



3 OCT. 1913

NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE.

Vol. XX.

OCTOBER 1913.

No. 3.

LIST OF THE COLLECTIONS OF BIRDS MADE BY ALBERT S. MEEK IN THE LOWER RANGES OF THE SNOW MOUNTAINS, ON THE EILANDEN RIVER, AND ON MOUNT GOLIATH DURING THE YEARS 1910 AND 1911.

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*See correction Nov-Zool
XXI, 1913, p. 281.*

FOR several years we had in vain urged our indefatigable correspondent Albert S. Meek to make an attempt to collect in the Charles Louis or in the Snow Mountains (which form the eastern much higher continuation of the latter) in Dutch New Guinea, but not until 1909 did he declare himself to be willing to undertake this somewhat difficult expedition.

On May 1 Mr. Meek left Samarai for Port Moresby on his boat the "Shamrock," and on the 22nd reached Merauke, the new settlement on the south coast of Dutch New Guinea. From there he went along the coast in a Dutch patrol boat. The Dutch authorities, especially Mr. Hellwig, the Resident at Merauke, Mr. Kalf, Assistant-resident, Captain van der Bie, and later on Captain van der Ven, Captain Schaeffer, and other officers of the inland expeditions were exceedingly kind to Meek, and all our thanks are due to them.

Most of Meek's collections were made on the Setekwa River, a small tributary of the Oetakwa River, and at elevations from 2500 to 3000 ft., two and three days inland from "Canoe Camp," on the Oetakwa River. No attempt seems to have been made to reach greater heights of the Snow Mountains. In going up the river Mr. Meek had to depend entirely on the Bornean canoes belonging to the Dutch Military Expedition. In his book, *A Naturalist in Cannibal Land*, on pp. 215, 216, Mr. Meek writes: "On the way up from Canoe Camp my own boys had to do all the carrying, because it was impossible to enlist any help from the natives. The country through which we passed was of a limestone formation, very savage and inhospitable. The limestone came out in sharp ridges, and was full of holes and caverns, making the march slow, difficult, and painful. As a result of three days' hard work we got to a height of some 2500 ft., still in very inhospitable country, and among timid or semi-hostile natives. The weather was hot, and fever very bad in our camp. We found it impossible to get any native food, and so we had to do without vegetables. The only relief we had from the tinned food and rice which we carried with us was an occasional grilled pigeon."

Mr. Meek during his stay, besides the collection of birds, made very large collections of lepidoptera, containing numerous new species.

In December Mr. Meek had a cordial offer from the captain commanding the Eilanden River Expedition to join his forces. This offer was too good to be

refused, and Mr. Meek, in spite of his illness (apparently a kind of dropsy), left for the coast on December 16, 1910, and joined the Island River Expedition.

In his book, on pages 219-21, Meek writes about this journey as follows :—

“The Island River is a very fine stream, which, on nearing the coast, splits its great volume into branches, forming an extensive delta. It is possible to travel up the river by steamer 150 miles inland. When we had got that far by steamer we disembarked on to a hulk which had been moored there as a supply base for the expedition. At this hulk we repacked our stores, and went up by steam launch a further two days' journey. Then from this ‘Launch Camp’ we were carried by canoes for four days up the stream. The rapid character of the stream at this stage can be best judged from the fact that over a hundred rapids are encountered during the four days' journey, and that a distance which needs four days' hard travelling on the ascent can be covered within six hours in descending. The officers of the Dutch expedition were very hospitable to me, especially a naval officer, Captain van der Ven.

“At the ‘Canoe Camp,’ which marked the head of the navigable river, I started up towards the mountains again, using my own boys as carriers, as it was impossible to enlist any help from the natives around, who were very timid and not at all friendly. We journeyed four days into the interior, every day marking a great increase in elevation, for there were no foot-hills to be traversed. Finally I fixed a camp at the height of 6500 ft., or thereabouts, and sent the greater number of my boys back for more stores. Then I got the others to make a large clearing in the bush. Partly the purpose of this was to serve to attract moths at night; partly it was to make a more comfortable camping place for ourselves. The climate in this hill district is damp and miserable. When it is not raining one is liable to be soaked through and through by the great bodies of mist which come down from the mountain tops. The trees and shrubs drip constantly with wet. Insect life is abundant. It would thus have been impossible to have camped in any comfort without clearing away the forest and the undergrowth. I did not know that the clearing would have been so strongly resented by the natives of the district as it was; but had I known I should still have had to take the risk. Life there was particularly miserable. At night the cold was intense—a damp, moist cold like that during the worst of a London fog. By day the weather was, when not cold and damp, humid. Never was there a clear, bright air. The forest trees festooned with mosses, which hung from the branches down to the very ground; the soil covered with lichens, which gave a foothold such as a soaking-wet sponge would—these gave always an impression of damp unwholesomeness. It was rare to be dry. The earth was wet, the trees wet, the atmosphere dripping always. To add to our hardships, the food supply was necessarily poor. It was impossible to obtain any provisions locally. All that we ate had to be carried a four-days' march from the Canoe Camp.

“On the other hand, the collecting was simply glorious. The very first bird I shot was a new species of Bird of Paradise. I collected there also specimens of the most beautiful Bird of Paradise that I know—the *Astrapia splendidissima*.”

Unfortunately some of Mr. Meek's men contracted beri-beri, and the whole party was getting rather miserable and into a low state of health. Meek ascribed this to the want of any food except a small allowance of rice and tinned meat. Eventually one and later on two more of his natives died. Therefore he made no attempt to reach still greater heights, broke up camp, and descended to the coast.

In his book he writes : " On a previous expedition I had been forced by an outbreak of measles to go away from a fine collecting ground. I was now face to face again with a notice to quit. I had either to give up the work at a spot which was so promising of good results, or make my boys run the risk of death. The decision could only be in the one direction. I decided to start down for the coast." Afterwards, deploring the fate of his men, Mr. Meek writes : " I had become very fond of my boys after seeing them working by the side of the Malay coolies of the Dutch ; and the Dutch people, too, very greatly admired my boys from British New Guinea for their cheerfulness, endurance, and capacity for work. They reckoned they would sooner have fifty of my chaps than a couple of hundred of their own coolies."

As Mr. Meek touched partly entirely new ground and countries where not much collecting had been done, his birds were necessarily of the greatest importance for our knowledge of the avifauna of New Guinea. We described in the following pages and before, in the Bulletins of the British Ornithologists' Club and the *Ornithologische Monatsberichte*, not less than twenty-two new forms, while the collections also contained six of the new forms described shortly before Meek's expedition by Dr. van Oort, and at least three of the fourteen new forms so far named by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, in the Bulletins vol. xxvii., xxix. and xxxi. of the British Ornithologists' Club. Large collections are, however, in the hands of Dr. van Oort, and we may shortly expect a valuable account of them in the Dutch work *Nova Guinea*, by Dr. van Oort. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant will, we hope, soon publish a full account of the collections made by the Goodfellow expedition and the more successful one of Dr. Wollaston, who succeeded in reaching the ice-cap of Carstenz Peak, in the Snow Mountains, so that our knowledge of the birds of these regions will soon be fairly good, though still far from absolutely " final."

The following are described by us as new from Mr. Meek's recent collections from Southern Dutch New Guinea : *Astur cirrhocephalus papuanus*, *Charmosynopsis multistriata*, *Charmosyna stellae goliathina*, *Nasiterna keiensis viridipectus*, *Aethomyias spilodera guttata*, *Poecilodryas albonotata griseiventris*, *P. leucops nigro-orbitalis*, *Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus*, *Sericornis meeki*, *Androphilus viridis*, *Eupetes castanonotus saturatus*, *Pristorhampus versteri meeki*, *Philemon novaeguineae brevipennis*, *Melirrhophetes belfordi griseirostris*, *Melipotés gymnops goliathi*, *Pachycephala tenebrosa*, *Pachycare flavogrisea subaurantia*, *Falcinellus striatus atratus*, *Parotia carolae meeki*, *Paradigalla brevicauda*, *Pitohui meeki*.

Besides these, Mr. Meek collected such rare birds as *Pteridophora alberti*, *Loboparadisea sericea*, *Chaetura novaeguineae*, of which only the type specimen from the Fly River had been known, a second example of *Melipotita gigantea*, *Malurus lorentzi*, *Clytomyia insignis oorti*, and many other rare and particularly interesting birds.

Zoogeographically the collection is very interesting, the birds being, apart from the peculiar forms, partly those of North-western New Guinea, and partly the same which occur in the mountains of South-eastern New Guinea. Mount Goliath has perhaps more representatives of the north-western fauna. The latter mountain and the lower ranges of the Snow Mountains have not in all cases the same fauna, as the list of the collections will show.

Besides the birds, Mr. Meek collected, as usual, a wonderful lot of lepidoptera, among which are hundreds of new species, but hitherto only eighty-two *Arctiidae*,

some new species of the genus *Delias*, some *Geometridae* and *Noctuidae* have been described.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Gestro of Genoa and Dr. van Oort of Leiden for information about types and loan of specimens for comparison.

Neither the "Eilanden-rivier" (Islands River) nor Mount Goliath is found in atlases. The first mention of the discovery of that mountain appears to be in the *Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*, xxviii. (1911), No. 1, pp. 124 and 321. The Goliath lies thus somewhat between the Wilhelmina-top (4700 m.) and the Juliana-top (4500 m.); cf. map No. XXI. in the above-named Dutch periodical, xxvii. (1910). A general good map of Dutch New Guinea is also map XVII. in vol. xxv. (1908) of the same journal. The Eilanden River is south of the Noord—or Lorentz—River, between the 5th and 6th degree of southern latitude. For correct maps of the Eilanden River and Goliath Mountain see recent volumes of the *Tijdschr. K. Nederl. Aandr. Genootschap*.

✓ 1. *Casuarium casuarium sclaterii* Salvad.

Casuarium sclaterii Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* xii. 1878. p. 422; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. Zool., livr. 1. p. 51.

The skull of an adult bird was sent from the Setekwa River.

✓ 2. *Casuarium claudii* Ogilvie-Grant.

Bull. B. O. Club xxix. p. 25 (Swaka River, 4000—5000 ft.).

The head of an adult bird from the Snow Mountains, November 1, 1910.

✓ 3. *Talegallus cuvieri* Less. (? subspecies).

Talegallus cuvieri Lesson, *Voy. Coquille*, Zool., Atlas, pl. 38 (1826—Dorey).

♂ ad.; Snow Mountains, 5. viii. 1910. (No. 4581, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Feet orange yellow; bill brown and yellow."

Two young in different stages, Snow Mountains. (Nos. 4737, 4745.)

This specimen agrees entirely with our examples from North-Western New Guinea, except that it is larger.

✓ 4. *Talegallus fuscirostris* Salvad.

Talegallus fuscirostris Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* ix. pp. 332. 334 (1877—S. New Guinea and Aru Islands).

Talegallus cuvieri fuscirostris, *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 139; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 57.

♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, 15. viii., 16. xi. 1910. (Nos. 4517, 5005, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris dark brown; bill vandyke brown (and black); feet chrome yellow (and lemon yellow)."

These birds differ from *T. cuvieri* in having blackish bills, and the feathers do not reach to the tibio-tarsal joint, but leave over a centimetre bare. Our treatment of *T. cuvieri* and *fuscirostris* as subspecies (*Nov. Zool.* 1901, p. 139) is perhaps not correct, in view of their occurrence close together and perhaps side by side.

✓ 5. *Aepyodius arfakianus* (Salvad.).

Talegallus arfakianus Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* ix. pp. 333, 334 (1877—Chicks from Arfak); cf. *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xxii. p. 470; *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 140.

♀ (or ♂ juv.); Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 24. ix. 1910. (No. 4726, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris grey; bill: upper, brown; lower, pale green; throat pale blue; feet sage-green.”

✓ 6. *Megapodius duperreyi duperreyi* Less. & Garn.

Megapodius Duperreyi Bull. *Sc. Nat.* viii. p. 113 (1826—Dorey); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 135.

♀ ad.; Lower Setekwa River, 24. xi. 1910. (No. 5033, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris brown; feet salmon-red; bill brown.”

♀ ad.; Eilanden River, 8. xii. 1910. (No. 5050, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris brown; feet red and brown; bill brown.”

These two specimens are rather short-winged, but the quills are not fully grown.

Pullus, Upper Setekwa River, 13. viii. 1910.

✓ 7. *Ptilinopus superbus* (Temm.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 448; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 65.

Columba superba Temminck and Knip, *Pigeons*, p. 75. pl. 33 (1808-11—Tahiti: errore. We accept as terra typica: N.W. New Guinea).

3 ♂; Upper Eilanden River, March 1911. (Nos. 5487, 5488, 5503, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 31. viii. 1910.

✓ 8. *Ptilinopus pulchellus* (Temm.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 448; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 64.

Columba pulchella Temminck, *Pl. Col.* 564 (1835—Lobo Bay, New Guinea).

2 ♂; Snow Mountains, 24, 30. ix. 1910. (Nos. 4725, 4759, A. S. Meek Coll.)

4 ♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4482, 4503, 4491, 4310, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ♀; Upper Eilanden River, 6. iii. 1911. (Nos. 5491, 5492, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀ ad.; Eilanden River, 10. xii. 1910. (No. 3060, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 9. *Ptilinopus coronulatus coronulatus* Gray.

Ptilinopus coronulatus Gray, *P. Z. S.* 1858. pp. 158, 195. pl. 138 (Aru Islands); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 102.

2 ♀ ad.; Lower Setekwa River, 19, 21. xi. 1910. (Nos. 5013, 5026, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad.; Eilanden River, 13. xii. 1910. (No. 5068, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 10. *Ptilinopus rivolii bellus* Scl.

Ptilonopus bellus Sclater, *P. Z. S.* 1873. pp. 696, 698. pl. 57 (Arfak Mountains).

4 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt. Goliath, January 1911. (Nos. 5219, 5242, 5258, 5376, 5377, A. S. Meek Coll.)

4 ♂ 2 ♀; Snow Mountains, August 1910. (Nos. 4580, 4584, 4585, 4621, 4683, 4860, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 11. *Ptilinopus gestroi* Salvadori & d'Alb.

Ptilinopus gestroi Salvadori and d'Albertis, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* vii. p. 834 (1875—Yule Island); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 105.

14 ♂, 6 ♀; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5109, 5110, 5117, 5140, 5141, 5156, 5261, 5342, 5358, 5380, 5399, 5410, 5411, 5422, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5464, 5465, 5466, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Some of these specimens are as highly coloured as *P. gestroi kaporensis* (*Nov. Zool.* 1901, p. 105), and we now believe that our supposed *kaporensis* is only a very highly coloured old male.

✓ 12. *Ptilinopus perlatus zonurus* Salvad.

Ptilopus zonurus Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* ix. p. 197 (1876—Aru Islands); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 106; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 65.

♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 12. x. 1910. (No. 4825, A. S. Meek Coll.)
“Iris yellow; bill pale green; feet purple.”

✓ 13. *Carpophaga rufigaster* (Quoy & Gaim.).

Columba rufigaster Quoy et Gaimard, *Voy. Astrolabe* p. 245 pl. 27 (1830—Terra typica: Dorey); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 113; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 67.
(*Carpophaga rufiventris* Salvadori).

♂; Setekwa River, 19. xi. 1910. (No. 5014, A. S. Meek Coll.)
♀; Snow Mountains, 4. x. 1910. (No. 4775, A. S. Meek Coll.)
♂ ♀; Eilanden River, xii. 1910. (Nos. 5076, 5083, A. S. Meek Coll.)
1 ad.; Upper Eilanden River, 3. iii. 1911. (No. 5473, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 14. *Carpophaga chalconota* Salvad.

Carpophaga chalconota Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* vi. p. 87 (1874—Hatam, N.W. New Guinea); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 113.

3 ♂ ♀; Mt. Goliath, February 1911. (Nos. 5307, 5378, 5418, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 15. *Carpophaga müllerii müllerii* (Temm.).

Columba müllerii Temminck, *Pl. Col.* 566 (1835—Dourga River, Southern New Guinea).
Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 115; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 66.

2 ♀; Lower Setekwa River, November 1910. (Nos. 5015, 5030, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris light brown; bill black; feet pale purple.”

♂; Eilanden River, 6. xii. 1919. (No. 5048, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 16. *Carpophaga pinon pinon* (Quoy & Gaim.).

Columba Pinon Quoy et Gaimard, *Voy. Uranie*, *Zool.* p. 118. pl. 28 (1824—Rawak); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 114; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 67.

3 ♂ ♀; Setekwa River, November and August 1910. (Nos. 4506, 5031, 5040, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris bright red; bill slaty blue; feet purplish red.”

✓ 17. *Carpophaga zoeae* (Less.).

Columba zoeae Lesson, *Voy. Coquille*, *Zool. Atlas* pl. 39 (1826—Dorey, Arfak); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 112; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 66.

♂; Lower Setekwa River, 26 xi. 1910. (No. 5041, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 18. *Megaloprepia magnifica puella* (Less.).

Columba puella Lesson, *Bull. Univ. Sc. Nat.* x. p. 400 (1827—Port Praslin and Dorey. Terra typica solely Dorey; cf. Salvadori, *Orn. Pap.* iii. p. 66; *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 110; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 66.

4 ♂, 2 ♀; Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4212, 4225, 4228, 4256, 4303, 4511, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ad. Upper Eilanden River, 3. iii. 1911. (No. 5475, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris yellow; bill greenish yellow.”

The specimen from the Eilanden River has rather larger yellow wing-spots than the majority of examples from Arfak, and also those from the Setekwa River have an inclination for larger spots. They agree, however, with *puella* in the bright yellow belly (which is greenish yellow in *poliura*) and in the blackish rectrices. In the Eilanden River bird the central rectrices are glossed with blue.

✓ 19. *Columba (Gymnophaps) albertisii* (Salvad.).

Gymnophaps albertisii Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* vi. p. 86 (1874—Andai, N.W. New Guinea); *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 117, 1907. p. 449; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 64.

3 ♂ ♀; Mt. Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5131, 5151, 5423, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 20. *Columba albigularis* (Bp.).

Janthoenas albigularis Bonaparte, *Compt. Rend.* xxxix. p. 1105 (1854—Gilolo); *Nov. Zool.* 1901, p. 118.

♂ ad. Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., 26. x. 1910. (No. 4904, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 21. *Macropygia amboinensis cinereiceps* Tristr.

Macropygia cinereiceps Tristram, *Ibis* 1889. p. 558 (D'Entrecasteaux Islands); cf. *Nov. Zool.* iii. p. 249, viii. p. 125; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 63.

2 ad.; Upper Setekwa River, August 1910. (Nos. 4473, 4493, A. S. Meek Coll.)

3 ad., 1 juv.; Snow Mountains, 2000—3000 ft., August and October 1910. (Nos. 4631, 4809, 4851, 4898, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ad., 1 juv.; Mt. Goliath, February and January 1911. (Nos. 5240, 5324, 5393, A. S. Meek Coll.)

This form is very closely allied to *M. amboinensis doreya* (see *Nov. Zool.* viii. p. 122), and differs only from the latter in the lesser amount of blackish barring on the chest, which is often indistinct and even quite absent, but some specimens are not easily separable, while a series shows the distinctness very clearly.

✓ 22. *Macropygia nigrirostris* Salvad.

Macropygia nigrirostris Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* vii. p. 972 (1875—Arfak and Warbusi); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 126.

2 ♀ ad., juv.; Snow Mountains, 2000 and 2500 ft., August 1910. (Nos. 4589, 4590, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂ ad.; Mt. Goliath, 29. i. 1911. (No. 5239, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dull yellow, feet chinese red, bill black,” in the adult birds.

✓ 23. **Reinwardtoenas reinwardtsi griseotincta** Hart.

R. reinwardtsi griseotincta Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* iii. p. 18 (1896—Papua; type Mailu district, British New Guinea); cf. van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. 1. p. 64.

4 ad.; Snow Mountains, 2500 ft., August to October 1910. (Nos. 4592, 4583, 4755, 4839, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♀ ad., 2 juv.; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4275, 4341, 4516, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Adult: "Iris red; feet purplish red; bill brown, purplish red at base."

Young: "Iris brown; bill vandyke brown; feet black and reddish brown."

The young is dirty brown above and below.

✓ 24. **Chalcophaps stephani** Pucher. & Jacq.

Chalcophaps stephani Pucheran and Jacquinot, *Voy. Pôle Sud*, *Zool.* iii. p. 119 (1853—West coast of New Guinea); *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 129.

1 ad., 1 juv.; Lower Setekwa River, November 1910. (Nos. 5017, 5032, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂ ad.; Eilanden River, 12. xii. 1910. (No. 5067, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 25. **Henicophaps albifrons** Gray.

Henicophaps albifrons Gray, *P.Z.S.* 1861. pp. 432, 437, pl. 44 (Waigiu*); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 130; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 62.

♂ ♀; Lower Setekwa River, 26. xi. 1910. (Nos. 5039, 5046, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂; Upper Setekwa River, 5. vii., 15. ix. 1910. (Nos. 4279, 4544, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀ ad.; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 28. ix. 1910. (No. 4747, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad.; Eilanden River, 11. xii. 1910. (No. 5062, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ juv. Mt. Goliath, 3. ii. 1911. (No. 5286, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 26. **Trugon terrestris leucoporeia** (A. B. Meyer).

Eutrugon leucoporeia A. B. Meyer, *Zeitschr. ges. Orn.* 1886. p. 29 (Astrolabe Mountains); *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 132.

♀; Lower Setekwa River, 27. xi. 1910. (No. 5044, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂, 2 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and November 1910. (Nos. 4447, 4549, 4978, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 30. ix. 1910. (No. 4761, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 27. **Phlegoenas beccarii** (Salvad.).

Chalcophaps beccarii Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* vii. p. 974 (1875—Hatam); cf. remark in *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 131.

1 juv.; Snow Mountains, 2500 ft., 11. viii. 1910. (No. 4594, A. S. Meek Coll.)

* In the *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xxi. p. 525 a specimen from "New Guinea" is said to be the type, but it is evidently labelled erroneously, because in the original description Waigiu is given as the terra typica.

✓ 28. *Phlegoenas rufigula* Bp.

Phlegoenas rufigula Bonaparte, *Consp. Av.* ii. p. 89 (1854—"Nova Guinaea").

[It seems to be impossible to find out when the text of Reichenbach's "Tauben" appeared, because the author quotes Bonaparte's *Consp. Av.* ii., which is supposed to have appeared in 1854, and Bonaparte quotes Reichenbach, which is supposed to have appeared in 1862. The plate of Reichenbach **without name** is said to have appeared in 1851. Reichenbach correctly described *P. crinigera* and *rufigula*, but the numbers of the figures on plate 259 were erroneously reversed.]

Cf. van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 62.

1 ad., 1 juv. ; Upper Setekwa River, August and November 1910. (Nos. 4523, 4550, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad. ; Lower Setekwa River, 24. xi. 1910. (No. 5034, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ fere ad. ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 7. x. 1910. (No. 4787, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris dark brown ; feet dark purplish red ; bill brownish horn-colour" in the adult birds.

Our two adult birds show no sign of the grey band on the sides of the crown and occiput, while the younger birds show it very distinctly. This goes to prove, in our opinion, that "*helviventris*" Rosenb. is at least a very doubtful form, though the identity of the two forms can only be proved by finding specimens with the grey band on the Aru Islands.

✓ 29. *Otidiphaps nobilis* Gould.

✓ *Otidiphaps nobilis* Gould, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4) v. p. 62 (1870—New Guinea). Type in the British Museum) : cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 132 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea*, ix. i. p. 62.

2 ♂ ; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4239, 4290.)

1 ♂ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 30. ix. 1910. (No. 4760.)

"Iris bright red ; feet yellow, black and purple ; bill red."

✓ 30. *Gymnocrex plumbeiventris* (Gray).

Rallus plumbeiventris Gray, *P. Z. S.* 1861. pp. 432, 438 ("Mysol." In the original description "Mysol" is expressly stated as the locality of the type, while in the *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xxiii. "Morotai" is given as its locality !)

♂ not quite adult ; Setekwa River, 22. vi. 1910. (No. 4216, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris light brown ; bill dark brown ; feet brick-red."

The head of this specimen is rather darker and browner, and in contrast with the dark chestnut hindneck, but this is apparently due to immaturity.

✓ 31. *Dendrocycna guttulata* Wall.

Dendrocycna guttulata Wallace, *P. Z. S.* 1863. p. 36 (Buru, Ceram, Celebes).

Dendrocycna guttulata van Oort, *Nova Guinea*, ix. i. p. 55.

♀ ad. ; Eilanden River, 17. xii. 1910. (No. 5077, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris chocolate ; feet black, legs brown ; bill dark brown."

✓ 32. *Dupetor flavicollis gouldi* (Bp.).

See *Nov. Zool.* 1908. p. 354 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea*, ix. i. p. 54.

♂ juv. ; Eilanden River, 19. xii. 1910. (No. 5078, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris light yellow ; bill dark brown ; under-mandible light brown ; feet light brown."

✓ 33. **Erolia maculata acuminata** (Horsf.).

Totanus acuminatus Horsfield, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* xiii. p. 192 (1821—Java).

♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, 9. xi. 1910. (No. 4962, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 34. **Tringa hypoleuca** L.

Tringa Hypoleucus Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* i. p. 149 (1758—Europe. Restricted terra typica: Sweden).

3 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, November 1910. (No. 4961, 4966, 4967, 4985, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂ ; Eilanden River, 8. xii. 1910. (No. 5049, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 35. **Charadrius dubius** Scop.

Charadrius dubius Scopoli, *Del. Faun. et Flor. Insubr.*, ii. p. 93 (1786—Luzon).

2 ♂ ad. ; Upper Setekwa River, August and September 1910. (Nos. 4471, 4534, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 36. **Astur melanochlamys schistacinus** subsp. nov.

Differs from *A. melanochlamys melanochlamys* from N.W. New Guinea (Arfak) by the black of the upperside, including wings and tail, having a decided greyish wash or bloom, so that, instead of being glossy black, the upper surface is slaty black, and the collar, and especially the underside, is distinctly paler, more cinnamon-chestnut than rufous-chestnut.

Wing: ♂ 213, ♀ 250 ; tail: ♂ 168, ♀ 207 mm.

“ Iris reddish yellow ; bill black ; feet bright yellow.”

Type: ♀ ad., Mt. Goliath, 2. ii. 1911. (No. 5278, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Besides this specimen we have a female from Owarra, Angabunga River, collected by A. S. Meek, 13. xi. 1904. This specimen was not mentioned in our paper on the birds from the Angabunga River.

✓ 37. **Astur cirrhocephalus papuanus** subsp. nov.

Differs from *A. cirrhocephalus cirrhocephalus* from Australia in being clearer, dark bluish slate (instead of paler greyish, washed with brown) on the upper-side, and brighter rufescent with generally much less distinct whitish bars on the under surface. The bars, and more or less the whole underside in the males, have a distinct plum-like bloom, the transverse bars being more lavender than white. The feathering of the thighs and tibiae is bright rufous, with bare indications of bars.

♂ : “ Iris orange yellow ; bill black ; cere slaty-blue ; feet orange-yellow.”

♀ : “ Iris bright lemon-yellow ; bill black ; cere pale blue ; feet saffron-yellow.”

Type: ♀ ad. ; Snow Mountains, 23. x. 1910. (No. 4883, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Besides the type we have the following specimens of this new form :

♂ ad. ; Avera, Aroa River, 31. i. 1903. (No. A 168, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ; Milne Bay, 14. ii. 1899. (No. 2307, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀ ; Sattelberg, December. (C. Wahnes Coll.)

♂ ; Mt. Victoria, British New Guinea, 1895.

In the two males from Avera and Milne Bay the rufous nuchal collar is complete and somewhat bright chestnut, while in the other three specimens it is incomplete and variable.

✓ 38. **Baza subcristata reinwardtii** (Müll. & Schleg.).

Falco (Lophotes) Reinwardtii Müller & Schlegel, *Verh. Nederl. Overz. Bezitt. Zool.*, Aves, p. 35. pl. 5. fig. 2 (1839-44—"Celebes, Borneo." *Errore. Patria substituta: Amboina!*)

Baza subcristata megala > *reinwardtii*, *megala* < *reinwardtii* Stresemann, *Nov. Zool.* xx. p. 307.

Baza reinwardtii stenozona van Oort, *Nova Guinea*, ix. *Zool.* i. p. 56.

2 ♂, 2 ♀ ad.; Upper Setekwa River, July, September, November 1910. (Nos. 4377, 4378, 4531, 4982, A. S. Meek Coll.)

We do not find the alleged differences of *B. r. stenozona* constant, and cannot separate the latter from *B. s. reinwardtii*. We consider the birds from New Guinea to be inseparable from those from the Southern Moluccas. It is true that they point somewhat to the large Fergusson-form, but on the whole they agree with *reinwardtii*. The wings of the present specimens measure 294, 299, 303, 307 mm. It is desirable to compare more specimens from Fergusson, in order to confirm the apparently very distinct form *B. s. megala*.

✓ 39. **Henicopernis longicauda** (Garn.).

Falco longicaudus Garn., *Voy. Coqu.*, *Zool.* i. p. 588. pl. 10 (1828—Dorey).

♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 14. x. 1910.

"Iris bright lemon-yellow; feet chalky-white; bill flesh-colour."

✓ 40. **Chalcopsittacus scintillatus chloropterus** Salvad.

Chalcopsittacus chloropterus Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* ix. p. 15 (1876—Hall Bay, British New Guinea); cf. Salvadori, *Orn. Pap.* i. p. 276; *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 65; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.* i., p. 73.

♀; Upper Eilanden River, 4. iii. 1911. (No. 5477, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris reddish brown; bill and feet black."

Dr. van Oort (*Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.* livr. i. p. 73) makes some interesting remarks, from which it appears that *C. s. scintillatus* and *chloropterus* occur in the same locality. Further researches are desirable to definitely establish the status of these two forms.

✓ 41. **Chalcopsittacus scintillatus scintillatus** (Temm.).

Psittacus scintillatus Temminck, *Pl. Col.* 569 (1835—Lobo Bay); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 64.

4 ♂ ad. and jun.; Setekwa River, June 1910. (Nos. 4222, 4223, 4224, 4232, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ juv.; Upper Setekwa River, 7. vii. 1910. (No. 4305, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 42. **Eos fuscata** Blyth.

Eos fuscatus Blyth, *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal* xxvii. p. 279 (1858—Habitat unknown); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 65.

♂; Upper Setekwa River, 12. xi. 1910. (No. 4979.) (Red "phase.")

3 ♂, 2 ♀; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., October, November 1910. (Nos. 4866, 4916, 4954, 4955, 4956, A. S. Meek Coll.) (All of the red "phase.")

7 ♂, 2 ♀; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5205, 5245, 5287, 5288, 5289, 5311, 5348, 5312, 5458, A. S. Meek Coll.) (Six red "phase," one intermediate, two yellow "phase.")

✓ 43. **Lorius lory erythrothorax** Salvad.

Lorius erythrothorax Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* x. p. 32 (1877—Mount Epa in S.E. New Guinea); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 66; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 74.

2 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ juv., 1 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4241, 4250, 4251, 4295, A. S. Meek Coll.)

3 ♂, 1 ♀; Snow Mountains, 2500 ft., July, August, October 1910. (Nos. 4555, 4651, 4642, 4833, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 44. **Trichoglossus haematodus cyanogrammus** Wagl.

Trichoglossus cyanogrammus Wagler, *Mon. Psittac.* p. 554 (1835—Habitat in Amboina. Locality taken from Brisson, *Av.* iv. p. 364); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 69; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 75.

♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4436, 4472, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 2 ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., September and October 1910. (Nos. 4756, 4764, 4765, 4827, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 45. **Glossopsittacus goldiei** (Sharpe).

Trichoglossus goldiei Sharpe, *Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool.* xvi. pp. 318, 426 (1882—Astrolabe Mountains); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 71.

2 ♂, 3 ♀; Mt. Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5111, 5218, 5274, 5226, 5391, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 46. **Charmosynopsis multistriata** Rothsch.

Charmosynopsis multistriata Rothschild, *Bull. B.O. Club* xxvii. p. 45 (1911—"Oetakwa River").

♂ ad.; Upper Setekwa River, 2. vii. 1910. (No. 4252, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 12. x. 1910. (No. 4821, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 47. **Charmosynopsis pulchella** (Gray).

Charmosyna pulchella Gray, *List Psitt. Brit. Mus.* p. 102 (1859—Dorey); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 72.

♂ ♀ jun.; Upper Setekwa River 2. vii. 1910. (Nos. 4248, 4249, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂ ad., 2 ♀ ad., 1 ♂ jun.; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., July 1910. (Nos. 4664, 4667, 4668, 4671, 4676, A. S. Meek Coll.)

4 ♂ ad., 3 ♀ ad., 1 ♂ juv., 2 ♀ juv.; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5144, 5207, 5228, 5339, 5388, 5308, 5429, 5408, 5437, 5429, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 48. **Charmosyna josephinae** (Finsch).

Trichoglossus Josephinae Finsch, *Atti Soc. Ital. Sc. Nat.* xv. p. 427. pl. 7 (1873—Arfak).
Charmosyna josephinae van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 75.

♂ juv.; Upper Setekwa River 1. vii. 1910. (No. 4237, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂ ad., 3 ♀ ad., 3 ♂ jun.; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., July and October 1910. (Nos. 4654, 4661, 4662, 4622, 4788, 4789, 4910, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Ad.: "Iris yellowish red; bill red; feet orange yellow."

✓ 49. *Charmosyna stellae goliathina* Rothsch. & Hart.

Charmosyna stellae goliathina Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1911. p. 16 (Mt. Goliath).

4 ♂, 5 ♀ ; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 4204, 5146, 5211, 5266, 5279, 5284, 5384, 5392, 5426, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 20. viii. 1910. (Nos. 4653, 4659, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris salmon-red ; bill red ; feet orange-yellow.”

Differs from *C. stellae stellae* in both sexes by having the longer upper tail-coverts dull green instead of red.

✓ 50. *Charmosyna atrata* Rothsch.

Charmosyna atrata Rothschild, *Bull. B. O. Club* vii. p. liv (1898—Mt. Scratchley, British New Guinea).

♂ ; Mt. Goliath, 5000 ft., 14. i. 1911. (No. 5121, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ juv. ; Mt. Goliath 28. i. 1911. (No. 5223, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris salmon-red ; bill red ; feet orange-yellow.”

Both these specimens show more green on the upper tail-coverts than the three specimens from the mountains of British New Guinea, but the second one is quite young.

✓ 51. *Neopsittacus muschenbroeki* (Schleg.).

Nanodes muschenbroeki Schlegel, *Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk.* iv. p. 34 (1871—Hatam, Arfak).

6 ♂ ♀ ; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5137, 5162, 5202, 5203, 5382, 5395, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 52. *Opopsitta* (*Cylopsittacus* auct.) *blythi godmani* (Og.-Grant).

Cylopsittacus godmani Ogilvie-Grant, *Bull. B. O. Club*, xxvii. p. 67 (March 1911—Upper Mimika River).

Cylopsitta blythi meeki Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* xviii. p. 160 (September 1911—Eilanden River).

3 ♂, 4 ♀ ; Eilanden River, December 1910. (Nos. 5047, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5064, 5065, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The feathers of the cheeks and sides of head are a little more stiff and narrow than in adult *O. blythi*, but not quite as much developed as in *edwardsi*.

✓ 53. *Solenoglossus aterrimus* (Gm.).

(*Microglossus aterrimus* auct.).

Psittacus aterrimus Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.* i. 1. p. 330 (1788—“Habitat in Nova Hollandia”).

Microglossus aterrimus, *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 77.

♀ ; Snow Mountains, 2500 ft., 12. viii. 1910. (No. 4602, A. S. Meek Coll.)

There appear to be at least three subspecies of this Parrot, viz.—a very large form from the mainland of New Guinea, an intermediate and blacker race from Cape York, and a smaller one from the Western Papuan Islands. The nomenclature of these forms, however, is very complicated, but as we restricted the name of *alecto* to the small island-race (*Nov. Zool.* 1901 p. 77), Mr. Mathews' attempt to fix the type locality of the name *aterrimus* as Waigiu (*Nov. Zool.* xviii. p. 262) is invalid. Our bird from the Snow Mountains has the wings 352 mm. long, *i.e.* only 2 mm. longer than the smallest recorded ♀ of the big continental race.

✓ 54. *Dasyptilus pesquetii* (Less.).

Psittacus Pesquetii Lesson, *Bull. Sciences Nat.* xxv. p. 24 (June 1831).

♀; Upper Setekwa River, 4. vii. 1910. (No. 4276, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 55. *Cacatua triton triton* (Temm.).

Psittacus triton Temminck, *Coup d'œil gén. s.l. poss. Néerland. Inde archip.* iii. p. 405 (1849—I of Aidouma). *Teste Salvadori, Orn. Pap.* i. p. 94.

Cacatua triton triton, *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 78.

♂; Upper Setekwa River, 16. xi. 1910. (No. 5003, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Dr. van Oort (*Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool. livr.* i. p. 70) calls this bird *Cacatua galerita triton*, which is probably more correct, but we cannot at this moment review this group of Cockatoos.

✓ 56. *Nasiterna keiensis viridipectus* Rothschild.

Nasiterna pygmaea viridipectus Rothschild, *Bull. B.O. Club* xxvii. p. 45 (1911—Upper Setekwa River).

♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, 1. viii. 1910. (Nos. 4459, 4460, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris brown; feet ashy blue; bill slaty blue.”

♂; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 14. x. 1910. (No. 4842, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂; Upper Eilanden River, 7. iii. 1911. (No. 5501, A. S. Meek Coll.)

This bird was described as a subspecies of *N. pygmaea*, and unfortunately the close relationship to *N. keiensis* was overlooked, owing to its close resemblance to the females of *N. pygmaea*. However, it is not absolutely identical with *N. keiensis keiensis*, as Mr. Ogilvie-Grant makes it out (in *A. F. R. Wollaston's Pygmies and Papuas*, p. 287), but it differs from the latter by its smaller bill and slightly shorter wings. Wings of three males 62, and of a ♀ considerably under 60 mm., as opposed to 63—65 in the males and 61 to 62 in females of *N. keiensis keiensis*.

✓ 57. *Nasiterna bruijni* Salvad.

Nasiterna bruijni Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* vii. pp. 715, 753, 907, pl. 21 (1875—Arfak Mountains); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 79.

2 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ juv., 3 ♀ ad.; Mt. Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5097, 5197, 5253, 5351, 5381, 5432, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris dark brown, feet and bill ashy blue.”

✓ 58. *Geoffroyus personatus aruensis* (Gray).

Psittacus aruensis Gray, *P. Z. S.* 1858. pp. 183, 195 (Aru Islands).

Geoffroyus personatus aruensis, *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 84; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 72.

3 ♂, 1 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and November 1910. (Nos. 4364, 4973, 4974, 5004, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 59. *Geoffroyus simplex* (Meyer).

Pionias simplex A. B. Meyer, *Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien.* lxx. p. 39 (1874—Arfak Mountains).

♂; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 25. viii. 1910. (No. 4638, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris cream; bill entirely black; feet greenish steel-grey.”

This specimen agrees very well with Gould's figure, though the bluish collar is slightly more lavender. Neither the figure nor our specimen, however, agrees entirely with the original description, and they specially show no black on the rump or brown on the back, though the figure was taken from the type.

✓ 60. *Eclectus pectoralis pectoralis* (P. L. S. Müll.).

Psittacus pectoralis P. L. S. Müller, *Natursystem*, Suppl. p. 78 (1776—Ex Buffon—rectius Montbeillard—**New Guinea**, and Moluccas).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 81; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 71.

♀; Lower Setekwa River, 22. xi. 1910. (No. 5028, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, 13. ix. 1910. (Nos. 4535, 4536, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 27. ix. 1910. (No. 4741, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 61. *Aprosmictus callopterus wilhelminae* Ogilvie-Grant.

Aprosmictus wilhelminae Ogilvie-Grant, *Bull. B.O. Club* xxvii. p. 83 (1911—Kaparé, tributary of the Mimika River).

3 ♂ ad., 4 ♂ juv. and ♀; Snow Mountains, July—November 1910. (Nos. 4551, 4579, 4586, 4630, 4779, 4886, 4934, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris orange-yellow; feet smoky black; bill black.”

In this series the pink tips to the middle rectrices are only to be found in the females and immature males, while there is no sign of them in the adult males and in one of the females.

The specimen from the Resi Mountains mentioned by Dr. van Oort (*Nova Guinea* ix, *Zool. livr.* i. p. 72) as probably belonging to *A. callopterus* belongs most likely to this form.

✓ 62. *Psittacella brehmii brehmii* (Schleg.).

Psittacus brehmii Schlegel, *Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk.* iv. p. 35 (1871—Arfak Mountains).

5 ♂, 4 ♀; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5163, 5230, 5249, 5296, 5301, 5302, 5368, 5386, 5427, A. S. Meek Coll.)

In these specimens the head is darker and the pale dorsal bars more yellowish than in the majority of our Arfak specimens, but as the latter are mostly old native-collected material it would be unwise to attach too much importance to this difference. The Mt. Goliath birds are certainly very different from *P. b. pallida*.

✓ 63. *Psittacella modesta* (Schleg.).

Psittacus modestus Schlegel, *Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk.* iv. p. 36 (1871—Arfak Mountains).

Of this species, hitherto only known from the Arfak Mountains, we have now received the following specimens:

2 ♂, 3 ♀ ad.; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5236, 5237, 5303, 5347, 5417, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris in both sexes yellowish red; bill and feet pale slaty blue.”

In the males the hindneck has the feathers dull orange-yellow edged with brown, while in *P. madaraszi* the orange-yellow is lighter, more conspicuous, and more spot-like. One of our females has some red feathers in the crown.

64. *Loriculus aurantiifrons batavorum* Stres.

Loriculus aurantiifrons batavorum Stresemann, *Journ. f. Orn.* October 1913 (New Guinea. Type ♂ Snow Mts.).

♀; Upper Setekwa River, 16. xi. 1910. (No. 5006, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000–3000 ft., 28. viii., 19. x. 1910. (Nos. 4655, 4855, A. S. Meek Coll.)

65. *Alcyone azurea lessonii* Cass.

Alcyone Lessonii Cassin, *Proc. Acad. Philad.* v. p. 69 (1850—Ex Lesson, New Guinea); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 143.

♂ juv.; Upper Setekwa River, 5. vii. 1910. (No. 4286, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill black with white tip; feet flesh-colour.”

This young bird is in plumage like the adult ones, only duller and paler.

66. *Ceyx solitaria* Temm.

Ceyx solitaria Temminck, *Pl. Col.* 595. Fig. 2 (1836—New Guinea): van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 77.

2 ♂, 2 ♀ ad., 1 ♀ juv.; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4281, 4384, 4393, 4404, 4422, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀; Snow Mountains, 2500 ft., 31. vii. 1910. (No. 4556, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂; Upper Eilanden River, 9. iii. 1911. (No. 5510, A. S. Meek Coll.)

67. (?) *Syma torotoro meeki* Rothsch. & Hartert.

Syma torotoro meeki Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* viii. p. 147 (1901—British New Guinea, Terra typica: Milne Bay).

♂; Upper Setekwa River, 17. vii. 1910. (No. 4383, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂; Snow Mountains, September 1910. (Nos. 4738, 4918, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The upperside of *S. torotoro meeki* is often quite as dark as in *S. torotoro torotoro*, but the dimensions are always much smaller, and the underside, as a rule, lighter.

Altogether these specimens are somewhat intermediate between *S. t. tentelare* from the Aru Islands and *S. t. meeki*, but we think they are nearer to the latter. The wings vary, measuring 73—78 mm. Dr. van Oort mentions a female from Sabang, which he unites with *tentelare* (*Nova Guinea* ix. Zool. part I. p. 77, 1909). Unfortunately we have not received any females.

68. *Melidora macrorhina macrorhina* (Less.).

Dacelo macrorhina Lesson, *Voy. Coqu.*, Zool. Atlas pl. 31 bis, Fig. 2. Fig. a (1826—Dorey, New Guinea); van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 78.

2 ♂, 1 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, June—August 1910. (Nos. 4206, 4424, 4513, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂; Snow Mountains, September 1910. (Nos. 4711, 4749, A. S. Meek Coll.)

69. *Clytoceyx rex imperator* Oort.

Clytoceyx rex imperator van Oort, *Nova Guinea*, Zool. ix. p. 79 (1909—Terra typica: Alkmaar).

♀ ad.; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., 3. xi. 1910. (No. 4947, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris light brown; bill light brown; feet chalky-white and flesh-colour.”

♂ juv.; Mt. Goliath, 3. ii. 1911. (No. 5281, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The type, a male collected by Dr. Lorentz, has a wing of 180 mm., as opposed to 165 of the type of *C. rex rex*. Our female has a wing-measurement of 176 mm., but the young male only shows a wing-measurement of 170; the plumage of the body is very much worn.

✓ 70. **Sauromarptis gaudichaud** (Quoy & Gaim.).

Dacelo Gaudichaud Quoy et Gaimard, *Voy. Uranie*, Zool. p. 112. pl. 25 (1824—Papuaría); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 151; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., Zool. i. p. 79.

♀ ad.; Lower Setekwa River, 17. vi. 1910. (No. 4181, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ♀ ad., ♀ juv.; Setekwa River, 18, 19. vi. 1910. (Nos. 4191, 4196, 4199, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀; Upper Setekwa River, 12. vii. 1910. (No. 4346, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀; Snow Mountains, 2500 ft., 5. viii. 1910. (No. 4578, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 71. **Halcyon sancta** (Vig. & Horsf.).

Halcyon sanctus Vigors and Horsfield, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* xv. p. 206 (1826—Australia).

♀ jun.; Upper Setekwa River, 15. vii. 1910. (No. 4367, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 72. **Chrysococcyx meyeri** Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 437.

1 ♂, 2 ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., September 1910. (Nos. 4720, 4721, 4743, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris chocolate; bill black; feet slaty blue.”

✓ 73. **Cacomantis assimilis assimilis** (Gray).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 434; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 68.

♀ juv.; Lower Setekwa River, 25. xi. 1910. (No. 5036, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ juv.; Eilanden River, 14. xii. 1910. (No. 5069, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 74. **Cacomantis castaneiventris** Gould.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 435.

♂ ad.; Upper Setekwa River, 1. vii. 1919. (No. 4244, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad.; Mt. Goliath. 15. ii. 1910. (No. 5398, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 75. **Cacomantis variolosus** (Horsf.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 437.

♂ juv.; Setekwa River, 19. vi. 1910. (No. 4195, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 76. **Cuculus optatus** Gould.

Cuculus optatus Gould, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* Part xiii. 1845. p. 18 (1845—Port Essington in Australia); cf. Hartert, *Vög. pal. Fauna* ii. pp. 949, 950.

“*Cuculus saturatus* Blyth,” Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 433.

♀ juv.; Lower Setekwa River, 21. xi. 1910. (No. 5023, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad.; Upper Setekwa River, 26. ix. 1910. (No. 4545, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 77. **Calliechthrus leucolophus** (Müll.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 439 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 68.

♂ ; Lower Setekwa River, 27. xi. 1910. (No. 5042, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀ ; Mt. Goliath, 21. ix. 1911. (No. 5232, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 78. **Centropus bernsteini** Schleg.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 443.

♀ ad. ; Upper Setekwa River, 8. viii. 1910. (No. 4485, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀ juv. ; Eilanden River, 9. xii. 1910. (No. 5053, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 79. **Centropus menbeki menbeki** Less. & Garn.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 441 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 69.

♂ ; Upper Setekwa River, 16. ix. 1910. (No. 4547, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ; Eilanden River, 20. xii. 1910. (No. 5082, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 80. **Eurystomus crassirostris crassirostris** Scl.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 197.

♀ juv. ; Setekwa River, 19. vi. 1910. (No. 4194, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 2 ♀ ad. ; Upper Setekwa River, 8. 15. xi. 1910. (Nos. 4957, 4997, 4998, 4999, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 81. **Podargus papuensis** Quoy & Gaim.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 198 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 81.

♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, 16. vii. 1910. (No. 4376, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris brown-red ; bill horn-colour ; feet pale dirty green.”

✓ 82. **Podargus ocellatus ocellatus** Quoy & Gaim.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 199 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 82.

♂ ad. ; Upper Eilanden River, 3. iii. 1911. (No. 5474, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 83. **Aegotheles salvadorii** Hart.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 200.

♂ ad. ; Mt. Goliath, 13. ii. 1911. (No. 5374, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris dark brown ; bill brown ; feet flesh-colour.”

✓ 84. **Aegotheles wallacei**.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 201.

♀ ad. ; Eilanden River, 19. xii. 1910. (No. 5079, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris light brown ; bill dark brown ; feet flesh-colour.”

This bird agrees very well with our ♂ from the Aru Islands. It appears to be very rare, and is only known from the Berau Peninsula and the Aru Islands, but recently Shortridge obtained one on the Wataikwa River at the foot of the Snow Mountains, which, with ours, makes seven recorded specimens.

✓ 85. **Caprimulgus macrurus macrurus** Horsf.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 202 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 81.

3 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, July—September 1910. (Nos. 4394, 4499, 4515, 4542, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 86. **Collocalia whiteheadi** Grant.

Collocalia whiteheadi Ogilvie-Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 459 (Palawan, Luzon).

♀ ad. ; Mt. Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., 27. i. 1911. (No. 5208, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris dark brown ; bill and feet black.”

✓ 87. **Collocalia fuciphaga fuciphaga** (Thunb.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 202 : van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.* i. p. 82.

♀ ; Lower Setekwa River, 19. xi. 1910. (No. 5010, A. S. Meek Coll.)

3 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, July—September 1910. (Nos. 4325, 4438, 4470, 4533, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ; Snow Mts., 2000 ft., 25. viii. 1910. (No. 4627, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Mr. Oberholser has recently separated a number of new local forms of *C. fuciphaga*, but without his material for comparison we cannot give an opinion on the validity of these forms.

✓ 88. **Chaetura caudacuta caudacuta** (Lath.).

Hirundo caudacuta Latham, *Ind. Orn. Suppl.* p. 57 (1801—Australia).

♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, 8. xi. 1910. (No. 4548, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Snow Mountains, 3000–5000 ft., November 1910. (Nos. 4930, 4931, 4932, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 89. **Chaetura novaeguineae** D'Alb. & Salvadori.

Chaetura novaeguineae D'Albertis and Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Genova*, xiv. p. 55 (1879—Fly River).

5 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, August and November 1910. (Nos. 4366, 4440, 4478, 4479, 4969, 4984, A. S. Meek Coll.)

This species was hitherto only known from a single specimen. After Mr. Meek's rediscovery of this species it was also found, by members of the B. O. U. Expedition to New Guinea, on the Mimika River.

✓ 90. **Macropteryx mystacea mystacea** (Less.).

Cypselus mystaceus Lesson, *Voy. Coquille*, *Zool.*, Atlas, pl. 22 (1826—New Guinea) ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 82.

♀ ; Setekwa River, 28. vi. 1910. (No. 4221, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀ ; Lower Setekwa River, 26. xi. 1910. (No. 5037, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 91. **Melipotitta gigantea** Rothsch.

Orn. Monatsber. 1899. p. 137 (“Mt. Maori,” west of Humboldt Bay, north coast of New Guinea).

The type specimen had the rump and upper tail-coverts as well as the greater part of the abdomen, flanks and thighs rufous brown ; the facts that the brown

of the abdomen did not seem to be sharply and quite regularly limited, and that a few black feathers appeared in the brown area, suggested that the bird was immature, though it had the appearance of an adult individual.

Mr. Meek obtained a male (No. 4907) at an elevation of about 3000 ft. in the Snow Mountains, on October 27, 1910, which is pure black all over. The beak is a little, but not much smaller (23 against 26—not 27—in the type); wing 129, tarsus 58 mm.

“Iris brown; bill and feet black.”

More material will be necessary to show if the differences between this specimen and the type are due to age, sex, or locality, and if present there would be no excuse for assuming that these birds did not belong to the same form.

✓ 92. *Pitta macklotii macklotii* Temm.

Pitta Macklotii Temminck, *Pl. Col.* 547 (1834—Type from Lobo, collected by Salomon Müller); *Nov. Zool.*, 1901. p. 63; van Oort, *Nova Guinea*, ix. i. p. 83.

3 ad.; Upper Setekwa (tributary of Oetakwa) River, 28. vii. and 8. x. 1910. (Nos. 4437, 4494, 4505, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 1 ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 22. viii., 1. ix., 9. x. 1910. (Nos. 4606, 4694, 4797, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 1 ♀; Eilanden River, December 1910. (Nos. 5074, 5080, 5081, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 93. *Pitta atricapilla atricapilla* Quoy & Gaim.

Pitta atricapilla Quoy & Gaimard, *Voy. Astrolabe*, *Zool.* i. p. 258. pl. 8. fig. 3 (1830—Dorey, north coast of New Guinea); *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 62.

Pitta novaeguineae Müller & Schlegel, *Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. Overz. Bez.*, *Zool. Aves, Pitta*, pp. 19, 20 (1839-1844); van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix, *Zool.* i. p. 82.

1 ♂, 2 ♀; Lower Setekwa (Oetakwa) River, November 1910. (Nos. 5009, 5025, 5035, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂; Upper Setekwa River, 29. vii. 1910. (No. 4446, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; feet dark smoky horn-colour; bill black.”

5 ♂, 1 ♀; Eilanden River, December 1910. (Nos. 5051, 5052, 5055, 5061, 5063, 5073.)

The wings measure from 101 to 109, but in No. 5063, marked “male,” only 97.5 mm.

✓ 94. *Chelidon rustica gutturalis* (Scop.).

Hirundo gutturalis Scopoli, *Del. Flor. & Faun. Insubr.* ii. p. 96 (1786—“In *Nova Guiana*, p. 118, tab. 76.” Sic! This does not mean that the bird was found in New Guinea, but that it is the species described and figured in Sonnerat, *Voy. Nouvelle Guinée*, p. 118. pl. 76; the locality there given, and therefore the terra typica for the name *gutturalis* is Antigua, on the Isle of Panay, Philippines!)

♀ juv.; Upper Setekwa River, 13. xi. 1910. (No. 4987, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 95. *Chelidon javanica* (Sparrm.).

Hirundo javanica Sparrmann, *Mus. Carls.* ii. Taf. 100 (1789).

Hirundo frontalis Quoy et Gaimard, *Voy. Astrolabe*, *Zool.* i. p. 204. pl. 12. fig. 1 (1830—Dorey, New Guinea).

5 ♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, August, September, November 1910. (Nos. 4363, 4507, 4508, 4532, 4992, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The late Dr. Sharpe stated that specimens from New Guinea and Torres Straits were paler underneath than typical *javanica*. Comparing our specimens, we cannot find this confirmed, and are unable to find other differences. If they should be separable, the name *frontalis* would of course be available for the Papuan race.

Mr. Mathews treats *neoxena* as a subspecies of *javanica*, and perhaps with good reason.

✓ 96. *Monarcha axillaris* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 458; 1907. p. 462.

♀ imm.; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., 22. x. 1910. (No. 4875, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill dark slaty-blue with black tip; feet dark slaty-blue.”

Unfortunately we have no specimens from Arfak, which is the terra typica of *M. axillaris*.

✓ 97. *Monarcha guttula* (Garn.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 456; van Oort, *Nova Guinea*, ix. i. p. 87.

3 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ juv.; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4407, 4429, 4496, 4497, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 98. *Monarcha menadensis* (Quoy & Gaim.).

(*Monarcha dichrous* auctorum—preferred on account of the wrong name, the species not being found in Celebes.)

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 458.

2 ♂, 1 ♀; Setekwa River, 18, 22. vi. 1910. (Nos. 4187, 4190, 4217, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 1 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4236, 4246, 4270, A. S. Meek Coll.)

According to Mr. Meek's sexing in this and former collections, the entirely black-backed birds are males, those with a slate-coloured upperside females; but from the differences in size of some of the black-backed specimens we must conclude that the adult male and female have an entirely black upperside, and differ merely in size, while the slate-backed birds are young or immature. This was already Salvadori's view in *Orn. Pap.* ii. p. 31.

✓ 99. *Monarcha rubiensis* (Meyer).

Tchitrea rubiensis A. B. Meyer, *Sitzungsb. k. Akad. Wien* lxi. p. 494 (1874—Rubi).

Bathmisyrma rufum Reichenow, *Orn. Monatsber.* 1897. p. 161 (Gogol River, Kaiserwilhelmsland).

Monarcha rubiensis Rothschild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 460 (near Humboldt Bay and Bismarck Mountains).

4 ♂, 3 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4242, 4255, 4320, 4336, 4335, 4343, 4347, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill slaty-blue and black; feet slaty-blue.”

The males have the throat black, in one specimen extending down to the jugulum, in the others not extending over the lowest part of the throat. The females have the throat rusty rufous like the breast. Wings of the males 94–97, of the females 90–93 mm.

One of the males has over a dozen white (albinistic) feathers on the crown.

100. *Arses telescopthalmus harterti* Oort.

Van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. 1. p. 86 (1909—Noord River, Sabang, Geitenkamp, collected by Lorentz).

♂ ♀ ; Setekwa River, 19, 23. vi. 1910. (Nos. 4200, 4229, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4284, 4359, 4488, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ♀ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., August 1910. (Nos. 4645, 4684, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ ♂ ♀ : Iris dark brown ; eyelids blue ; bill and feet slaty-blue.”

In addition to the characters pointed out by Dr. van Oort, it seems that the bare skin of the eyelids is not quite so largely developed as in *A. t. aruensis*. The wings of our males measure 78–83, those of the females 77–79 mm. There is thus a considerable amount of variation, and not much difference, if any, from *A. t. aruensis* in size.

101. *Rhipidura tricolor* (Vieill.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 462 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 85.

3 ♂ ad., 2 ♀ ad., 1 juv. ; Upper Setekwa River, July and September 1910. (Nos. 4373, 4524, 4537, 4538, 4539, A. S. Meek Coll.)

102. *Rhipidura threnothorax* S. Müll.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 463 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 85.

6 ♂ ♀ ad. ; Upper Setekwa River, June, July, August 1910. (Nos. 4197, 4265, 4269, 4411, 4454, 4518, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris dark brown ; bill black ; lower mandible whitish horn-colour.”

The white spots on the breast vary much in size.

103. *Rhipidura leucothorax* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 463.

2 ♂ ad. ; Setekwa River, 21, 23. vi. 1910. (Nos. 4213, 4234, A. S. Meek Coll.)

4 ♂ ; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4264, 4398, 4409, 4417, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris dark brown ; bill black, lower whitish horn-colour ; feet black.”

104. *Rhipidura setosa gularis* S. Müll.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 464.

6 ♂ ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, 17–25. vii. 1910. (Nos. 4386, 4385, 4401, 4402, 4428, A. S. Meek Coll.)

105. *Rhipidura auricularis* de Vis.

Rhipidura auricularis de Vis, *Report on New Guinea, Birds*, p. 2 (1890—Musgrave Range) ; *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 465.

1 ♂, 3 ♀ ; Mt. Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., January 1911. (Nos. 5132, 5166, 5434, 5445, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris dark brown ; feet dark brown, almost black ; bill : upper black, lower flesh-colour with blackish tip.”

Male : wing 81, females 76.5–77 mm. The male appears thus to be much larger,

and its back is a little darker, otherwise there appears to be no difference between the sexes. The skins from Mt. Goliath agree perfectly with those from the Aroa, Mambare and Angabunga Rivers in British New Guinea.

✓ 106. *Rhipidura atra* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 465.

1 ♂ juv. in the first rufous plumage, 1 ♂ jun. changing from the rufous into the black plumage; Snow Mountains, 2500 and 3000 ft., 4. viii. and 20. x. 1910. (Nos. 4570, 4863, A. S. Meek Coll.)

3 ♂ ad., 3 ♀; Mt. Goliath, January 1911. (Nos. 5092, 5115, 5190, 5200, 5396, 5443, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; feet dark brown; bill: upper black, lower flesh-colour.”

✓ 107. *Rhipidura hyperythra mülleri* Meyer.

[*Rhipidura hyperythra* Gray, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1858. p. 176. Aru Islands!]

Rhipidura rufiventris Müller (nec Vieillot!), *Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Land- en Volkenk.* p. 185 (1839-44—Lobo!)

Rhipidura Mülleri A. B. Meyer, *Sitzungsber. k. Ak. Wiss. Wien* lxi. p. 502 (1874—New name for *rufiventris*, no description. Terra typica for the name *mülleri* therefore=Lobo!)

There appear to be three races at least of *Rhipidura hyperythra*: one from the Aru Islands, with nearly the whole throat slate-black, merely a chin-spot being white, one from the Mountains of British New Guinea with more white on the chin, the greater part of the throat being white, and with a larger white patch to the rectrices—14-17 mm. in the outer pair, against 11-12 in typical *hyperythra*, and a third from various parts of Dutch New Guinea, with the throat generally not quite so far white as in the birds from British New Guinea, viz. Ramsay's *castaneothorax*, and the tips to the rectrices small, those of the outer pairs being white for 7-10 mm. These latter birds must apparently be called *mülleri*, which is a new name for *rufiventris*. Of this last form we had four from near Humboldt Bay, collected by Mr. Dumas, and Meek now sent us:

4 ♂, 2 ♀ from the Snow Mountains, 2500-3000 ft., August and September 1910. (Nos. 4588, 4599, 4620, 4706, 4707, 4892, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 108. *Rhipidura rufidorsa* Mey.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 465.

♀; Setekwa River, 22. vi. 1910. (No. 4215, A. S. Meek Coll.)

4 ♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, 25. vii., 16. viii., 12. xi. 1910. (Nos. 4425, 4579, 4520, 4980, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 14. x. 1910. (No. 4844, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The species of the genus *Rhipidura* are, as in many other genera, unnaturally grouped in the *Hand-list of Birds*, and it would be very useful if some one could find the time to rearrange them.

✓ 109. *Microeca flavovirescens* Gray.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 471; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 83.

3 ♂, 3 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4278, 4331, 4351, 4354, 4395, 4512, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀; Upper Eilanden River, 6. iii. 1911. (No. 5489, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; feet yellow; bill: upper black, lower yellow, white at base.”

✓ 110. *Microeca papuana* A. B. Meyer.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 470.

♂ juv.; Mt. Goliath, 10. i. 1911. (No. 5085, A. S. Meek Coll.) This specimen has cream-yellow tips to the upper wing-coverts, secondaries, and some of the feathers of the crown.

8 ♂ ♀ ad.; Mt. Goliath, January 1911. (Nos. 5157, 5158, 5160, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5436, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 111. *Poecilodryas (Megalestes) albonotata griseiventris* subsp. nov.

Differs from *Poecilodryas (Megalestes) albonotata albonotata* (originally described from Arfak, common in the mountains of British New Guinea) in having the whole abdomen ashy-grey, only the vent and under tail-coverts being white, while in *P. albonotata albonotata* the middle of the abdomen, almost to the chest, is more or less white; this character is, of course, variable, but in our series the difference is very conspicuous. Type of the new form: ♂ No. 5454, Mt. Goliath, 14. i. 1911.

The distribution of *P. albonotata albonotata* is peculiar, in view of the—apparently—isolated occurrence on Mt. Goliath of *P. a. griseiventris*, but as far as we can see from comparison with only two bad skins from Arfak, there is no difference between the latter and a fine series from British New Guinea.

Mr. Meek sent the following examples of the new form:

5 ♂, 3 ♀; Mt. Goliath, up to 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5105, 5169, 5196, 5209, 5210, 5257, 5367, 5454, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.”

Wings: ♂ 110–114, ♀ 105–108 mm.

We think this species should be included in the genus *Poecilodryas*, and not separated as *Megalestes*.

✓ 112. *Poecilodryas hypoleuca* (Gray).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 468; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 84.

4 ♂, 1 ♀; Lower Setekwa River, June and November 1910. (Nos. 4184, 4189, 4202, 4220, 5043, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂; Upper Setekwa River, 13. vii. 1910. (No. 4360, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ♀; Upper Eilanden River, March 1911. (Nos. 5481, 5490, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 113. *Poecilodryas cyanus subcyanea* de Vis.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 470.

♂ ad.; Mt. Goliath, 22. i. 1911. (No. 5153, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ juv., changing from the rufous brown-striped plumage into the slaty-blue one, Mt. Goliath, 13. i. 1911. (No. 5451, A. S. Meek Coll.)

7 ♀ ad.; Mt. Goliath, January, February 1911. (Nos. 5104, 5176, 5178, 5365, 5439, 5440, 5447, A. S. Meek Coll.)

It seems that these specimens belong to *P. c. subcyanea*, described from the mountains of British New Guinea. The wings of the females measure 81–84, that of the male 88 mm. Specimens from British New Guinea are often still larger—wings to 92 mm.

✓ 114. *Poecilodryas leucops nigro-orbitalis* subsp. nov.

Differs from the other Papuan forms of *P. leucops* in the great extent of white on the chin, which extends over the greater part of the throat, and is thus nearest to *P. leucops albigularis* from Cape York (cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907, p. 459), but differs from the latter in having the eyelids black, the white loreal patch not extending in a narrow line round the eye, as in *P. l. albigularis*; the black line dividing the two white loreal patches along the middle of the forehead wider, the bill a little larger. Crown slate-colour, paler in the middle and towards the nape; back olive-green; throat white, rest of under-surface yellow, across the chest a clouded dusky band. Wings of males 74–77, of females (as sexed by the collector) 68–74 mm.

Type: ♂, 4862; Snow Mountains, 20. x. 1910.

3 ♂, 3 ♀; Snow Mountains, October 1910. (Nos. 4861, 4862, 4881, 4882, 4902, 4906, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris brown, feet pale straw-yellow; bill black, utmost base pale.”

✓ 115. *Poecilodryas bimaculata* (Salvad.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 468; 1907. p. 459.

5 ♂; Snow Mountains, September and October 1910. (Nos. 4718, 4794, 4868, 4872, 4783, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.”

These specimens have all rather little white on the abdomen, while the majority, though not all, of our specimens from British New Guinea have more white on the abdomen, but, apparently, the males less than the females. The wings of the Snow Mountains examples measure 79–85.5 mm. Possibly a large series may confirm the difference and lead to the establishment of a new subspecies.

✓ 116. *Heteromyias armiti* (de Vis).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 467, pl. xiii. fig. 3.

2 ♂, 6 ♀; Mt. Goliath, January 1911. (Nos. 5179, 5180, 5194, 5275, 5294, 5352, 5397, 5412, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill black, in some specimens with the tip widely whitish horn-colour; feet flesh-colour.”

Some of these specimens have a more decided greyish tinge across the breast than our specimens from British New Guinea. Wings 88–97 mm.

✓ 117. *Gerygone palpebrosa palpebrosa* Wall.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 472.

♂ ad.; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., 23. x. 1910. (No. 4878, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂ ad.; Upper Eilanden River, 9. iii. 1911. (Nos. 5508, 5509, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark red; feet dull slaty-blue; bill black.”

Gerygone palpebrosa wahnesi (Mey.) is the black-headed form from German New Guinea. Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903, p. 472.

✓ 118. *Gerygone chrysogaster* Gray.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 472; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 83 (1909—Noord River).

6 ♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4235, 4297, 4379, 4382, 4421, 4502, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ♀; Upper Eilanden River, 10. iii. 1911. (Nos. 5511, 5512, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The iris, according to the labels, varies in colour. It is described as grey, reddish brown, burnt sienna, light brown, and dark red!

Heinrich Kühn marked the iris in specimens from the Aru Islands as chocolate, brownish red, and dark greyish brown. W. Doherty called it pale scarlet and whitish scarlet, Dr. Lorentz dark brown. We cannot see differences between these specimens and others from Aru. The yellow of the lower abdomen and vent is rather brighter in adult birds, paler in young ones.

✓ 119. *Gerygone conspicillata* subsp.?

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 473.

* ♂; Lower Setekwa River, 21. xi. 1910. (No. 5022, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris red; feet slaty-blue; bill black.”

This specimen agrees on the whole with *G. conspicillata*, but the upperside has a greyish tinge. Wing 55 mm.

✓ 120. *Gerygone (Eugerygone) rubra* (Sharpe).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 474.

2 ♂; Mt. Goliath, 18. i., 2. ii. 1911. (Nos. 5134, 5273, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill black, with base light horn-colour; feet brown and yellow.”

The wings of these two birds measure only 58 mm., while in a specimen from Mt. Cameron (Owen Stanley Range) they measure 63 mm.

✓ 121. *Machaerirhynchus flaviventer xanthogenys* Gray.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 476; 1912 (xix.) p. 201.

♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, 1, 9. viii. 1910. (Nos. 4458, 4489, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀; Upper Eilanden River, 7. iii. 1911. (No. 5497, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 122. *Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus* subsp. nov.

[*Machaerirhynchus nigripectus* Schlegel, *Ned. Tijdschr. Dierkunde* iv. p. 43 (1871—New Guinea Terra typica: Arfak!); *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 476, note.]

Differs from Arfak specimens in being larger, wings of males 62.5–66, females 60–63.5 mm., and the females are darker on the upperside, not fuscous grey (as in Arfak individuals), but deep blackish brown, almost black. Type ♀ No. 5276, Mt. Goliath, 2. ii. 1911. The males seem to be also rather bright yellow underneath.

The birds from British New Guinea have been separated by Dr. van Oort as *M. n. harterti* (*Notes Leyden Mus.* xxx. p. 235); they have the wings as long as in *saturatus*, but the females are not so blackish on the upperside as those of the latter, and the underside is brighter yellow.

Of *M. nigripectus saturatus* Mr. Meek sent us:

4 ♂, 6 ♀; Mt. Goliath, January, February, and March 1911. (Nos. 5130, 5184, 5227, 5238, 5276, 5277, 5295, 5407, 5424, 5498, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.”

✓ 123. *Clytomyias insignis oorti* R. & H.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 460 (Angabunga River, A. S. Meek Coll.).

♀; Mt. Goliath, 19. ii. 1911. (No. 5419, A. S. Meek Coll.)

This specimen agrees with the females from the Angabunga River and Bihagi. Wing 57 mm. The specimens from British New Guinea have the wings 53-57 mm.

✓ 124. *Todopsis cyanocephalus bonapartii* Gray.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 477; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 84.

2 ♂ ad., 2 ♀ ad., 1 ♂ juv.; Setekwa River, June, July, August 1910. (Nos. 4208, 4209, 4210, 4462, 4463, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The young bird (No. 4210) is of interest. It is evidently in the first plumage, just out of nest. The crown is dull deep brown, with a few blue feathers sprouting, sides of head darker. Underside dull white, sides of body cinnamon rufous, back dark cinnamon rufous, upper tail-coverts blackish.

♂ ♀ ad; Upper Eilanden River, 4. iii. 1911. (Nos. 5479, 5480, A. S. Meek Coll.)

In the male the breast is not so deep blue-black as in those from the Setekwa River, but the intensity of the colours varies in these birds.

Possibly our *T. c. dohertyi* from Takar (cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 477) will not be tenable, the dark colour of the back perhaps being due to dampness of the skins while drying.

✓ 125. *Todopsis wallacii* Gray.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 477.

2 ♂; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., 22. viii., 21. x. 1910. (Nos. 4605, 4867, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂; Upper Setekwa River, 25. vii. 1910. (No. 4423, A. S. Meek Coll.)

3 ♂; Upper Eilanden River, 6. iii. 1911. (Nos. 5493, 5494, 5495, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 126. *Campochoera sloetii flaviceps* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 209.

2 ♂, 3 ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., August to October 1910. (Nos. 4615, 4752, 4754, 4762, 4772, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris dark brown; bill and feet black."

Unfortunately we have no typical *C. sloetii* from the original locality to compare.

✓ 127. *Coracina caeruleogrisea* (Gray).

Graucalus caeruleogriseus, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 203; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool. livr.* i. p. 87 (1909).

1 "♂" jun.; Upper Setekwa River, 6. vii. 1910. (No. 4301, A. S. Meek Coll.)

This specimen is evidently young, as it shows buff tips to the rather pointed rectrices, quills, and upper tail-coverts.

2 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ jun., 2 ♀ ad.; Snow Mountains, 2000 and 3000 ft., August, October, November 1910. (Nos. 4681, 4798, 4874, 4922, 4940, A. S. Meek Coll.)

128. *Coracina papuensis papuensis* (Gm.).

Graucalus papuensis papuensis Rothschild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 205.

4 ♂, 2 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July, August, November 1910. (Nos. 4390, 4391, 4406, 4484, 4991, 5038, A. S. Meek Coll.)

These specimens clearly do not belong to *C. papuensis meekiana* R. & H. (*Nov. Zool.* 1912. p. 201), which is much paler on the chest and throat.

129. *Coracina longicauda* De Vis.

Graucalus longicauda De Vis, *Report New Guinea* for 1889, p. 59 (1890—Musgrave Range); Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 204.

♂ ad.; Mt. Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., 14. i. 1911. (No. 5122, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.”

Wing 170, tail 150 mm.

130. *Edoliisoma amboinense mülleri* Salvad.

[*Campephaga amboinensis* Hartlaub, *Journ. f. Orn.* 1865. p. 156. Amboina.]

Ceblepyris plumbea S. Müller, *Nat. Gesch. Ned. Overz. Bez., Verh. Land- en Volkenkunde* p. 189 (1839-1844—Partim, ex Nova Guinea tantum); terra typica Utanata River, S.W. Papua.

[The name has generally been rejected by Salvadori and others, because Wagler, *Syst. Av.*, under the genus *Corvus*, among the species wrongly placed in the latter, says that the *Corvus novae-guineae* of Gmelin should be looked up under “*Ceblepyr. plumb.*” Evidently Wagler invented the latter name as a substitute for the *Corvus novae-guineae*, which is neither a *Corvus* nor does it occur in New Guinea; Wagler was prevented, by his untimely death, from publishing his full account, but the name *Ceblepyris plumbea* might be construed as being fixed. Dr. van Oort does not share this view, but looks upon “*Ceblepyr. plumb.*” as a nomen nudum. Both points of view have something to recommend them, but we prefer to accept that of Salvadori.]

Edoliisoma amboinensis mülleri Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 208.

Edoliisoma plumbea van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 88 (1909—Noord River and Sabang).

♀ jun.; Setekwa River, 20. vi. 1910. (No. 4207, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The specimen is very pale underneath, with rather little spotting.

131. *Edoliisoma schisticeps poliopse* Sharpe.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 208; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 88 (Alkmaar, Resi Kamp).

♀; Upper Setekwa River, 24. vii. 1910. (No. 4419, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 3 ♀ ad.; Snow Mountains, 2000-3000 ft., August to October 1910. (Nos. 4574, 4625, 4649, 4750, 4923, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris in both sexes dark brown; bill and feet black.”

The male appears to be indistinguishable from that of *E. schisticeps schisticeps*, while the female differs by the slate-grey colour of the chin, cheeks and ear-coverts.

132. *Edoliisoma montanum minus* Rothschild & Hart (?).

Edoliisoma montana minus Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1907 p. 464 (British New Guinea, type ♂ ad. Bihagi).

Edolisoma montana van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 89 (♂ Hellwig Mountains).

1 ♂, 2 ♀; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5243, 5244, 5361, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.”

Only one of the females is not in moult, so that the wings can be properly measured. We make it 124.5 mm. It would thus belong to the smaller form, which we named "*minus*."

✓ 133. **Edoliisoma meyeri sharpei** Rothsch. & Hart.

Edoliisoma meyeri sharpei Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 208 (N.E. coast of British New Guinea); van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 89 ("Resi Kamp").

♂; Upper Setekwa River, 22. vii. 1910. (Nos. 4408, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂; Snow Mountains, 2000 and 3000 ft., 25. viii., 23. x. 1910. (Nos. 4637, 4888, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris dark brown; bill and feet black."

Wings 113–115.5 mm.

✓ 134. ? **Edoliisoma incertum** (Meyer).

Campephaga incerta Meyer, *Sitzungsber. k. Akad. Wiss. Wien* lxi. p. 387 (1874—Jobi Island).

"♀"; Snow Mountains 29. x. 1910. (No. 4917, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris dark brown; bill and feet black."

This specimen, marked ♀, agrees well with the description of Meyer, except that the wing measures only 109 and not 115 mm., but Sharpe gives (*Cat. B.* iv. p. 52) only 4.5 in. = 114 mm.

✓ 135. **Edoliisoma melas** (Less.) (? an *meeki*.)

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 206; van Oort, *Nova Guinea*, ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 89.

3 ♂, 3 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4292, 4433, 4455, 4456, 4457, 4495, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 5. ix. 1910. (No. 4717, A. S. Meek Coll.)

It seems that the females are somewhat intermediate between those of *E. melas melas* and *E. melas meeki*. Altogether they vary a good deal, and as the males appear to be indistinguishable we do not see our way to say for certain whether these specimens should be classed with *E. melas melas*, *meeki*, or an intermediate race.

✓ 136. **Aethomyias spilodera guttata** ? an subsp. nov.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 475.

4 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ juv.; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 24. and 25. viii. 1910. (Nos. 4617, 4633 to 4636, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Ae. spilodera guttata differs from *Ae. spilodera spilodera* in the colour of the forehead, which is reddish brown with blackish tips to the feathers, instead of dark, almost blackish, olive without distinct spots. Our specimens from the Snow Mountains have a rather distinct rufous forehead, but we do not venture to separate them on that account from the material at present at hand. Young birds of the two recognised races appear to be quite similar to each other.

✓ 137. **Crateroscelis murina** (Scl.) subsp. ?

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 226, 227; 1907. p. 465.

7 ♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4282, 4283, 4285, 4296, 4308, 4381, 4369, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 1 ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 to 3000 ft., 25. viii., 23. x. 1910. (Nos. 4628, 4629, 4877, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ; Upper Eilanden River, 4. iii. 1911. (No. 5482, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The subspecies of this bird are not yet worked out. As the type locality for *C. murina* we have to consider Lobo Bay, while Meyer described *brunneiventris* from Rubi (*Sitzungsber. k. Ak. Wien* lxi. p. 497, description of a young bird), Ramsay his *fulvipectoris* (sic) from British New Guinea (Goldie River), and we (*Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 227) our *rufobrunnea* from near Humboldt Bay, the latter being, as we now know, also a young bird, in which the whole underside is rufous and the lower mandible black, not light horn-colour, as in the adult birds. There are, apart from minor differences in size, some variations in all our birds; the type of our *rufobrunnea* is rather dark rufescent underneath, while young birds with dark undermandibles from Bihagi, Upper Mambare River, are paler on the under-surface; a male and two females, apparently adult, collected by Heinrich Kühn on Mysol are also rather pale brownish underneath, the brownish buff extending over the throat; the heads are almost uniform with the back. These Mysol birds appear to belong to a localised subspecies.

✓ 138. **Malurus alboscapulatus alboscapulatus** Mey.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 478; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 91.

3 ♂ ad.; Upper Setekwa River, July and November 1910. (Nos. 4289, 4313, 4963, A. S. Meek Coll.)

These specimens do not belong to *M. a. naimii*, as their wings measure 48·5, 51, 51·5 mm.

✓ 139. **Malurus lorentzi** Oort.

Malurus lorentzi van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 91 (1909—Noord River).

6 ♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and November 1910. (Nos. 4312, 4314, 4326, 4327, 4362, 4964, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris brown; bill black; feet vandyke brown.”

Males and females are alike in colour, and Dr. van Oort's female, which is more buff underneath, is probably not adult. The white superciliary line is indistinct in some specimens. Wings 47–51 mm.

✓ 140. **Sericornis perspicillata** Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 228; 1907. p. 466.

9 ♂ ♀ ad.; Mt. Goliath, about 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5133, 5165, 5263, 5265, 5282, 5292, 5293, 5345, 5400, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris brown; bill black (base of lower mandible light horn); feet light horn-brown or flesh-colour.”

✓ 141. **Sericornis olivacea** Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 466.

♀; Snow Mountains, 30. x. 1910. (No. 4920, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 142. **Sericornis arfakiana nouhuysi** Oort.

Sericornis arfakiana nouhuysi van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 90 (1909—Hellwig Mountains. Type compared).

7 ♂ ♀ ad., 1 ♂ juv.; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5172, 5181, 5195, 5280, 5309, 5349, 5371, 5409, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris brown, dark brown, reddish brown, dark red; bill black; feet brown.”

We have compared this fine series with the type of *S. arfakiana nouhuysi* and find it to agree perfectly. The young bird (No. 5349) is darker and much more rufescent on the underside.

Comparing all the *Sericornis* of this group, we come to the conclusion that three forms can be distinguished:

✓ *Sericornis arfakiana arfakiana* Salvad.

Arfak, hills near Humboldt Bay, Karon Mountains.

Besides one of the types (specimen *c* of the list on p. 408 in Salvadori's *Orn. Pap.* ii.), we have examined a ♀ from Karon in the Leyden Museum, and an adult and two young birds from "Mt. Moari" near Humboldt Bay, collected by J. M. Dumas.

The young birds are more strikingly distinct from *S. a. nouhuysi* than the old ones, being more yellowish, less rufescent, than the young of *S. a. nouhuysi*. The adult birds have distinct pale edges to the greater upper wing-coverts.

✓ *Sericornis arfakiana nouhuysi* Oort.

Hellwig Mountains, Mt. Goliath.

Differs from *S. a. arfakiana* in being much more rufescent above as well as underneath, which is especially striking in the young birds. There are no distinct pale edges to the greater upper wing-coverts. This form is larger than *S. a. arfakiana*, but not much. Wings of the males 64–67, of the females 59.5–62 mm., allowing for one probably erroneously sexed specimen.

✓ *Sericornis arfakiana oorti* subsp. nov.

A series of specimens from the Kotoi district, Mt. Cameron, Eafa, Aroa River, Angabunga River, and Bihagi differ again from *S. a. arfakiana* in being paler olive, and more yellowish underneath, the feathers having distinct yellow edges, producing a somewhat streaked appearance. The young birds are much more rufescent, thus resembling the adult—but not the young—of *S. a. arfakiana*, except in size. The wings measure about 60–61 in the females, and run up to 66 in the males. Type of *S. a. oorti* ♂, No. A 2464, A. S. Meek Coll., Bihagi, head of Mambare River, 19. ii. 1906, in the Tring Museum.

The specimens from British New Guinea were formerly enumerated by us as "*Sericornis arfakiana*" (*Nov. Zool.* 1903, p. 228; 1907, p. 467).

We have also received a skin from the Rawlinson Mountains, 1250 m. high, shot on October 10, 1911. It appears to be slightly more rufescent than *S. a. arfakiana*, but as it is in bad condition it is not easy to say whether it belongs to the latter or to *S. a. nouhuysi*. With this bird were sent the nest and two broken eggs.

The nest is placed in two big rolled-up leaves, like a tailor-bird's nest, though no stitches are noticeable. The nest itself is composed of ferns, moss, and dry leaves, lined with a few feathers. The two eggs are of a brownish cream-colour with a pink tinge, and with a brown zone at the large end. They measure 22.8 × 15.7, and 21.6 × 15.6 mm.

✓ 143. *Sericornis meeki* sp. nov.

♀ ad. Upper surface greenish olive, browner on the head and brighter, more greenish on the rump, but upper tail-coverts a shade more rufescent, lesser upper wing-coverts with more greenish edges, larger series with paler tips. Quills dark

brown, outwardly margined with olive-brown, lighter on the outermost ones, narrow inner edges greyish buff. Rectrices dark brown, widely margined with rufous-olive, and with a wide subterminal black bar. Lores and ear-coverts olive-brown, only a faint shade paler than the crown, around the eye an indication of a pale and more yellowish ring. Chin, throat, and chest brownish buff, abdomen olive-yellow, flanks more olive. Under tail-coverts yellowish buff. Under wing-coverts dull brownish yellow.

"Iris dark brown (and grey); feet brown, toes orange-yellowish; bill blackish horn-colour, base of lower jaw paler."

Wings 54.5 and 55, tail 39, tarsus 20, culmen, 12.5 mm.

Type: ♀, Mt. Goliath, 8. ii. 1911. (No. 5338, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♀; Mt. Goliath, 31. i. and 8. ii. 1911. (Nos. 5252, 5338, A. S. Meek Coll.)

In the Leyden Museum is a female from an elevation of 2600 m. on the Hellwig Mountains, collected by Dr. H. A. Lorentz, which is very similar to *S. meeki* on the upperside, but brownish buff underneath. It seems to be a young bird, and might perhaps belong to *S. meeki*.

144. *Sericornis* ?

♂ juv.; Snow Mountains, 5. viii. 1910. (No. 4576, A. S. Meek Coll.)

This is a perfectly young bird, evidently a *Sericornis*, but it does not agree with any of the species we are acquainted with. The bill is black, iris "light grey." Upper surface dull olive-green, underside pale yellow, throat and chest with olive-grey longitudinal spots.

✓ 145. *Amalocichla brevicauda* (De Vis).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 226; 1907. p. 465.

♂; Mt. Goliath, 4. ii. 1911. (No. 5297, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The specimen agrees with our series from the mountains of British New Guinea, but the upperside and breast are a shade darker. It would be interesting to compare a series from Mt. Goliath. The young bird is spotted like a young thrush.

✓ 146. *Androphilus viridis* Rothsch. & Hart.

Androphilus viridis Rothschild and Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxix. p. 33 (December 1911—Mt. Goliath).

♂; Mt. Goliath, 9. ii. 1911. (No. 5346, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The description of the single specimen in the *Bull. B.O. Club* is as follows: "Upperside olive-green, the feathers being browner in the middle and at the base, upper tail-coverts slightly browner; quills deep brown, outer edges green, like the back; tail greenish olive; sides of head and neck like the back; a short white malar stripe; throat and chest black, rest of underside olive-green. Iris dark brown; bill black; feet vandyke-brown. Culmen 15, wing 66, tail 72, tarsus 26 mm."

✓ 147. *Ifrita coronata* Rothsch.

Cf. *Bull. B.O. Club* May 1898; *Nov. Zool.* vi. pl. iii.; *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 226, 1907. p. 465.

3 ♂, 8 ♀; Mt. Goliath, up to 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5118, 5119, 5154, 5182, 5198, 5213, 5262, 5329, 5366, 5405, 5452, A. S. Meek Coll.)

As we have stated before, the males have a white, the females a buff superciliary line; moreover the males are larger, wings 84-87, females smaller, wings 79-81 mm.

✓ 148. *Eupetes castanonotus saturatus* Rothsch. & Hart.

Eupetes castanonotus saturatus Rothschild & Hartert, *Orn. Monatsber.* 1911. p. 157 (Snow Mountains).

5 ♂ ad., 3 ♀ ad., 1 ♂ med., 1 ♀ juv.; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., August to October 1910. (Nos. 4624 (type), 4672, 4680, 4696, 4724, 4728, 4744, 4790, 4795, 4838, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Differs from *E. c. castanonotus* in having the underside of a deeper blue with a purplish tinge, and a deeper chestnut back. "Iris dark brown; bill and feet black." The young in first plumage has the upper surface brown; middle rectrices dark brown, throat greyish white, rest of underside dusky brown. The young male has the rump chestnut.

✓ 149. *Eupetes caeruleus nigricrissus* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 230; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. livr. i. p. 90 (Noord River).

4 ♂, 2 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, June to September 1910. (Nos. 4180, 4211, 4263, 4414, 4415, 4416, A. S. Meek Coll.)

3 ♂, 2 ♀; Upper Eilanden River, March 1911. (Nos. 5485, 5486, 5499, 5504, 5505, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 150. *Eupetes leucostictus loriae* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 230. 1907. p. 464.

♀; Mt. Goliath, 27. i. 1911 (No. 5212).

"Iris dark brown; bill and feet black." (No. 5212 A. S. Meek Coll.) As we have said before, the ♀ has the entire upper surface rufous chestnut, while in the males it is dull greenish olive. *E. l. loriae* is very closely allied to *E. l. leucostictus*, from which it seems to differ only by the black throat and guttural patch being more or less connected by black feathers with white edges; moreover, the black guttural patch has more or less round white spots to the tips of its feathers, which are not seen in the *E. l. loriae*. It appears to be a mistake to say that the chest is olive-greenish and not cinereous blue, as it is **not** always bluish in *E. l. leucostictus*.

✓ 151. *Pomatorhinus isidori* Less.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 231; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. livr. i. p. 89.

1 ♂, 2 ♀; Lower Setekwa River, 17, 18. vi. 1910. (Nos. 4184, 4192, 4193, A. S. Meek Coll.)

3 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and November 1910. (Nos. 4280, 4339, 4972, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris yellow, dull yellow, dull white, and brown!"

✓ 152. *Turdus (Geocichla) papuensis* (Seeb.).

Geocichla papuensis Seeböhm, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* v. p. 158. pl. ix. (1881—S.E. New Guinea. Type in the British Museum, collected by A. Goldie).

♀ juv.; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., 18. x. 1910. (No. 4849 A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris dark brown; bill black; feet light horn-colour."

Of this rare mountain-Thrush we have, besides some skins from the Upper Aroa

River, collected by Emil Weiske, at elevations of about 3500 feet, received a skin from the Sattelberg in German New Guinea, together with its nest and fragments of eggs; the latter are pale green with pale rufous spots, like small Blackbirds' eggs and many other eggs of *Turdi*.

✓ 153. *Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis* Gould.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 112; 1912. p. 292.

1 "♂," 2 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4368, 4374, 4452, A. S. Meek Coll.)

These three specimens agree with the race from S.E. Papua and Australia. Their wings measure only 122 and 125 mm. It seems doubtful if the birds from N.W. New Guinea can be separated, but they are generally slightly larger and have larger beaks.

✓ 154. *Artamus maximus* Mey.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 112.

♂; Mt. Goliath, 10. ii. 1911. (No. 5350, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 155. *Pitohui aruensis nigripectus* Oort.

Pitohui aruensis nigripectus van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 93 (1909—Sabang).

♂; Upper Setekwa River, 7. vii. 1910. (No. 4309, A. S. Meek Coll.)

4 ♂ ad.; 2 ♀ ad.; 2 ♂ ♀ juv.; Snow Mountains, 2000-3000 ft., August, September, October 1910. (Nos. 4616, 4740, 4742, 4773, 4774, 4785, 4786, 4928, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 1 ♀; Upper Eilanden River, March 1911. (Nos. 5483, 5484, 5504, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris red, dark red, chocolate; bill and feet black, or bill black, feet dark slaty blue."

The differences of this new form are well described by Dr. van Oort; but, according to the sex-marks on our labels, the adult males only have the breast and part of abdomen pure black, while the adult females have the throat and jugulum black, the rest of the underside cinnamon-rufous. The lower rump and upper tail-coverts in all our specimens are black, more or less mixed with rufous-chestnut. In a young female (No. 4740) the crown is brown with black streaks, the throat cinnamon, towards the breast with an admixture of black. The tail, which is pure black in adult males and females, is margined with brown. In the young male in first plumage (No. 4774) the crown is dull cinnamon-brown, throat dull cinnamon-brown as far as the chest, rump and upper tail-coverts dark chestnut, the whole tail rufous-brown. Wings of the adult males 123-128, of the females 121-126. mm.

✓ 156. *Pitohui ferrugineus ferrugineus* (Bp.).

Rectes ferrugineus Bonaparte, *Compt. Rend. Paris.* xxxi. p. 563 (1850—Ex S. Müller MS. in Mus. Leiden. Terra typica: Lobo, Nova Guinea); van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 94.

4 ♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4243, 4277, 4349, 4350, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., August 1910. (Nos. 4613, 4644, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 157. *Pitohui cristatus* (Salvad.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 98.

2 ♂ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 27. ix., 6. x. 1910. (Nos. 4739, 4780, A. S. Meek Coll.)

No. 4780 agrees with our *P. cristatus* from various localities, while No. 4739 is much deeper rufous below and a little more rufescent above, than all other examples seen by us.

✓ 158. *Pitohui meeki* spec. nov.

(Perhaps subspecies of *P. nigrescens*.)

♀ ad. Upperside rufous brown, head more brownish. Quills deep brown, outer webs ferruginous brown, inner webs widely margined with bright ferruginous towards the base. Tail chestnut brown, shafts brighter and more reddish. Whole underside brownish rust-colour, under wing-coverts light ferruginous.

Iris dark brown ; bill and feet black. Wings 125·5, tail 103, culmen from base of forehead 30·5, tarsus 31·5 mm.

Type and only specimen received : ♀ ad. Mount Goliath, 7. ii. 1911. (No. 5321, A. S. Meek Coll.)

This bird belongs to the group called "*Melanorhectes*," as is not only proved by its general appearance and fluffy plumage, but also by the peculiar musky smell, which is peculiar to *Pitohui* (*Melanorhectes*) *nigrescens nigrescens* and *schistaceus*. It differs from the adult females of these two forms by its much more rufous colour, thus somewhat resembling the young birds ; but it is not so bright ferruginous, and is evidently an old bird. More material must be compared before we can decide whether it is a representative of *P. nigrescens*, or a separate species, and how the male looks.

✓ 159. *Pinarolestes megarhyncha megarhyncha* (Quoy & Gaim.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 99 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. Zool., livr. i. p. 94.

5 ♂ ♀ ad. ; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4257, 4328, 4329, 4370, 4371, A. S. Meek Coll.)

4 ♂ ♀ ad. ; Snow Mountains, 2000 and 2500 ft., August 1910. (Nos. 4575, 4587, 4598, 4685, A. S. Meek Coll.)

These specimens appear to be quite typical *megarhyncha*.

✓ 160. *Cracticus cassicus* (Bodd.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 92.

♂ ad., ♂ jun., ♀ ad. ; Upper Setekwa River, July and September 1910. (Nos. 4260, 4267, 4526.)

3 ♂ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 9. x. 1910. (Nos. 4799, 4800, 4801.)

✓ 161. *Cracticus quoyi quoyi* (Less.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 93.

♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, 27. vii. 1910. (No. 4434.)

✓ 162. *Pachycephala tenebrosa* Rothsch.

Pachycephala tenebrosa Rothschild, *Bull. B.O. Club* xxix. p. 20 (Nov. 1911—Mt. Goliath).

9 ♂ ♀ ; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5135, 5224, 5246, 5320, 5334, 5343, 5344, 5394 [type], 4416, A. S. Meek Coll.)

There is hardly anything to add to the original description, though the colour of the upperside is browner in some, darker and more blackish in others. The species is not quite a typical *Pachycephala*; it approaches, in fact, the genus *Pinarolestes*, in the copious and fluffy plumage on the back and rump, but the bill is much deeper, in fact exactly like that of other typical *Pachycephalae*.

Wings of the males 93–96, females 90–92 mm.

✓ 163. *Pachycephala rufinucha gamblei* Rothsch.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 104 ; 1907. p. 471.

6 ♂ ♀ ad., 1 ♂ immat., 1 ♀ juv. ; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5095, 5264, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5330, 5385, 5390, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The curious plumage of the young birds and the differences from *P. r. rufinucha* have been described as quoted above. This species approaches *Pachycephala tenebrosa* in the fluffy plumage of the back and rump, thus connecting it with the true *Pachycephala*.

✓ 164. *Pachycephala soror* ScL.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 103 ; 1907. pp. 470, 471.

♀ immat. ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 26. viii. 1910. (No. 4641, A. S. Meek Coll.)

7 ♂ ad., 3 ♀ ad., 2 ♂ ♀ immat. ; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5094, 5185, 5186, 5215, 5216, 5217, 5241, 5270, 5310, 5356, 5414, 5446, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The first plumage in which these birds leave the nest has apparently not yet been described; the immature specimens have cinnamon edges to the quills and upper wing-coverts, and a few cinnamon-rufous feathers on the back and abdomen, showing that the foregoing plumage must have been cinnamon-rufous. Their heads are dull cinnamonous-brown.

✓ 165. *Pachycephala schlegelii schlegelii* Schleg.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 103.

3 ♀ ad. ; Mt. Goliath, January 1911. (Nos. 5108, 5147, 5438, A. S. Meek Coll.)

It is interesting to find on Mt. Goliath—as in several other cases—the Arfak race, and not the one inhabiting British New Guinea.

✓ 166. *Pachycephala aurea* Rchw.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 102.

5 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, July, September, November 1910. (Nos. 4387, 4528, 4529, 4540, 4965, 4993, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris chocolate-brown ; bill black ; feet slate-colour.”

The adult males vary somewhat in the colour of the back, which is sometimes brighter, sometimes paler, and in a few cases washed with olive. More conspicuous, however, are the variations of the throat, which has in some specimens only a tiny white spot, while in other specimens nearly the whole throat is white. The female

has apparently not been described. The feathers of the crown and nape are widely margined with olive-grey; throat white; the feathers of the wide jugular black band have yellowish tips; the feathers of the back are yellowish olive. Quills dull black, primaries outwardly margined with grey, secondaries and upper wing-coverts with dull olive-green; tail black, mottled with olive-green.

Wings only 80 mm., those of the males 85–88 mm.

The males agree perfectly with those from the mountains of British New Guinea.

✓ 167. *Pachycephala leucostigma* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 107; 1907. p. 473.

♂ ad., 3 ♀ (two not fully adult), 1 quite young; Mt. Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5129, 5251, 5267, 5403, 5444, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The adult male was described by us in 1907, but it must be added that the adult female has the crown almost uniform olive-grey, the forehead only being adorned with white streaks. The very young bird (No. 5251), just from the nest, agrees with other young, though older, birds. These birds are absolutely identical with those from the mountains of British New Guinea, but it is desirable to have a good series of fresh Arfak specimens to compare.

✓ 168. *Pachycephala poliosoma* (Sharpe).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 473.

Pachycephala poliosoma approximans Ogilvie-Grant, *Bull. B.O. Cuc* xxix. p. 26 (Twaka River, foot of Snow Mountains).

5 ♂ ♀ ad.; Snow Mountains, 2000 and 2500 ft., August and October 1910. (Nos. 4562, 4566, 4567, 4618, 4792, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant distinguished his new form, stating that it differed from specimens from the Aroa and Mambare Rivers in having the top of the head and ear-coverts very dark slate-grey like the rest of the upper parts, while in *P. poliosoma poliosoma* these parts were washed with brown, and that the foreneck and chest were uniform dark grey, not washed with brown. These alleged differences are, we are sorry to say, not constant at all, when comparing the Snow Mountain birds with our twenty specimens from British Papua. Not only are the alleged distinguishing characters of the birds from the Snow Mountains not equally seen in all the specimens, but they are also evident in several adult males in fresh plumage from British New Guinea.

✓ 169. *Pachycephala griseiceps* Gray (? subsp.).

Pachycephala griseiceps Gray, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1858. p. 178, 192 (Aru Islands).

5 "♂"; Snow Mountains, 2000–3000 ft., August and October 1910. (Nos. 4607, 4619, 4643, 4791, 4903, A. S. Meek Coll.)

These five specimens show the dark shaft-lines to the feathers of the underside, especially of the throat, chest, and breast, very conspicuously; in this respect they are most nearly approached by some of the birds from the Upper Aroa River in British New Guinea, but also some Aru birds—Aru being the typical locality—show distinct stripes, and our Aru examples being inferior skins, as compared with those of Mr. Meek, a very close comparison is somewhat difficult. It appears, however, that the skins from Kapaur (cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1901. p. 56, 1903. p. 105)

are more yellowish on the abdomen and under tail-coverts, and hardly ever show any striping on the under surface. They might therefore be separated under the name of *P. griseiceps squalida* Onstalet (*Bull. Soc. Philomat. Paris* 1877-1878. p. 56—terra typica Amberbaki, Berau Peninsula). The birds from Waigin and Misol (Mysol) might be united with *squalida*, though some—and perhaps the majority—of the latter show again distinctly the dark shaft-stripes on the feathers of the throat and breast.

✓ 170. **Eulacestoma nigropectus** De Vis.

Eulacestoma nigropectus De Vis, *Report on New Guinea* 1893-94, Ornith. Specimens. p. 4 (1894—Mt. Manaëao, Brit. New Guinea).

Eulacestoma nigritorques (evidently slip of pen) Ogilvie-Grant, *Bull. B.O. Club* viii. 1898. p. x.

Eulacestoma nigripectus Sharpe, *Handlist B.* iv. p. 314 (1903).

Eulacestoma nigropectus Sclater, *Ibis* 1904. pp. 373-5. pl. ix.

♂ ad., 1 juv.; Mt. Goliath, 19. ii. 1911. (Nos. 5420, 5421, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂ ad., 2 ♀ ad.; Avera, Aroa River, May 1903. (Nos. A477, 528, 529, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad.; Bihagi, head of Mambare River, 31. iii. 1906. (No. A2691, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill black in the ♂, horn-colour, light at base of lower jaw in the ♀, light horn throughout in the young bird.”

The bill varies much in size, that of the male from Bihagi being much larger. Wings of the adult males 68-70, females 70-70.5 mm. The wings are outwardly margined with olive-rufous in the adult females, the chest shows faint whitish cross-bars. In the young bird (No. 5420) the cross-markings of the chest are more distinct, and the upper wing-coverts as well as the margins of the secondaries are bright ferruginous.

(On one of the skins in the British Museum is a MS. name by Professor Reichenow, which has never been published.)

✓ 171. **Pachycare flavogrisea subaurantia** Rothschild & Hart.

Pachycare flavogrisea subaurantia Rothschild and Hartert, *Orn. Monatsber.* xix. p. 157 (Oct. 1911—Snow Mountains).

5 ♂ ad., 2 ♀ ad., 1 ♀ juv.; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., October and November 1910. (Nos. 4848, 4873 [type], 4885, 4895, 4935, 4936, 4941, 4946, A. S. Meek Coll.)

This brilliantly coloured form differs from *Pachycare flavogrisea flavogrisea* by the deeper and more orange colour of the underside and sides of the head. In the very young female (No. 4941) the colours are paler. Wings of the males 65-68, females 64-67 mm.

We have also received a female of *Pachycare flavogrisea* from an elevation of 1200 m. in the Rawlinson Mountains, German New Guinea, together with nest and eggs. This bird appears to be very orange underneath, and may belong to *P. f. subaurantia*, but it is so badly skinned that one can hardly be quite certain whether it belongs to *P. f. flavogrisea* or *P. f. subaurantia*. The two eggs are rather pointed, and in colour look exactly like small eggs of a *Pycnonotus*. Their ground-colour is whitish pink, and they are covered all over with rufous pink spots and patches. They measure about 21 × 15 mm., but being end-blown (with rather big holes) their length is not absolutely certain. The nest is a large structure

of fibres and decayed leaves, wrapped up in fresh leaves. Its original shape is uncertain, but it seems to be a cave about 10 cm. deep, narrowing below; the entrance has apparently been at the top.

✓ 172. *Dicaeum geelvinkianum diversum* R. & H.

Dicaeum geelvinkianum diversum Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 215 (Ambernoh River); van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., livr. i. p. 98.

“♀”; Setekwa River, 20. vi. 1910. (No. 4201, A. S. Meek Coll.)

(One red feather on chest.)

♂♀; Upper Setekwa River, 30. vii., 9. viii. 1910. (Nos. 4450, 4490, A. S. Meek Coll.)

3♂; Snow Mountains, 2000—3000 ft., September and October 1910. (Nos. 4688, 4702, 4861, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.”

✓ 173. *Pristorhamphus versteri meeki* Rothschild & Hart.

Pristorhamphus versteri meeki Rothschild and Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club* xxix. p. 36 (1911—Mt. Goliath).

6♂ ad., 3♂ juv., 6♀; Mt. Goliath, about 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5106, 5136, 5155, 5173, 5174, 5193, 5199, 5214, 5255, 5332, 5333, 5355, 5362, 5404, 5441, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂♀: “Iris dark brown; bill and feet black.”

This form differs in the male sex from *P. v. versteri* in the darker colour of the underside, and the greater extent of white at the base of the rectrices; the tails measure 75–79 mm.

(The type is No. 5332, Mt. Goliath, 8. ii. 1911.)

The curious fact that the females of *Pristorhamphus* are larger than the males has been mentioned before, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 217.

✓ 174. *Melanocharis nigra chloroptera* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 216, 1907. p. 477.

4♂, 2♀; Upper Setekwa River, June and July 1910. (Nos. 4188, 4253, 4299, 4358, 4399, 4412, A. S. Meek Coll.)

We can see no difference from Aru Islands specimens, unless that in some—but not all—specimens the bill appears to be slightly more slender; colour and dimensions agree in every way.

✓ 175. *Melanocharis striativentris* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907. p. 478.

♀; Snow Mountains, 2500 ft., 10. ix. 1910. (No. 4591, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris brown; feet slaty blue; bill smoky dark brown.”

✓ 176. *Rhamphocharis crassirostris* Salvad. (?)

Rhamphocharis crassirostris Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* vii. p. 943 (1875—Arfak); id. *Orn. Pap.* ii. p. 288. Sharpe, *Cat. B. Birds Brit. Mus.* x. p. 84; id. in Gould's *B. New Guinea*, part xx. (vol. iv. pl. ix.) and text.

♂; Mt. Goliath, 20. ii. 1911. (No. 5425, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Agrees in every way with the type of *Rh. crassirostris* in the Genoa Museum,

except that the base of the lateral rectrices is white for about 1 cm., as in *Rh. maculata*. Wing 68.2 mm.

"Iris dark brown; bill and feet black."

♂ juv.; Mt. Goliath, 14. ii. 1911. (No. 5383, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Back olive-green, with some white dots to the tips of the feathers.

♂ pull.; Mt. Goliath, 12. ii. 1911. (No. 5360, A. S. Meek Coll.)

This is quite a young bird, with the back uniform olive-green without white dots, underside creamy white with longitudinal grey spots. It is of course not quite certain that this bird belongs to *Rh. crassirostris*, but we have little doubt that our identification is correct.

✓ 177. *Oreocharis arfaki* (Meyer).

5/ Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903, p. 474.

7 ♂ ad., 5 ♀; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5088, 5107, 5152, 5170, 5171, 5187, 5206, 5254, 5406, 5415, 5433, 5435, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 178. *Cinnyris aspasia aspasia* Less.

7/ Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903, p. 475; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., livr. i. p. 94.

♂; Lower Setekwa River, 22. xi. 1910. (No. 5024, A. S. Meek Coll.)

4 ♂, 3 ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4261, 4441, 4442, 4480, 4509, 4510, 5001, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ juv.; Upper Eilanden River, 8, 9. iii. 1911. (Nos. 5506, 5507, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 179. *Myzomela eques nymani* Rothschild & Hart.

Myzomela eques nymani Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 223 (Simbang in German New Guinea [terra typica] and British New Guinea).

♂; Upper Setekwa River, 5. viii. 1910. (No. 4475, A. S. Meek Coll.)

5 ♂; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., October 1910. (Nos. 4814, 4828, 4831, 4835, 4836, A. S. Meek Coll.)

It would be desirable to compare a series from Simbang, as well as well-prepared fresh skins from Waigiu (terra typica of the name *eques*) and N.W. Papua. The specimens from British New Guinea are absolutely identical with those from the Setekwa River; they are darker than typical *eques*, but can hardly be said to be more greyish.

✓ 180. *Myzomela rosenbergi* Schleg.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 220.

♂ juv.; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 1. ix. 1910. (No. 4689, A. S. Meek Coll.)

6 ♂ ad., 5 ♀; Mt. Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5087, 5091, 5098, 5101, 5102, 5116, 5168, 5188, 5285, 5442, 5448, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 181. *Myzomela cruentata cruentata* A. B. Mey.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 222; 1907. p. 479.

1 ♂ ad., 2 ♂ juv., 3 ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., August and September 1910. (Nos. 4657, 4674, 4675, 4677, 4678, 4691, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 182. *Myzomela nigrita nigrita* Gray.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 221.

4 ♂ ad., 2 ♀ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., August, September, October, November 1910. (Nos. 4656, 4692, 4693, 4837, 4915, 4938, A. S. Meek Coll.)

We cannot see differences from specimens from Aru, which is the terra typica for the name *nigrita*, but should any be found, the name *meyeri* (Salvadori, *Orn. Pap.* ii. p. 292, in the text), which replaces *erythrocephala* A. B. Meyer, nec Gould, would be available for the Papuan race. *M. n. pluto* is a much larger bird.

✓ 183. *Oedistoma pygmaeum pygmaeum* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 436.

3 ♂ ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, August 1910. (Nos. 4474, 4476, 4483, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 23, 26. viii. 1910. (Nos. 4614, 4646, A. S. Meek Coll.)

We would now regard *O. meeki* (Hart.) as a subspecies of *pygmaeum* and call it *O. pygmaeum meeki*. Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 436.

✓ 184. *Melilestes iliolophus iliolophus* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 438.

1 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4271, 4355, 4458, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Snow Mountains, 2500 and 3000 ft., August and October 1910. (Nos. 4595, 4596, 4853, A. S. Meek Coll.)

It would be desirable to have freshly collected and good skins from Miosnom and Arfak to compare with Mr. Meek's beautiful specimens, which, together with others from British New Guinea, look very greenish compared with old Arfak skins.

✓ 185. *Melilestes novaeguineae flaviventris* Rothsch. & Hart.

Melilestes novae-guineae flaviventris Rothschild and Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club* xxvii. p. 44 (Aru Islands).

♀ ; Upper Eilanden River, 7. iii. 1911. (No. 5500, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Snow Mountains, 2000-3000 ft., August, September, October 1910. (Nos. 4569, 4709, 4843, 4912, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris brown, dark brown ; bill black ; feet slaty blue." Wing, males 68, 68.5, females 58-60.5 mm.

These birds agree well with the topotypical Aru specimens.

✓ 186. *Melilestes megarhynchus megarhynchus* (Gray).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 436 ; 1912. p. 203 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.* livr. i. p. 95.

2 ♂, 2 ♀ ad. ; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4321, 4426, 4435, 4443, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ juv. ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., August 1910. (Nos. 4658, 4673, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 187. *Philemon novaeguineae brevipennis* subsp. nov.

Differs from *P. novaeguineae novaeguineae*, *P. novaeguineae jobiensis*, and *P. novaeguineae subtuberosus* in having shorter wings and slenderer beaks. Wings of males 143-146, of females 136-140 mm.

Hab. Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea ; type No. 4713, Snow Mountains, 4. ix. 1910, A. S. Meek Coll.

1 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., September 1910. (Nos. 4687, 4713, 4714, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4410, 4431, 4432, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The *Philemon novaeguineae* is a very interesting species from the point of its geographical variation. In 1903 (*Nov. Zool.* 1903. pp. 449, 450) we acknowledged three subspecies : *P. novaeguineae novaeguineae*, *subtuberosus*, and *jobiensis*, and in 1912 (*Nov. Zool.* xix. pp. 204, 209) we quoted *P. novaeguineae novaeguineae* from the Kumusi River and Haidana, Collingwood Bay. The discovery of a new form on the lower slopes of the Snow Mountains led us to reconsider these forms, and we came to the following conclusions :

P. novaeguineae novaeguineae extends from the Berau Peninsula (Arfak, Dorey, Sorong, etc.) to Ron Island, Batanta, Waigiu and Mysol.—In 1903 we united with it the Aru birds, and two examples said to have come from "Mt. Maori" (Humboldt Bay) and the Ambernoh River. We must modify our views of 1903 somewhat, on account of more material received and of a more careful study.

✓ *P. novaeguineae aruensis* A. B. Mey. From a renewed comparison of a large series we are inclined to separate the Aru form because the heads are after all generally much paler, and the knobs at the base of the culmen reach often a size which is never developed in *P. n. novaeguineae*.

P. novaeguineae jobiensis A. B. Mey. Jobi Island and along the north coast of New Guinea east of Geelvink Bay to German New Guinea (Konstantinhafen, Stephansort).

P. novaeguineae brevipennis R. & H. Besides the specimens from the Snow Mountains and Upper Setekwa River the following appear to belong to this form :

Two males from Hall Bay, collected by D'Albertis, being specimens f³ and g³ of Salvadori's list in *Orn. Pap.* ii. p. 360. These two birds are too light and too small for *P. n. subtuberosus*, but their wings are longer than in our *P. n. brevipennis* from the Snow Mountains, measuring 147 and 150 mm.—An unsexed specimen said to be from the Ambernoh River, and another said to be from "Mt. Maori," near Humboldt Bay. The wings of these birds measure only 146 mm., and they agree otherwise with our *P. n. brevipennis*. They were mentioned in *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 449. They have been collected by Mr. J. Dumas, but were not received direct, but through Mr. van Duivenbode, and their locality was given by word, as they were unlabelled.

P. novaeguineae subtuberosus Hart. Originally described from Fergusson Island. Differing in the small hump at the base of the culmen, and the generally duller colour, especially the more brownish underside. The specimens from the Kumusi River and Collingwood Bay mentioned in *Nov. Zool.* xix. pp. 204, 209 agree best with *P. n. subtuberosus*, and not with *P. novaeguineae novaeguineae* ; the two from the Kumusi River might very well be united with *P. n. subtuberosus*, but the two from Collingwood Bay have larger knobs than any from Fergusson Island, though small for typical *novaeguineae*.

✓ 188. **Melirrhophetes belfordi griseirostris** Rothsch. & Hart.

Melirrhophetes belfordi griseirostris Rothschild and Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club* xxix. p. 34 (December 1911—Mt. Goliath, type No. 5353, A. S. Meek Coll.).

6 ♂, 4 ♀ ; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5093, 5148, 5161, 5222, 5248, 5298, 5325, 5353, 5354, 5455, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris dark brown ; bill and feet pale slaty-blue.”

This is a smaller form than *M. belfordi belfordi*, with the beak pale slaty-blue, instead of black. Wings of males 130–134, females 122–124 mm. Nearly all the specimens, however, show some moult.

✓ 189. *Melipotés gymnops goliathi* Rothschild & Hart.

Melipotés gymnops goliathi Rothschild and Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club* xxix. p. 34 (1911—Mt. Goliath, type No. 5221, A. S. Meek Coll.).

5 ♂, 3 ♀ ; Mt. Goliath, about 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5086, 5142, 5189, 5221, 5341, 5363, 5364, 5458, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris dark brown ; bill black ; feet slaty-blue.”

This form is nearest to *M. g. fumigatus* A. B. Meyer, from British New Guinea, but differs in having the hindneck and back deep brownish black, instead of blackish olive, in having darker centres to the feathers of the breast, and being slightly larger. The typical *gymnops* has a totally different underside. Wing in the males up to 117, in the females 109–111 mm.

✓ 190. *Timeliopsis fulvigula meyeri* (Salvad.).

(*Euthyrhynchus* auct.).

[*Euthyrhynchus fulvigula* Schlegel, *Ned. Tijdschr. Dierkunde* iv. p. 40 (1871—New Guinea. Types from the Arfak region).]

Euthyrhynchus fulvigula meyeri, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 451.

3 ♂ ; Mt. Goliath, January, February 1911. (Nos. 5138, 5229, 5300, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris light yellowish brown, dull brownish yellow, pale chocolate ; bill dark horn-colour ; feet dull slaty-blue.”

These specimens agree with ours from British New Guinea, but we have no examples from the Arfak region. Wings 77 to 79.5 mm.

✓ 191. *Ptilotis diops* Salvad.

Ptilotis diops Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* xxxix. (ser. 2. vol. xix) p. 581 (1899 —“ Hab. in Nova Guinea orientali-meridionali, ad ripas fluminis Purari ”).

♂ ♀ ad. ; Upper Setekwa River, 8. vii., 11. x. 1910. (Nos. 4317, 4976, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris dark brown ; bill black ; feet pale slaty-blue.”

We have also received a male from the Aicora River, near the frontier of German New Guinea, in the utmost N.E. of British New Guinea.

✓ 192. *Ptilotis erythropleura lorentzi* Oort.

[*Ptilotis erythropleura* Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* vii. 1875. p. 949—Arfak.]

Ptilotis erythropleura lorentzi van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 95 (1909—Hellwig Mountains).

Ptilotis praecipua nigritergum Rothschild & Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club* xxix. p. 35 (January 1911—Mt. Goliath).

3 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Mt. Goliath, January 1911. (Nos. 5089, 5103, 5143, 5449, 5450, A. S. Meek Coll.)

When describing *P. praecipua nigritergum* we were not acquainted with *P. erythropleura* from Arfak, and thus it happened that we overlooked the fact

that the new form had already been described by Dr. van Oort. Dr. van Oort has compared our specimens with his series and finds them perfectly similar.

Thus *P. erythropleura* consists at present of three distinct subspecies :

1. *Ptilotis erythropleura erythropleura* Salvad. : Arfak.
2. *Ptilotis erythropleura praecipua* Hart. : Mountains of British New Guinea. (Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1897. p. 370, 1903. p. 443.)
3. *Ptilotis erythropleura lorentzi* Oort : Hellwig and Goliath Mountains in Central Dutch New Guinea.

" Iris green ; bill black ; feet slaty-blue." Wings, ♂ 97-100, ♀ 87-90 mm.

√ 193. *Ptilotis cinerea marmorata* Sharpe.

Cf. *Ptilotis cinerea*, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 444.

♂ ♀ ; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., October, November 1910. (Nos. 4852, 4929, A. S. Meek Coll.)

In 1903 we have shown that *P. marmorata* is the same species as *P. cinerea*, but now, though we are badly in want of fresh material from the Arfak region, we consider that two subspecies, *P. cinerea cinerea* and *P. cinerea marmorata*, should be distinguished. The Arfak form is browner, less olive, on the upperside, and the juvenile plumage is more uniform in the latter, a little more spotted in *P. c. marmorata*.

√ 194. *Ptilotis chrysotis saturatior* Rothschild & Hart.

Ptilotis chrysotis saturatior Rothschild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 445 (Aru Islands).

Ptilotis chrysotis filigera van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 97 (1909—Noord River, Sabang, Alkmaar, Resi Mountains).

♀ ; Upper Eilanden River, 7. iii. 1911. (No. 5496, A. S. Meek Coll.)

3 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4262, 4302, 4315, 4340, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., September and October 1910. (Nos. 4722, 4819, 4908, A. S. Meek Coll.)

We cannot separate these birds from *P. c. saturatior* of the Aru Islands, while we find them distinctly browner than *P. c. filigera*, less greenish on the upperside, especially the rump, darker on the crown and generally more uniform on the underside. In the mountains of British New Guinea the species is represented by *P. chrysotis visi* Hart.

√ 195. *Ptilotis aruensis aruensis* Sharpe.

Ptilotis aruensis Sharpe, *Zool. Coll. Alert* p. 19 (1884—Aru).

Ptilotis aruensis aruensis Rothschild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 442.

Ptilotis flavirictus van Oort (non Salvadori!) *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.*, livr. i. p. 96 (1909—Noord River).

2 ♂ ad. ; Upper Setekwa River, 9. vii., 9. viii. 1910. (Nos. 4333, 4486, A. S. Meek Coll.)

These two skins agree perfectly with typical *aruensis*. We do not know why Dr. van Oort preferred the name *flavirictus* for *P. aruensis*. We have, through the kindness of Dr. Gestro, been able to compare the type of *P. flavirictus*, which has indeed nothing to do with *P. aruensis*, but which we consider to be merely a young *P. analoga*!

✓196. *Ptilotis analoga analoga* Rehb.

Ptilotis analoga Reichenbach, *Handb. spec. Orn.* "Meropinae," p. 103. pl. 467 (1852—Ex "*Ptilotis analogue*" Hombron and Jacquinot, *Voy. Pôle Sud*, pl. xvii. Terra typica: "W. coast of New Guinea").

Ptilotis analoga analoga Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 441.

"♂," but obviously ♀, the wing measuring only 76 mm.; Merauke, 4. vi. 1910 (A. S. Meek Coll., without number).

♂ jun.; Snow Mountains, 2. ix. 1910. (No. 4698, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Through the kindness of Professor Trouessart we have been able to compare the type of the "*Ptilotis analogue*," which is also the type of *Ptilotis similis* Jacquinot and Pucheran, and of *P. analoga* Reichenbach, and we find it to agree with the birds we used to call *Ptilotis analoga*. The wings of the males measure apparently 80–87 and sometimes even 90 mm., those of the females 72–77 mm. We say "apparently," as so many of our birds are evidently wrongly sexed, that we had to correct the sexes in many cases, but in any case the wings vary from 72 to 87, and even 90 mm.

With these birds, the real *P. analoga analoga*, we used to unite the Cape York bird, *i.e.* Gould's *P. notata*, but this was not correct.

The Cape York Peninsula is inhabited by birds with much stouter beaks and feet and an indistinctly streaked or mottled, not quite uniform, under-surface; the feathers have grey shaft-stripes. The wings measure: 80–87 mm., those with wings of 80–82 evidently being females, those with 87 males. This is Gould's *P. notata*, and it must be kept separate, though we are by no means sure that it is a subspecies of *analoga*, and it will be safer not to call it so at present.

Together with *Ptilotis notata* we find a smaller form, Gould's *P. gracilis*, which differs from *P. notata* by its smaller size, finer bill and feet, a uniform under-side and paler upper surface. The wings measure, ♂ 76, females 70–72 mm. These birds must be a subspecies of *P. analoga*. They are, in fact, in some cases almost indistinguishable, though it seems that they are generally paler on the upperside, and never reach the size of adult males of *P. analoga*.

✓197. *Ptilotis mimikae* Grant.

Ptilotis mimikae Ogilvie-Grant, *Bull. B. O. Club* xxix. p. 27 (Mimika River, foot of Snow Mountains).

♂, ♀, ♀ immat.; Snow Mountains, October 1910. (Nos. 4850, 4869, 4900, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂ ad., 2 ♀ ad., 1 ♀ immat.; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4294, 4332, 4356, 4357, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris dark brown or ashy grey; bill black; feet slaty-blue."

These birds are curiously near to *P. orientalis* A. B. Meyer, but differ by their larger size and comparatively stouter and less elongated bills. The wings of our adult males measure only 78.5 and 88 mm., while that of the (apparently exceptionally large) ♂ from the Upper Aroa River (cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1907, p. 482) has a wing of 96 mm., but Mr. Ogilvie-Grant measures the wings of his male examples 81–91 mm.

We have also received two females from the Upper Setekwa River, 4. and 12. vii. 1910 (Nos. 4273 and 4345, A. S. Meek Coll.). Both are apparently not quite adult. They agree with the females of *Ptilotis mimikae* in size, colour of upperside and

wings, but are not quite so distinctly mottled underneath; this latter may be due to their immaturity. Both these birds have, however, the auricular patch and subocular line white, instead of yellow. These specimens are probably aberrations of *P. mimikae*. They do not have the heavy bills, brown outer webs to the primaries and tail, and brownish upperside of *Ptilotis montana*, which appears to have always white or whitish yellow auricular patches. We know, however, that among *Ptilotis analoga* sometimes aberrations with white, instead of yellow, auricular patches occur, the so-called *albonotata* of Salvadori. We are, therefore, of opinion that the skins Nos. 4273 and 4345 are aberrational *Ptilotis mimikae*, and nothing else.

√ 198. *Ptilotis orientalis* A. B. Meyer.

Ptilotis orientalis A. B. Meyer, *Journ. f. Orn.* 1894. p. 92 (S.E. New Guinea, exact locality not known).

Ptilotis analoga orientalis Rothschild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 441.

1 ♂, 2 ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 and 3000 feet, August and October 1910. (Nos. 4639, 4893, 4910, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris light bluish grey, steel grey, light brown; bill black; feet pale blue or slaty blue.”

We had also a dozen skins from Avera and Bihagi on the Upper Aroa and Mambare Rivers, which, by some oversight, were not mentioned in our lists in *Nov. Zool.* 1907 and 1912.

The wings of the males measure 75—76.5, those of the females 69.5—72 mm.

Formerly we thought that *Ptilotis orientalis* was a subspecies of *Ptilotis analoga*, but this idea was no doubt erroneous, as both species occur together in several places, and the mottled underside, thin, comparatively elongated bill, and small size, distinguish *P. orientalis* rather conspicuously.

[In *Bull. B.O. Club* xxix. p. 28, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant gave a short review of the species of *Ptilotis* of the group similar to *Ptilotis analoga*. According to this review it would appear that the status of these birds is exceedingly simple; which, however, is by no means the case. It is, nevertheless, true that in many parts of New Guinea, as in Queensland, a smaller species occurs side by side with a larger one with stouter bill.

Thus we have in Queensland *P. notata* and *P. gracilis*, in the Snow Mountains and parts of the mountains of British New Guinea *P. mimikae* and *P. orientalis*. Among all our *analoga* from N.W. New Guinea, however, we have not found specimens of the smaller form; and also from the Aru Islands we have, apart from *P. aruensis*, received only typical *P. analoga*, and the small specimens from those isles which we have received we consider to be females of *P. analoga*, which are, indeed, hardly distinguishable from the males of *P. gracilis*, though generally a little darker. Dr. van Oort, however, gives Aru also as the habitat of *gracilis*. Formerly we have treated *P. notata* as a subspecies of *P. analoga*, and *P. gracilis* as a distinct species. We think now that this view, which is also so far shared by Mr. Mathews, should be modified; that *P. gracilis* should be treated as a subspecies of *analoga*, and *notata* as another species. The reason for this is that the stout bills, mottled (almost striped) underside and paler upper surface of *P. notata* separate it well from *P. analoga*, while, on the other hand, *P. gracilis* is hardly separable from *analoga* except by size, unless it be by its paler upperside.

We are now acquainted with the following forms of the species *P. analoga* and its allied forms :

1. *Ptilotis analoga analoga*: New Guinea, Islands in the Geelvink Bay, Batanta, Mysol, Waigiu (teste Salvadori), Aru Islands (Wokam, Kobroor, Trangan!).

2. *Ptilotis analoga longirostris* Grant (*Ptilotis longirostris* Ogilvie-Grant, *Bull. B.O. Club* xxix. p. 27, November 1911, Wamma, Aru Islands, A. R. Wallace Coll.). Mr. Ogilvie-Grant compared his *P. longirostris* with *P. aruensis*, but it is not an ally of the latter. In fact, it is nothing but a *Ptilotis analoga* with a longer bill; culmen 26 mm. from the forehead, which is only 2 mm. more than in many *P. a. analoga*. As *P. analoga* with bill of the usual length occurs on Wokam, Kobroor, and Trangan, it is not very probable that the little island of Wamma should have a specialised form, but it is, of course, possible. The unusual length of the bill was already noticed on the label by Dr. Wallace, who, however, did not at that time separate *P. aruensis*.

3. *Ptilotis (analoga?) gracilis* Gould: North Queensland.—I have already given my reasons for considering that this must be a representative in North Queensland of *P. analoga*. If it should be true that *P. gracilis* occurs side by side with *analoga* in New Guinea and Aru, it would be treated as another species, but I am inclined to think that what Mr. Ogilvie-Grant and Dr. van Oort call *P. gracilis* in New Guinea are small females of *P. analoga analoga*.

4. *P. (analoga?) vicina* Rothsch. & Hart., *Nov. Zool.* 1912, p. 203, described from the Sudest Islands. This bird has the strong bill of *notata* and *aruensis*, while the coloration of the underside and rump is exactly like that of *P. analoga*; the greyish forehead is quite peculiar.

5. *Ptilotis notata* Gould: North Queensland. See remarks anteà.—Mr. Mathews (*Nov. Zool.* xviii. p. 403) separates further a *P. analoga mixta* and *P. gracilis imitatrix* which I cannot at present discuss; I am therefore awaiting a fuller description and statement about the material on which these forms were based.

6. *P. orientalis* A. B. Meyer: Mountains of British Papua and Snow Mountains. See anteà, No. 198.

7. *P. mimikae* Grant: the same distribution as *P. orientalis*.

8. *P. aruensis aruensis* Sharpe: Aru Islands and Snow Mountains.

9. *P. aruensis sharpei* Rothsch. & Hart.: New Guinea. Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903, p. 442.

10. *P. montana*: Dutch and German New Guinea, and Aicora River, in the N.E. corner of British Papua, near the German frontier (Arfak, Kapaur, Sattelberg).—*Ernst Hartert.*]

199. *Motacilla boarula melanope* Pall.

[*Motacilla boarula* Linnaeus, *Mantissa Plantarum*, p. 527 (1771—Habitat in Europa. Restricted terra typica: Sweden. Description only referable to this bird, but quotations and biological mixed).]

Motacilla Melanope Pallas, *Reise d. versch. Prov. d. Russ. Reichs*, iii. p. 696 (1776—"In Daouria circa ripas glareosas").

5 ♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, November 1911. (Nos. 4959, 4960, 4970, 4990, 5000, A. S. Meek Coll.)

200. *Munia tristissima* Wall.

Munia tristissima Wallace, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865. p. 479 (N.W. Peninsula of New Guinea).

7 ♂ ♀; Upper Setekwa River, July and August 1910. (Nos. 4439, 4453, 4463, 4464, 4465, 4466, 4467, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris dark brown; bill and feet slaty blue."

We have also two skins from Dorey, one from the hills near Humboldt Bay, and five from the Kumusi River in the northernmost part of north-eastern British New Guinea.

201. *Gymnocorvus senex* (Less.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 91; van Oort, *Nova Guinea*, ix. i. p. 99.

♂; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., 3. xi. 1910. (No. 4949, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris light blue; feet chalk white; bill flesh-colour."

202. *Phonygammus keraudrenii keraudrenii* (Less. & Garn.).

Barita Keraudrenii Lesson and Garnier, *Ferussac's Bull. Sci. Nat. et Géol.* viii. p. 110 (1826—New Guinea; terra typica Dorey); cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. pp. 86, 87; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. Zool. i. p. 104.

♂ ad.; Upper Setekwa River, 30. vii. 1910. (No. 4449, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♀ ad., 2 ♀ jun., 1 ♀ juv.; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., August—October 1910. (Nos. 4612, 4690, 4811, 4823, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad.; Eilanden River, 16. xii. 1910. (No. 5075, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀ juv.; Upper Eilanden River, 4. iii. 1911. (No. 5476, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ No. 5075 is slightly smaller than ♂ 4449.

(Mr. Ogilvie-Grant records *P. keraudrenii jamesi* as obtained by the Goodfellow expedition, but our specimens do not belong to that form.)

A character hitherto not mentioned by us is the greater length and width of the hackles on the neck and breast in *P. k. jamesi*.

203. *Manucodia chalybata orientalis* Salvad.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 85; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., Zool. i. p. 103.

4 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad., 2 ♂; 1 ♀ jun.; Snow Mountains, 2000, 2500, 3000 ft., August—November 1910. (Nos. 4559, 4597, 4856, 4937, 4952, 4953, 4603, 4716, A. S. Meek Coll.)

204. *Manucodia chalybata* ?

♂; Upper Setekwa River, 15. xi. 1910. (No. 5002, A. S. Meek Coll.)

This specimen is not quite adult, and differs from our immature examples of *M. chalybata orientalis* in the absence of the velvety terminal bars to the dorsal feathers, thus giving the appearance of the back of *Manucodia atra*, though of a glossy purple, not greenish blue colour. Whether this is merely an abnormal specimen, or a hybrid, cannot be decided from this single specimen.

[*Manucodia jobiensis* Salvadori was treated as a subspecies by one of us in the *Ibis*, 1911, p. 367, but the Goodfellow expedition obtained both *M. chalybata orientalis* and *jobiensis* at Pariman, therefore we must return to the former view, that *M. chalybata* and *jobiensis* are good species. Cf. Tierreich, *Paradiseidae*, pp. 44, 45, and *Nov. Zool.* 1903, p. 86.]

✓ 205. *Manucodia atra atra* (Less.).

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 84; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.* i. p. 104.

♂ ♀ ad., ♀ jun.; Upper Setekwa River, 14, 20. vii. 1910. (Nos. 4361, 4396, 4397, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 206. *Paradisea apoda novaeguineae* Alb. & Salvad.

Paradisea apoda var. *novaeguineae* d'Albertis and Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Genova* xiv. p. 96 (1879—Fly River); van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.* i. p. 103.

3 ♂ juv., 2 ♀ ad.; Upper Setekwa River, July to November 1910. (Nos. 4288, 4400, 4418, 4525, 4981, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 207. *Ciccinnurus regius regius* (L.).

Paradisea regia Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* ed. x. i. p. 10 (1758—"India orient."!); cf. van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.* i. p. 102.

♂ ♀ juv.; Upper Setekwa River, 15. ix. 1910, 13. xi. 1910. (Nos. 4543, 4988, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ juv.; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 11. x. 1910. (No. 4813, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 208. *Diphyllodes magnificus magnificus* (Penn.).

Paradisea magnifica Pennant, in Forster's *Zool. Ind.* p. 40 (1781—No definite locality); cf. van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. i. p. 102.

2 ♂ ad., 1 ♂ juv., 3 ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000–3000 ft., July—October 1910. (Nos. 4552, 4604, 4642, 4712, 4716, 4919, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The two adult males have the inner secondaries exactly alike and of a dull orange. They agree thus fairly well with the brighter specimens of our series of what we call typical *magnificus*. Males obtained by the Goodfellow expedition are called *chrysoptera* by Mr. O.-Grant (t.c. p. 271). Typical *chrysoptera* from Jobi are, however, much brighter and darker orange on the inner secondaries; in fact, except for having fuscous instead of rufous brown crowns, they are quite comparable with *hunsteini*.

Lesson's name "*seleucides*" appears on p. 16 of his "*Paradiseidae*," and on the same page, under the genus *Diphyllodes*, he distinctly states that his genus contains only a single species. On p. 191 Lesson calls the birds figured on plates 19 and 20 *D. magnificus*, while the same plates were quoted on p. 16 as *D. seleucides*. It is therefore quite clear that the name *seleucides* was only a new name for *magnificus*; and it is thus impossible to use the names *magnificus* and *seleucides* for two different forms. Should it become necessary, when more material with exact localities and dates comes to hand, to separate the birds with dull orange inner secondaries from those with clay-coloured ones, the latter will have to receive a new name.

✓ 209. *Astrapia splendidissima* Rothsch.

Astrapia splendidissima Rothschild, *Nov. Zool.* ii. p. 59. pl. 5 (1895).

The adult males differ from our trade-skins from Dutch New Guinea in the following points:

The green of the head and neck above lacks the golden gloss and is more bluish. The throat and lower neck are more bluish and less golden; the metallic

red jugular band and line on each side of the throat are much more coppery, less crimson, the green of the breast and abdomen is much less yellowish. These differences, however, are not likely to be of any taxonomic value, as the colour of metallic parts varies much according to treatment—carbolic acid, for example, altering them completely, also the process of roasting the skins over fire, which is apparently resorted to by many Papuans.

2 ♂ ad., 4 ♂ juv., 6 ♀; Mount Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5127, 5128, 5139, 5150, 5268, 5269, 5271, 5318, 5389, 5431, 5463, A. S. Meek Coll., one without label.)

“Iris black; bill black; feet slaty-blue.”

✓ 210. **Falcinellus striatus atratus** Rothsch. & Hart.

Falcinellus striatus atratus Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1911, p. 160 (Mt. Goliath, A. S. Meek Coll., type in Tring Museum).

1 ♂ ad., 2 ♂ juv., 3 ♀ ad., 1 ♀ pull.; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5100, 5126, 5306, 5369, 5370, 5413, 5401, A. S. Meek Coll.)

A second adult male has been presented by Mr. A. S. Meek to the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

✓ 211. **Seleucidus ignotus ignotus** (Forst.).

Paradisea ignota Forster, *Ind. Zool.* pp. 31, 36 (1781—New Guinea); van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. *Zool.* i. p. 101.

♂ juv.; Upper Setekwa River, 21. vii. 1910. (No. 4403, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad. in moult, ♂ juv.; Eilanden River, 15, 21. xii. 1910. (Nos. 5072, 5084, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 212. **Ptiloris magnificus** (Vieill.).

Falcinellus magnificus Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* xxviii. p. 167. pl. g.39. fig. 3 (1819).

♂ ♀ ad.; Upper Setekwa River, 29. vii., 2. viii. 1910. (Nos. 4448, 4468, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ juv., 3 ♀ ad.; Snow Mountains, 2000–3000 ft., September to November 1910. (Nos. 4695, 4719, 4823, 4950, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad., ♂ juv.; Upper Eilanden River, 3. iii. 1911. (Nos. 5471, 5472, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 213. **Pteridophora alberti** A. B. Meyer.

Pteridophora alberti A. B. Meyer, *Bull. B.O. Club* iv. p. 11 (1894—“East of Amberhoh River,” according to Mr. Duivenbode); van Oort, *Notes Leyden Museum* xxx. p. 241.

♂ in full moult, with blue appendages only an inch long; Mt. Goliath, 6. ii. 1911. (No. 5319, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris brown; bill black; feet dark brown.”

✓ 214. **Lophorina superba minor** Rams. (?).

Lophorina superba minor Ramsay, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales* x. p. 245 (1885—Owen Stanley Mountains, Haustein leg.).

♀ juv.; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., 19. x. 1910. (No. 4858, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“Iris pale steel-blue; bill black; feet vandyke brown.”

This is the youngest *Lophorina* we have seen; the head is not black, but

brown, and both crown and neck are spotted with pale yellow ; the underside is brownish buff, not greyish white. The back is still less brown, a little more olive-grey than in our youngest *L. s. minor*. It would, therefore, be most desirable to examine adult males and females from this region, as there might exist small differences from typical *minor*.

✓ 215. *Parotia carolae carolae* A. B. Meyer (?).

Parotia carolae A. B. Meyer, *Bull. B. O. Club* iv. p. 6 (1894—"N.W. New Guinea," but described from trade-skins without locality); van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.* i. p. 102.

2 ♀ ; Mt. Goliath, 6, 7. ii. 1911. (Nos. 5317, 5326, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris silvery and ashy grey ; bill black ; feet black and dark brown."

Until we have seen males from Mt. Goliath, we shall not be certain whether these birds belong to *P. c. carolae* or *berlepschi*, but they are certainly more grey, less olive, than our females of *meeki*.

✓ 216. *Parotia carolae meeki* Rothsch.

Parotia carolae meeki Rothschild, *Bull. B. O. Club* xxvii. p. 35 (1910—Snow Mountains).

1 ♂ ad., 3 ♀ ad., 3 ♂ imm. ; Snow Mountains, 3000 ft., August to November, 1910. (Nos. 4558, 4610, 4846, 4896, 4913, 4914, 4951, A. S. Meek Coll.)

The iris of the adult male is described as "lemon yellow."

The old male after all differs from that of *P. c. carolae* only in having a black chin, upper throat and cheeks.

✓ 217. *Paradigalla brevicauda* Rothsch. & Hart.

Paradigalla brevicauda Rothschild and Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1911. p. 159 (Mt. Goliath, collected by A. S. Meek. Type in Tring Museum) ; Rothschild, *Ibis* 1912. p. 109. pl. ii.

7 ♂ ad., 3 ♂ jun., 5 ♂ juv., 4 ♀ ad. ; Mt. Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5099, 5120, 5123, 5124, 5145, 5164, 5183, 5191, 5220, 5123, 5247, 5250, 5322, 5323, 5340, 5357, 5428, 5462, 5467, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 218. *Loboparadisea sericea* Rothsch.

Loboparadisea sericea Rothschild, *Bull. B. O. Club* vi. p. 15 (1896—"North coast of New Guinea"—from hearsay, exact locality not known. Figured *Nov. Zool.* 1897. pl. 2).

3 ♀ ; Mount Goliath, 29. i., 4, 13. ii. 1911. (Nos. 5235, 5299, 5375, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris dark brown ; bill and feet black."

We have no doubt that these must be females of a *Loboparadisea* very closely allied to *L. sericea*, and probably of the latter, but until males from Mt. Goliath are examined, we cannot be absolutely certain. There is no turned-up wattle as in the male, but between the nostrils and the lores is an area of soft skin, and a narrow line of feathers runs up from each nostril to the forehead. The colour from the forehead to beyond the middle of the back is brownish olive (instead of yellowish chestnut), lower back and rump lemon-yellow with olive markings on the middle of some feathers ; upper tail-coverts rufous-olive. Tail deep rufous-brown (instead of bright rufous). Under-surface lemon instead of golden yellow. Wings 96-99 mm., while the wings of the four males now in the Tring Museum measure from 90 to 98 mm.

219. *Loria loriae* Salvad.

Loria loriae Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Genova*, ser. 2 ; vol. xiv. p. 151 (1884—Moroka district, Owen Stanley Mountains).

8 ♂ ad., 2 ♂ jun., 4 ♂ juv., 8 ♀ ad., 2 ♀ jun. ; Mt. Goliath, not less than 5000 ft., January and February 1911. (Nos. 5090, 5114, 5125, 5149, 5234, 5256, 5272, 5283, 5291, 5305, 5316, 5327, 5328, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5359, 5372, 5401, 5402, 5430, 5456, 5457, 5467, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad. : " Iris dark brown ; bill and feet black." (Females similar.)

[220. *Xanthomelus aureus ardens* D'Alb. & Salvad.

Xanthomelus ardens D'Albertis and Salvadori, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* xiv. p. 113 (1879—Fly River) ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., Zool. i. p. 100, pl. iii. (1909—Sabang).

Meek failed to secure this bird either on the Oetakwa, Setekwa, or Eilanden Rivers. Up to the year 1907—so for twenty-eight years—this very fine form was only known from the mutilated type, a native skin wanting the whole under-surface throat and cheeks, and the perfect young male killed by D'Albertis. In 1907 Dr. H. A. Lorentz, when exploring the Noord River in S.W. Dutch New Guinea, was able to collect two adult males, which at once showed by their red (not black) cheeks and the absence of the black on the throat that the form was much more distinct from *X. aureus aureus* than we had hitherto thought. In 1910-11 the B. O. U. Expedition under Mr. Goodfellow procured seven specimens on the Waitakwa River, an affluent—like the Setekwa—of the Oetakwa River. Of these three were adult males, one an adult female, and three immature males.

The adult male, which on the upperside agrees with the type, has the secondaries more narrowly (half-inch) tipped with black and a single black spot at the end of the longest tertial ; the second male has the two longest tertials three-parts black and the secondaries **broadly** tipped with black ; but the third male, while having the secondaries and tertials as in No. 1, has black lores and a black patch on each side of the throat, and the bill also is larger and blacker.

The male of *X. a. ardens* differs from *aureus aureus* by the more slender and not blackish bill by the head and mantle being fiery red instead of orange, and by having all the secondaries broadly tipped with black, instead of a narrow black terminal line on the outer three, or narrow black tips only to the outer four or five ; the throat is yellow and the lores and cheeks fiery red instead of deep black. The females and young males differ in being much more olivaceous grey-brown, not deep umber-brown on the upperside ; the throat is white cinnamon-buff and the cheeks and sides of neck greyish earth-brown, instead of pale and dark umber-brown ; on the upper breast the transverse lunulated bands are much less pronounced or entirely absent instead of being strongly marked.

The black lores and throat-patches in the third adult male of Mr. Goodfellow show that I was quite right in placing *X. ardens* as a subspecies of *X. aureus aureus*. I feel that the followers of the more modern systems of nomenclature must make a stand against the tendency of certain authors to continue to treat as species all the forms of fine brilliant families like the *Paradiseidae* and only to treat allied forms of inconspicuous families as subspecies. The genus *Xanthomelus* has not yet been found in German New Guinea nor in the North Coast Region. The figure of the adult male of *X. a. ardens* in Sharpe's *Monograph of the Paradiseidae* is entirely fictitious as regards the underside.—*Walter Rothschild.*]

See No. 281
XXI, 1913 p. 281

221. *Amblyornis inornatus musgravii* Goodwin.

[*Ptilonorhynchus inornatus* Schlegel, *Nederl. Tijdschr. Dierk.* iv. p. 51 (1873—Arfak).]

Amblyornis musgravii Goodwin, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1889. p. 451 (Mt. Musgrave; attempt to diagnose).

Amblyornis musgravianus Goodwin, *Ibis*, 1890. p. 153 (Mount Musgrave).

Amblyornis macgregoriae de Vis, *Report on British New Guinea* 1888-89, App. C. pp. 113, 115 (1890—Mount Musgrave).

♀ ad.; Snow Mountains, 23. x. 1910. (No. 4876, A. S. Meek Coll.)

3 ♂, 6 ♀ ad.; Mt. Goliath, January and February 1911. (Nos. 5096, 5113, 5259, 5260, 5331, 5373, 5379, 5468, 5469, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ad: "Iris dark brown; bill black above, horn-colour beneath; feet dark slate."

When one of us wrote the *Paradiseidae*, in No. 2 of the *Tierreich*, he united the form from British New Guinea with the typical *A. inornatus* from Arfak, the adult male of which was unknown till 1894. He did this on the comparison of the orange crests as, at the time, the small number of specimens available made the more rufous shade of the Arfak birds appear a doubtful character. As we now have ten adult males and eight males without crests and females from the Arfak region, and fifteen adult males and fourteen females or males without crests from British New Guinea, the Snow Mountains and Mt. Goliath for comparison, it is clear that the Arfak birds have a decidedly more rufous tinge above and below, while those from the other localities are more olive above and duller below. Therefore we are of the opinion that these forms should be separated as subspecies.

In October 1910 *Amblyornis subalaris germanus* from the Rawlinson Mountains was described (*Bull. B. O. Club*, xxvii. p. 13). The chief reason for treating it as a subspecies of *A. subalaris* was the small size and an imperfect and distorted crest of a male. Later on we received a full-plumaged male, which distinctly proves that *germanus* is a form of *A. inornata* and not of *subalaris*, being distinguished from *A. inornata musgravii* by its still more accentuated olive shade as well as its small size.

Thus the genus *Amblyornis* consists now of the following forms :

1. *Amblyornis subalaris* Sharpe: British New Guinea.
2. " *flavifrons* Rothsch.: Dutch New Guinea.
3. " *inornatus inornatus* (Schleg.): Arfak Peninsula.
4. " *inornatus musgravii* Goodwin: Central Dutch and British New Guinea, as far north as Mt. Batchelor on the British frontier of German New Guinea (♂ ad. in the Munich Museum examined, for the loan of which we are obliged to Mr. Hellmayr).

5. *Amblyornis inornatus germanus* Rothsch.: Rawlinson Mountains, Huon Gulf, German New Guinea.

222. *Ailuroedus melanotis melanocephalus* Rams.

Ailuroedus melanocephalus Ramsay, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales*, viii. p. 25 (1883—Owen Stanley Range).

2 ♂, 4 ♀; Snow Mountains, 2000 to 3000 ft., August to November 1910. (Nos. 4577, 4601, 4650, 4727, 4854, 4948, A. S. Meek Coll.)

"Iris red; feet and bill pale slaty-blue."

✓ 223. *Ailuroedus buccoides buccoides* (Temm.).

Kitta buccoides Temminck, *Pl. Col.* 575 (1835—Lobo Bay).

Ailuroedus buccoides v. Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix., *Zool.* i. p. 99 (1909—Noord River, Sabang, Alkmaar).

♂ ; Upper Setekwa River, 4. vii. 1910 (No. 4272, A. S. Meek Coll.)

2 ♂ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 3. ix. 1910, 9. x. 1910. (Nos. 4705, 4807, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♀ ; Upper Eilanden River, 3. iii. 1911. (No. 5470, A. S. Meek Coll.)

“ Iris red ; bill and feet pale blue.”

It has remained for Dr. van Oort, with the aid of Temminck's type and the specimens collected by Dr. H. A. Lorentz, to discover that the “Cat-Birds” hitherto identified as the “*Kitta buccoides*” of Temminck are not that form. The true *Ai. buccoides buccoides* is evidently confined to the coasts and hinterland of Southern Dutch New Guinea ; it differs from the birds of North-west New Guinea and adjacent islands by its much smaller beak, deeper brownish buff underside, and somewhat smaller black spots, though the latter are not nearly so small as in *Ai. buccoides stonii*, and extend over the sides of abdomen and flanks ; the crown of the head is apparently never so deep brown as in adult *stonii*.

The result of this discovery of Dr. van Oort's, which is strikingly confirmed by our specimens, is, that *Ai. buccoides* auctorum from N.W. Guinea and adjacent islands is without a name. We propose to call it

Ailuroedus buccoides oorti

after Dr. van Oort of Leiden.

Type: “ ♀ ” ; Waigiu, 24. xii. 1902, John Waterstradt Coll., in the Tring Museum.

In *Pygmies and Papuans*, p. 273, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant named specimens collected by the Goodfellow expedition “*Ailuroedus stonei*” ; this was evidently caused by the dark underside of the specimens as compared with our *Ai. b. oorti*.

✓ 224. *Oriolus striatus* Quoy & Gaim.

Oriolus striatus Quoy et Gaimard, *Voy. Astrolabe* i. p. 191, pl. ix. fig. 2 (1830—Dorey, New Guinea) ; cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 111.

3 ♂ ; Upper Setekwa River, August, September, November 1910. (Nos. 4977, 4546, 4481, A. S. Meek Coll.)

♂ ; Upper Eilanden River, 4. iii. 1911. (No. 5478, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 225. *Melanopyrrhus anais orientalis* (Schleg.).

Nov. Zool. 1903. p. 113 ; v. Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. *Zool.* livr. i. p. 106.

1 ♂, 3 ♀ ad., 1 ♀ juv. ; Setekwa River, June and November 1910. (Nos. 4203, 4204, 4205, 4214, 4995, A. S. Meek Coll.)

1 ♂ ad. ; Upper Setekwa River, 14. xi. 1910. (No. 4994, A. S. Meek Coll.)

All the adult specimens have entirely orange-yellow crowns, while out of the seventeen specimens mentioned in *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 113, only four have the crown entirely orange-yellow, and these are all from Southern British New Guinea. Although we have three specimens from British New Guinea with more or less black on the occiput, should it be proved that the birds found north of the central

mountain ranges always have black on the occiput, that form would have to be called *M. anais robertsoni* d'Alb. (*Sydney Mail* 1877. p. 247—*teste* Salvadori, *Orn. Pap.* ii. p. 463 !)

✓ 226. **Mino dumontii** Less.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 113.

♀ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 ft., 30. ix. 1910. (No. 4757, A. S. Meek Coll.)

5 ♂ ♀ ; Lower and Upper Setekwa River, June and November 1910. (Nos. 4231, 4986, 4996, 5008, 5029, A. S. Meek Coll.)

Comparing these specimens with a series from North-Western New Guinea (terra typica Dorey, Arfak), they are found to agree fairly well with the latter ; their wings range from 140 to 150 mm., the females being smaller than the males ; also Aru specimens agree fairly well with them, though their beaks are sometimes very small. There are, however, a number of specimens from Northern German New Guinea (Friedrich-Wilhelm-Hafen) in the Tring Museum, which have enormous bills, and wings from 150 to 160 mm. We would separate these, were it not for one skin, which is quite small. We therefore prefer to await the examination of a bigger series of well-sexed specimens, before creating a new name, though we are certain that this will have to be done before long.

✓ 227. **Lamprocorax metallicus metallicus** (Temm.).

(*Calornis metallicus metallicus* auct.)

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 114 ; 1912. p. 311.

5 ♂ ♀ ad., 1 ♂ juv. ; Lower Setekwa River, June and November 1910. (Nos. 4183, 4185, 5012, 5018, 5019, 5020, A. S. Meek Coll.)

✓ 228. **Dicrurus bracteatus assimilis** Gray.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. pp. 109. 110 ; van Oort, *Nova Guinea* ix. *Zool.* i. p. 105.

6 ♂ ♀ ; Upper Setekwa River, July 1910. (Nos. 4274, 4311, 4319, 4324, 4342, 4352, A. S. Meek Coll.)

These specimens, like those recorded by Dr. van Oort from the Noord River, Sabang, and other places, agree well with the Aru birds. Their wings measure 140 (♀) to 150 (♂) mm.

✓ 229. **Chaetorhynchus papuensis** Mey.

Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903. p. 110.

5 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Snow Mountains, 2000 to 3000 ft., July, August, October 1910. (Nos. 4554, 4561, 4568, 4571, 4572, 4865, A. S. Meek Coll.)

These specimens are quite typical, except that they possibly average smaller than the Arfak race (terra typica Arfak !), but our Arfak material is too poor to come to a conclusion about this fact. The wings of the Snow Mountains examples measure 117–120·5 (males) and 109 (female) mm.

The specimens from British New Guinea are equally small, and—if separable—would belong to the same race.



Rothschild, Lionel Walter Rothschild and Hartert, Ernst. 1913. "List of the collections of birds made by Albert S. Meek in the lower ranges of the Snow mountains, on the Eilanden river and on Mount Goliath during the years 1910 and 1911." *Novitates zoologicae : a journal of zoology in connection with the Tring Museum* 20, 473–527.

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