

NOTES ON TWO SMALL COLLECTIONS OF BIRDS FROM NEW GUINEA

by

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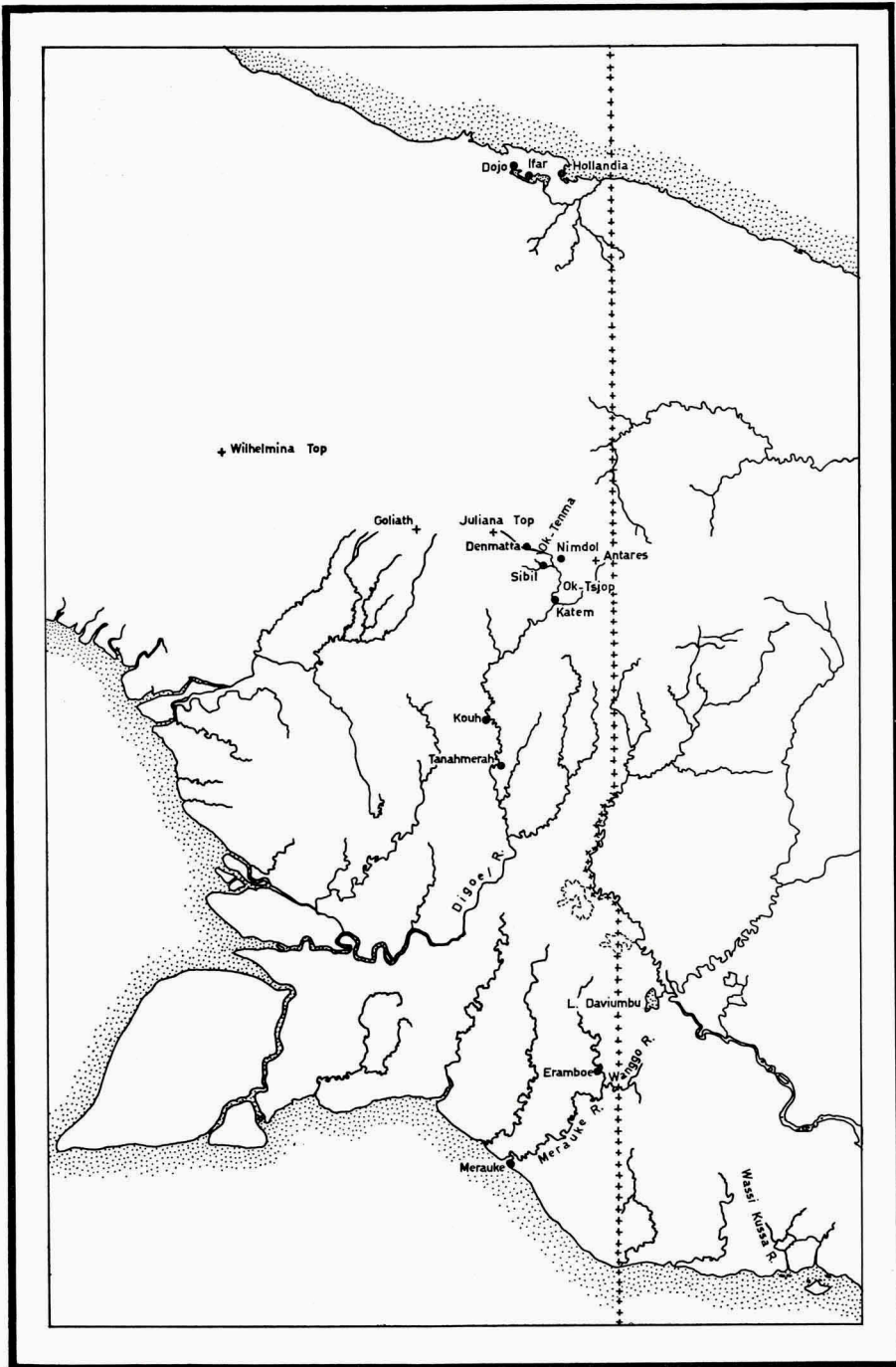
INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie has received, from different sources, several small collections of birds from various parts of New Guinea. This is a report on two of these.

No ornithologist accompanied the expedition to the Sterren-gebergte (Star Mountains) of 1959, under the leadership of Dr. L. D. Brongersma and Captain (Air) G. F. Venema (Brongersma & Venema, 1960), but the mammal preparator Mr. J. J. Staats obtained a collection of some 120 bird skins. The majority of these are from the highlands in the Sterren-gebergte area, but a few specimens were collected in the lowlands near Hollandia and Tanahmerah. All localities with their approximate altitudes are listed and most of them are shown on the accompanying map. Though the collection is small, and doubtless gives a very incomplete picture of the bird-life in the Sterren-gebergte, it is important as the first collection ever made in the area, so that it fills a gap in the known distribution of a number of species.

Most birds obtained in the Sterren-gebergte belong to widely distributed species and races, but it is interesting to note that of two species which have well-differentiated eastern and western subspecies, *Peneothello sigillatus* and *Paramythia montium*, the birds from the Sterren-gebergte belong to the eastern race and show no approach to the western subspecies. In a third case, *Rhamphocharis crassirostris*, I have felt justified in describing the Sterren-gebergte population as a new subspecies, more or less intermediate between known eastern and western races.

The second collection, consisting of one hundred skins, was purchased in 1960 from Mr. A. J. M. Monsanto of Merauke. The birds were collected in the neighbourhood of Merauke, near the village Eramboe about 150 km upstream on the Merauke River, and along the river Wanggo in the same



area. Though there is nothing new or unexpected in this collection, it contains specimens of several forms hitherto insufficiently known, which has given me an opportunity to discuss these in some detail.

Unfortunately I am obliged to comment on the quality of the skins in both collections, which varies from average to rather poor. In particular I regret that the sexing is unreliable.

As all the material mentioned in this report, with but a very few exceptions, has been collected in 1959, the year of collecting is only mentioned when it is not 1959. All measurements are in millimetres.

I have to thank the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, for the loan of specimens of some species of mountain birds.

LOCALITIES

The main collecting localities are shown on the accompanying map, but some have been left out to avoid overcrowding. All localities appearing on labels are listed here, with their altitudes above sea-level and, when they are not shown on the map, an indication of their approximate position.

A few notes about some names in the Sterren-gebergte area may be useful. Ok means river. Sigin is the name for watershed. A peculiarity which is mentioned here because it might easily cause confusion is that when two rivers run off in opposite directions from the same watershed, they have the same name. Thus Ok-Tenma Sigin is the divide of the Ok-Tenma, and on both sides is a river named Ok-Tenma; one a tributary of the Ok-Sibil, the other of the Ok-Tsjop.

Dojo	lowlands
Ifar	600 m
Hollandia	lowlands
Denmatta	1800 m
Molbakon, a plain very near Denmatta	1800 m
Ok-Bokin near Denmatta	1800 m
Sibil, also called Mabilabol	1260-1290 m
Bivak 34 on the Ok-Tsjop, about half way between Sibil and Nimdol	800 m
Nimdol = Bivak 36	1220 m
Ok-Tenma Sigin	1800 m
Ok-Tenma	1400-1700 m
Bivak 39, between Nimdol and Antares, on the Western slope of the Antares	1260 m
Bivak 39a, between Nimdol and Antares, on the western slope of the Antares	1500 m
Bivak 40, Antares	2360 m

Antares summit	3400 m
Katem	200 m
Kouh	lowlands
Tanahmerah	lowlands
Merauke	coastal lowlands
Eramboe	lowlands
Wanggo, a tributary of the Merauke River	lowlands

Maps showing the exact locations of Bivak 34-40 are given by Brongersma & Venema (1960: fig. 10, 11).

In spelling of geographical names in Dutch New Guinea I have followed the "Atlas van Tropisch Nederland" (1938); names from the Sterrengebergte area not appearing in the mentioned work, are spelled as in Brongersma & Venema (1960); where large series of material from various localities are listed (as in *Nectarinia jugularis* and *Cracticus quoyi*) the spelling is as it appears on the labels. Names in the eastern half of New Guinea are written as I found them in the consulted publications.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Podiceps novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Stephens

One male from Sibil, 12 August, no. 28873. Wing 107, tarsus 36, exposed culmen 20. One female from the same locality, 15 August, no. 28872. Wing 109, tarsus 37, exposed culmen 22½. Eyes yellow, legs grey-black.

These birds are clearly referable to the nominate race, as was to be expected because material from the Habbema-meer also belongs to this race (Mayr, 1943). The species breeds at Sibil (cf. Brongersma & Venema, 1960: 40).

Ardea novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Latham

Two females from Sibil, 8 July and 16 September, nos. 28877, 28878. Wing 323, 329; tail 120, 126; tarsus 92, 97, exposed culmen 78, 80½. Eyes yellow, bill dark blue to black, legs greyish yellow.

Egretta alba modesta (J. E. Gray)

One male from Tanahmerah, 4 September, no. 28874. Wing 361, tail 122, tarsus 156, exposed culmen 110. Bill yellow, legs black.

Egretta intermedia plumifera (Gould)

Two females from Sibil, 12 and 13 May, nos. 28875, 28876. Wing 282,

287; tail 114, 126; tarsus 95, 97; exposed culmen $74\frac{1}{2}$, $80\frac{1}{2}$. Eyes yellow, bill black, legs black.

The altitude of collecting, 1260 m, is high for this lowland species.

Nycticorax caledonicus hilli Mathews

One female from Sibil, 18 April, no. 28880. Wing 286, tail 96, tarsus 81, exposed culmen 72.

Dupetor flavicollis gouldi (Bonaparte)

One male from Sibil, 23 June, no. 28879. Wing 210, tail 72, tarsus $66\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 78. Iris yellow, bill black and yellow, legs brown. One male from Merauke, 24 February, no. 30080. Wing 206, tail 70, tarsus 60, exposed culmen 77. Iris dark yellow, bill black and white, legs grey-black.

Accipiter fasciatus dogwa Rand

One male from Merauke, 25 March, no. 30082. Wing 226, tail 161, tarsus 61, culmen from cere 16, weight 230 grams. One male from the same locality, without exact date, but collected in 1959, no. 30084. Wing 216, tail 164, tarsus 61, culmen from cere $14\frac{1}{2}$. One bird labelled as a male, but probably a female, from the same locality, 5 April, no. 30083. Wing 239, tail 187, tarsus 70, culmen from cere 17.

None of these birds is in adult plumage, and I list them as *dogwa* on geographical grounds only.

Accipiter melanochlamys subsp.

One male from Bivak 39, Antares, 26 June, no. 28881. Wing 213, tail 133, tarsus 62, culmen from cere 16. Eyes yellow, legs yellow.

Though labelled as a female, this is clearly an adult male. The species is new to the Leiden collection. As the validity of the subspecies *schistacinus* is questionable (cf. Mayr, 1940), I leave the subspecific identity of this specimen open. It was taken at an altitude of 1260 m, slightly below the lower limit (1500 m) given by Mayr (1941).

Falco longipennis subsp.

One female from Merauke, 19 May, no. 30081. Wing 271, tail 137, tarsus 34, culmen from cere $15\frac{1}{2}$.

Condon & Amadon (1954) recognized two Australian races, *longipennis* and *murchisonianus*, either of which might occur in New Guinea. Because of lack of comparative material I prefer to list this specimen binominally. Incidentally, *Falco religiosus* Sharpe may be an older name for *Falco longipennis murchisonianus* Mathews.

Falco berigora novaeguineae (Meyer)

One male from Sibil, 24 August, no. 28882. Wing 347, tail 187, tarsus 79, culmen from cere 21. Eyes yellow, legs grey.

Esacus magnirostris (Vieillot)

One male from Merauke, 18 May, no. 30085. Wing about 280, tail 115, tarsus 90, exposed culmen 75. Iris yellow, bill black, basally yellow, legs yellow.

Ptilinopus rivoli bellus Sclater

One male from Ok-Tenma, 19 May, no. 28884. Wing 138, tail 74, tarsus 23, exposed culmen 16. One male from Sibil, 23 June, no. 28885. Wing 136, tail 67, tarsus 24½, exposed culmen 16. Eyes orange, bill yellow, legs red.

These specimens have a more bluish tinge round the eyes and on the crown than the older material in our collection.

Ptilinopus aurantiifrons G. R. Gray

One male from the Wanggo, 2 August, no. 30088. Wing 136, tail 66, tarsus 23, exposed culmen 18.

Megaloprepia magnifica puella (Lesson)

One female from the Wanggo, 25 July, no. 30086. Wing 161, tail 131, tarsus 21, exposed culmen 15. One female from Eramboe, 14 October 1958, no. 30087. Wing 162, tail 131, tarsus 22, exposed culmen 16¼.

These birds are as yellow on the under tail coverts as specimens from farther west, and show no approach to *poliura* which has greenish under tail coverts. Rand (1942a) believed that *interposita* could be maintained on the basis of large size as well as some colour characters, but I agree with Junge (1937) who synonymized *interposita* with *puella*.

Macropygia amboinensis kerstingi Reichenow

Two males from the Wanggo, 28 July and 3 August, nos. 30089, 30090. Wing 168, 168; tail 163, 173; tarsus —, 22½; exposed culmen 16, 17.

Both specimens have very worn tails.

Reinwardtoena reinwardtii griseotincta Hartert

One male from Sibil, 18 August, no. 28883. Wing 239, tail 284, tarsus 25, exposed culmen 19½. Eyes red, bill red, legs red.

In literature the species is generally known as *Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi*, and it is true that in the original description (Temminck, 1824) the name appears as *Columba reinwardtsi*. However, the bird was expressly dedicated to: "M. le professeur Reinwardt ... le savant professeur auquel nous dédions l'une des nouvelles espèces de Pigeons, rapportées par lui d'un voyage entrepris sur une corvette équipée à Java, par ordre du gouvernement des Pays-Bas, dans l'Inde". Moreover, in de table of contents (Tableau méthodique) (Temminck, 1839), the name is given as *Columba Reinwardtii*. It is clear, therefore, that *reinwardtsi* is only a misprint for *reinwardtii*, and that Temminck's correction is valid (Stoll & al., 1961, art. 32, a, ii).

Trichoglossus haematodus caeruleiceps D'Albertis & Salvadori

One unsexed specimen from Merauke, 15 June, no. 30120. Wing 139, tail 98, tarsus 17, culmen from cere 18.

As pointed out by previous authors (van Oort, 1909; Rand, 1941; Cain, 1955), this race differs from *nigrogularis* of the Aroe Islands only in its slightly smaller size.

Charmosyna placentis placentis (Temminck)

One male from Eramboe, 4 September, no. 30124. Wing 88, tail 65, tarsus 12½, culmen from cere 10½.

Opopsitta gulielmitertii fuscifrons (Salvadori)

Two males from Eramboe, both 30 July, nos. 30122, 30123. Wing 77, 81, tail 29, 32, tarsus 9½, 11, culmen from cere 11, 11. One female, same date and locality, no. 30121. Wing 80, tail 31, tarsus 10, culmen from cere 11.

The dusky coloration of the forehead reaches less far backwards in these specimens than in a series from Alkmaar on the Lorentz-rivier. The foreheads are greyish without any trace of blue, hence they show no approach to *suavissimus*.

Neopsittacus musschenbroekii major Neumann

Two females from Sibil, 16 and 20 August, nos. 28900, 28901. Wing 110, 113; tail 85, 90; tarsus 13½, 17; culmen from cere 15½, 16. Eyes yellow, bill yellow, legs grey.

Gilliard & Lecroy (1961) placed their material from the Victor Emanuel and Hindenburg Mountains in *major*, on the ground of having rather yellowish cheeks. Comparison of my specimens with a series from the Wisselmeren area does not bear out this difference; there is a great deal of in-

dividual variation and even the two Sibil specimens differ inter se, no. 28900 having lores and cheeks distinctly greener than no. 28901. Topotypical material of neither *medius* nor *major* has been available to me, but in view of Gilliard & Lecroy's remarks I see no reason not to list the Sibil birds as *major*. Furthermore, I regard it as likely that *medius* will have to be synonymized with *major*, the latter having priority.

Larius rostratus pectoralis (Statius Müller)

One male from Merauke, 23 May, no. 30116. Wing 253, tail 133, tarsus 24, culmen from cere 43.

Geoffroyus geoffroyi aruensis (G. R. Gray)

One male from the Wanggo, 22 July, no. 30117. Wing 158, tail 68, tarsus 19, culmen from cere $19\frac{3}{4}$. One male from Eramboe, 19 August, no. 30119. Wing 152, tail 64, tarsus 20, culmen from cere 19. One female from the Wanggo, 3 August, no. 30118. Wing 118, tail $68\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus $18\frac{1}{2}$, culmen from cere 21.

Cacomantis variolosus infaustus Cabanis & Heine

One specimen of unknown sex from Sibil, 1 September, no. 28909. Wing 116, tail 98, tarsus 16, entire culmen 28, exposed culmen 18.

Chrysococcyx lucidus lucidus (J. F. Gmelin)

One male (?) from Merauke, 8 April, no. 30095. Wing 99, tail 58, tarsus 16, entire culmen $18\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 14.

Chrysococcyx lucidus plagosus (Latham)

One male from Bivak 39a, Antares, 6 July, no. 28910. Wing 103, tail 71, tarsus 18, entire culmen 17, exposed culmen 13. One specimen of uncertain sex from Merauke, 11 May, no. 30093. Wing 99, tail 64, tarsus 19, entire culmen 18, exposed culmen $13\frac{1}{4}$.

Chrysococcyx malayanus russatus Gould

One specimen of uncertain sex from Merauke, 6 May, no. 30094. Wing 100, tail 64, entire culmen $17\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen $14\frac{1}{4}$.

The large wing of this specimen confirms the statement of Stresemann & Paludan (1935) that Merauke is inhabited by the race *russatus*. On the other hand, Rand (1942a) found that specimens from Lake Daviumbu are

smaller and have to be called *poecilurus*. Lack of comparative material from Australia makes it difficult for me to form an independent opinion, but I want to point out that on the basis of the particulars supplied by Hartert & Stresemann (1925): an inconstant average difference in the width of the cross-bars on the breast and an average difference in size of wing (*poecilurus* 86-96, *russatus* 92-99), there seems little reason to maintain *russatus* as different from *poecilurus*.

Eudynamis cyanocephala subcyanocephala Mathews

One female from Merauke, 26 June, no. 30092. Wing 201, tail 196, tarsus 33½, entire culmen 36, exposed culmen 30½.

Centropus phasianinus thierfelderi Stresemann

One unsexed juvenile from Merauke, 10 June, no. 30091.

Podargus papuensis Quoy & Gaimard

One male from Sibil, 6 August, no. 28886. Wing 296, tail 240, tarsus 28, culmen from skull 48. One female, same locality, 24 August, no. 28887. Wing 309, tail 285, tarsus 29, culmen from skull 48. Eyes red, legs yellowish.

The female has much rust colour in the plumage, the male is almost entirely without rust colour. For a discussion of variation I refer to Mayr & Rand (1937), and Mayr (1937).

Caprimulgus macrurus yorki Mathews

One female from the Wanggo, 25 July, no. 30098. Wing 176, tail 135.

Hemiprocne mystacea mystacea (Lesson)

One male from the Wanggo, 29 July, no. 30100. Wing 212, tail 164.

The surprisingly small size of this apparently adult specimen caused me to re-investigate the status of the race *confirmata*, established by Stresemann (1914) exclusively on the basis of small size.

The old material from the Leiden Museum was measured and recorded by Stresemann, and therefore I only mention specimens which have been received since his time.

From the Moluccas (*confirmata*): Ambon, ♂ 217, 224; ♀ 221; sex uncertain 208, 216; Haroekoe, ♀ 236.

From New Guinea (*mystacea*): Sorong, ♂ 239; Alkmaar, ♂ 227; ♀ 224, 233; Asso, ♂ 222; Beskamboi, ♂ 219; Biak, ♂ 239.

Even from the figures given by Stresemann it is clear that there is much

overlap between the two subspecies, and the additional material now available, which brings the maximum for the smaller *confirmata* to 236, and the minimum for the larger nominate race to 212, shows that retention of *confirmata* is undesirable.

Ceyx pusillus pusillus Temminck

One juvenile female from Merauke, 21 January, no. 30112. Wing 54, tail $22\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus 8, entire culmen $31\frac{3}{4}$, exposed culmen 28, culmen from anterior point of nostril 24.

Sauromarptis gaudichaud (Quoy & Gaimard)

One male from the Wanggo, 19 July, no. 30102. Wing 129, tail 88, tarsus 16, entire culmen 56, exposed culmen 45, culmen from anterior point of nostril 44. One immature male from the same locality, 26 July, no. 30103. Wing 128, tail 88, tarsus 16, entire culmen 53, exposed culmen 45, culmen from anterior point of nostril 41. One bird sexed as a male but presumably a female as the tail is brown, same locality, 28 August, no. 30105. Wing 135, tail 84, tarsus $17\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 54, exposed culmen 46, culmen from anterior point of nostril 41. One female, same locality, 29 July, no. 30104. Wing 125, tail 89, tarsus 17, entire culmen 56, exposed culmen $46\frac{1}{2}$, culmen from anterior point of nostril 42.

Halcyon macleayii incincta Gould

Two males from Merauke, 27 April and 6 May, nos. 30106, 30107, Wing 88, $90\frac{1}{2}$, tail 54, 54, tarsus 13, 15, entire culmen 37, 39, exposed culmen $28\frac{1}{2}$, 33. Two unsexed individuals from the same locality, 27 April and 3 May, nos. 30108, 30109. Wing 89, — (clipped), tail 55, 55, tarsus 13, 14, entire culmen 38, 43, exposed culmen 32, 36.

Van Bemmelen (1948) has united this species with *Halcyon diops* Temminck, and the similarity, especially in the male sex, is indeed great. As, however, in this family good sympatric species are often morphologically but little differentiated (for example the two *Syma* species), I prefer not to follow him.

The latest revision of *H. macleayii* is by Keast (1957), who recognized an eastern Australian race under the name *incincta*, the validity of which was previously queried by Mayr (1937). My scant material does not contradict Keast's conclusions, and as the specimens listed above have dull bluish-green backs and therefore are probably winter visitors from Australia, I assign them to the race *incincta*.

Halcyon sancta sancta Vigors & Horsfield

Seven males from Sibil, 24 April, 5, 7, 9, 9, 14 and 27 May, nos. 28889, 28891, 28892, 28893, 28894, 28895, 28896. Wing 88, 92, 95, 91, 90, 88, 92; tail 45, 58, 58, 57, 59, 56, 54; tarsus 16, 13, 13, 14, 14½, 13, 13; entire culmen 44, 41, 45, 42, 43, 42, 36; exposed culmen 36, 35, 38, 36, 35, 31, 36. One male from Tanahmerah, 21 August, no. 28899. Wing 88, tail 53, tarsus 14½, entire culmen 42, exposed culmen 36. Two females from Sibil, 28 April and 5 July, nos. 28890 and 28897. Wing 90, 92; tail —, 60; tarsus 12½, 15¼; entire culmen 44, 45; exposed culmen 36½, 38. One female from Bivak 36, Nimdol, 3 August, no. 28898. Wing 93½, tail 58, tarsus 14½, entire culmen 42, exposed culmen 35½.

Mayr (1944) and van Bemmelen (1948) have treated *H. sancta* as a subspecies of *H. australasia*, but the differences between the two, each of which has several subspecies, are clear cut, and I prefer to keep them apart.

Syma torotoro pseutes Mathews

One male from the Wanggo, 19 July, no. 30110. Wing 76, tail 57½, tarsus 14, entire culmen 30, exposed culmen 33, culmen from anterior point of nostril 30½.

Syma megarhyncha wellsi Mathews

One female from Sibil, 2 September, no. 28888. Wing 88, tail 67, tarsus 19, entire culmen 43, exposed culmen 37½.

Tanysiptera hydrocharis G. R. Gray

One male from Eramboe, 17 November, no. 30111. Wing 85, tail 162, tarsus 15, entire culmen 29, exposed culmen 24.

This is the first specimen in our collection from the New Guinea mainland, where it is local and has been collected but a few times (cf. Mayr & Rand, 1937; Rand, 1938a, 1942a).

Merops superciliosus salvadorii Meyer

Two males from Hollandia, 13 and 14 September, nos. 28902 and 28903. Wing 124, 131; tail 82, 93; central pair of rectrices 145, 154; tarsus 11½, 12; entire culmen 45, 47; exposed culmen 39, 40. One female (?) from Ifar, 15 September, no. 28904. Wing 124, tail 85, central pair of rectrices 136, tarsus 11, entire culmen 42, exposed culmen 35. Eyes red, bill black, legs black.

Merops ornatus Latham

One male from Sibil, 16 August, no. 28906. Wing 109, tail 80, central pair of rectrices 136, tarsus 10, entire culmen 36, exposed culmen 30. Two females, same locality, 12 May and 20 August, nos. 28905, 28907. Wing 103, 105; tail of one specimen 73, there are no elongated central rectrices, of the other 70, central pair of rectrices 76; tarsus 10, 10; entire culmen 36, 36; exposed culmen $29\frac{1}{2}$, $30\frac{1}{2}$. One male from Merauke, 12 May, no. 30113. Wing 111, tail 72, central pair of rectrices 117, tarsus 10, entire culmen 41, exposed culmen 35. Two specimens of uncertain sex from Merauke, both 16 April, nos. 30114, 30115. Wing 111, 111, tail 70, 74, central pair of rectrices 119, 121, tarsus 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 37, 38, exposed culmen 31, 31.

All these birds show primary moult.

Eurystomus orientalis pacificus (Latham)

One female from Tanahmerah, 4 September, no. 28908. Wing 176, tail 100, tarsus $19\frac{3}{4}$, entire culmen 30, exposed culmen 23. One male from Merauke, 19 April, no. 30126. Wing 196, tail 94, tarsus 19, entire culmen 35, exposed culmen 25. One female (?), same locality and date, no. 30125. Wing 193, tail 93, tarsus 20, entire culmen 34, exposed culmen 24.

These birds clearly belong to the pale race *pacificus*.

Pitta erythrogaster macklotii Temminck

One female from Eramboe, 1 February 1960, no. 30129. Wing 105, tail 36, tarsus $38\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 26, exposed culmen 20.

Coracina novaehollandiae subsp.

One female from Tanahmerah, 21 August, no. 28959. Wing 190, tail 127, tarsus 28. One female from Merauke, 5 July, no. 30156. Wing 177, tail 127, tarsus 27, entire culmen 31, exposed culmen 24, culmen from anterior point of nostril $19\frac{1}{2}$. One specimen of uncertain sex from the same locality, 4 June, no. 30155. Wing 189, tail 138, tarsus 27, entire culmen $27\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 21, culmen from anterior point of nostril 17.

All three specimens are in juvenile plumage with incomplete face mask and more or less barred on the throat and upper chest. Of no. 30156 the whole bill has been shot away.

The Australian races of this species have been revised by White (1938), and recently by Keast (1958), whose conclusions were partly modified by me (Mees, 1961b). The specimens from New Guinea may be expected to

belong either to the nominate race or to *melanops* (with which I have synonymized *connectens* and *didima*), but I would not know how to distinguish between these two. Unfortunately no material of the nominate race from Tasmania is available to me, but the comparative measurements given by Keast (1958, table 1) form in my opinion no basis for the recognition of *melanops* as different from *novaehollandiae*. Because of these uncertainties I prefer, for the moment, not to apply a subspecific name to the specimens under discussion.

Coracina caeruleogrisea strenua (Schlegel)

One male from Sibil, 7 August, no. 28957. Wing 171, tail 155, tarsus 27, entire culmen $38\frac{1}{4}$, exposed culmen $32\frac{3}{4}$. Two females, same locality, 6 May and 27 August, nos. 28956, 28958. Wing 161, 162; tail 137, 146; tarsus 28, 28; entire culmen $37\frac{1}{4}$, 40; exposed culmen $30\frac{1}{2}$, 35. Bill and legs black.

The female from 27 August shows wing moult, the other two specimens are not in moult.

Coracina papuensis oriomo Mayr & Rand

One male from the Wanggo, 22 July, no. 30154. Wing 142, tail $104\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus $23\frac{3}{4}$, entire culmen 25, exposed culmen 20. One female from the same locality, 26 August, no. 30158. Wing 144, tail $108\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus —, entire culmen 27, exposed culmen 22.

Edolisoma tenuirostre muelleri Salvadori

One specimen labelled as a male, but in female plumage and probably a female, from Merauke, 10 April, no. 30157. Wing 129, tail 93, tarsus 23, entire culmen $25\frac{1}{4}$, exposed culmen 19.

In measurements this bird agrees with the two type specimens of *muelleri*, for which I found: wing immature male 123, female 129. Six specimens of *aruensis* from the Aroe Islands in our collection, on the other hand, measure: ♂ 115, 117, 119, ♀ 117, 118, 121. On the basis of these figures I see no reason not to list the bird from Merauke as *muelleri* (cf. Mayr & Rand, 1937; Mayr, 1941; Rand, 1942a).

I am well aware that the genus *Edolisoma* is no longer generally recognized as distinct from *Coracina*. However, Voous & van Marle (1949) have argued its retention, and mainly because otherwise *Coracina* would become a very large genus, I prefer to follow them for the time being.

***Edolisoma schisticeps poliopsa* Sharpe**

One male from Sibil, 12 August, no. 28960. Wing 112, tail 72, tarsus 20½, entire culmen 24¼, exposed culmen 17½.

Though labelled as a female, this bird is clearly a male. It is in the last stage of wing moult, the outer primaries on each side still growing.

There are two males of an *Edolisoma* from the Wanggo, about the identity of which I am in doubt. They will be discussed in a later paper.

***Saxicola caprata belensis* Rand**

One male from Sibil, 17 August, no. 28973. Wing 82, tail 61, tarsus 24, entire culmen 16, exposed culmen 12. One female, same locality, 18 August, no. 28974. Wing 77, tail 57½, tarsus 24, entire culmen 16, exposed culmen 11¼.

The male, in fully adult plumage, is labelled as female, the female as male, so that the labels have apparently been interchanged. As the two birds were collected at the same locality and practically on the same date, this does not matter much.

The main diagnostic character of *S. c. wahgiensis* Mayr & Gilliard (1951) as opposed to *S. c. belensis* Rand is the paler under surface of the female. Females from Telefomin in the Victor Emanuel Mountains were found by Gilliard & Lecroy (1961) to agree in coloration with *wahgiensis*.

From the American Museum of Natural History I received on loan several males from various localities in New Guinea, one female from Telefomin (no. 765675) and one female from the Balim (no. 340302). While the specimen from the Balim is darker on the under surface than the skin from Telefomin, and thus would seem to confirm the identification of the latter with *wahgiensis*, the skin from Sibil is darker than either throughout. It should be noted that the specimen from Sibil (collected 18 August) is in fresh plumage, while those from the Balim (collected 12 December) and Telefomin (collected 19 April) are worn. Much of the observed difference may be caused by this difference in condition of the plumage.

While I have some doubt about the advisability of recognizing more than one race in the highlands of New Guinea, the specimens from Sibil can clearly better be assigned to *belensis* than to the paler *wahgiensis*.

***Pomatostomus temporalis strepitans* (Mayr & Rand)**

One male from the Wanggo, 15 August, no. 30153. Wing 116, tail 102 +, tarsus 35, entire culmen 35¼, exposed culmen 32½. One female from the same locality, 29 July, no. 30151. Wing 118, tail 115, tarsus 33, entire

culmen 35, exposed culmen $31\frac{1}{2}$. One juvenile male (?) from the same locality, 9 August, no. 30152.

Peltops montanus Stresemann

One male from Sibil, 13 August, no. 28971. Wing 108, tail 81, tarsus 15, entire culmen 23, exposed culmen 19. One male from Molbakon, no. 28972. Wing 107, tail 80, tarsus 15, entire culmen 22, exposed culmen 18. Two females from Sibil, 4 and 10 August, nos. 28967, 28970. Wing 109, 112; tail 85, 85; tarsus $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15; entire culmen 22, 23; exposed culmen $19\frac{1}{4}$, 20. Two females from Bivak 34, Ok-Tsjop, 5 August, nos. 28968, 28969. Wing 104, $106\frac{1}{2}$; tail 77, 84; tarsus $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15; entire culmen 22, 24; exposed culmen 18, $19\frac{1}{2}$. Eyes red, bill black, legs black.

Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca (Quoy & Gaimard)

One female from Dojo, 12 September, no. 28975. Wing 103, tail 104, tarsus $26\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 21, exposed culmen $14\frac{1}{4}$.

Rhipidura albolimbata albolimbata Salvadori

One male from Ok-Tenma Sigin, 22 May, no. 28979. Wing 84, tail 77, tarsus 18, entire culmen 13, exposed culmen $9\frac{1}{4}$. One female from Sibil, 1 September, no. 28978. Wing 76, tail $76\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus $17\frac{3}{4}$, entire culmen $12\frac{1}{4}$, exposed culmen 9.

These birds are distinctly greyer, less blackish on the upper parts than the type material of *lorentzi*. They are also lighter than the specimens from the Wissel-meren region commented upon by Junge (1953). Therefore they are doubtless referable to the nominate race as at present understood, though, as Gilliard & Lecroy (1961) have pointed out, it may in future be necessary to revert to a binomen.

Rhipidura atra atra Salvadori

One unsexed specimen from Ok-Tenma Sigin, 22 May, no. 28980. Wing 80, tail 88, tarsus $20\frac{3}{4}$, entire culmen $14\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 10.

Rhipidura rufiventris gularis S. Müller

One male from Sibil, 25 August, no. 28976. Wing 91, tail 79, tarsus 13, entire culmen $16\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 12. One female, same locality, 13 May, no. 28977. Wing 80, tail 78, tarsus $14\frac{1}{4}$, entire culmen $15\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 12.

The female shows moult in the tail.

Piezorhynchus alecto chalybeocephalus (Garnot)

One male from Merauke, 1959 (no exact date), no. 30171. Wing 88, tail 72, tarsus $20\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 18, exposed culmen 15. One male from the Wanggo, 4 August, no. 30172. Wing 90, tail 74, tarsus 20, entire culmen $18\frac{3}{4}$, exposed culmen 15. One specimen, labelled as a male, but in female plumage, from Merauke, 21 May, no. 30169. Wing 83, tail 72, tarsus 20, entire culmen 18, exposed culmen $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Machaerirhynchus nigripectus saturatus Rothschild & Hartert

One female from Molbakon, 30 August, no. 28983. Wing 63, tail 57, tarsus $17\frac{3}{4}$, entire culmen $16\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 12.

This specimen has the upper parts blackish, and must therefore be assigned to *saturatus*, but the difference between this race and *harterti* is very slight.

Microeca papuana Meyer

One male from Bivak 40, Antares, 19 July, no. 28985. Wing 72, tail $42\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus 18, entire culmen $12\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 9. One female, same locality, 21 July, no. 28986. Wing 73, tail 43, tarsus 18, entire culmen $12\frac{1}{4}$, exposed culmen $8\frac{3}{4}$.

The female is in immature plumage; the feathers of the crown are dull brown with whitish tips, and on the posterior part of the back a number of similarly coloured feathers remain.

Monachella muelleriana muelleriana Schlegel

One female from Molbakon, 30 August, no. 28982. Wing 94, tail 55, tarsus 16, entire culmen 15, exposed culmen 12.

A young bird which has white-tipped crown feathers and light edges along the upper wing coverts. The altitude at which this bird was collected, 1800 m, is high for this lowland species, but recently Mayr & Gilliard (1954) have recorded the species from the same level in the Bismarck Mountains.

Peneothello sigillatus hagenensis Mayr & Gilliard

One male from Bivak 40, Antares, 25 July, no. 28981. Wing 94, tail 62, tarsus $28\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen $14\frac{3}{4}$, exposed culmen 10.

This specimen was compared with material of the races *sigillatus* (2 ♂, 1 ♀), *hagenensis* (1 ♂) and *quadrimaculatus* (2 ♂, 2 ♀). It differs from *sigillatus* by the much greater extent of white in the wing and from *quadrimaculatus* by the absence of white shoulder patches. It agrees quite well with the single male of *hagenensis* it could be compared with, but shows

even more white in the wing. While in the specimen of *hagenensis*, counting from inside outwards there are six feathers which show white (cf. Mayr & Gilliard, 1952), in the skin from Antares white is continued to the seventh feather. Even if this difference is constant, I do not feel that anything will be gained by separately naming a population on the basis of so slight a difference. Gilliard & Lecroy (1961) mentioned a sub-adult male from the Victor Emanuel Mountains which they thought might represent an unknown race; as this bird was also described as having a very extensive white tertiary patch, it is likely that it belongs to the same western population of *hagenensis*.

It is interesting to note that the specimen from Antares shows no trace of the white shoulder patches of *quadrifasciatus*.

Pachycephala pectoralis spinicauda (Pucheran)

One male from Merauke, 6 May, no. 30170. Wing 89, tail 87, tarsus $23\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 20, exposed culmen $17\frac{1}{2}$.

Pachycephala soror klossi Ogilvie-Grant

One male from Bivak 39a, Antares, 1 July, no. 28966. Wing 91, tail 60, tarsus 23, entire culmen 18, exposed culmen 13. Eyes brown, bill black, legs black.

Pachycephala lorentzi Mayr

One male from Bivak 40, Antares, 19 June, no. 28963. Wing 87, tail 62, tarsus $21\frac{1}{4}$, entire culmen 14, exposed culmen 10. One male from the summit of Antares, 25 July, no. 28964. Wing 92, tail 69, tarsus 22, entire culmen $14\frac{1}{4}$, exposed culmen $10\frac{1}{4}$. One female, same locality, 25 July, no. 28965. Wing 90, tail 65, tarsus $22\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen $14\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 10.

Colluricincla harmonica tachycrypta Rothschild & Hartert

Two males from the Wanggo, 2 August and 5 September, nos. 30144, 30145. Wing 122, 128, tail 100, 101, tarsus 31, 31, entire culmen $26\frac{1}{4}$, 28, exposed culmen $22\frac{1}{4}$, 23. One female from Merauke, 23 May, no. 30143. Wing 122, tail 98, tarsus $30\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 27, exposed culmen $22\frac{1}{2}$.

This subspecies is very near the race *brunnea* from northern Australia, but there are some colour differences which, because of lack of material, I am unable to verify, and it is slightly smaller, as pointed out by Rothschild & Hartert (1915). For some specimens of *brunnea* from Western Australia I found the following wing-measurements: 5 ♂, 127-134, 4 ♀, 129-134.

Pitohui ferrugineus ferrugineus (Bonaparte)

Two males from the Wanggo, 24 July and 20 August, nos. 30146, 30147. Wing 124, 145, tail 114, 117, tarsus 33, 34, entire culmen $28\frac{1}{2}$, — (damaged), exposed culmen 24, — (damaged).

These birds agree well with the types of *ferrugineus* and are slightly darker than *clarus*. Junge (1939) and Rand (1942a) were also of the opinion that birds from Merauke and the southern lowlands belong to the nominate race, and not to *clarus*, under which name they were brought by Mayr & Rand (1937) and Mayr (1941).

Dicaeum pectorale rubrocoronatum Sharpe

One specimen labelled as a female, but clearly an adult male, from Molbakon, 31 August, no. 28995. Wing 59, tail 29, tarsus 13, entire culmen 11, exposed culmen $8\frac{3}{4}$. One female from Ok-Tenma, 19 May, no. 28996. Wing 51, tail 23, tarsus $11\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 11, exposed culmen 8.

These specimens seem best placed in *rubrocoronatum*, to which subspecies Gilliard & Lecroy (1961) have also assigned their material from the Victor Emanuel Mountains.

Dicaeum pectorale albopunctatum D'Albertis & Salvadori

One specimen of uncertain sex from Merauke, 5 August, no. 30179. Wing 49, tail 21, tarsus $11\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 10, exposed culmen $7\frac{1}{4}$.

Rhamphocharis crassirostris interposita subspecies nova

One male from Bivak 39a, Antares, no. 28987. Wing 68, tail 46, tarsus 19, entire culmen $15\frac{1}{4}$, exposed culmen $12\frac{1}{2}$. Type.

Diagnosis. Similar to *R. c. crassirostris*, but differs by the greater extent of white on the tail. Length of white patch on tail feathers 18 mm.

Discussion. The species *R. crassirostris*, which is scarce in collections, was revised by Salomonsen (1960) who recognized three races as follows:

R. c. crassirostris Salvadori, bill small, extent of white patches on the tail at most 10 mm.

R. c. piperata (De Vis), bill much larger, white patches on base of tail more than 20 mm.

R. c. viridescens Mayr, not examined by Salomonsen but said to be darker throughout and to have small white spots.

Besides the specimen described here, the Leiden Museum possesses only a single individual of the species, the male recorded by Junge (1939) and

discussed by Salomonsen. The extent of white on the basal portion of the rectrices of this specimen is at most 12 mm.

The new race might be regarded as intermediate between the races *crassirostris* and *piperata*, on the basis of its tail spots, but it should be noted that as regards bill-length it is not intermediate, the type of *interposita* having an even slightly shorter bill than our specimen of *crassirostris*. As, therefore, it does not seem to be a pure intermediate, I consider it justified to name the population it represents. The immature bird from the Hindenburg Mountains recently recorded by Gilliard & Lecroy (1961) probably belongs to the new race.

Oreocharis arfaki (Meyer)

One specimen, unsexed but obviously a male, from Bivak 39, Antares, no. 28984. Wing 73, tail 42, tarsus 21, entire culmen 12½, exposed culmen 9.

Paramythia montium montium De Vis

Two females from Bivak 40, Antares, 18 and 20 July, nos. 28961, 28962. Wing 100, 102; tail 95, 97; tarsus 30, 31½; entire culmen 19, 19; exposed culmen 15, 15. Eyes light blue, bill black, legs black.

Recently the known range of this subspecies was extended westwards to the Hindenburg Mountains by Gilliard & Lecroy (1961); the present material further extends its range. It is remarkable that these specimens show no approach to the very different *olivaceum* from the Oranje-gebergte.

Salomonsen (1961) demonstrated that in the western populations until then united under the name *olivaceum* two altitudinal races can be distinguished, a large one from high altitudes in the Wilhelmina-top region, and a smaller one, widely distributed at a lower level. According to him, birds from high altitudes measure: 8 ♂ 114-123, 7 ♀ 108-120, as against ♂ 100-108, ♀ 97-106 in the birds from lower levels.

Salomonsen decided that the name *olivaceum* pertained to the smaller subspecies, and described the larger birds as a new subspecies *alpinum*.

In applying the name *olivaceum* to the smaller birds, Salomonsen stated that Junge (1939): "gives the wing length of the type and cotypes of *olivaceum*, collected in the Hellwig Mountains (Oranje Range) at an altitude of about 2500 meters, as male 108, females 104, 104, 105 mm ...". Junge, in the paper just referred to, did not mention altitudes, but van Oort (1910b) did. He based the subspecies *olivaceum* on three specimens, a male from the Oranje-gebergte, 3500 m, a female from the Hellwig-gebergte, 2600 m, and a juvenile male from the Hellwig-gebergte, 2600 m. As wing

measurements for the male and the female he gave 117 and 113 mm respectively. Salomonsen seems to have been under the impression that all the type material of *olivaceum* originated from the Hellwig-gebergte, but actually the first bird listed by van Oort is from the Oranje-gebergte at 3500 m. Accordingly Mayr (1941) listed the Oranje-gebergte (3500 m) as type locality. The male from the Oranje-gebergte is labelled as the type and is the bird referred to as the type by Salomonsen in the passage quoted above. As no formal designation seems to have been made, I make this specimen the lectotype of *P. m. olivaceum*. I have measured it and can confirm that it has a wing-length of 117, tail 112, tarsus 34, entire culmen $18\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 14 mm. The wing-length of 108 mm as given by Junge must be an error or a misprint, and Salomonsen was misled by it.

The smaller population from the lower montane regions remains without a name, and I propose for it ***Paramythia montium occidentis*** subspecies nova. Type, ♂, Treubbivak, Hellwig-gebergte, about 2400 m, 25 January 1913, collected by G. Versteeg, no. 461. Wing 108, tail 101, tarsus 32, entire culmen $18\frac{3}{4}$, exposed culmen 14 mm.

Zosterops atrifrons chrysolema Salvadori

One female from Bivak 34, Ok-Tsjop, 5 August, no. 28988. Wing 57, tail 38, tarsus $15\frac{1}{4}$, entire culmen $12\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen $9\frac{3}{4}$, culmen from anterior point of nostril 7.

This specimen was mentioned in my revision (Mees, 1961a) on the authority of Brongersma & Venema (1960), but I had not yet examined it. It nicely bridges the, previously enormous, gap in the known distribution of this form. It is interesting to note that Gilliard obtained on the northern slope of the central mountain range the subspecies *minor*; evidently the central range separates the two very distinct races *minor* and *chrysolema*.

Zosterops fuscicapilla fuscicapilla Salvadori

One male from Sibil, 19 August, no. 28989. Wing 57, tail 36, tarsus 17, entire culmen 13, exposed culmen 9, culmen from anterior point of nostril 7. One immature female, same locality, 19 August, no. 28991. Wing 59, tail $37\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus 16, entire culmen 12, exposed culmen $8\frac{3}{4}$, culmen from anterior point of nostril $6\frac{3}{4}$. One unsexed specimen, same locality, 22 August, no. 28990. Wing 59, tail $37\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus —, entire culmen $12\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 10, culmen from anterior point of nostril $7\frac{3}{4}$. Eyes brown, legs blue-black.

The immature bird differs from adults in its duller greenish-yellow under surface, dull dusky-green forehead without any black, and narrow rectrices.

The locality Sibil, based on this material, was mentioned by Brongersma & Venema (1960) and by me (Mees, 1961a). The known range of this race has since been further extended to the east by Gilliard & Lecroy (1961), who obtained a single male at Unchemchi in the Hindenburg Mountains. They regard it as very uncommon, which suggests that in the Hindenburg Mountains it is near its eastern limit of distribution. It is interesting to note that unlike the mid-mountain species *Z. atrifrons*, of the present species the populations north and south of the Sneeuw-gebergte are identical.

***Nectarinia jugularis frenata* S. Müller**

One male from Merauke, 28 March, no. 30177. Wing 54, tail $32\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus 15, entire culmen 21, exposed culmen $18\frac{1}{2}$.

I agree with Rand (1942b) that birds from southern New Guinea must be included in the race *frenata*.

This subspecies has a wide distribution in Queensland, New Guinea and the Moluccas. The Soela Islands have also been included in its range, but erroneously as these islands are inhabited by an endemic race that may be known as ***Nectarinia jugularis robustirostris*** subspecies nova. It differs from *N. j. frenata*, to which it is similar in coloration, by slightly larger size of wing and conspicuously longer and heavier bill (see table 1). Type, a male from Soela Besi, collected in January 1864 by Dr. H. A. Bernstein. Hartert (1898) already noted the long bill of a single immature male from Soela Besi, and the series available to me shows that this is a constant character. It should be mentioned that the various races described from Celebes are smaller and shorter-billed even than *frenata*.

TABLE I

Measurements of *Nectarinia jugularis frenata* and of *Nectarinia jugularis robustirostris*

	date	wing	tail	tarsus	entire culmen	exposed culmen
Queensland						
♂ Murray Island	—	59	37	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$
♂ Cape York	1867-68	$58\frac{1}{2}$	36	15	$22\frac{1}{2}$	20
♂ "	—	60	36	$15\frac{1}{2}$	23	$19\frac{1}{2}$
♂ "	—	56	34	15	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$
♂ " in change	—	55	$32\frac{1}{2}$	14	23	$19\frac{1}{4}$
New Guinea and adjacent islands						
♂ Klapperkreek	17. III.1910	56	34	15	$22\frac{3}{4}$	19
♂ Bivak eiland	20. II.1910	54	$35\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	18

	date	wing	tail	tarsus	entire culmen	exposed culmen
♂ Lobobaai	1828	57	35	15	22	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1)
♂ Aidoema Eiland, Lobobaai	1828	56	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1)
♂ Sekroe	25. XII.1896	56	35	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	20
♂ Manokwari	24. V.1903	54	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
♂ Ibas	Feb. 1877	56	34	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
♂ Middelburg	3. VII.1952	57	34	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
♂ Sorong	25. XII.1864	56	36	15	23	20
♀ "	28. XI.1864	54	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	20
♀ "	9. XII.1864	51	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	20
♂ Mefoor	25. I.1869	55	35	—	21	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
♂ "	27. I.1869	53	35	—	23	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
♂ "	31. I.1869	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
♀ "	2. II.1869	52	28	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
♀ "	15. II.1869	49	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
♂ Gagie	5. III.1863	57	35	14	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
♀ "	5. III.1863	55	32	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
♂ Waigama, Misool	9. VII.1867	59	35	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
♂ " "	25. VII.1867	58	36	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
♂ " "	25. VII.1867	59	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	20
♂ " "	31. VII.1867	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	20
♂ Kasim, Misool	5. VI.1867	58	34	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
♂ Misool	1860	58	32	15	24	21
♀ Waigama, Misool	4. VII.1867	53	31	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	20
Aroe Islands						
♂ Wanoembai	17. V.1865	59	39	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
♂ Wammer	27. I.1865	58	35	14	22	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
♀ "	27. II.1865	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
♀ "	9. III.1865	56	31	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Moluccas						
♂ Morotai	24.VIII.1861	56	36	15	—	—
♂ "	30.VIII.1861	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
♂ "	21. XII.1861	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
♂ "	1898	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
♀ "	2. I.1862	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
♂ Galela, Halmahera	1.VIII.1861	55	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	20
♂ Dodinga, Halmahera	5. XI.1861	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
♀ Bessa, Halmahera	19. XI.1862	52	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
♂ Ternate	19. IV.1861	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	20
♂ "	4. V.1861	57	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	24	21
♀ "	16. XII.1861	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	19
♂ Mare	14. IX.1862	57	34	15	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	18
♂ Moti	3. X.1863	58	34	15	23	20
♀ Kajoa	25. III.1861	53	31	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	20
♂ Batjan	11. IX.1862	58	36	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
♀ "	19. I.1861	54	33	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
♀ "	5. I.1863	53	34	15	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
♂ Obi Latoe	19.VIII.1862	57	34	15	20	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
♀ "	5.VIII.1862	51	31	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$

1) Syntype of *Nectarinia frenata* S. Müller.

	date	wing	tail	tarsus	entire culmen	exposed culmen
Soela Islands						
♂ Soela Besi	Jan. 1864	60	38	15½	26½	24 2)
♂ " "	Jan. 1864	59	33	15¾	26¾	24½
♂ " "	17. XII.1864	61	38	15½	27	24
♂ " "	July 1876	58½	—	15¾	27½	24
♂ imm. " "	July 1876	58	34½	15	26	—
♀ " "	16. XII.1864	52	32½	14¾	25	22½
♀ " "	July 1876	55½	31½	15	25½	22¾
♀ juv. " "	15. XII.1864	50	26	—	21	18¾
♀ Soela Mangoli	Feb. 1864	55	32½	15	24	22

The data from table 1 can be summarized as follows.

		entire culmen	exposed culmen
<i>Nectarinia jugularis frenata</i>	37 ♂	20 -24	17¼-21
" " "	15 ♀	21½-23½	18¼-20¾
<i>Nectarinia jugularis robustirostris</i>	5 ♂	26 -27½	24 -24½
" " "	3 ♀	24 -25½	22 -22½

The figures reveal small differences in average measurements between the various populations. Individuals from Misool, the Aroe Islands and Queensland are largest, while Mefoor (Noemfoor) is inhabited by a small-sized population. The same has been recorded for Biak (Mayr & de Schauensee, 1939). These differences, of course, are much too slight to be expressed in nomenclature. Though therefore Mathews (1923-24) was right that birds from Queensland are larger than topotypical *frenata*, I cannot see an argument for the retention of a separate race *australis* in this slight difference. Only six specimens from Australia are available to me, they are all old and insufficiently labelled, and one is immature (for which reason it has been omitted from the list of measurements); nevertheless it seems justified to synonymize *australis* with *frenata*.

***Nectarinia sericea sericea* (Lesson)**

One male from Eramboe, 11 November, no. 30178. Wing 59, tail 33, tarsus 15½, entire culmen 21, exposed culmen 18.

***Entomyzon cyanotis harterti* Robinson & Laverock**

One male from Merauke, 28 June, no. 30149. Wing 144, tail 113, tarsus 36, entire culmen 28½, exposed culmen 23½. One juvenile male from the same locality, 2 June, no. 30148.

2) Type of *Nectarinia jugularis robustirostris*.

The genus *Entomyzon* is close to *Melithreptus*, but the difference in size between *E. cyanotis* and all species of *Melithreptus* is so great that I regard it as inadvisable to unite the two genera.

Ramsayornis modestus (G. R. Gray)

Two males from Merauke, 27 March and 27 April, nos. 30174, 30175. Wing 66, 66; tail 39, 39; tarsus 16, 16; entire culmen 15, 16; exposed culmen $11\frac{3}{4}$, 12. One female from the same locality, 27 April, no. 30173. Wing 65, tail $38\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus 16, entire culmen 16, exposed culmen $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Myzomela obscura fumata (Bonaparte)

One male from Merauke, 25 June, no. 30176. Wing 71, tail 48, tarsus 17, entire culmen 20, exposed culmen $17\frac{1}{2}$.

Myzomela rosenbergii rosenbergii Schlegel

Two males from Bivak 40, Antares, 20 July, nos. 28992, 28993. Wing 64, 68; tail 41, 42; tarsus 15, $15\frac{3}{4}$; entire culmen 18, 19; exposed culmen 16, 16. One female, same locality, 21 July, no. 28994. Wing 59, tail 38, tarsus 16, exposed culmen 15.

Melilestes megarhynchus megarhynchus (G. R. Gray)

One female from Sibil, 31 July, no. 28947. Wing 95, tail 77, tarsus 27, exposed culmen 44. One specimen from Bivak 39, 1260 m, 26 June, no. 28946. Wing 94, tail 73, tarsus 26, exposed culmen 43. Eyes yellow-orange, bill black, legs black.

These birds have the yellowish throat of the nominate race. As pointed out by Junge (1939), *vagans* differs by the greyer colour below and the greyish white throat. Contrary to Hartert (1930) I fail to find any difference in size of bill between the type material of *vagans* and large series of the nominate race. Unfortunately, no material of *stresemanni* is available, but as the only character claimed for it, a slenderer bill in comparison with *vagans*, does not hold, a further examination of its status would seem desirable. On geographical grounds one would expect the two to be different.

Melidectes belfordi (De Vis)

One male from Ok-Tenma Sigin, 21 May, no. 28944. Wing 127, tail 103, tarsus 32, exposed culmen 39. Bill grey-blue, legs grey-blue.

This bird agrees with *M. belfordi*, except that the bill is much larger

and greyish in colour. The feathers over the eye are white. These two characters point to hybridization with the next species (Gilliard, 1959).

Melidectes rufocrissalis (Reichenow)

One specimen of uncertain sex from near Bivak 39, Antares, 28 June, no. 28945. Bill grey, legs grey.

This specimen has all the characters of *M. rufocrissalis*, except that the supercilium is yellow. Wing 135, tail 106, tarsus 31, exposed culmen 41½. As neither the specimen of *M. belfordi* nor that of *M. rufocrissalis* is "pure", I refrain from applying trinomials.

Melidectes torquatus mixtus Rand

One male from Bivak 36, Nimdol, 3 August, no. 28939. Wing 124, tail 107, tarsus 28, entire culmen 29½, exposed culmen 25. One female from the same locality, 3 August, no. 28940. Wing 111, tail 97, tarsus 27½, entire culmen 28½, exposed culmen 23½. Five females from Sibil, 15 and 16 May, 5 July, 18 and 18 August, nos. 28932, 28933, 28937, 28941, 28942. Wing 108, 114, 118, 118, 121; tail 93, 98, 99, 103, 104; tarsus 26½, 27, 27, 28, 28; entire culmen 29, 29, 30, 31½, 32; exposed culmen 23, 24, 24½, 26, 27. Five birds of uncertain sex from the same locality, 15 and 16 May, 16 and 21 June, 30 July, nos. 28931, 28934, 28935, 28936, 28938. Wing 110, 117, 118, 120, 121; tail 93, 97, 97½, 100, 102; tarsus 26, 27, 27½, 28, 28¼; entire culmen 28¾, 30, 30, 31 and damaged; exposed culmen 24, 24¼, 25, 25¾ and damaged. Eyes blue, bill grey, legs grey.

No. 28931 (15 May) shows wing moult, no. 28936 (21 June) shows moult of both primaries and rectrices. Some of the other birds, which are not moulting, are in very abraded plumage.

Oreornis subfrenatus melanolaema (Reichenow)

One male from Bivak 40, Antares, 20 July, no. 28953. Wing 100, tail 95, tarsus 23¼, entire culmen 24, exposed culmen 20, culmen from anterior point of nostril 12. Bill black, legs pinkish yellow.

Xanthotis chrysotis saturiator (Rothschild & Hartert)

One male from Eramboe, 26 July, no. 30161. Wing 102, tail 108, tarsus 26, bill damaged.

Ptiloprora perstriata lorentzi (van Oort)

One male from Bivak 40, Antares, 19 July, no. 28949. Wing 98, tail 85, tarsus 29½, bill damaged. One specimen labelled as a female, but prob-

ably a male, from the same locality, 19 June, no. 28950. Wing 99, tail 85, tarsus 29, entire culmen 28, exposed culmen 24. One juvenile male, same locality, 18 July, no. 28948. Wing 90, tail 78, tarsus 27, entire culmen $27\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen 23. One female, same locality, 20 July, no. 28951. Wing 93, tail 81, tarsus 27, entire culmen 25, exposed culmen 22. Eyes green, bill black, legs blue-grey.

The juvenile male has the whole plumage tinged with greenish yellow. These specimens have the lower belly duller in colour than the type material of *lorentzi*, but the difference is very slight, and Mayr & Gilliard (1954) assign even specimens from Mt. Hagen to *lorentzi*.

Pycnopygius cinereus marmoratus (Sharpe)

One female from Sibil, 24 August, no. 28952. Wing 114, tail 98, tarsus $31\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 29, exposed culmen 23, culmen from anterior point of nostril $15\frac{1}{2}$.

Philemon novaeguineae brevipennis Rothschild & Hartert

One unsexed juvenile from Merauke, 28 March. The bird is a fledgling with growing wings and tail. As, however, several adult specimens from Merauke in our collection belong to *brevipennis*, it seems justified to bring it under that name.

Lonchura spectabilis mayri Hartert

One unsexed specimen from Ifar, 15 September, no. 28997. Wing 47, tail 32, tarsus $15\frac{3}{4}$, exposed culmen 10.

Mino dumontii dumontii Lesson

One male from Tanahmerah, 21 August, no. 28911. Wing 147, tail 65, tarsus 36, entire culmen 31, exposed culmen $23\frac{1}{2}$. One specimen of uncertain sex, same locality, 4 September, no. 28912. Wing 148, tail 60, tarsus 36, entire culmen 29, exposed culmen 24. One female from Merauke, 24 May, no. 30128. Wing 148, tail 66, tarsus 35, entire culmen 31, exposed culmen 25.

No. 30128 shows moult of primaries and rectrices.

Oriolus szalayi (Madarász)

One female from Merauke, 29 May, no. 30141. Wing 134, tail 97, tarsus $26\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 33, exposed culmen $29\frac{1}{2}$.

The specimen shows moult in primaries and rectrices.

Oriolus sagittatus magnirostris van Oort

One male from Eramboe, 22 July, no. 30138. Wing 140, tail 95, tarsus 24, entire culmen 36, exposed culmen 32. One male from the Wanggo, 1 August, no. 30139. Wing 143, tail 105, tarsus 25, entire culmen 33, exposed culmen 30. One female from Merauke, 21 May, no. 30140. Wing 141, tail 101, tarsus 25½, entire culmen 32, exposed culmen 28½.

None of these specimens has the bill as large as the type of *O. s. magnirostris*, which seems to be an individual with an exceptionally long culmen.

Oriolus flavocinctus muelleri (Bonaparte)

One male from Merauke, 11 April, no. 30142. Wing 147, tail 108, tarsus 26, entire culmen 35, exposed culmen 30.

Since Hartert's (1904) short revision, birds from New Guinea have been regarded as representing a distinct subspecies *muelleri*. The material available to me is as follows: Prinses Marianne-straat (one, type of *muelleri*), Merauke (five), Aroe Islands (six), Cape York (three), Raffles Bay, Northern Territory (one), Romah Island (one). In this material I find little evidence of geographical variation, and in my opinion, which is shared by Keast (1956), the validity of *muelleri* needs confirmation. As, however, much of my material is very old, I prefer not to give a definite opinion and bring the Merauke bird under *muelleri*. Rand (1938b) stated that at the time *O. flavocinctus* on New Guinea was known from the type-locality of *muelleri* only, but four specimens, collected in the neighbourhood of Merauke, were recorded by van Oort (1910a). Nevertheless, it seems clear that Hartert's (1904) opinion on the validity of *muelleri* was based on material from the Aroe Islands only.

The original description of *Oriolus flavocinctus* is given in the natural history appendix of King's (1826) work, in which one new genus, *Mimetes*, and four new species of birds are proposed: *Mimetes flavo-cinctus*, *Haematopus picatus*, *Sterna pelecانoides*, and *Larus Georgii*. There has been confusion about the authorship of these names; while amongst recent authors Mathews (1931, 1946) ascribed them to King, others, for example Sherborn (Index Animalium), Whittell & Serventy (1948) and Greenway (1962) have quoted Vigors as author.

The evidence on the authorship is as follows. In the introduction to vol. I, p. vii, King wrote: "... I have ventured to insert descriptive catalogues of the few subjects of Natural History that were collected during the voyage; these were supplied by some friends, to whom I have in another part of the work endeavoured, inadequately no doubt, to express my sense of the obligation...". Turning over to Appendix B, Natural History, vol.

II, we find on p. 411: "For the catalogue and descriptions of the quadrupeds, reptiles, and shells, I am under obligation to Mr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum. Mr. Vigors has kindly assisted me with the use of his collection, and his valuable advice with respect to the few specimens of birds that were preserved; and Mr. W. S. Mac Leay has furnished me with a very valuable description of my entomological collection. I am also indebted to Mr. Cunningham for his remarks upon the botany of the country; to Mr. Brown, for his description of a new tree from King George the Third's Sound; and lastly to Dr. Fitton, for his kindness in drawing up for me a very interesting geological notice from the specimens that have been presented to the Geological Society of London, of which he is one of the most active and scientific members". It should be noted that, while Gray, Mac Leay, Cunningham, Brown and Fitton, are thanked for having supplied descriptions, Vigors is only thanked for having given assistance. While each of the other sections of Appendix B gives under the subtitle the name of its author (Gray, Brown, etc.), no author's name appears under the section Aves. This evidence alone is enough to show that King and not Vigors must be regarded as author of this part, but there is more. Vigors & Horsfield (1827: 326-327) attribute authorship of the species *Mimetes flavo-cinctus* (changed by them to *Mimeta*) to King, and note: "The Society is indebted for this bird to Captain Philip Parker King, R.N., F.R. & L.S., who first discovered the species and described it from this specimen". On the next page (p. 328), we find mentioned: "...information ... which Captain King has given in the Appendix to his "Survey" "

With this evidence from Vigors himself, it is difficult indeed to understand on what basis Sherborn and later workers have tried to deprive King of the authorship of the bird section of Appendix B.

Dicrurus hottentottus carbonarius Bonaparte

One male from the Wanggo, 22 July, no. 30164. Wing 154, tail 125, tarsus 23, entire culmen $32\frac{1}{2}$, exposed culmen $27\frac{1}{2}$. One female from the same locality, 30 August, no. 30166. Wing 152, tail 123, tarsus $22\frac{1}{4}$, entire culmen 33, exposed culmen 29. One female from Eramboe, 8 October, no. 30165. Wing 142 + (very worn), tail 124, tarsus $22\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen 32, exposed culmen 25.

Artamus maximus Meyer

One female from Denmatta, 28 August, no. 28954. Wing 154, tail 68, tarsus 19, exposed culmen $20\frac{1}{2}$. One specimen of uncertain sex, Ok-Bokin

near Denmatta, 29 August, no. 28955. Wing 160, tail 66, tarsus 20, exposed culmen 22.

Cracticus mentalis mentalis Salvadori & D'Albertis

One female from the Wanggo, 21 July, no. 30167. Wing 148, tail 104, tarsus 30, exposed culmen 36.

Cracticus quoyi spaldingi Ramsay

Two males from Merauke, both collected on 23 May, nos. 30135, 30136. Wing 193, 198; tail 145, 146; tarsus 41, 42; exposed culmen 53, 59.

These specimens are interesting in that they exceed the maximum size of the nominate race, to which they should belong, as given by Amadon (1951). At the same time their bills are rather narrow. In order to elucidate their subspecific position, I measured all the material of the species in our collection (table 2).

TABLE 2
Measurements of *Cracticus quoyi*

	date	wing	tail	tarsus	culmen
Australia					
— PortEssington	—	186	—	—	48
♂ Cape York	21. III.1879	200	147	41	54
Aroe Islands					
♂ Wanoumbai	3. VI.1865	197	146	42½	56
♀ Arou	24. IV.1864	188	138	42	48
New Guinea and adjacent islands					
♂ Kasim, Misool	25. V.1867	186	128	42	55
♂ " "	25. V.1867	184	—	41	56
♀ Waigama, Misool	27. VII.1867	181	128	41	50
♀ " "	16. V.1867	175	121	41	52
— Mysool	—	175	125	42	52
♂ Waaigheoe	16. III.1863	174	121	42	56
♂ " "	29. VII.1863	184	131	41	59
♂ Sailolo, Salawatti	25. II.1865	179	—	38	55
♀ " "	2. III.1865	176	123	39	49½
♂ Jeflio	17. IV.1949	182	127	37½	56
♂ Sorong	24. I.1865	182	129	40	57
♀ " "	21. XI.1864	178	130	40	48
♀ Amerbaki	April 1877	179	119	40	50
♂ Sekroe	9. II.1897	188	134	40	59
♀ Jobie	27. IV.1869	182	138	41	53
♂ Alkmaar	17.VIII.1907	181	125	42	57
♂ " "	13. X.1909	172	131	40	59
♂ " "	29. XI.1909	177	132	41	57
♀ " "	21. IX.1907	160	123	38½	49
♀ " "	18. I.1910	164	126	40	50½

♂ Pēsēgēmvallei	18. II.1913	169	127½	39	47
♂ Merauke	between June 1907 and March 1908	183	136	42	54
♀ Merauke	"	192	142	43	56
♀ Sattelberg	—	171	130	37	47

The material from Australia and the Aroe Islands is of course quite insufficient, but it does confirm Amadon's (1951) statement that birds from these areas have longer wings than the nominate race, and therefore merit separation under the name *spaldingi*.

According to Amadon, *spaldingi* would also differ from the nominate race in having a longer, but also narrower, bill. Unfortunately Amadon did not publish the bill-lengths of his material, and in my specimens a difference is not apparent. The bills do, however, appear to average slightly more slender than in the nominate race, a difference that is rather too slight to express in figures.

It will be seen that three of the four specimens from Merauke are larger than any bird measured from other parts of New Guinea. Moreover all four specimens have fairly narrow bills. It should further be noted that Rand (1942a) gave for birds from Daru measurements of ♂: 185, 189, 197, 197, ♀: 174. Two of these males thus exceed the maximum for New Guinea birds as given by Amadon (1951). This is rather surprising, as Amadon presumably remeasured the same specimens. Measurements of the two specimens from the Prinses Marianne-straat in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (cf. Bangs & Peters, 1926) were taken for me by Dr. Paynter who found for the male (collected 6 November) a wing of 191 + (worn), for the female a wing of 185 (not worn). These measurements are also large; both exceed the maxima for their sex I found in other parts of New Guinea.

Though the fact that some quite normal specimens of small size have also been recorded from Merauke and Daru is difficult to explain, I suggest inclusion of the southern part of New Guinea in the range of *spaldingi*.

***Gymnorhina tibicen papuana* Bangs & Peters**

An adult male from Merauke, 6 June, no. 30137. Wing 246, tail 133, tarsus 62, exposed culmen 67½.

In the original description (Bangs & Peters, 1926), based on a single female, this subspecies was compared with the black-backed *G. tibicen longirostris* Milligan from Western Australia. The race has remained rare in collections, and the only additional material I know of are two immature males and two immature females (Mayr & Rand, 1937; Rand, 1942a).

This was the material available to Amadon (1951), who also regarded *papuana* as closest to *longirostris*. Amadon recognized in *Gymnorhina* two species: *G. tibicen* with adult males black-backed, and *G. hypoleuca* with adult males white-backed. He placed *papuana* as a race of *G. tibicen*.

It is well known that in the white-backed forms the males do not attain an entirely white back until they are several years old. The specimen under discussion seems to be the first fully adult male of *papuana*, and it has a white back.

While there is now a growing agreement that the white-backed and the black-backed forms are best united to one species (Condon, 1951; Amadon, 1953, 1962), the occurrence of a white-backed race in New Guinea is quite unexpected, and it invalidates Amadon's (1951: 18) assertion that: "At present time white-backed birds are restricted more or less to moist temperate habitats in southern Australia and Tasmania". The distributional picture we get now is of a large central area with black-backed forms, and peripheral areas with white-backed forms. Moreover, Amadon's opinion that the colour type with black-backed adult males would be the older one, becomes questionable. It seems much more likely that a central population has lost a fully mature male plumage which is still attained in the peripheral populations, than that a white-backed plumage would have evolved independently in two or perhaps even three places, in fully adult males only. Incidentally: we do not even know if in the white-backs all males eventually attain the white-backed plumage.

***Ailuroedus melanotis melanotis* (G. R. Gray)**

One female from Eramboe, 8 August, no. 30127. Wing 151, tail 111, tarsus 44, entire culmen 31, exposed culmen 31.

A. melanotis has been united with *A. crassirostris* (Paykull), but comparison of material has convinced me that Mack (1953) was right in regarding them as distinct species.

***Chlamydera cerviniventris* Gould**

Two males from Eramboe, 31 July and 21 August, nos. 30132, 30133. Three males from the Wanggo, 25 July (2) and 28 August, nos. 30130, 30131, 30134. Wing 139, 142, 143, 144, 146; tail 100, 107, 109, 110, 115; tarsus 41, 41½, 43, 44, 44, entire culmen 29, 30½, 31, 32, —; exposed culmen 22, 24, 24½, 25, 25½.

According to the latest list (Mayr, 1962) this species was not known from west of the Wassikussa River. As this small collection contains five individuals, it would seem that the species is common on the Wanggo.

Manucodia ater ater (Lesson)

One male from Merauke, 4 June, no. 30162. Wing 187, tail 154, tarsus 41, exposed culmen $38\frac{1}{2}$. One bird of uncertain sex from the Wanggo, 31 August, no. 30163. Wing 183, tail 152, tarsus 38, exposed culmen 36.

Parotia carolae clelandiae Gilliard

Two males in full plumage from Sibil, 23 May and 4 August, nos. 28920, 28922. Wing 159, 160; tail 73, 74; tarsus 50, 52; exposed culmen 28, 29; length of spatula wires 123, 126. One male in full plumage from Bivak 36, Nimdol, 3 August, no. 28921. Wing 157, tail 75, tarsus 53, exposed culmen 17. Two males in female plumage from Sibil, 11 May and 30 July, nos. 28923 and 28926. Wing 149, 151; tail 96, 99; tarsus 50, 54; exposed culmen 18, 19. One male in female plumage from Ok-Tenma, 19 May, no. 28925. Wing 15, tail 92, tarsus 55, exposed culmen 19. Two females from Sibil, 30 July and 13 August, nos. 28926 and 28928. Wing 146, 152; tail 92, 95; tarsus 53, 54; exposed culmen $18\frac{1}{2}$, 19. Eyes light green (one adult male) or yellow (all other specimens), bill black, legs black.

Male no. 28921 shows moult in its primaries and the wires have apparently just been shed. The main diagnostic feature of this recently-described race (Gilliard, 1961) seems to be its size, which is slightly greater than that of the other subspecies.

Cicinnurus regius regius (Linnaeus)

One unsexed bird, but clearly a fully adult male, from Katem, 23 June, no. 28930. Wing 103, tail 30, tarsus $26\frac{1}{2}$, entire culmen $20\frac{1}{2}$. Bill light yellow, legs blue. One immature male (in female plumage) from Eramboe, 8 October, no. 30168. Wing 101, tail 55, tarsus 26, entire culmen 25, exposed culmen 13. Legs light blue.

Since Stresemann's (1922) short revision, a number of subspecies have been recognized. The Leiden Museum has very large series of both sexes from the western Papuan Islands and from the western half of New Guinea, and a few skins from the eastern half of New Guinea. In this material I am unable to distinguish more than two races: the nominate race, from the Aroe Islands, Misool, Salawati, the Vogelkop and all southern New Guinea, and *C. r. coccineifrons* from Japan and the adjacent northern part of New Guinea, at least as far east as the Humboldt Bay. The shape of the green eye-spot, roundish in *regius* and elongated in *coccineifrons*, seems a tolerably constant character; I am unable to find any differences in coloration of the head or in length of the exposed culmen between the various populations, though there is a lot of individual variation. In size birds from

Salawati appear to average largest, closely followed by those from the Aroe Islands, but differences of two or three millimetres in average wing length based on small samples, are certainly not enough for subspecific separation.

***Paradisaea apoda novaeguineae* D'Albertis & Salvadori**

One male in full plumage (without locality), 26 June, no. 28913. Wing 201, tail 141 (exclusive of central wires), tarsus 47, exposed culmen 34. Two males in full plumage from Kouh on the Digoel, both 10 September, nos. 28151 and 28152. Wing 201, 201; tail 143, 144; tarsus 47, 47½; exposed culmen 31, 34. One male not quite in full plumage, the flank feathers just growing out, from Sibil, 3 July, no. 28914. Wing 204, tail 148, tarsus 47, exposed culmen 34¾. One male with adult head coloration, but without elongated tail feathers or ornamental plumes, from Sibil, 12 June, no. 28915. Wing 195, tail 131, but one central rectrix 187, tarsus 47, exposed culmen 34. Three females from Sibil, 13 June, 7 and 14 August, nos. 28916, 28918, 28919. Wing 170, 189, 190; tail 118, 133, 133; tarsus 42, 47, 47; exposed culmen 31, 32, 34.

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