

"The first specimen of this bird was procured by Mr. Thomas Wall, naturalist to the late expedition commanded by Mr. Kennedy. This was shot near Cape York, in one of those almost inaccessible gullies which abound in that part of the Australian continent. The Cassowary, when erect, stands about 5 feet high. The head is without feathers, but covered with a blue skin, and, like the Emu, is almost without wings, having mere rudiments. The body is thickly covered with dark brown wiry feathers. On the head is a large protuberance or helmet of a bright red colour, and to the neck are attached, like bells, six or eight round fleshy balls of bright blue and scarlet, which give the bird a very beautiful appearance. The first, and indeed the only, specimen of the Australian Cassowary was unfortunately left at Weymouth Bay, and has not been recovered. Mr. Wall being most anxious for its preservation had secured it in a canvas bag and carried it with him to the spot where, unfortunately for himself and for science, it was lost. In the ravine where the bird was killed, as well as other deep and stony valleys of that neighbourhood, they were seen running in companies of seven or eight. On that part of the north-eastern coast, therefore, they are probably plentiful, and will be met with in all the deep gullies at the base of high hills. The flesh of this bird was eaten, and was found to be delicious; a single leg afforded more substantial food than ten or twelve hungry men could dispose of at one meal. The Cassowary possesses great strength in its legs, and makes use of this strength in the same manner as the Emu. Their whole build is, however, more strong and heavy than that of the latter bird. They are very wary, but their presence may be easily detected by their utterance of a peculiarly loud note, which is taken up and echoed along the gullies; and it would be easy to kill them with a rifle."

The above account was furnished to the 'Illustrated Sydney Herald' by Mr. Wall's brother, Mr. William Sheridan Wall, Curator of the Australian Museum.

No skin of this species having yet been sent home, I am unable to say if the bird be really a new species, or identical with the New Guinea bird *Casuarius galeatus*. I trust, however, that the time is not far distant when some expedition more fortunate than the one to which Mr. Wall was attached may procure examples, and by making us better acquainted with the bird, enable us to decide this point.

2. DESCRIPTION OF ELEVEN NEW SPECIES OF BIRDS FROM TROPICAL AMERICA. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER.

(Aves, Pl. CXXX.)

1. CAMPYLORHYNCHUS PARDUS.

Supra albo nigroque tessellatus, alis nigris albo regulariter transvittatis: cauda nigra, rectricibus maculis magnis albis in utroque pogonio crebro transfasciatis: nucha brunnea: pileo

griseo, nigro punctato : superciliis et capitis lateribus albis, striga postoculari et rictali utrinque nigricantibus : subtus albus, gutture concolore, pectore, ventris lateribus et crisso maculis parvis rotundis notatis : tectricibus subularibus albis ; rostro brevior, debiliore, pallido, culmine corneo : pedibus nigris.

Long. tota 6·8, alæ 3·0, caudæ 3·0, rostri a rictu ·9.

Hab. In Nova Grenada in vicin. urbis S. Marthæ.

Mus. Brit.

This bird resembles most nearly *Camp. nuchalis* of Cabanis, or at least a member of this difficult group from Trinidad, which in my collection bears that name. In their upper surfaces these two species are not unlike, although the head is paler, the nape more brown, and both the inner and outer webs of the tail-feathers are banded in the present bird, which is not the case in the former. But below, *C. pardus* is readily recognized by its pure white colour, varied sparingly with round black spots on the breast, sides of the belly and vent. My type-specimen was received from S. Martha by Mr. Lawrence of New York, who kindly entrusted it to me for examination. I have called it "*pardus*" because it is the bird so named (but not described) by Prince Bonaparte in his Ornithological Notes upon Delattre's collections (page 43). The specimen there alluded to, which was received by MM. Verreaux of Paris from S. Martha, is now in the British Museum. It is apparently a younger bird than my type, but easily recognizable as of the same species.

2. CAMPYLORHYNCHUS STRIATICOLLIS.

Nigricanti-griseus ; uropygium versus magis rufescens, pennis obsolete nigro marmoratis : alis caudaque nigricantibus, marginibus externis nigro et rufo anguste variegatis : subtus albo-griseus, gula albicante ; cervice et pectore nigricante longitudinaliter striatis, ventre medio maculis rotundis obsoletis notato : ventre imo crissoque rufescentibus, nigro obsolete transvittatis : rostri pallide cornei culmine nigro ; pedibus nigris.

Long. tota 6·5, alæ 3·1, caudæ 2·7, rostri a rictu 1·0.

Hab. In Nova Grenada.

This is a typical *Campylorhynchus*, of which I have met with only one example, now in my own collection, selected from amongst a large number of Bogota birds. It does not seem very like any of the fourteen species of the genus which I have enumerated in the 'Proceedings of the Academy of Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia' (1846, p. 264). The upper surface is nearly uniform, being only obsoletely marbled, an appearance caused by the centres of the feathers being darker. The fore-neck is longitudinally striated and not spotted, as is more usual among these birds ; but there are round spots, not however very strongly marked, on the belly.

3. ANABAZENOPS GUTTULATUS, sp. nov. (Pl. CXXX.)

Olivaceus, superciliis ab oculo in nucham productis rufis : pilei pennis medialiter olivaceis, nigricante marginatis ; interscapulii

pennis medialiter pallide ochraceis, nigricanti-ochraceo utrinque limbatis, et quasi illo colore guttatis : alis intus nigricantibus, extus brunnescentibus : cauda unicolore ferruginea ; subtus gula albida, pectoris et ventris superioris plumis ochraceiscenti-albidis fulvo tinctis, marginibus fusco-olivaceis circumdati : lateribus et ventre imo terricolori-brunneis ; crisso rufo : rostri cornei apice et basi flavidis : pedibus flavido-fuscis.

Long. tota 7.0, alæ 3.3, caudæ 3.0.

Hab. In Venezuela, prope urbem Caracas (*Levraud*).

Mus. Paris.

4. SYNALLAXIS MULTO-STRIATA, sp. nov.

Supra terricolori-brunnea, fronte et pileo antico rufis nigro variis : dorsi totius pennarum scapis flavo-albidis, strias longas formantibus : cauda, e rectricibus duodecim, nigricante, brunneo marginata, subtus pallide brunnea : corpore subtus terricolori-brunneo, albo confertim vario, plumis medialiter albis, nigrescenti-brunneo irregulariter circumcinctis ; gula pure rufo : rostro nigro, pedibus fusco-nigris.

Long. tota 6.5, alæ 2.4, caudæ 2.8.

Hab. In Nova Grenada.

Mus. Paris.

A specimen of this apparently new *Synallaxis* is in the Gallery of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. It is marked "Bogota, Rieffer, 1843." It does not very closely resemble any species with which I am acquainted, and is rather remarkable as being striated both above and below.

5. TURDUS FULVIVENTRIS, Verreaux, MS., sp. nov.

Nigricanti-cinereus, alis caudaque obscurioribus ; capite toto cum gutture nigris ; cervice antica fuscescenti-cinerea : abdomine toto cum tectricibus subalaribus saturate cinnamomeo-rufis : crisso fusco : rostro flavo, pedibus pallide brunneis.

Long. tota 10.5, alæ 4.8, caudæ 4.0.

Hab. In Nova Grenada (Bogota).

Mus. Acad. Philadelph. et P. L. S.

I have received a single example of this fine Thrush from MM. Verreaux, with the MS. name attached, which I have adopted. It is quite distinct from every other bird of the group hitherto described, but may be placed near *Turdus migratorius* of the U. S.

6. TURDUS IGNOBILIS, sp. nov.

Cinerascenti-fuscus unicolor, subtus dilutior, gula abicante, striis paucis cinereis : abdomine medio cum crisso albis, lateribus cinerascentibus : tectricibus subalaribus fusco-cinereis, rufo vix tinctis : rostro corneo, pedibus fusco-nigris.

Long. tota 9.0, alæ 4.5, caudæ 3.9.

Hab. In Nova Grenada.

Mus. Acad. Philadelph. et P. L. S.

I have had examples of this Thrush some time in my possession, and have indicated it without naming it in my first list of birds from Bogota (P. Z. S. 1855, p. 145, sp. 168). Having lately obtained other specimens, I have no hesitation in describing it as apparently unnamed, unless indeed it chance to be Prince Bonaparte's *Turdus luridus* (Notes Orn. p. 28), which however it is impossible to determine from so brief a notice. In its uniform style of colouring it resembles *Turdus fumigatus* of Brazil and *T. grayi* of Mexico, but may be immediately distinguished by the colour of the under wing-coverts, which are cinereous like the breast, with a faint tinge only of rufous. There are two examples of this same bird in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, also labelled "Bogota."

7. *CINCLUS LEUCONOTUS*, sp. nov.

"*Cinclus leucocephalus*, Tsch." ; Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 68.

Niger: pileo cum nucha, dorso medio et corpore subtus ad imum ventrem albis: crisso et hypochondriis nigris: pileo nigro striolato: rostro nigro, pedibus corneis.

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 3·8, caudæ 1·6, rostri a fronte ·6.

♀(?). *Mari similis sed minor, rostro brevior.*

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 3·1, caudæ 1·5, rostri a fronte ·4.

Hab. In Nova Grenada et rep. Equatoriana.

Mus. Paris., Gul. Jardine Baronetti, et P. L. S.

This species is not the *Cinclus leucocephalus* of Tschudi, as I ascertained this summer by taking my specimens to Neufchatel and there comparing them with the type. Tschudi's bird is much larger and has the white below confined to the breast, and no white back. It is in short quite a different bird. The most peculiar thing however about my two specimens is, that one is larger than the other, and has the bill strikingly longer. After some hesitation I have attributed this to sex, though I am not aware of a similar difference occurring in the bills of other *Cincli*. I may remark, however, that though this bird is seemingly much like *Cinclus* in form, I cannot help thinking that, when we know more about it, we may find occasion to refer it to a different genus. My examples were picked out of a large number of ordinary Bogota skins, of which they have the usual unmistakeable appearance. The bird described by Lafresnaye was brought from Pasto by Delattre, and a specimen in the Paris Museum—marked *Cinclus leucocephalus*—is said to be from the vicinity of Quito. Sir William Jardine possesses examples from the same locality.

8. *TYRANNUS ATRIFRONS*, sp. nov.

T. supra pallide cineraceo-brunneus; vitta frontali inter oculos nigra, crista pilei medii celata aurea: alis nigricanti-brunneis, extus rufo late marginatis: tectricibus caudæ superioribus cum cauda tota rufis, rectricum (precipue mediarum) parte media nigricante: subtus flavus; gula albicante, pectore rufo paulum mixto, tectricibus alarum inferioribus pallide flavis,

remigum pogoniis internis subtus ochraceis : rostro et pedibus nigris.

Long. tota 8·2, alæ 4·6, caudæ 3·75.

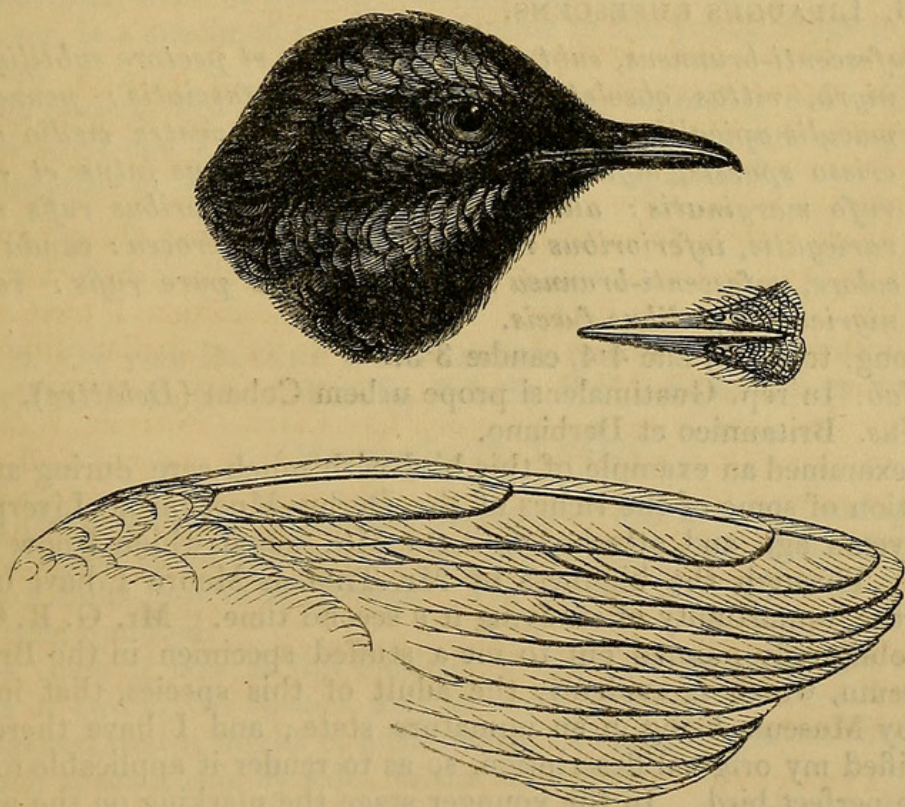
Hab. In littoribus reipub. Equatorianæ.

Mus. Brit. et T. C. Eyton.

Mr. Eyton's collection contains the type-specimen of this very well-marked species of Tyrant, which I believe to have been hitherto overlooked. It is labelled "Guyaquil," and that is no doubt its right locality, for two examples of the same bird in the British Museum were obtained on the island of Puna in the gulf of Guyaquil by Mr. Barclay.

MELANOPTILA, gen. nov.

Melanoptila, genus novum e familia TURDIDARUM. Rostrum rectum, modicæ longitudinis, fere ut in genere Turdo, sed tenuius et vibrissis rictalibus nullis : alæ breves, ad finem subcaudalium attingentes, remige prima brevi, secunda secundarias co-æquante, tertia longiore, sed a quarta, quinta, et sexta, æqualibus et longissimis, superata : cauda longa, apice rotundata : pedes antice scutellatæ prout in genere Turdo.



9. *M. GLABRIROSTRIS*, sp. nov.

M. nigra unicolor, cæruleo-nitens : alis caudaque æneo magis splendentibus : rostro et pedibus nigris.

Long. tota 7·8, alæ 3·5, caudæ 3·3, tarsi 1·05.

Hab. In rep. Honduras, prope urbem Omoa.

I first observed specimens of this curious bird in the Derby Museum at Liverpool. They were procured in Honduras by Delattre, and an excellent example from the same source is in the British Museum. A single specimen in my own collection was obtained, with other birds, by Mr. Joseph Leyland in the vicinity of Omoa at the extremity of the Bay of Honduras. I know of no other American form which much resembles it in plumage or in structure, and am rather puzzled as to its proper arrangement in the Natural System. It must however, I think, come within the limits of the family *Turdidæ*, and for the present I am rather inclined to place it along with the Mock-birds (*Miminæ*), with the general structure of some of which it seems most nearly to accord, except in the absolute want of any signs of rictal bristles, whence I have called it *glabrirostris*.

Mr. Leyland informs me, with regard to this bird at Omoa, that he believes it is rare there, as he only saw one other individual during his stay. It frequents the low thick bushes.

Further information concerning the difference of the sexes, habits and internal structure of this interesting bird are requisite, before its true position can be satisfactorily established.

10. LIPAUGUS RUFESCENS.

Rufescenti-brunneus, subtilis clarior, capite et pectore subtilissime nigro, vittas obsoletas formante, transfasciatis: pennarum maculis apicalibus rotundis in pectore et ventre medio et in crisso sparsis, nigris: remigibus nigricantibus intus et extus rufo marginatis: alarum tectricibus superioribus rufis nigro variegatis, inferioribus rufis, fascia axillari crocea: cauda unicolore, rufescenti-brunnea: gula et crisso pure rufis: rostro nigricante, pedibus fuscis.

Long. tota 5·7, alæ 4·4, caudæ 3·3.

Hab. In rep. Guatimalensi prope urbem Coban (*Delattre*).

Mus. Britannico et Derbiano.

I examined an example of this bird with much care during an inspection of some of the riches of the Derby Museum at Liverpool, two years ago, and attached to it the MS. name which I now publish. Through the kindness of Mr. Thomas Moore I have lately had the opportunity of studying it a second time. Mr. G. R. Gray has obligingly pointed out to me a stuffed specimen in the British Museum, which is evidently the adult of this species, that in the Derby Museum being in an immature state; and I have therefore modified my original description, so as to render it applicable to the more perfect bird. In the younger stage the marking on the wings is not so decided, and the characteristic black spots on the breast, belly and crissum, and the axillary tufts, are absent. The specimen in the British Museum was procured from MM. Verreaux, and is labeled with the MS. name "*Lathriosoma typicum*, Bp." It is not however necessary to create a new generic name for this bird, as it certainly cannot be separated from *Lipaugus hypopyrrhus* (Vieill.),

for which the term *Aulea* * (taken from Dr. Schiff's MS.) has been already published by Prince Bonaparte. It forms, in fact, an excellent second species of this division, which seems to serve as a connecting link between the genera *Lipaugus* and *Heteropelma*, and is perhaps worthy of generic rank.

11. *TINAMUS CASTANEUS*, sp. nov.

Saturate castaneus, capite et cervice undique cum gula nigricanti-cinereis, pileo nigricantior, gula magis cinerascens: alarum pennae nigricantibus, tectricum et secundariarum marginibus externis dorso concoloribus: ventre imo cum cauda (tectricibus supra-caudalibus omnino abscondita) nigro et cervino flammulatis: rostri mandibula superiore nigricante, hujus autem tomii cum mandibula inferiore flavidis: pedibus carneis.

Long. tota 8.5, alae 5.5, caudae 1.3, rostri a rictu 1.1, tarsi 1.9.

Hab. In Nov. Grenada interiore (Bogota).

Mus. P. L. S.

I obtained a single specimen of this Tinamou out of a large collection of Bogota skins in the hands of a dealer. I have in vain attempted to find a name for it, and have looked through the examples of these birds in the great Museums of Leyden, Paris and Philadelphia without finding a similar one. In the British Museum, however, is a specimen possibly referable to the young stage of this species.

The present bird agrees in size and shape tolerably well with *T. parvirostris* and *T. tataupa*, but is quite different in colouring from any member of the group with which I am acquainted.

3. ON THE DUIKER BOKS IN THE SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

By DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.Z.S. AND ENT. SOC.

(Mammalia, Pl. LVII.)

In the text to the 'Knowsley Menagerie,' and in the 'Catalogue of the Hoofed Quadrupeds' in the British Museum, I divided the Duiker Boks into three species. The distinctness of these species has been doubted.

As there is now in the Gardens of the Zoological Society specimens of two of the species, and as each of these has bred there, I considered that it might be advantageous to give a figure of the male of each species, side by side, on the same plate.

1. The Impoon, *Cephalophus Grimmi*, Gray, Catalogue, Ungulata, p. 78, orbit and beneath white. There are in the Gardens a female and three young males.

2. The Burchell's Buck Bok, *Cephalophus Burchellii*, Gray, Cat.,

* Prince Bonaparte writes this word '*Aulea*,' but if, as I suppose is the case, it comes from *αὐλός*, *tibia*, the proper adjectival form would be *aulius*.



Sclater, Philip Lutley. 1857. "DESCRIPTION OF ELEVEN NEW SPECIES OF BIRDS FROM TROPICAL AMERICA." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1857, 271–277. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1857.tb01240.x>.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1857.tb01240.x>

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