

NOTE VIII.

ON EDOLIISOMA MORIO (S. MÜLLER)

BY

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On page 420 of the 2^d volume of »The Birds of Celebes» Meyer and Wigglesworth say: »The southern Bird is the typical *Edoliisoma morio*, S. Müller having visited Macasser and Bonthain in 1828, but not N. Celebes.» As to the visit, that S. Müller paid to Celebes, it is right that he only visited the southern part, but he did not collect there any *Edoliisoma*. The specimens, he described in the »Verhandelungen etc.» are collected by Dr. E. A. Forsten, who was collecting in the years 1840 and '41 on Celebes. Five specimens of this species are collected by this traveller in the northern part, at Tondano and Gorontalo, and these were labelled by Temminck »*Ceblepyris morio* nov. spec.» These are the birds, which S. Müller described on the known place.

The typical *E. morio* is therefore the northern bird; and as, according to Meyer and Wigglesworth, the bird of southern Celebes is different from that of northern Celebes, the latter having been bestowed by them with the subspecific name of *septentrionalis*, the southern bird must receive a new name, while the subspecific name of the northern bird ought to be suppressed. For the bird of the southern part of Celebes I here propose the name of

Edoliisoma morio wigglesworthi

in honour of the too early died ornithologist.

Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XXIX.

This southern subspecies is represented in our collection by a single unsexed specimen in the female plumage, collected by Prof. Weber at Makasser ¹⁾. Of the northern form we have the five type-specimens, being three adult males (one however is labelled by Dr. Forsten as female), a young male and an adult female; five specimens collected by von Rosenberg at Toudano, Limbotto, Modelido, Poë and Pagoeat (three males and two females) and finally a male and a female from the Minahassa, presented by van Musschenbroek.

1) See Büttikofer in Max Weber, Zool. Ergebn. Reise N. O. Ind. III, 1893, d. 278. Only the young bird without number is preserved as skin

Leyden Museum, April 1907.