black; basal half of mandible yellow; legs light yellow-ish; the front of tarsi and the upper surface of feet olivaceous brown.]



Tweeddale, Arthur Hay,

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