

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

BY G. M. MATHEWS.

As must be anticipated by every student, a few corrections to the nomenclature utilised in my most recent List still keep cropping up; this is a natural result of progressive work: no additions or corrections would indicate stagnation and lifelessness. Nevertheless these are obviously becoming fewer, and the upheavals of small account. A most unfortunate oversight has caused the displacement of some familiar names, but it is unlikely that such a case will occur again. I refer to a paper by Pucheran entitled "Mémoire sur les types peu connus de Passereaux dentirostres de la collection du Musée de Paris." This was the last of a series of articles dealing with the types of Cuvier, Vieillot, and Lesson, and was published in the Archives du Museum d'Histoire naturelle, Vol. VII., whereas the others, which I had studied, appeared in the Revue Mag. de Zool. Though this was a most important paper to Australians, it was not utilised in the preparation of the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum by authors dealing with Australian birds, though those working on South American groups made full use of it.\*

Study of the ornithological articles in the Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles (Levrault) has revealed half a dozen overlooked synonyms and one unpleasant alteration, while reference to works on Australian exploration has enabled the recognition of type localities hitherto unknown of some species.

## p. 9. TURNIX MACULOSA MELANOTA.

In this Journal, Vol. I., p. 133, 1913, Stone and I gave details of the loss of the type specimen and

\* Hellmayr has just published a memoir on the Birds of Timor (Zool. von Timor Lief 1, 1914), and this paper seems to have escaped his notice also, as he does not discuss the birds credited to Timor in this account by Pucheran.

Gould's memo. "that he had described it from Moreton Bay, Queensland, noting that he had received specimens since from the eastern and northern parts of Australia."

Stokes (Discov. in Austr., Vol. II., p. 259, 1846) wrote: "Mr. Bynoe (June 1841) was fortunate enough to procure . . . one specimen of a bird of the same genus as one of the Abrolhos, generally called a quail, but with this difference, that it only lays four eggs, whereas quails lay fourteen or fifteen. It is known to the colonists as the Painted Quail; and has been called by Mr. Gould, from the specimen we got on Booby Island, *Hæmipodius melinatus*." I have noted this as Gould had described the bird three years before Stokes's specimen was killed.

p. xxv., Additions. Here I added the genus *Globicera* and doubtfully indicated as an Australian bird, which I had recognised from North Queensland.

*Carpophaga\* lepida* Cassin. The bird I had was certainly a subspecies of *Globicera pacifica* (Gmelin) and I sent it to Philadelphia for comparison with Cassin's types there preserved. Mr. Stone returned it with the comment that it was quite different from Cassin's birds which Salvadori had correctly placed under the species *Globicera rubicera* Bonaparte, and that the locality had never been doubted.

I therefore describe my Queensland bird as

+ GLOBICERA PACIFICA QUEENSLANDICA, subsp. nov.

Differs from *G. p. pacifica* in the darker grey of the head and hind neck, which is much more restricted; and the coloration of the under-parts being vinous, obscured by bluish, this colour becoming more marked

\* Though the genus name *Carpophaga* Selby, 1835, was shown to be preoccupied by *Carpophaga* Billberg, 1828, six years ago (Richmond, P.U.S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXXV., p. 596, 1908), such accurate workers as Hartert, Nov. Zool., Vol. XXI., 1914, p. 209, and Hellmayr, Zool. Timor Avifauna, Vol. I., 1914, pp. 86, 87, still persist in its usage, though no reason for such use can be profitably urged. It may be that this incorrect use is simply due to carelessness, but I do not wish to urge this view.

on the flanks and sides: the upper coloration being paler bronze green.

Type, Mackay, North Queensland.

And the additions must be altered to—

GLOBICERA PACIFICA.

[*Globicera pacifica pacifica*.

*Columba pacifica* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., p. 777, 1789 :  
Friendly Islands. Extra limital.]

GLOBICERA PACIFICA QUEENSLANDICA. Queensland  
Pigeon.

*Globicera pacifica queenslandica* Mathews, supra ;  
Mackay, North Queensland.

Range, North Queensland.

GLOBICERA RUBRICERA.

*Globicera rubricera rubricera*.

[*Globicera rubricera* Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus Sci.  
Paris, Vol. XXXIX., p. 1073, 1854 (Dec.). New Ireland.  
Extra limital.]

GLOBICERA RUBRICERA LEPIDA. Australian Red-cered  
Pigeon.

*Carpophaga lepida* Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.  
Philad. 1854, p. 230, 1855 ; Northern Australia.

Range, Northern Australia.

p. 17. Add as synonym to CHALCOPHAPS CHRYSO-  
CHLORA LONGIROSTRIS Gould *Chalcophaps chrysochlora*  
*melvillensis* Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 12,  
1914, Melville Island.

p. 25. PORZANOIDEA PLUMBEA CAMPBELLI, subsp. n. 4

Differs from *P. p. immaculata* in its lighter coloration,  
both above and below. It is the smallest subspecies.

Type, Botany Swamps, New South Wales.

p. 23. The type locality of *Eulabeornis castaneo-*  
*ventris* Gould has always been a source of trouble, the  
vague "Gulf of Carpentaria" meaning so little. It was

therefore with great pleasure that I noted the following account in Stokes Discov. in Australia, Vol. II., p. 263 :  
“ Bold Point, Gulf of Carpentaria. The birds we had not before seen were a large dark brown species of rail, so wary that I could never get within shot of it.

p. 284. Disaster Inlet, Gulf of Carpentaria. The rare large brown rail was frequently observed at low water, running along the edge of the mangroves, too wary, however, as before, to be shot.

p. 305. Near Flinders River, Gulf of Carpentaria. In one of the reaches, I was fortunate enough to shoot a specimen of the large wary brown-coloured rail I have before mentioned. From this, the only one obtained, it has been described as *Eulabeornis castaneoventris*.”

+ p. 319. Add *FREGETTA TROPICA AUSTRALIS*, subsp. n.

Differs from *F. t. melanogaster* Gould in its larger size.

*F. t. melanogaster*, wing 157, tarsus 35.

*F. t. australis*, wing 164, tarsus 43.

Type, New Zealand.

Have any examples of this bird been killed in Australia ?

+ p. 32. *FREGETTORNIS ROYANUS*, sp. n.

Entire plumage sooty black, darkest on the upper tail-coverts. Wings and tail black. A large sub-terminal band of white is noticeable on the under-surface and the upper tail-coverts, on examining the feathers. Tail square. Total length 225 mm., culmen 13, wing 160, tail 79, tarsus 35.

Type, Lord Howe Island. 3rd March, 1914.

+ p. 47. *STERNA STRIATA YORKI*, subsp. n.

Northern White-fronted Tern.

Differs from *S. s. melanorhyncha* in having the four outer primaries dark brown, except for a small portion of the inner web, the outer web of the outer tail-feather rather lighter in colour. It is also smaller.

*S. s. melanorhyncha*, wing 272, culmen 41, tarsus 21.

*S. s. yorki*, wing 260, culmen 35, tarsus 18.

Type, Cape York, North Queensland.

p. 58. PAGOA LESCHENAULTII

must replace

*Pagoa geoffroyi*.

The latter name has been preferred on the score of priority, as *Charadrius geoffroyi* Wagler, 1827, was one year earlier than *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson, 1828. The tables are now turned, as I find that Lesson monographed the Plovers in the Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., published in 1826. Consequently the earliest reference to *Charadrius sanguineus* Lesson should read Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., p. 35, 1826: this name appears in the synonymy of *Cirrepidesmus m. mongolus* in my List (p. 58); the earliest reference to *Charadrius taitensis* Lesson should read Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., p. 35, 1826: this name is a synonym of *Pluvialis dominicus fulvus* of my List (p. 57); while *Charadrius marginatus* Lesson (a synonym of *Leucopoliis ruficapillus ruficapillus* of my List, p. 59) must also be quoted, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., p. 25, 1826.

The prime reference in the present case reads—

*Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., p. 36, 1826. Pondicherry, India.

An extra limital correction would seem to be the acceptance of *Charadrius duvaucelii* Lesson, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XLII., p. 38, 1826; Calcutta, in place of the commonly preferred *Charadrius ventralis* Wagler, Syst. Avium. Charad., p. 59, 1827; a member of the genus *Hoplopoterus* of the Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., Vol. XXIV.

p. 60. ELSEYORNIS, nom. nov.

must replace

*Elseya* Mathews,

I introduced the latter name in the Birds of Australia, Vol. II., pp. 125, 135, 1913, for *Charadrius melanops* Vieillot, but through an unfortunate oversight did not recognise its invalidity by its prior use by Grandidier, Revue de Zool., p. 232, 1867. The species name must read *Elseyornis melanops*, the two subspecies admitted being *Elseyornis m. melanops* and *E. m. russatus*.

p. 76. To the synonymy of AUSTROTIS A. AUSTRALIS add  
*Otis novæhollandiæ* Leichhardt, Journ. Overl. Exp. Austr., p. 260, 1847; nomen nudum.

p. 77. MATHEWSENA Iredale. This Vol. ante, p. 82,  
must replace  
*Mathewsia* of the same writer.

The species name will be *Mathewsena rubicunda* and the subspecies *Mathewsena r. rubicunda* and *M. r. argentea*.

To the synonymy of the former add—

*Grus antarctica* Illiger, Abhandl. Ak. Wissen Munch.,  
p. 230, 1816: New South Wales. Berlin

p. 78. Under the species *Plegadis falcinellus* add brackets to the reference given and then add—

PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS PEREGRINUS. Australian Glossy Ibis.

*Ibis peregrina* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av., Vol. II., p. 159, 1855: Celebes.

Range, Australia and Tasmania. Extra limital.

p. 80. To the synonymy of the genus EGRETTE add—

*Herodias* Boie, Isis 1822, p. 559. Type, *A. garzetta* Linné.

p. 81. CASMERODIUS Gloger  
must replace  
*Herodias* Boie.

The reviewer in the Auk, Vol. XXXI., p. 410, July, 1914, has pointed out that prior to Gray's designation in 1855 of *Ardea egretta* as type of *Herodias* the same

author had in 1841 (List Genera Birds, 2nd Ed., p. 86) selected *A. garzetta* as type and that the prior designation must be accepted. This usage is, of course, consistent with my oft-expressed principles and its abrogation was entirely due to an oversight, and I thank the reviewer in the Auk for drawing my attention to this matter. The reviewer suggested as an alternative *Leucophoyx* Sharpe, proposed in 1894, but I find a better substitute in *Casmerodius* Gloger, Hand. u-Hilfsb., p. 412, 1842, introduced half a century earlier. At the place quoted Gloger independently provided this name for the White Egrets, and mentioned as species *A. egretta* and *A. garzetta*. I find no type named until Salvadori (Orn. Papua e Moluc., Vol. III., p. 349, 1882) selected the former. I see no need for rejecting this determination and therefore here use Gloger's name.

The species will therefore read—

*Casmerodius albus* and the subspecies *Casmerodius albus albus* and *C. a. syrmatophorus*.

p. 83. NYCTICORAX CALEDONICUS HILLI  
must replace

*Nycticorax caledonicus australasice*.

In working up the Ardeiformes for my Birds of Australia I recognised that Vieillot, under the names of *Ardea novæhollandicæ* and *Ardea australasice*, had confused the European and Australian Night-Herons and that the description of the adult upon which the names are based applied to the former, the immature probably correctly being Australian birds. These names are therefore invalid for use for the Australian subspecies and the name selected is the only one available.

p. 85. IXOBRYCHUS MINUTUS QUEENSLANDICUS, subsp. n.  
Northern Little Bittern.

Differs from the type *I. m. alisteri* from Long Bay, Sydney, in being much more shiny black on the back and head and the wing-coverts much more buff.

Type, Kedron Brook, Queensland.

- p. 89. CTENANAS, nom. nov., type *Leptotarsis eytoni* Eyton.

To replace *Leptotarsis* not *Leptotarsus* Guerin, Voy. Coq. Zool., Vol. II., p. 286, 1831.

*Ctenanas eytoni*.

- p. 94. BIZIURA LOBATA MENZIESI, subsp. n.

Differs from *B. l. lobata* in being lighter and the bands on the back being white instead of buff: the lobe is also smaller.

Type, New South Wales, No. 756.

- p. 103. Add LEUCOSPIZA CLARA ROBUSTUS.

Greater Northern Grey Gosshawk.

*Astur clarus robustus* Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 13, 1914; Melville Island.

- p. 105. To the synonymy of UROAËTUS AUDAX AUDAX add—

*Aquila fuscus* Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. I., Suppl., p. 90, 1817: New South Wales.

- p. 106. BUTASTUR TEESA Franklin.

This species should be omitted from the Australian List. It was added by North (Rec. Austr. Mus., Vol. III., p. 87, 1898).

During my recent visit to Sydney, New South Wales, I saw the specimen upon which this record was based. There was no collector's label upon it, but simply one added upon which is written: "Mr. Robert Grant informs me his brother shot this bird about three years ago at Lithgow, N.S.W."

This shows how insecure the fact of the occurrence is, but the inadvisability of recognising such was impressed upon me after examining Grant's collection, as other incorrect labelling was obvious. Thus a specimen of "*Pachycephala dubia* Ramsay," was labelled "Cairns, Queensland"; Ramsay's specimen was supposed to have come from Cardwell, Queensland, but it was afterwards shown to have been procured in New

Guinea. Apparently Grant's specimen was labelled to suit the supposed type locality.

I also saw an example of *Ægialitis* (*Charadrius*) *hiaticola* Linné, which was supposed to be Australian killed. Gould recorded this species as Australian, but it was later proved to have been an erroneous locality and no authentic occurrence of this bird is known.

p. 113. Add to synonym of PANDION—

*Pandion leucocephalus* of Gould is pre-occupied by the same combination of "N.F."=(S.D.W.) Analyst., Vol. II., No. XI., p. 305, June 1835.

p. 117. Add TYTO GALEI Mathews, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., pt. ii, p. 12, 1914; Pascoe River, North Queensland.

p. 117. TYTO LONGIMEMBRIS DOMBRAINI, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. l. walleri* in being much lighter above, and especially so on the wings. It is also smaller.

*T. l. walleri*, ♂ wing 315, tarsus 80.

*T. l. dombraini*, ♂ wing 307, tarsus 66.

Type, Victoria.

p. 130. Add as synonym to APROSMICTUS ERYTHROPTERUS COCCINEOPTERUS Gould—

*Aprosmictus erythropterus melvillensis* Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 14, 1914; Melville Island.

p. 140. PEZOPORUS TERRESTRIS DOMBRAINI, subsp. n.  
Southern Ground-Parrot.

Differs from *P. t. terrestris* in having the green of the back and breast much lighter, and the middle of the abdomen yellow, more as in *P. t. flaviventris* North.

Type, Glengelly River, S.E. of South Australia.

p. 143. Dissociate *Podargus plumiferus* Gould from *Podargus papuensis* Quoy and Gaimard, and admit as a species—

CYPHORHINA PLUMIFERA.

- p. 148. Add after *Cyanalcyon macleayii distinguendus* Mathews—

CYANALCYON MACLEAYII CÆRULEUS.

Northern Forest Kingfisher.

*Halcyon macleayii cæruleus* Ashby, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 20, 1914; Port Keats, Northern Territory.

- + p. 156. CACOMANTIS CASTANEIVENTRIS BIHAGI, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. c. castaneiventris* in being much darker on the under-surface.

Type No. 4221 from Bihagi, head of the Mambare River, British New Guinea.

- p. 158. Add as synonym to *Lamprococcyx m. minutillus* Gould—

CHRYSOCOCYX MINUTILLUS MELVILLENSIS Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 14, 1914; Melville Island.

p. 160. An earlier reference to *Mænura lyrata* is the introduction by Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XXX., p. 50, 1824: New South Wales.

p. 169. Pucheran (loc. cit., p. 347) has recognized *Ænanthe pectoralis* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist., Vol. XXI., p. 436, 1818: "Timor" as equivalent to *Petroica bicolor* Swainson.

+ ( This indicates that the locality is incorrect and that the bird came from Australia. I select New South Wales as the type locality and the name therefore becomes a synonym of *Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*.

- + p. 170. AMAURODRYAS VITTATA KINGI, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. v. vittata* in having a buff breast instead of a grey one.

Type, King Island.

Range, King Island.

+ AMAURODRYAS VITTATA BASSI, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. v. vittata* in having a very dark under-surface; it is also darker above.

Type, Barren Island.

Range, Barren Island, Bass Strait.

p. 170. Add as synonym to *MELANODRYAS CUCULLATA SUBPICATA* Mathews—

*Petroica cucullata melvillensis* Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 15, 1914; Melville Island.

p. 175. *PÆCILODRYAS SUPERCILIOSA GREGORI*, subsp. n. +

Differs from *P. s. cerviniventris* in having the band on the upper breast much lighter, the belly and abdomen white and the sides and flanks much less buff. It is also lighter on the back.

Type, Gregory River, Queensland. Collected 20th July, 1910.

Range, Western Queensland and Eastern Northern Territory.

p. 176. *QUOYORNIS LEUCURUS NORMANI*, subsp. n. +

Differs from *Q. l. leucurus* in being distinctly paler above and lacking the band on the upper breast.

Type, Norman River, North Queensland.

Range, North Queensland.

p. 179. Add as synonym to *PACHYCEPHALA PECTORALIS CONSOBRINA* Mathews—

*Pachycephala gutturalis longirostris* Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 15, 1914; Melville Island, not *Pachycephala longirostris* Gould, 1838.

p. 180. Add as synonym to *LEWINORNIS RUFIVENTRIS FALCATUS* Gould—

*Pachycephala rufiventris minor* Zietz, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 15, 1914; Melville Island.

p. 182. *Pachycephala simplex* Gould was published in February, 1843, while *Tephrodornis grisola* Blyth did not appear before November 1843. By a peculiar lapse the dates were confused and the latter preferred

as the species name. The alterations necessary become : The species name is *MUSCITREA SIMPLEX* : Omit all the bracketed reference and read *Muscitrea simplex simplex* and *Muscitrea simplex riordani* as the subspecies names.

p. 182. Add—

*EOPSALTRIA AUSTRALIS AUSTINA* Mathews, Emu, Vol. XIV., p. 60, 1914 ; Cobbora, New South Wales.

p. 183. I included *Muscicapa griseicapilla* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XXI., p. 489, 1818, in the synonymy of *Eopsaltria australis australis*, selecting New South Wales as the type locality, the erroneous locality Timor being given in the original description.

Pucheran (loc. cit., p. 356) had however determined it as "*Muscicapa gularis* Quoy et Gaimard, *Eopsaltria gularis* Gould." This determination limits the type locality to West Australia and the most probable place whence it might have come is Shark's Bay. Vieillot's name would therefore replace Gould's, as I have noted in this Journal, Vol. II., p. 75, 1913, that this is separable subspecifically from Quoy and Gaimard's form. The alterations necessary would be—

Omit *M. griseicapilla* from the synonymy of *Eopsaltria australis australis*.

Omit *Eopsaltria griseigularis* from the synonymy of *Eopsaltria australis gularis*.

Add—

*EOPSALTRIA GRISEICAPILLA GRISEICAPILLA*. Allied Grey-breasted Shrike Robin.

*Muscicapa griseicapilla* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XXI., p. 489, 1818 : "Timor" (errore). =Sharks Bay, West Australia.

Synonym :

*Eopsaltria griseogularis* Gould, Synops. Birds Austr., pt. IV., App., p. 2, 1838 : Swan River, West Australia.

Range, mid-West Australia.

And read—

EOPSALTRIA GRISEICAPILLA ROSINÆ Mathews.

EOPSALTRIA GRISEICAPILLA GULARIS Quoy et  
Gaimard.

pp. 187-188. There is some confusion in the genus *Myiagra* through the description by Vieillot of *Platyrhynchos ruficollis* and *P. cyanoleucus*. The former I synonymised with *Todus rubecula* Latham, the latter I had omitted as it was described from Timor. Berlepsch, however (Abhandl. Senckenb. Naturfor. Gesellsch. Bd., XXXIV., 1911), dealing with the Birds of the Aru Islands, on p. 66, used *Myiagra ruficollis* Vieillot to replace *M. latirostris* Gould.

I now find that Pucheran (loc. cit., p. 360) had written "Le type provient de Péron et Lesueur; il a été également décrit par M. Swainson sous le nom de *Myiagra latirostris*, et nous ne pensons pas que l'espèce, que M. Gould a dénommée de la même façon que M. Swainson, en soit différente."

There can therefore be little hesitation in accepting Vieillot's name, save the lack of a suitable type-locality. Péron et Lesueur did not call at any place on the Australian Continent where this bird now occurs.

Of *P. cyanoleucus* Pucheran wrote (loc. cit., p. 358): "Nos types sont encore jeunes. . . . Je les rattache à *Myiagra nitida* Gould." Pucheran's identification seems to have been ignored up to the present time.

*P. ruficollis* was described from Nouvelle Hollande, but I see that Hellmayr includes it in his Birds of Timor and accepts Timor as the type locality of Vieillot's species. This is a relieving decision, but he has accepted Gould's name for the Australian subspecies. Swainson's name was given to a bird from no locality and he quoted the specimen in the Paris Museum. Pucheran's note implies that Swainson described the Paris bird, and that consequently *M. latirostris* Swainson is an absolute synonym of *P. ruficollis* Vieillot.

The alterations in this genus are :—

p. 187. Omit *PLATYRHYNCHOS RUFICOLLIS* Vieillot from the synonymy of *Myiagra rubecula rubecula*.

p. 188. *MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS*  
will replace  
*Myiagra latirostris* ;

and the subspecies read—

[*MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS RUFICOLLIS*

*Platyrrhynchos ruficollis* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XXVII., p. 13, 1818 : "Nouvelle Hollande" = Timor.

Synonym :

*Myiagra latirostris* Swainson, Nat. Libr. (Jardine), Vol. X., Flycatchers, pp. 255 and 208, 1838 : Loc. unknown : I designate Timor. Extra limital.]

*MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS COOPERI*. Broad-billed Flycatcher.

*Myiagra latirostris cooperi* Mathews, Austral Av. Rec., Vol. I., p. 42, 1912 : Melville Island.

Synonym :

*Myiagra latirostris* (not Swainson 1838) Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. (Lond.) 1840, p. 172, 1841 : Port Essington, Northern Territory.

Range, Northern Territory.

*MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS TORMENTI* and

*MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS KEMPI*

will replace

*Myiagra latirostris tormenti* and

*Myiagra latirostris kempi* respectively.

p. 188. The acceptance of *Platyrrhynchos cyanoleucus* Vieillot, according to Pucheran's determination, would necessitate the following changes :

*MYIAGRA CYANOLEUCA*

would replace

*Myiagra nitida*

and the subspecies would read :

MYIAGRA CYANOLEUCA CYANOLEUCA. Satin Fly-catcher.

*Platyrrhynchos cyanoleucus* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XXVII., p. 11, 1818 : Timor = New South Wales.

Synonym :

*Myiagra nitida* Gould, Synops. Austr., pt. IV., App., p. 1, 1838 : New South Wales.

Range, South Queensland ; New South Wales ; Victoria ; Tasmania ;  
and

MYIAGRA CYANOLEUCA ROBINSONI  
would replace

*Myiagra nitida robinsoni*.

I am of opinion that this alteration must be made as though Pucheran's identification of Vieillot's species has not hitherto been utilised ; it would appear that the "Timor" locality is wrong and that it came from Australia and I have therefore selected New South Wales as the type locality. Hellmayr does not mention it in his Birds of Timor, so that it does not occur there ; he makes no allusion to Vieillot's name in any other connection.

p. 199. DRYMODES SUPERCILIARIS COLCLOUGHI, subsp. n.  
Allied Scrub Robin.

Differs from *D. s. superciliaris* in being much redder on the back and entirely reddish-buff on the under-surface.

Type, Roper River, Northern Territory, September, 1910.

Range, Northern Territory [East].

p. 210. POODYTES GRAMINEUS NORMANI, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. g. goulburni* in being paler above ; the red rump very noticeable ; a distinct spotted band across the throat.

Type, Normanton, North Queensland.

Range, North Queensland.

p. 210. *CISTICOLA EXILIS NORMANI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. e. lineocapilla* in being much paler above.

Type, Norman River, Queensland.

Range, Gulf of Carpentaria in Queensland to the McArthur River in the Northern Territory.

p. 214. *ACANTHIZA PUSILLA JAYI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. p. consobrina* in being paler above and in having the thighs buff coloured.

Type, Jay Waterhole, MacDonnell Ranges, Central Australia.

Range, the same.

p. 215. Add *ACANTHIZA NANA DOROTHEÆ* Mathews, Emu, Vol. XIV., p. 60, 1914; Lithgow, New South Wales.

p. 219. Add *GEOBASILEUS REGULOIDES TARANA* Mathews, Emu, Vol. XIV., p. 60, 1914; Tarana, New South Wales.

p. 220. Examination of the genus *SERICORNIS* necessitates some alterations. Mr. A. J. Campbell has given me the type of *SERICORNIS GULARIS* Legge, and compared with the type of *ACANTHIZA FRONTALIS* Vigors and Horsfield, I find the following changes necessary—

*SERICORNIS GULARIS* Legge will replace *SERICORNIS FRONTALIS* V. and H.

The species name of *SERICORNIS FRONTALIS* will replace *SERICORNIS LONGIROSTRIS*, and will be *SERICORNIS FRONTALIS FRONTALIS*

and read *SERICORNIS FRONTALIS LONGIROSTRIS*

„ „ *HARTERTI*

„ „ *ROSINÆ*

„ „ *LÆVIGASTER*

„ „ *MINIMUS*.

*SERICORNIS FRONTALIS PARVULUS* becomes a synonym of *S. f. frontalis*.

- p. 222. *TASMANORNIS HUMILIS TREGELLASI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *T. h. humilis* in being lighter above.

Type, King Island.

Range, King Island.

- p. 232. *DIAPHORILLAS TEXTILIS PURNELLI*, subsp. n.

Buff-throated Grass-Wren.

Differs from *D. t. modestus* in having the throat dark buff streaked with white; the tail is shorter, and the bill is thin and pointed.

Type, Mount Benstead, Alice Springs, Central Australia; collected on the 8th September, 1913.

Range, Central Australia.

- p. 233. *MAGNAMYTIS WOODWARDI DOROTHEÆ*, subsp. n.

Lesser White-throated Grass-Wren.

Differs from *M. w. woodwardi* in its much smaller size and in lacking the black feathers on the head, the head feathers having only a narrow black line on each side of the white shaft.

The co-type of *M. woodwardi* measures :

Culmen 15, wing 78, tail 103, tarsus 26

*M. w. dorotheae* ,, 12 ,, 62 ,, 86 ,, 23

Type, from Macarthur River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Territory. Collected on the 24th September, 1913.

Range, Northern Territory [East].

- p. 235. The Genus *ANGROYAN* will replace *Pseudartamus* Mathews.

*Angroyan* "Temminck" Illiger, Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1812, p. 231, 1816.

Type (by original designation), *Loxia cyanoptera* Latham.

The species becomes *Angroyan cyanopterus*.

- p. 238. *COLLURICINCLA WOODWARDI ASSIMILIS*, subsp. n.  
Allied Sandstone Thrush.

Differs from *C. w. woodwardi* in being much paler on the under-surface. Iris brown; bill and feet black.

Type, Napier Broome Bay, North-west Australia.

Collected on the 20th of July, 1910.

Range, Northern Territory [East].

- p. 238. After *Colluricincla brunnea brunnea* Gould add—  
*COLLURINCLA BRUNNEA MELVILLENSIS* Zietz, South  
Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., p. 16, 1914, Melville Island.

p. 239. Add as synonym to *CONIGRAVEA PARVULA*  
*OMISSA* Mathews *Colluricincla parvula melvillensis* Zietz,  
loc. cit.

- p. 239. *CALEYA MEGARHYNCHUS NORMANI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *C. m. cerviniventris* in being much paler underneath.

Type, Norman River, Queensland.

Collected by Mr. R. Kemp on April 16th, 1914.

Range, North Queensland.

p. 240. As a synonym of *GRALLINA* Vieillot add  
*Grallipes* Sundevall, Meth. Nat. Av. Dist., pt. ii., p. 155,  
1873; new name for *Grallina* Vieillot.

- p. 241. *GYMNORHINA TIBICEN FINKI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *G. t. intermissa* in having a larger bill and smaller wing.

Type, Horseshoe Bend, Fink River, N.T.

Range, Central Australia.

- p. 246. *APHELOCEPHALA CASTANEIVENTRIS* WHITEI,  
subsp. n.

Differs from *A. c. castaneiventris* in being darker above and in having the flanks very much paler.

Type, Jay Waterhole, MacDonnell Ranges, Central Australia.

Range, Central Australia.

p. 257. *PARDALOTINUS STRIATUS FINKI*, subsp. n.

Differs from *P. s. subaffinis* in having the head more streaked, rump brownish and the centre of the throat yellowish.

Type, Running Water, Fink River.

Range, Central Australia.

p. 268. Add *GRANTIELLA PICTA BOREALIS*.

Northern Painter Honey-eater.

*Entomophila borealis* H. L. White, Emu, Vol. XIII.,  
p. 187, 1914: MacArthur River, Northern Territory.

Range, Northern Territory.

p. 271. Add Genus *MACGILLIVRAYORNIS*.

*MACGILLIVRAYORNIS CLAUDI* (Scrub Honey-Eater)  
Mathews, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., pt. ii, p. 12, 1914;  
Claudie River, North Queensland.

p. 274. I included *Melithreptus virescens* Vieillot in the Appendix B, noting Gray's reference of it to Gould's *Ptilotis sonorus*. Pucheran (loc. cit., p. 350) absolutely states "C'est *Ptilotis sonorus* Gould": "Notre exemple a été rapporté par Péron et Lesueur." The first statement decides the identity of the species; the second suggests the type locality as Shark's Bay, West Australia.

The alterations necessary would be: The species name would become *MELIPHAGA VIRESCENS*.

*M. v. sonora* Gould.

*M. v. broomei* Mathews.

*M. v. insularis* Milligan.

*M. v. murchisoni* Mathews.

*M. v. decipiens* Mathews.

*M. v. rogersi* Mathews.

*M. v. cooperi* Mathews.

*M. v. forresti* Ingram.

*M. v. walgetti* Mathews.

*M. v. westwoodia* Mathews.

Throughout the subspecies *virescens* would displace *sonora* while it would be best to add—

MELIPHAGA VIRESCENS VIRESCENS.

Shark's Bay Singing Honey-Eater,

as I cannot synonymise with the Shark's Bay form either the southern dark Broome Hill form or the interior light East Murchison race.

The South Australian form would retain Gould's name being *Meliphaga virescens sonora*, but the synonym *Meliphaga vittata* Bonaparte should be transferred to the synonymy of *M. v. virescens*, as Bonaparte's name was also given to a bird brought back by Péron and Lesueur.

p. 285. As a synonym of MANORINA M. MELANOPHRYS add—

*Cossyphus olivaceus* Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat. (Levrault), Vol. XXIX., p. 268, 1823: New South Wales.

p. 299. Dr. Burton Cleland pointed out to me that Stokes in his Discov. in Austral., Vol. II., 1846, p. 175, states that the type of *Emblema picta* Gould was procured on Depuch's Island, Mid-west Australia. This necessitates a rearrangement of the subspecific names, as I arbitrarily selected Derby, North-west Australia, as a suitable locality for Gould's species. I now describe the Roebuck Bay bird as—

EMBLEMA PICTA CLELANDI, subsp. n.

Western Painted Finch.

Differs from *E. p. picta* in being much darker above, the black of the under surface being deeper and the red on the throat more extensive.

Type, from Roebuck Bay, North-west Australia.

Range, North-west Australia.

and restrict

*Emblema picta picta*, Painted Finch, to Depuch's Island, Mid-west Australia.

I had thought of using that name for my *E. picta coongani*, but the Coongan River birds disagree too much with Gould's figure and description.

p. 299. EMBLEMA PICTA ETHELÆ, subsp. n.

Differs from *E. p. clelandi* in being lighter above and the tail brown not black.

Type, Hermansburg, MacDonnell Ranges.

Range, Central Australia.

p. 300. Add Genus ERYTHRURA

*Erythrura* Swainson, Classif. Birds, Vol. II., p. 280, 1837.

Type (by monotypy), *Loxia prasina* Sparrman.

ERYTHRURA TRICHROA.

[*Erythrura trichroa trichroa*.

*Fringilla trichroa* Kittlitz, Mem. pres. l'Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Peterb., Vol. II., p. 8, pl. x., 1833 :  
"Ualan" : Caroline Group. Extra limital.]

ERYTHRURA TRICHROA MACGILLIVRAYI, subsp. n.  
Australian Green-backed Finch.

Differs from *E. trichroa cyaneifrons* Layard (Ibis, 1878, p. 260 : Lifu, Loyalty Islands) in its larger bill, deeper blue coloration on the fore-head and cheeks, deeper coloured upper tail-coverts and tail and longer wing. Specimens from British New Guinea, named *E. t. goodfellowi* Ogilvie-Grant (Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, Vol. XXIX., p. 29, 1911) come nearer, but the blue on the fore-head is extended on to the top of the head in the Australian form.

Wing 62 mm.

Type, Claudie River, North Queensland.

Collected by Dr. William Macgillivray in Feb., 1914.

Range : North Queensland (Claudie River District).

*Remarks.*—This beautiful Finch adds a genus and species to the Australian List, and the distribution of the species is so remarkable as to merit notice. First described from the Caroline Islands, it next received a name from Ternate, followed by its discovery at Lifu, Loyalty Islands; then it was found at the New Hebrides and Solomon Archipelago; later it was received from Ruk, Bismark Archipelago, and odd specimens have been procured in British New Guinea, while now it is known to live in North Queensland. All the subspecies are difficult to separate, little differentiation having yet taken place in spite of the diverse localities.

p. 301. Add *ÆGINTHA TEMPORALIS MACGILLIVRAYI*, Black-tailed Red-browed Finch. Mathews, South Austr. Ornith., Vol. I., pt. ii, p. 13, 1914; Claudie River, North Queensland.

p. 304. Add *NEOCHMIA PHÆTON ALBIVENTER*, White-bellied Crimson Finch. Mathews, loc. cit.; Claudie River, North Queensland.

p. 239. In Appendix B, I included birds ascribed to Australia not otherwise identified. Pucheran has noted that some of these are Timor birds and therefore can be eliminated from the Appendix :

*Melithreptus flavicans* Vieillot.

*Turdus suerii* Vieillot.

*Ænanthe gutturalis* Vieillot.

*Platyrrhynchos rufiventris* Vieillot.

*Melithreptus flavicans* Vieillot is recognised by Pucheran as *Meliphaga reticulata* Temminck, over which name, of course, it has priority. This is not recognised by Hellmayr, as (loc. cit., p. 51) he uses *Stigmatops reticulata* based on *Meliphaga reticulata* Temminck. *Turdus suerii* (recte *sueurii*) Vieillot is stated by Pucheran to have come from Timor and is recognised as a juvenile *Sylvia leucophæa* Vieillot. The latter species Pucheran doubtfully identifies with *Lalage timoriensis* S. Muller. Neither

cf. Nov. Zool., XXIII. 1916, 102 (note),

of these names are discussed by Hellmayr when he made use of Muller's name for a subspecies of *Lalage nigra* (Forster).

*Ænanthe gutturalis* Vieillot, according to Pucheran, might have come from Timor, but its identity was not determined by him. Hellmayr does not mention it in any connection.

*Platyrrhynchos rufiventris* Vieillot was identified by Pucheran, and as he gave a coloured figure it came into use and is included by Hellmayr.

*Ænanthe pyrrhonota* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict., Vol. XXI., p. 428, was described from "Nouvelle Hollande." It was omitted by me from my Appendix, but Pucheran stated it came from Timor and was a female of *Motacilla caprata* Linné. Hellmayr, however, does not use this name for the Timor bird, and as no discussion is given, I do not know whether he doubts Pucheran's determination. On p. 27 he uses *Saxicola pyrrhonota* Muller, 1843, for a different bird, but that usage seems to be barred by Vieillot's name.

*Ænanthe melanoleuca* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., Vol. XXI., p. 435, 1818: Timor was identified by Pucheran as *Certhionyx variegatus* Lesson; but this error was soon rectified and Hellmayr has used it as the basis of his *Oreicola melanoleuca*.

Hellmayr also on p. 41 has used *Artamus perspicillatus* Bonaparte for a Timor Wood-Swallow. For an Australian species, *Artamus cinereus* Vieillot was commonly used until I rejected it on account of its description from Timor and my inability to separate from the descriptions Vieillot's and Bonaparte's species. Hellmayr does not discuss my action, so I can only conjecture that he has overlooked this also.

On p. 80 Hellmayr has included as a Timor bird *Geoffroyus personatus personatus* Shaw. He does not include in his synonymy *Psittacus geoffroyi* Bechstein which I have recently shown to be the correct name, as Bechstein's name was published in 1811, whereas Shaw's did not appear until 1812. It is unfortunate

that an ornithologist of such repute as Hellmayr should have allowed himself to do such slipshod work.

The names of the following birds should be removed from the Australian List to a hypothetical addenda, as no skins of Australian shot specimens are extant :—

p. 3. *Aptenodytes patagonica halli* Mathews.

This was recorded by Hall as having been killed on Maria Island, Tasmania. Mr. Hall tells me the specimen was not preserved.

p. 65. *Tringa ocropus assami* Mathews.

Recorded by Hall in mistake for *Rhyacophilus glareola affinis* Horsfield. No Australian occurrence.

p. 68. *Bartramia longicauda* Bechstein.

Although this bird was recorded by Gould as having been "shot by an old sportsman, during the snipe season of 1848, near the water reservoir, in the vicinity of Sydney," no skin is in existence. Mr. Robert Etheridge assures me that it is not in the Sydney Museum where it was returned in 1861. As this is the only record, we should leave it until others are collected in Australia.

p. 80. *Ardea cinerea rectirostris* Gould.

This is another of the birds added to the Australian List by Gould of which no reliable information is available.

p. 92. *Spatula clypeata indiana* Mathews.

The same applies to this as to the former species.

p. 99. *Fregata aquila palmerstoni* Gmelin, only from Torres Strait.

p. 103. *Leucospiza novæhollandiæ leucosoma* Sharpe. No reliable record.

p. 106. *Butastur teesa* Franklin. Record unreliable.



Mathews, Gregory Macalister. 1914. "Additions and corrections to my List of the Birds of Australia." *Austral avian record; a scientific journal devoted primarily to the study of the Australian avifauna* 2(5), 83–107.

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