

THE AUSTRAL AVIAN RECORD.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO MY REFERENCE LIST TO THE BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA.

HEREWITH I indicate new subspecies of Australian birds, and as a preface to so doing would comment upon a recent criticism of that Reference List. In the Ibis, 1912, p. 546, appear the sentences, "It is evident that Mr. Mathews takes quite a different view from his fellow-workers of what is sufficient variation to necessitate the recognition of a subspecies . . . It is quite impossible to go into controversy with . . . but we are quite certain that there must be a mistake somewhere . . . his proposal . . . is not likely to be

accepted by his fellow-workers in Australia, although it may meet the approval of some of the more ardent members of the new school."

Of course, it is quite impossible to go into controversy with anyone totally unacquainted with the subject they criticise, and as the article is uninitialed I presume the Editors of the *Ibis* are responsible; so I must fall back upon the contributors to that journal for examples of the work of "fellow-workers," as the American ornithologists might be cited as members of the "new school." The first name in that same number is W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, and I would consider that writer would not claim to belong to the "new school," more especially as he is the champion cited in the above criticism, on account of his revision of the Australian Crows.

In a recent number of the Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club., Vol. XXIX., pp. 26-7, Ogilvie-Grant introduced some new *species*, four of which are given the following characters: "(1) The upper-parts uniform deep black instead of dull brownish-black; (2) Larger, and with the throat and breast paler; (3) larger, and with a shorter and stouter bill; (4) by its much longer bill, and by having the concealed edges of the dense feathers of the rump grey, instead of pure white."

I agree with Mr. Ogilvie-Grant that the above characters are sufficient cause for differentiation—but I consider them of *subspecific* value only, not *specific*. Otherwise I fail to see where I disagree as to the amount of variation necessary for the nomination of a new form.

The views of my fellow-workers in Australia may be crystallized by example in the same definite manner. In Bulletin No. 3 of the Royal Austral. Ornith. Union, 21.5.12, A. J. Campbell describes three new birds. No one acquainted with this worker would suggest his adherence to the "new school," yet his differential characters are: (1) Smaller, possessing the same lustrous deep blue-black plumage as the larger; (2) "General

coloration is more yellow " while the dark mark across the face is brownish instead of dull black ; (3) similar, except for size being smaller."

I cannot see any difference between these diagnostic characters and the ones I have given, though, as I note above, I consider my forms to be of subspecific value only, and moreover the material I handled convinced me of the necessity of naming these forms. I would also record that I hold a very conservative view as to what constitutes *specific* difference, and that a very large number of my subspecific forms would be granted specific rank by many good fellow-workers.

I have here to thank Mr. Witmer Stone for sending me over a list of the Gouldian type-birds and their localities. This necessitates re-naming about half the birds described in the following pages :—

19. EXCALFACTORIA CHINENSIS CAIRNSÆ, subsp. n.

Northern Chestnut-bellied Quail.

Differs from *E. c. australis* in being much darker above, and in having the belly darker chestnut.

Type, Cairns, Queensland, No. 11,796.

Range, North Queensland.

19A. EXCALFACTORIA CHINENSIS AUSTRALIS Gould.

Type from South Australia.

42. The earliest reference is

Carpophaga assimilis Gould, in Jardine's Contr. Ornith., 1850, p. (160) 106. Cape York.

NOTE.—Through the delay in publication of the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, the diagnoses published in Jardine's Contributions to Ornithology have precedence. Seven are published and six of these do not cause alterations save in the reference; the seventh necessitates a re-arrangement which will be duly noted in its place, Nos. 1133 and 1134.

+ 52A. *GEOPELIA PLACIDA HEDLEYI*, subsp. n.

Cape York Ground-Dove.

Differs from *G. p. tranquilla* in its darker coloration and smaller size.

Type, Cape York, North Queensland, No. 12,251.

Range, Cape York.

138. Add as synonym—

+ *Procellaria pardela* Oken, Lehrb. für Naturg., Vol. III., Zool., p. 533, 1816. Cape Seas.

+ 144. *PELECANOIDES URINATRIX BELCHERI*, subsp. n.

Australian Diving Petrel.

Differs from *P. u. urinatrix* in being smaller, and in having the under surface of the wings whiter and the grey of the breast not joined in a band. The nostrils are also larger.

Type, Australian seas, No. 13,938.

Range, Australian seas (breeding in the islands).

233A. *LIMICOLA FALCINELLUS SIBIRICA*.

I have received this bird from Melville Island; so its Australian range is now North-west Australia and Northern Territory.

When recording this bird for the first time for Australia (*ante*, p. 31), I gave the history of the specific name, and would point out that the second paragraph on p. 32 contains a slight error.

The date of the Naturhist. Dannemark quotation should be 1765 not 1763.

The correct quotation of the earlier date should read: *Scolopax falcinellus* Pontoppidan, Danske Atlas, Vol. I., p. 402, 1763. The natural history portion there contained was reprinted under the title I gave, two years later. And, unfortunately, I gave the later quotation

with the earlier date. It would be noticed that there was an error, as I gave Brunnich's description, and he quoted a different plate number and reference to the one I included.

238. *ROSTRATULA AUSTRALIS FITZROYI*, subsp. n.

Western Painted Snipe.

Differs from *R. a. australis* in its larger size, and in having the spottings on the wing much lighter.

Type, Fitzroy River, North-west Australia, No. 11,994.

Range, North-west Australia, Northern Territory.

247A. *ESACUS MAGNIROSTRIS MELVILLENSIS*, subsp. n.

Allied Long-billed Stone-Plover.

Differs from *E. m. neglectus* in being darker above, and in having the lesser wing-coverts almost black.

Type, Melville Island, Northern Territory, No. 13,452.

Range, Northern Territory.

274A. *DEMIGRETTA SACRA BUCHANANI*, subsp. n.

Northern White Reef Heron.

Differs from *D. s. greyi* in its much longer tarsus and smaller wing.

Type, Buchanan's Island, Northern Territory, No. 13,292.

Range, Northern Territory.

291A. *ANSERANAS SEMIPALMATA HAMILTONI*, subsp. n.

Western Pied Goose.

Differs from *A. s. semipalmata* in its larger-sized wing, and in having the knob on the head larger.

Type, North-west Australia, No. 697.

Range, North-west Australia, Northern Territory.

+ 296A. *DENDROCYGNA JAVANICA PERONI*, subsp. n.

Western Whistling Duck.

Differs from *D. j. gouldi* in its much darker under-surface.

Type, North-west Australia, No. 12,199.

Range, North-west Australia (Fitzroy River).

+ 297A. *DENDROCYGNA EYTONI MUNNA*, subsp. n.

Eastern Plumed Whistling Duck.

Differs from *D. e. eytoni* in having a longer wing and shorter bill ; the lower-breast is also much paler.

Type, Queensland, No. 3,797.

Range, Queensland and New South Wales.

+ 298A. *TADORNA RADJAH FLINDERSI*, subsp. n.

Eastern White-headed Sheld-duck.

Differs from *T. r. rufitergum* in its smaller wing, viz. 270 mm. ; the wing of *rufitergum* measures 285 mm.

Type, Cooktown, Queensland, No. 5,804.

Range, Queensland.

+ 301A. *NETTION CASTANEUM ROGERSI*, subsp. n.

Western Teal.

The adult male differs from the adult female of *N. c. castaneum* in being considerably lighter on the head and back ; and in having the centre of the feathers of the under-surface not so dark.

Type, North-west Australia, No. 735.

Range, North-west Australia ; Northern Territory.

+ 306A. *MALACORHYNCHUS MEMBRANACEUS ASSIMILIS*,
subsp. n.

Western Pink-eared Duck.

Differs from *M. m. membranaceus* in its smaller wing-measurement and lighter coloration generally.

Type, Fitzroy River, North-west Australia, No. 12,203.

Range, North-west Australia.

307A. STICTONETTA NÆVOSA LESUEURI, subsp. n. +

Eastern Freckled Duck.

Differs from *S. n. nævosa* in being much darker above, with the feathers not so marked with white.

Type, New South Wales, No. 749.

Range, New South Wales; South Australia.

308A. NYROCA NYROCA DAMPIERI, subsp. n. +

Western White-eyed Duck.

Differs from *N. n. australis* in its smaller size and lighter coloration.

Type, Fitzroy River, North-west Australia, No. 12,193.

Range, North-west Australia.

309A. OXYURA AUSTRALIS VICTORIÆ, subsp. n. +

Eastern Blue-billed Duck.

Differs from *O. a. australis* in its larger size and the markings on the back not so pronounced.

Type, Victoria, No. 12,196.

Range, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia.

310A. BIZIURA LOBATA WESTRALIS, subsp. n. +

Western Murk-Duck.

Differs from *B. l. lobata* in its darker coloration, and in general having the lobe on the under mandible larger.

Type, West Australia, No. 13,939. *Herdsmans Lake, 81*Range, West Australia. *Sept-7, 1901.*

312. Read—CARBO ATER SULCIROSTRIS,

312A. CARBO ATER ATER Lesson, Traité d'Orn., p. 604, 1831; Pucheran, Revue Zool., 1850, p. 627; Sharks Bay, West Australia.

Western Little Black Cormorant.

Range, West Australia.

When Pucheran reviewed Lesson's types he compared the bird to *C. chalconotus* Gray, and in the monograph of these birds in the Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. the name was questionably placed in the synonymy of that species from Sharks Bay; it could scarcely be that bird, as *C. chalconotus* was an endemic New Zealand form. The description, of course, applies perfectly to this species.

+ 313A. CARBO GOULDI TUNNEYI, subsp. n.

Western White-breasted Cormorant.

Differs from *C. g. gouldi* in its larger size; wing 284.

Type, South-west Australia, No. 4,457.

Range, South-west Australia.

+ 314A. CARBO VARIUS PERTHI, subsp. n.

Western Pied Cormorant.

Differs from *C. v. hypoleucos* in its smaller wing and stronger bill.

Type, Perth, West Australia, No. 771.

Range, West Australia.

+ 323A. PHÆTHON RUBRICAUDA WESTRALIS, subsp. n.

Australian Red-tailed Tropic-Bird.

Differs from *P. r. rubricauda* in its much larger wing.

Type, West Australia, No. 4,460. *Houtman's abrolhos, 2 ad.*
Nov., 1894.

Range, West Australia.

+ 353A. HALIASTUR SPHENURUS TERRITORI, subsp. n.

Northern Whistling Eagle.

Differs from *H. s. sphenurus* in being darker generally, it is also smaller.

Type, Northern Territory, No. 12,135.

Range, North-west Australia, Northern Territory.

542.

The earliest reference is *Halcyon* (*Syma* ?) *flavirostris* Gould, in Jardine's Contr. Ornith., 1850, p. 105 ; Cape York.

See Note after No. 42 (*ante*).

547. DACELO LEACHII KEMPI, subsp. n.

Northern Blue-winged Kingfisher.

Differs from *D. l. leachii* in being smaller in size and darker in colour.

Type, Cape York, No. 13,227.

Range, Cape York, North Queensland.

562.

The earliest reference is *Tanysiptera sylvia* Gould, in Jardine's Contr. Ornith., 1850, p. 105 ; Cape York.

See Note after No. 42 (*ante*).

631A. PETROICA MULTICOLOR SAMUELI, subsp. n.

Kangaroo Island Scarlet-breasted Robin.

Differs from *P. m. leggii* in having the breast a much deeper scarlet and the head and back much darker.

Type, Kangaroo Island, No. 12,350.

Range, Kangaroo Island.

633. PETROICA CHRYSOPTERA ADDENDA, subsp. n.

Flame-breasted Robin.

Differs from *P. c. phænicea* (from South Australia) in its larger size and lighter upper surface.

Type, New South Wales, No. 7,927.

Range, New South Wales.

668A. GERYGONE LÆVIGASTER BROOMEI, subsp. n.

Broome Bay Fly-eater.

Differs from *G. l. lævigaster* in being less reddish-brown above, and in wanting the buff on lower surface.

Type, Napier, Broome Bay, North-west Australia, No. 6,530.

Range, North-west Australia (coast).

702. Add as synonym—

Timixos meruloides Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, Vol. XI., p. 195, 1842; Tasmania.

716. Add as synonym—

Rhipidura nassata "Ill." Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. I., p. 323, 1835, n.n; Tasmania.

+ 719A. RHIPIDURA FLABILLIFERA BUCHANANI, subsp. n.
Melville Island Pheasant Fantail.

Differs from *R. f. subphasiana* in its larger size and lighter coloration.

Type, Buchanan Island, Northern Territory, No. 12,468.
Range, Buchanan Island.

729A. RHIPIDURA SETORA ISURA.

+ 729B. RHIPIDURA SETORA TORMENTI, subsp. n.
Western Fantail.

Differs from *R. s. isura* (from Port Essington) in being lighter above, and in having a longer bill and longer tail.

Type, Point Torment, North-west Australia, No. 8,678.
Range, North-west Australia.

+ 731A. RHIPIDURA TRICOLOR UTINGU, subsp. n.
Northern Black-and-White Fantail.

Differs from *R. t. picata* in its smaller size, wing 89 mm.
Type, Cape York, No. 12,870.
Range, North Queensland.

+ 736. MYIAGRA RUBECULA BROOMEI, subsp. n.
Western Blue Flycatcher.

Differs from *M. r. concinna* (from Port Essington) in being darker above and larger in the wing.

Type, Napier, Broome Bay, North-west Australia, No. 6,235.

Range, North-west Australia.

736A. MYIAGRA RUBECULA CONCINNA.

739. MYIAGRA LATIROSTRIS TORMENTI, subsp. n.

Western Broad-billed Flycatcher.

Differs from *M. l. latirostris* (from Port Essington) in being lighter above, and having a narrower bill.

Type, Point Torment, North-west Australia, No. 8,701.

Range, North-west Australia.

739A. MYIAGRA LATIROSTRIS LATIROSTRIS.

748. MONARCHA ALICTO TORMENTI, subsp. n.

Western Shining Flycatcher.

Differs from *M. a. nitida* (from Port Essington) in having a much narrower bill and in being smaller.

Type, Point Torment, North-west Australia, No. 8,691.

Range, North-west Australia.

748A. MONARCHA ALECTO NITIDA.

749A. MONARCHA ALECTO ALECTO Temminck *Drymophila alecto* Temminck and Laugier, Plan. Col. d'Ois., Vol. IV., pl. 430, 70 livr., 1827 ; Celebes.

New Guinea Shining Flycatcher.

Range, Cape York, North Queensland (*fide* Campbell, Emu, Vol. XII., p. 20, 1912).

752.

The earliest reference is *Monarcha leucotis* Gould, in Jardine's Contr. Ornith., 1850, p. 105* ; Cape York.

See Note after No. 42 (*ante*).

758. Delete from synonymy—

Colluricincla concinna Hutton.

765. Add as synonym—

Colluricincla concinna Hutton, Cat. Birds New Zeal., p. 15, 1871; New Zealand.

793. The earliest reference is—

Drymodes superciliaris Gould, in Jardine's Contr. Ornith., 1850, p. 105; Cape York.

See after No. 42 (*ante*).

+ 801A. PSOPHODES OLIVACEUS MAGNIROSTRIS, subsp. n.

Large-billed Coachwhip Bird.

Differs from *Psophodes o. olivaceus* in its much larger bill; the tip of the tail-feathers is white; wing 103 mm., culmen 23.

Type, Rockhampton, Queensland, No. 10,980.

Range, Queensland.

+ 852. ACROCEPHALUS AUSTRALIS INEXPECTATUS, subsp. n.

Southern Reed-Warbler.

Differs from *A. a. australis* (from South Australia) in its darker colour above and below.

Type, New South Wales, No. 4,614.

Range, New South Wales.

853. ACROCEPHALUS AUSTRALIS AUSTRALIS.

+ 865A. MEGALURUS ALISTERI MELVILLENSIS, subsp. n.

Melville Island Grass-Bird.

Differs from *M. a. alisteri* in being darker above and in having a shorter wing.

Type, Melville Island, Northern Territory, No. 13,641.

Range, Melville Island.

889. ACANTHIZA LINEATA GOULBURNI, subsp. n.

Striated Tit.

Differs from *A. l. lineata* (from South Australia) in being distinctly less green above and almost white below.

Type, New South Wales, No. 7,639.

Range, New South Wales.

892. ACANTHIZA LINEATA LINEATA.

936. Add as synonym—

Motacilla superba Shaw, Nat. Misc., Vol. I., pl. 10, Nov., 1789; Tasmania.

936A. MALURUS CYANEUS SAMUELI, subsp. n.

Flinders Island Blue Wren.

Differs from *M. c. cyaneus* in having the throat and breast much darker blackish-blue; it is also smaller.

Type, Flinders Island, No. 12,348.

Range, Flinders Island.

936B. MALURUS CYANEUS FLETCHERÆ, subsp. n.

North Tasmanian Blue Wren.

Differs from *M. c. australis* in its shorter tail; the blue on the throat is darker and the blue band on the back is lighter.

Type, North Tasmania (Ringarooma), No. 2,262.

Range, North Tasmania.

I designate the type-locality of *M. longicaudus* Gould, *M. superba* Shaw, and *M. gouldi* Sharpe as south of Tasmania, where the type of *M. cyanea* Gm. came from, as these three all have the longer tails.

+ 995A. *ARTAMUS PERSONATUS MUNNA*, subsp. n.

Masked Wood-Swallow.

Differs from *A. p. personatus* (from South-west Australia) in having the black of the forehead much more pronounced and in having a thicker bill.

Type, New South Wales, No. 7,300.

+ 1011B. *COLLURICINCLA BRUNNEA ROEBUCKI*, subsp. n.

Little Brown Shrike-Thrush.

Differs from *C. b. parryi* in its general earth-brown coloration and smaller size (wing 118 mm.).

Type, Roebuck Bay, North-west Australia, No. 10,998.

Range, Mid-Westralia.

+ 1012A. *COLLURICINCLA RUFIVENTRIS MURCHISONI*, subsp. n.

Murchison Buff-bellied Shrike-Thrush.

Differs from *C. r. rufiventris* in having a brown back, not slate-blue; the throat is brown and the belly has no white.

Type, East Murchison, Westralia, No. 3,896.

Range, Mid-Westralia (East Murchison).

+ 1015B. *COLLURICINCLA PARVULA CONIGRAVI*, subsp. n.

Western Little Shrike-Thrush.

Differs from *C. p. alligator* in its larger size and lighter under-surface.

Type, Admiralty Gulf, North-west Australia, No. 13,048.

Range, North-west Australia.

+ 1032A. *CRATICUS QUOYI JARDINI*, subsp. n.

Cape York Black Butcher-Bird.

Differs from *C. q. rufescens* De Vis (black phase) in its absolutely larger size, and from *C. q. spaldingi* in its

noticeably smaller bill; which is even less than in New Guinea examples of *C. q. quoyi*.

Type, Cape York, No. 9,785.

Range, North Queensland (Cape York).

1043. *CRACTICUS MENTALIS KEMPI*, subsp. n.

Cape York Black-backed Butcher-Bird.

Differs from *C. m. mentalis* in its smaller size throughout.

Type, Cape York, No. 13,154.

Range, Queensland (Cape York).

In the *Emu*, Vol. X., p. 339, 1911, Campbell recorded the New Guinea *C. mentalis* Salvadori and d'Albertis as a Cape York breeding bird. I have now received a series of birds from that locality, and upon comparison with a series from the type-locality I find that the Cape York bird is smaller in every dimension. An immature specimen from Nicura (the type-locality) which is just commencing to take on the adult-plumage, has a wing equalling that of the largest Australian specimen, while its bill is much heavier. The back of the neck in the Australian bird has less white, and the white on the tail-feathers is less extensive. The bill in the New Guinea bird is longer and heavier, and the tarsi are also longer and stouter. Measurements of largest Australian specimen:—

		Depth.	Wing.	Tarsus.
Culmen (exp.)	36	14	145.5	28 mm.
Juvenile	36	16	146	31 „
(Nicura)				
Adults	41-42.5	16	151-153	31 „
(Nicura)				

1073. *NEOSITTA PILEATA BROOMEI*, subsp. n.

Western White-winged Treerunner.

Differs from *N. p. leucoptera* (from Port Essington) in having the centre of the feathers of the back very much darker, and the rump whiter.

Type, Napier, Broome Bay, North-west Australia, No. 5,741.

Range, North-west Australia.

1,073A. NEOSITTA PILEATA LEUCOPTERA.

1,109. Add as synonym—

Pypra gularis Lewin, Birds of New Holland, pl. VII., 1808; New South Wales.

1,121A. PARDALOTUS PUNCTATUS MILLITARIS, subsp. n.
Northern Spotted Pardalote.

Differs from *P. p. punctatus* in being darker above, lighter below, and in having a much heavier bill, shorter wing, and a more yellowish vent.

Type, Cairns, No. 13,837.

Range, Cairns, North Queensland.

1,129A. PARDALOTUS MELANOCEPHALUS BARRONI,
subsp. n.

Northern Black-headed Pardalote.

Differs from *P. m. melanocephalus* in having the rump orange-yellow, not buff; it is also lighter on the back.

Type, Cairns, Queensland, No. 13,245.

Range, North Queensland.

1,130. PARDALOTUS MELANOCEPHALUS TORMENTI,
subsp. n.

Yellow-rumped Pardalote.

Differs from *P. m. uropygialis* (from Port Essington) in being lighter on the back and in having a bright yellow rump.

Type, Point Torment, North-west Australia, No. 8,471.

Range, North-west Australia (coast).

1,131A. *PARDALOTUS MELANOCEPHALUS UROPYGIALIS*.

1,133. *CINNYRIS FRENATA MACGILLIVRAYI*, subsp. n.

Cape York Sun-Bird.

Differs from *C. f. australis* Gould (= *C. f. olivei* Mathews) in its shorter bill and greener or lemon-yellow lower-breast and abdomen; and from *C. f. frenata* Muller (typical specimens procured by Brit. Orn. Exp., New Guinea) in its longer bill and larger size.

Type, North Queensland (Cape York), No. 9,810.

Range, North Queensland (Cape York).

1,134. *CINNYRIS FRENATA AUSTRALIS*.

Cairns Sun-Bird.

Nectarinia australis Gould, in Jardine's Contr. Ornith., 1850, p. (160) 106; Port Molle, Queensland.

Synonym—*Cinnyris frenata olivei* Mathews, Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., p. 391, 1912; Cairns, North Queensland.

Range, North Queensland (Cairns).

In Jardine's Contr. Ornith., *N. australis* is described, and Gould notes: "Differs from *N. frænata* in its larger size, in its straighter bill, and in the stripe of yellow over the eye being almost obsolete. It is the bird spoken of in Mr. McGillivray's paper as *N. pectoralis*, which name cannot be retained, as it had been previously applied to another member of the genus. McGillivray's letter is quoted and we read, 'At Port Molle I shot . . . Here the captain's servant shot a small *Nectarinia pectoralis*, respecting which I gave you a note of its having been found by Captain Ince and myself to the northward.' "

I have concluded it would be therefore best to accept Port Molle as the type-locality of the bird described by Gould, as *Nectarinia australis* is the sixth bird delineated, and after the fifth is a note: "The species

described above are all from the continent of Australia, and were chiefly obtained on Cape York Peninsula," thus apparently excluding this bird.

1,140. *MELITHREPTUS LUNATUS YORKI*, subsp. n.

Northern White-throated Honey-eater.

Differs from *M. l. albogularis* (from Port Essington) in being more greenish-yellow above, and in having a wider white nuchal band on the back of the head.

Type, Cape York, Queensland, No. 13,201.

Range, Cape York.

1,141A. *MELITHREPTUS LUNATUS ALBOGULARIS*.

1,165. *MYZOMELA NIGRA ASHBYI*, subsp. n.

Black Honey-eater.

Differs from *M. n. nigra* (from West Australia) in its larger size and lighter upper coloration.

Type, Mount Barker, South Australia, No. 3,025.

Range, South Australia to Queensland.

1,166. *MYZOMELA NIGRA NIGRA*.

1,190. Add as synonym—

Lacustroica alfredi Campbell, Emu, Vol. IX., p. 166, 1910. Nude name.

1,198. *STIGMATOPS INDISTINCTA OUIDA*, subsp. n.

Queensland Least Honey-eater.

Differs from *S. i. ocularis* in its smaller size and darker throat.

Type, Cairns, No. 13,840.

Range, Cairns, North Queensland.

1,206. Add as synonym—*Opisthops*

Ptilotis minuta Pelzeln, Östern. Freg. Novara, Birds, p. 56, 1865; Sydney, New South Wales.

1,223. Add as synonym—

Ptilotis sub-chrysops Campbell, Bull. R.A.O.U., No. 3., 1912. Bellenden Ker, Queensland.

1,224A. Ptilotis CHRYSOPS SAMUELI, subsp. n.

Dark Yellow-faced Honey-eater.

Differs from *P. c. beaconsfieldi* in its much darker coloration above and below.

Type, Ranges fifty miles north of Adelaide, South Australia, No. 13,094.

Range, South Australia.

1,229A. Ptilotis LEUCOTIS THOMASI.

Nom. nov. for *P. l. munna* Mathews, Austral Avian Rec., Vol. I., No. 2, p. 50, 1912; not *P. ornatus munna* Mathews, Nov. Zool., Vol. XVIII., p. 410, 1912.

1,236A. Ptilotis CRATITIA CARPENTARIENSIS.

Gulf Honey-eater.

Ptilotis carpentariensis Campbell, Bull. R.A.O.U., No. 3, 1912; Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland.

1,236. Ptilotis CRATITIA SAMUELI, subsp. n.

Wattle-cheeked Honey-eater.

Differs from *P. c. cratitia* (from Kangaroo Island) in its smaller size and generally duller coloration.

Type, Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia, No. 9,657.

Range, South Australia.

1,249A. Ptilotis CHRYSOTIS GRAINGERI, subsp. n.

Allied Yellow-fronted Honey-eater.

Differs from *P. c. ethelæ* in its more slender bill, and in having less yellow on the throat; and the black feathers above the ear-patch narrow.

Type, Mount Grainger, South Australia, No. 11,671.

Range, adjoining parts of New South Wales and South Australia.

1,268. The earliest reference is—

Ptilotis filigera Gould, Suppl. Birds Austr. pl. 42, March, 15, 1851; Cape York, Queensland.

The Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.) 1850, p. 278, was not published until late in 1852!!

1,275. Read—*MELIORNIS NOVÆ-HOLLANDIÆ CANESCENS*.

Sylvia canescens Latham, Index Ornith., Vol. II., p. 553, 1790; Tasmania.

This name displaces *M. n. diemenensis* Mathews.

In the British Museum is preserved the manuscript diagnosis of birds drawn up by Mr. Anderson, and examination shows that this name must be used as above.

Latham gave a detailed description "from the papers of Mr. Anderson," but altered somewhat that gentleman's diagnosis, which reads: "The length six inches and a half. The Bill straight, subulated, a little compressed and as long as the head. The head Black; a little of the forehead, a streak above and before the eyes white. The back mixt with a little white. The wings brownish with the outer margin of the quill feathers (except a few of the inner ones) of a bright yellow, hence a large yellow spot on the wings. The tail shorter than the body, with half the outer margin of the feathers next their base yellowish and the point of the two outer ones marked with a white spot on the inner edge. The body white below with the breast and vent feathers streaked longitudinally with black. The feet black."

1,294. *MYZANTHA FLAVIGULA CASUARINA*, subsp. n.

Pale Minah.

Differs from *M. f. alligator* in its much paler upper surface, lighter ear-coverts, and in having a white rump.

Type, Mount Casuarina, North-west Australia, No. 12,944.

Range, Mount Casuarina.

1,295. Add as synonyms—

Mimus carunculatus Buller, Essay, New. Zeal. Ornith., p. 10, 1865; New Zealand.

Anthochaera bulleri Finsch, Journ. für Ornith., 1867, p. 307; New Zealand.

1,298. Add as synonym—

Creadion pedunculatus Voigt's ed. Cuvier's Thierreich, Vol. I., p. 497, 1831; Tasmania.

1,300A. ANELLOBIA CHRYSOPTERA HALMATURINA,
subsp. n.

Kangaroo Island Red-wattle Bird.

Differs from *A. c. intermedia* in its much darker colour generally, and from *A. c. tasmania* in its smaller size.

Type, Kangaroo Island, No. 12,794.

Range, Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

1,311A. ENTOMYZON CYANOTIS HEDLEYI, subsp. n.

Little Blue-faced Honey-eater.

Differs from *E. c. harterti* in its smaller size and thinner bill.

Type, Cape York, Queensland, No. 13,214.

Range, Cape York.

1,314A. PHILEMON ARGENTICEPS KEMPI, subsp. n.

Little silvery-crowned Friar-Bird.

Differs from *P. a. argenticeps* in its generally smaller size.

Type, Cape York, Queensland, No. 13,208.

Range, Cape York.

1,314. PHILEMON ARGENTICEPS BROOMEI, subsp. n.

Western Silvery-crowned Friar-Bird.

Differs from *P. a. argenticeps* (from Port Essington) in its larger size and longer bill.

Type, Napier, Broome Bay, North-west Australia, No. 5,618.

Range, North-west Australia.

1,315A. PHILEMON ARGENTICEPS ARGENTICEPS.

+ 1,316A. PHILEMON BUCEROIDES YORKI, subsp. n.

Northern Helmeted Friar-Bird.

Differs from *P. b. buceroides* (from Cairns) in being much lighter above and below, and in having a deeper bill.

Type, Cape York, Queensland, No. 12,897.

Range, Cape York.

+ 1,316B. PHILEMON BUCEROIDES GORDONI, subsp. n.

Melville Island Helmeted Friar-Bird.

Differs from *P. b. buceroides* in its much smaller size generally; the bill is very small, and the knob on the top of the culmen not much raised.

Type, Melville Island, Northern Territory, No. 13,602.

Range, Melville Island.

+ 1,339A. MIRAFRA JAVANICA MELVILLENSIS, subsp. n.

Northern Bush-Lark.

Differs from *M. j. nigrescens* in being much lighter on the back, the feathers having rufous edges; the under surface being more like that part of *woodwardi* but not so red.

Type, Melville Island, Northern Territory, No. 13,605.

Range, Melville Island.

+ 1,342A. ZONÆGINTHUS BELLUS SAMUELI, subsp. n.

Kangaroo Island Fire-tailed Finch.

Differs from *Z. b. bellus* in its very much lighter colour and in wanting the black patch on the belly.

Type, Kangaroo Island, No. 12,354.

Range, Kangaroo Island.



Mathews, Gregory Macalister. 1912. "Additions and corrections to my Reference List to the Birds of Australia." *Austral avian record; a scientific journal devoted primarily to the study of the Australian avifauna* 1, 81–103.

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