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88 Arten; 6 Arten sind Brüter aus der unmittelbaren Nachbarschaft resp. haben vielleicht auch im Gebiet selbst gebrütet; 32 Arten dagegen sind bis jetzt nur als Gäste zu betrachten. Ich bin überzeugt, die Zahl der letztern ist noch nicht erschöpft und es wird mir im Laufe der Zeit möglich werden, ihre Anzahl noch bedeutend zu vergrössern.

In dem Vorstehenden habe ich mich der Ausdrücke bedient: „Es ist nicht genau zu bestimmen, ob der und der Vogel im Gebiet gebrütet hat," und in dieser Art mehr. Hierzu möchte ich bemerken, dass dieses in 2 Beobachtungen begründet liegt. Einestheils nämlich habe ich junge Vögel einer Art im Gebiet beobachtet, so dass man zur Annahme berechtigt war, es könnten dieselben in unserm Gebiet ausgebrütet sein.

Andererseits aber war ich auch wiederum in der Lage, ein Pärchen vor, während und nach der Brutzeit an einem bestimmten Orte zu beobachten, so dass man auch hieraus leicht den Schluss ziehen konnte, es habe daselbst gebrütet. Ich habe natürlich von Unmöglichkeiten in dieser Beziehung gänzlich Abstand genommen.

Compendium
der neu beschriebenen Gattungen und Arten.

Von

Ant. Reichenow und Herman Schalow.

(Fortsetzung von Jahrg. 1882 S. 449—461.)

XI. Folge. Serie VII.

Fam. *STRUTHIONIDAE.*

149. *Struthio molybdophanes.*

Ant. Reichenow, Sonntagsb. d. Norddeutsch. Allgem. Zeitung No. 37, 16. September 1883.

Dem *Struthio camelus* L. ähnlich, das Männchen mit schwarzem Gefieder und mit weissen Flügel- und Schwanzfedern, aber dadurch höchst auffallend unterschieden, dass alle nackten Körpertheile, Kopf, Hals und Beine, nicht hellroth wie bei *St. camelus*, sondern graublau gefärbt sind, während der Schnabel sowie die Horntafeln an der Vorderseite des Laufes durch blass mennigrothe Farbe grell sich abheben.

Hab.: Vermuthlich die Somali- und Galla-Länder.

Fam. *PROCELLARIIDAE.*

150. *Aeipetes*, n. gen.

W. A. Forbes, Zoolog. of the Voyage of H. M. Challenger pt. 9. 1882 p. 59.

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Typus: *Procellaria antarctica* Gm.

† 151. *Cymochorea cryptoleucura.*

R. Ridgway, Proc. Un. St. Nat. Mus. March 29, 1882 p. 337.

Uniform fuliginous, the head and upper surface more slaty, the greater wing coverts and outer webs of tertials paler, inclining to dull ash-gray; remiges and rectrices dull black, the latter (except middle pair) white at the base; upper tail-coverts white, the longer feathers broadly tipped with blackish (as in *Procellaria pelagica*); anal region mixed with white, and white of the upper coverts extending laterally to the sides of the crissum. Tail only slightly forked or emarginated, the outer feathers being only about 0,20—0,30 of an inch longer than the middle pair. Bill, legs, and feet (including webs) deep black; wing 5,80—6,30; tail 3,00—3,15; bill (measured in straight line from base of culmen to point of the maxilla) 0,60; tarsus 0,85—0,90; middle toe, with claw 0,85—0,90.

Hab.: Waimea Kaui, Sandwich Islands.

Fam. *GRACULIDAE.*

152. *Hypoleucus Gouldi.*

T. Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova Vol. 18, 1882 p. 404.

Synonym: *Phalacrocorax leucogaster* Gould nec Vieill.

153. *Plotus Chantrei.*

M. Oustalet, Ann. Sc. Nat. Zoologie 52. Anneé, VI. Ser.; T. XIII 1882 No. 5—6. Art. 7 p. 8.

Pl. Levaillantii et *P. melanogastro* affinis, sed diversa 1, penicillis plumarum albis, sericeis, colli latera decorantibus et linea alba periophthalmica usque ad frontem prominente; 2. colli regione antica alba, vix flavo tincta; 3. vittis argenteis alas et dorsum exornantibus densioribus et latioribus.

Hab.: Antioche.

Fam. *SULIDAE.*

† 154. *Sula Nebouxii.*

A. Milne Edwards, Ann. Sc. Nat. Zool. 52. Ann. VI. Ser., T. XIII 1882 No. 2—4 Art. 4 p. 37. pl. 14.

Son bec est grêle et d'une longueur remarquable, il mesure, à partir des plumes du front, 11 centimètres, tandis que chez les plus grands *S. dactyletra* le bec ne dépasse pas 10 c. Les plumes de la tête et du dessus du cou sont étroites et lancéolées au lieu d'être arrondies comme d'ordinaire, et elles rappellent un peu par leur forme celles des Pélicans, elles sont brunes à leur base et blanches à leur extrémité. Le dessous du cou, la poitrine et le ventre sont blancs, le dos est brun, l'extrémité des plumes qui le couvrent est blanchâtre. Les ailes sont entièrement brunes. Les ailes et les pattes sont de la même dimension que celles du *S. dactyletra.* L'espace dénudé de la gorge, au lieu d'être arrondi comme chez cette dernière espèce, forme un angle en arrière de la mandibule inférieure. Hab.: Chili.

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Fam. *CYGNIDAE.*

155. *Palaeocycnus* g. n.

Typus: *Cygnus Falconeri* Parker (fossil).

L. Stejneger, Proc. Un. St. Nat. Mus. Vol. V July 25, 1882 p. 180.

156. *Sthenelus* n. g.

L. Stejneger, Proc. Un. St. Nat. Mus. Vol. 5 1882 p. 185.

Predominant color of the adults white; young with downy or feathered lores, the down of the sides of the bill reaching almost to the nostril but not forming distinct loral antiae; tertiarieze and scapulars normal, not crisp; tail longer than the middle toe with claw, cuneate; inner webs of outer four primaries and outer webs of the second, third, fourth, and fifth sinuated; webs of the feet scalloped.

Typus: *Anas melanocorypha* Mol.

Fam. *CHARADRIIDAE.*

157. *Charadrius bifrontatus.*

J. Cabanis, Ornith. Centralb. 7. Jahrg. 1882 p. 14.

Derselbe steht der continentalen Species *Ch. tricollaris* nahe, unterscheidet sich aber von jener durch graue Stirnfärbung sowie durch eine schwarzbraune Färbung der Haube.

Hab.: Madagaskar.

Fam. *SCOLOPACIDAE.*

158. *Neoscolopax* n. g.

T. Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. Genova Vol. 18 1882 p. 331 Note.

Inter genera *Scolopacem* et *Gallinaginem* intercedit; rostrum uti in genere *Scolopace*, tibiae inferne nudae uti in genere *Gallinagine.*

Typus: *Scolopax Rochussenii* Schl.

Fam. *OTIDIDAE.*

159. *Eupodotis gindiana.*

E. Oustalet, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (7) Vol. 5 1881 p. 161.

♂: Longueur totale 0,490 m.; longueur du bec suivant l'arête supérieure 0,031 m.; longueur de l'aile 0,265 m.; long. de la queue 0,150 m.; long. du tarse 0,095 m.; long. du doigt médian (sans l'ongle) 0,035 m. Nuque ornée d'une huppe assez longue, jaunâtre et non verdâtre comme chez *l'Eupodotis ruficristata*; dos offrant un mélange de noir et de fauve, les plumes étant marquées au centre d'une large tache foncée et lisérée de roux; ligne noire du milieu de la gorge se prolongeant jusque sur la poitrine; bandes blanches de la partie antérieure de l'aile nettement définiés par des raies noires obliques; taches blanches des côtés de la poitrine très larges; rémiges et pennes secondaires marquées de grandes taches café-au-lait, principalement sur les barbes internes, et non de petites taches comme chez *l'Eupodotis*

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ruficristata; queue d'un ton plutôt grisâtre que fauve avec des vermiculations noires; bec brunâtre, pattes jaunes. Hab.: Afric. orient.

160. *Lophotis fulvicrista.*

J. Cabanis, Ornith. Centralbl. 7. Jahrg. 1882 p. 14.

Die neue Art ist der südafrikanischen *Otis ruficrista* Smith am nächsten verwandt. Als Unterscheidungsmerkmale der neuen Art mögen die folgenden gelten: Das charakteristische, gleichsam subgenerische Kennzeichen, der etwa zwei Zoll lange Schopf am Hinterkopfe ist nicht kastanienbraun, wie Smith von *O. ruficrista* angiebt, sondern heller isabellfarben gefärbt. Die Schwingen sind mit zahlreicheren und viel grösseren gelblich weissen Flecken versehen, welche an den Innenfahnen der Schwingen zusammenlaufen und den grösseren Theil dieser Fahnen färben, so dass die untere Fläche des Flügels vorherrschend gelblichweiss erscheint, während sie bei *O. ruficrista* schwarz ist. Die Oberseite des fein vermiculirten Schwanzes zeigt auf den mittleren Steuerfedern bei *O. fulvicrista* nicht die für die südafrikanische Form charakteristischen drei breiten schwarzen Querbinden. Ferner sind bei der Smith'schen Art die Federn der Oberseite an der Spitze mit einem breiten hellen lateinischen V gezeichnet, während der schwarze Pfeilfleck der Federn bei *O. ruficrista* durch mehrere helle und dunkle Linien gerandet erscheint.

Hab.: Berdera (Ost-Afrika).

Fam. *RALLIDAE.*

161. *Crex suahelensis.*

H. B. Tristram, P. Z. S. 1882 p. 93.

C., capite et regione parotica castaneis; collo superiore fusco; dorso inferiore nigricante; supracaudalibus castaneo marginatis; cauda nigricante, castaneo marginata; mento et thorace albis; pectore rufescente; abdomine albescente; crisso et subcaudalibus laete castaneis; scapularibus brunneis, quaque pluma albo marginata; remigibus nigrescentibus, pogonio externo remigis primi albo; subalaribus brunneis; rostro, tarsis et pedibus olivaceis. Lg. tot. 9. al. 3,92; caud. 2,3; rostr. a rictu 0,85; tars. 1,4.

Hab.: Ribé, East Africa.

162. *Hypotaenidia obscurior.*

A. Hume et Marshall, Game-Birds of India Vol. 2 1881. [Diagnose den Referenten unzugänglich geblieben.]

† 163. *Rallus Beldingi.*

R. Ridgway, Proc. Un. St. Nat. Mus. Vol. 5 Sept. 5 1882 p. 345.

Most resembling *R. elegans*, but darker and richer colored throughout, the sides and flanks with the white bars much narrower, and marked also with very distinct blackish bars. Size smaller.

Hab.: Lower California.

Fam. *HEMIPODIIDAE.*

164. *Turnix saturata.*

W. A. Forbes, Ibis Vol. 6 No. 23 1882 p. 428 pl. 12.

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Affinis *T. melanonotae*, sed rostro crassiore magisque curvato, superciliis magis rufescentibus, et colore subtus omnino (praesertim in mento, gula et pectore) intensiore distinguenda. Lg. al. 3,2; tars. 0,85. Hab.: New Britain.

Fam. *ARDEIDAE.*

†165. *Ardea Wardi.*

R. Ridgway, Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club Vol. 7 No. 1 1882 p. 5.

Colored phase exactly like *A. Würdemanni* (=dark phase of *A. occidentalis?*), but with the head colored as in *A. herodias.* Differing from *herodias* in much larger size (culmen 6,50—7 inches, tarsus 8,50—9 inches), lighter general coloration, and (in dried skin) light brown instead of black legs. Dichromatic; the white phase being indistinguishable from that of *A. occidentalis*?.

Hab.: Florida.

166. *Zonerodius* n. g.

T. Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. St. Nat. Genova Vol. 18 1882 p. 336 Note.

Novum genus *Zonerodius* characteres Americani generis *Tigrisomatis* praebet, sed acrotarsis transversim clypeatis, non squamulis exagonis obsitis, et gula omnino plumosa differt; a genere *Botauro* unguibus breviusculis, valde arcuatis, rostro validiore, culmine fere recto diversum.

Typus: *Ardea heliosylos* Less.

Fam. *CARPOPHAGIDAE.*

167. *Carpophaga Finschii.*

E. P. Ramsay, Journ. Linn. Soc. London. Zoology. Vol. 16 No. 90 Jan. 1882 p. 129.

Margin of the forehead, the sides of the head and neck, including the ear-coverts, chin, and throat of a delicate greyish vinaceous tint; a narrow ring of white round the eye; the upper part of the head light ashy grey; the nape and hind neck dark grey; back and remainder of the upper surface of the body and wings dark golden green with coppery-red reflexions in certain lights; quills black, the primaries margined with bluish metallic green on the outer webs, the primary-coverts tipped with golden green. The under surface, from the chest downwards, of a rich cinnamon-chestnut, becoming darker on the under tail-coverts; the tail-feathers of a rich steel-blue banded broadly with a band of ash-colour, the tips of the feathers being dark golden green. Bill black; cere reddish (dry skin); feet reddish purple; irides red. The size is about equal to that of *C. zoë* and *C. rufigaster* Q. G.

Hab.: Salomon Islands.

168. *Carpophaga nuchalis.*

J. Cabanis, Journ. Ornith. 30. Jahrg. 1882 p. 126.

Durch beschränkteren und bedeutend dunkleren Nackenfleck sowie sehr wenig rosa angeflogenen grauen Kopf und Hals von der *C. paulina* der Sula-Inseln unterschieden.

Hab.: Luzon.

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169. *Carpophaga Salvadorii.*

H. B. Tristram, P. Z. S. 1881 p. 996.

C., capite, collo et thorace pallide vinaceis, annulo albo constricto ad basin cujusque mandibulae, pectore et dorso superiore laete vinaceis, hoc colore sensim transeunte in castaneum quo abdomen et crissum tinguntur; scapularibus resplendenti-nigris, figuram conspicuam tamquam ⋁ conjunctim-formantibus; alis et dorso inferiore schistaceis; supracaudalibus et cauda nigris; hac fascia lata alba duos pollices ante terminum instructa; rostro cinereo; tarsis, pedibus et iride rubris. Lg. tot. 16,75; al. 10,3; caud. 6.

Hab.: St. Aignans Island, Louisiade archipelago.

170. *Chlorotreron* n. gen.

T. Salvadori, Ornith. Pap. Pt. 3 1882 p. 22.

Rostro validiusculo; remige prima abrupte subulata; cauda brevi, fere aequali; pedibus validis, tarsis magna ex parte nudis; ptilosi viridi, plaga abdominali aurantia; tectricibus alarum et scapularibus plus minusve cinereis.

Typus: *Ptilopus humeralis* Wall.

171. *Janthoenas Philippanae.*

A. R. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales Vol. 6 p. 721.

The head, nape, throat and upper part of the neck french grey with an opaline rosy lustre; the wings and tail above and below blackish slate blue, almost black; all the rest of the plumage light bluish-slate colour, burnished with metallic reflections of rich green and pale rose. The upper and under wing- and tail-coverts like the wings and tail, but margined with the same metallic colours as the body; in reflected light the tint is rich rose, by transmitted light rich bright green. Bill coral red, feet bright deep yellow, iris rich yellow, skin round the eye above reddish-yellow, below light bluish-grey.

Total length 15,2; wing 9,5; tail 6 inches, tarsus 1,2 bill from forehead 1,3; from nostril 0,8; from gape 1,4; mid. toe (s. u.) 1,4; hind toe 0,8.

Hab.: Jsland of Ugi.

172. *Ptilopodiscus* n. gen.

T. Salvadori, Ornith. Pap. Pt. 3 1882 p. 15.

Statura parva, cauda breviuscula, rotundata; plumis pectoris emarginatis, seu bifidis. Foemina mari similis; pileo plus minusve violaceo postice linea flava circumdato.

Typus: *Ptilopus coronulatus* Gray.

173. *Ptilopus Lewisi.*

E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales Vol. 6 p. 724.

Ptilopus viridis var. Ramsay Proc. Linn. soc. N. S. Wales Vol. 4 p. 73 u. 74.

On the whole, this bird agrees very well with *Ptilopus viridis* L. but it certainly has not the tertials green edged with grey — they are green with a clear very light ashy, almost white, spot at the tip, and in this respect agree with Elliot's description of these

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feathers in *P. Eugeniae* Gould. There is a large light ashy grey spot on the shoulders, but no band; the undertail coverts are yellow, with a broad dark green stripe on their inner webs, none of the secondaries have any grey at their tips as described in *P. geelvinkianus* Schl. — Although closely allied to *P. viridis, geelvinkianus* and *Eugeniae*, this species will prove dinstinct from all of them, particularly in having a violet tinge or line bordering the sides and lower part of the rich deep purple-red of the chest.

Hab.: Lango; Gaudalcanar.

174. *Ptilopus rhodostictus.*

H. B. Trisham, Ibis Vol. 6 No. 21 1882 p. 139 pl. 5.

P., pileo pallidissime vinaceo, post oculos cingula flava arcte cincto; mento delicatissime flavo; occipite, collo toto, gutture, pectore et lateribus sulphurescenti-viridibus; abdomine, ventre et subcaudalibus intense rubro-aurantiacis; dorso, tergo et uropygio flavo-virescentibus, medio cujusque plumae scapularis rosaceo picto; pogonio interno remigis externi item rosaceo; remigibus in externo pogonio viridi metallico resplendentibus, in pogonio interno nigris; remige primo attenuato, secundariis anguste flavo marginatis; cauda viridi, apice late flava. Long. tot. 8,8; alae 5,1; caud. 3,25; rostri a rictu 0,57.

Hab.: Ugi Island, Solomons.

175. *Ptilopus Richardsi.*

E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales Vol. 6 p. 722.

The whole of the head, neck, sides of the body, chest, breast, and under surface of the shoulders delicate french grey, slightly tinged with a wash of very pale olive-green, the crown of the head, sides of the face, in front of the eye, pale lavender extending to the base of the lower mandible; round the occiput is a shade of yellow in certain lights; the throat tinged with pale yellow; a large patch on the abdomen, the vent and under tail coverts deep orange, the under tail-coverts centred with rosy carmine; body above from between the shoulders olive-green; outer webs of the quills golden-green, secondaries narrowly margined with pale gold, the inner webs of the scapulars are of a beautiful delicate rose tintet with carmine, and margined with orange towards the tip, yellow towards the basal portion, a rose carmine lanceolate mesial spot near the tips of the adjacent wing-coverts, increasing in size and intensity of colour on the central portions of the larger feathers, but confined to an elongated stripe on the inner webs of the tertiaries; wings below lead-grey, tail ashy or lead-grey below, the outer webs above green, the inner blackish, the tips of all the feathers below ashy but distinctly washed with olive-yellow above, and forming a terminal band; bill lead-colour; tip straw-colour; feet red, the tarsus is feathered for about two-thirds of its length; the feathers on the chest are slightly bifurcated as in those of *P. regina*, &c.; tip of the first primary narrow, elongated. Total

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length 8,3; wing 5,2; tail 2,9; tarsus 0,8; bill from the gape 0,8 inches. Hab.: Island of Ugi, Solomon Group.

176. *Spilotreron*, nov. subgen.

T. Salvadori, Ornith. Pap. pt. 3 1882 p. 51.

Medium inter subgen. *Thoracotreron* et *Jonotreron*; cauda ut in *Thoracotreron* longiuscula, rotundata; capite cinereo uti in Jonotreronibus nonnullis; pictura reliqua propria.

Typus: *Columba melanocephala* Forst.

177. *Thoracotreron*, nov. subgen.

T. Salvadori, Ornith. Pap. Pt. 3 1882 p. 37.

Cauda rotundata; remiges primae apice minime attenuato; plumis gutturis integris, minime emarginatis, seu bifidis; mas fascia pectorali lata alba, vel flava ornatus, foemina viridis, fere unicolor.

Typus: *Columba Rivolii* Prev.

Fam. *GEOTRYGONIDAE.*

178. *Otidiphaps nobilis* var. *cervicalis.*

E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. Vol. 4 Pt. 4 1879 p. 470.

This species differs from Gray's description of ♀ *nobilis*, in having a white or ashy patch in the nape, and in the uropygium and upper tail-coverts being of a rich metallic green and not purple. I have only the original description to go by, which has probably been taken from a mutilated skin.

Hab.: Goldie River. (New Guinea.)

179. *Phlogoenas Salamonis* [!].

E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. S. N. S. W. Vol. 7 1882 Pt. 2 p. 299.

Total length 11 inches; wing 6,5; tail 4; tarsus 1,3; bill from forchead 1. Bill brown, legs and feet carmine. Tail rounded, of twelve feathers. General colour reddish chocolate, brown above, slightly tinted with rich metallic violet-purple, which becomes very bright on the wing-coverts, and interscapular region; the primaries and secondaries, and the inner webs of the tail feathers dull dark brown; head chocolate colour without metallic reflections, the sides of the face lighter, the throat of a paler tint; the chest, breast, and foreneck cinnamon brown, lightest towards the abdomen, a few feathers on the sides of the chest tinted with the same rich metallic hue as the mantle and wing-coverts; the remainder of the under surface dark, dull, reddish chocolate-brown, deeper in tint and inclining to rufous on the under tail-coverts. The feathers of the breast being of a light cinnamon tint contrast greatly with the dark chocolate-red of the remainder of the under surface.

Fam. *COLUMBIDAE.*

Hab.: San Christoval, Solomon Group.

180. *Chalcophaps Mortoni.*

E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales Vol. 6 p. 725.

Total length 8,5 inches, wing 6 inches, tail 4 inches, tarsus 1,1; bill from forehead 0,9; from nostril 0,42; from gape 0,9; mid toe (s. u.) 0,9; hind toe 0,6. —

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The whole of the front, of the head slate-blue; crown, occiput, nape, hind neck, shoulders, interscapular region and scapulars dark chocolate, rump of a darker chocolate, crossed by an anterior and posterior band of light cinnamon; upper tail-coverts and tail above rich dark cinnamon-red, the outer feathers of the tail centred with light slate-blue or bluish ash, a subterminal band of blackish, the next two feathers of a rich cinnamon red approaching to rufous and having a similar subterminal black band or spot, on the under surface the black band is extended down the margin of the inner web of the under tail-coverts, the outer ones are like the upper tail coverts, the larger central ones show a mixture of blackish brown and chocolate; the whole of the under surface of the body is of a rich cinnamon. The under wing-coverts and inner webs of the primaries and some of the adjacent secondaries rich deep cinnamon rufous, quills above dark brown tinged with cinnamon, the outer webs of the tertiaris (or inner secondaries) and the median and greater coverts rich bronzy-green. In certain ligths there is a rosy-purple tinge on the upper hind neck and scapulars.

Hab.: Ugi.

181. *Leptoptila fulviventris.*

G. N. Lawrence, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sc. Vol. 2 No. 9 1882 p. 287.

Fore part of the head of a pale bluish white; top of the head, back and wings, olive brown; on the rump there is a slight greenish tinge; the metallic color on the sides of the neck is light violet red, changing to green on the hind neck; the upper tail-coverts and central tail-feathers are colored like the back, the outer tail-feather is blackish brown, ending with white on the inner web, and with light fulvous on the outer; the next feather is similarly marked, and has the outer web of a lighter brown at the base, for a short distance; the third feather has the outer web ruddy brown for two thirds its length from the base, in other respects colored like the first and second feathers; the fourth feather is brown for its entire length except at the end, where it is fulvous white; the primary and secondary quills are vandyke-brown, narrowly edged with pale fulvous white near their ends, tertials the color of the back; the wing coverts are of a warmer brown than the back, chin whitish, the sides of the head, the throat and the breast are of a rather dark reddish fawn-color; the upper part and sides of the abdomen, and the flanks are of a clear light fulvous; the middle of the abdomen and the under tail-coverts are white; tinged with fulvous; under wing-coverts and axillars deep reddish cinnamon; the inner margins of the quills edged with very pale cinnamon; bill black; tarsus and toes dull fleshy brown, in the dried state. Length (skin), $10^1/_4$ inches; wing $5^1/_2$; tail $4^1/_2$; bill $^{11}/_{16}$; tarsus $^3/_4$.

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Fam. *CRYPTURIDAE.*

182. *Crypturus Balstoni.*

E. Bartlett, P. Z. S. 1882 p. 374.

Species similis *C. adsperso*, sed ventre cinereo et lateribus dorso concoloribus distinguenda.

Hab.: Elwira, Eastern Peru.

Fam. *PHASIANIDAE.*

183. *Callophasis* n. g.

A. Hume, Stray Feath. Vol. 9 No. 5—6 p. 467.

An intermediate link between the true Pheasants (*Phasianus*) an the Fowl Pheasants (*Gallophasis*). Typus: *Humiae.* Zweite Art: *C. Ellioti.*

183a. *Callophasis Humiae.*

A. Hume, Stray Feath. Vol. 9 No. 5—6 p. 461—467.

The nearest ally of this beautiful species is *Callophasis Ellioti.* but our bird, besides the much narrower bars on the central tail feathers (by which I at once recognized the existence of an undescribed species), has the neck all round black, and has the lower parts a rich maroon chestnut instead of white, as in Elliot's Pheasant.

Hab.: Kamhow territory [Ost Looshai und Nordwest Burma].

[Ausser obiger kurzer Charakteristik ist eine seitenlange Beschreibung gegeben, auf deren Wiedergabe wir verzichten, da das Vorstehende die Art hinreichend kennzeichnen dürfte. Ref.].

184. *Numida Marchei.*

M. E. Oustalet, Ann. Sc. Nat. Zoologie etc. 52. Année, 6. Serie Tome 13 No. 2—4 1882 Art. No. 1.

Numida *N. meleagri* affinis, sed galea minore, pectore vinaceo, dorsi alarumque maculis albis multo distinctioribus diversa. L. t. 0,56 m.; alae 0,27; caudae 0,16; rostri culminis 0,08; tarsi 0,08.

Hab.: Gabon.

185. *Rheinardius*, nov. gen.

M. E. Oustalet, Ann. Sc. Nat. Zoologie. 52. Année, 6. Sér. 5 13 No. 5 et 6 Art. 12.

Rheinardius n. g. *Phasianidarum* alis brevibus, rotundatis, secundariis remiges primarios vix superantibus, cauda maxima, graduata, pennis amplis, planis, ocellatis, supracaudalibus mediis magnis, divergentibus, capite plumoso, crista occipitali densa.

186. *Rh. ocellatus* id. ibid.

Argusianis *Grayi* et *giganteo* dissimilis, corpore nigricante, crebro punctis et maculis albidis vel ocraceis signato, alis pariter signatis, primariis et secundariis non ocellatis, cauda amplissima, ocellis et maculis ferrugineis ornata, capite plumis cinereis et brunneis tecta, superciliis et gula argenteis, auribus brunneis, crista occipitali brunnea et alba, regione colli anteriore fulvescente, rostro et pedibus roseis. Long. tot. 2,100 m.; alae 0,400; caudae 1,500; rostri culm. 0,033; tarsi 0,110; digiti medii 0,060; unguis 0,015.

Hab.: Tonkin.

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Fam. *PERDICIDAE.*

187. *Callipepla squamata pallida.*

W. Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club vor 6 1881 p. 72.

General coloring very pale and bleached. There is not the slightest trace of the usual rusty chestnut patch on the abdomen, that part being nearly concolor with the lower portion of the breast. The yellowish-rusty of the anal region and crissum is very light in tint, and the bluish cast on the breast is barely appreciable. The bill, also, is shorter and slenderer than in Texas examples.

Hab.: Arizona.

188. *Francolinus ochrogaster.*

G. Hartlaub, Journ. Ornith. 30. Jahrg. 1882 p. 327.

Fr. pileato valde affinis, sed minor, rostro et pedibus debilioribus: regione gastraei maculis subtriangularibus fuscis notata multo minus extensa; abdomine medio et imo, crisso et cruribus saturate ochraceis, immaculatis; subcaudalibus dilute ferrugineis.

Hab.: Obere Nielgebiete.

189. *Perdicula manipurensis.*

A. Hume, Stray Feath. Vol. 9 No. 5—6 p. 467—471.

Forehead, a band above the eye, chin, checks and throat deep maroon; lores, a patch behind the eye, over, and another smaller one below, the ear-coverts, white; crown, occiput, nape, neck all round, entire mantle, includig the wings, grey, with olive tinge; tail black, narrowly, but not closely, barred with olive grey; breast, sides and flanks buff, with a black shaft stripe and a black cross bar a quarter of an inch from the end, the two expanding where they cross into a sort of diamond; these black markings narrower on the breast, broader on the sides and flanks, abdomen, vent and tibial plumes pale dull fulvous, obscurely barred with dusky; lower tail-coverts black, tipped with white, and most of the feathers with a pair of white spots one on each web. The female wants the maroon head markings. Legs and feet dull orange. Length 7,7; tail 2,2; wing 3,3; tarsus 1 inches.

Hab.: Manipur, Indien.

Fam. *TETRAONIDAE.*

+190. *Lagopus mutus atkhensis.*

L. M. Turner, Proc. Un. St. Nat. Mus. July 29 1882 p. 230.

Ground color of upper parts light olive brown, altogether lighter than in the corresponding plumage of *rupestris.* The whole surface very finely and densely vermiculated with black. The tips of many of the feathers lighter and more grayish, with very narrow crescentic terminal bar of whitish. The ground color of head and nape above is more yellowish than that of the back. The crown spotted with black ground color of foreneck, jugulum, and upper breast light fulvous or yellowish-brown, distinctly and somewhat regularly barred with black. The upper breast, sides, and flanks similar, but more finely and distinctly barred with dusky. The

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wings, lower breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts pure white. The inferior upper tail-coverts in this example are little lighter than the rump, simply the obliteration of the prevailing ground color of the back. Tail black and decidedly truncate (not rounded as in *rupestris*), and narrowly tipped with white.

Hab.: Atkha-Islands (Aleuten).

Fam. *FALCONIDAE.*

191. *Aquila fulva* var. *alpina.*

Sewertzow, in: Menzbier, Ornitholog. Geographie des Europ. Russland. Moscau 1882 Bd. I. p. 378. (Russisch!)

Est plus massif que la forme d'*Aquila nobilis*; la queue est arrondie, mais moins longue, la longueur de la queue ne surpasse pas la moitié de la longueur de l'aile pliée. Les plumes à la naissance sont blanches, mais le blanc n'est pas aussi répandu que chez les *Aq. nobilis.* Dans les rectrices le blanc disparaît à l'age. Un male adulte d'*Aq. fulva* se distingue de celui d'*Aq. nobilis* par le manque de la teinte blanche à la queue et aux remiges et de la forme d'*Aq. chr.* il se distingue par la couleur rousse au sommet de la tête, par la présence de la couleur blanche à la naissance des plumes, par les pattes revetues d'un plumage brun foncé, par les subcaudales de la même couleur (tandis que dans la forme d'*Aq. chr.* les subcaudales sont toujours d' un roux-jaunâtre) et il se distingue à tous les ages (de la forme d'*Aq. chr.*) par les rémiges primaires et secondaires bien plus resserrées.

Hab.: Ural.

192. *Aquila Glitschii.*

Sewertzow, in: Menzbier, Ornithologische Geographie des Europ. Russland. Moscau 1882 Bd. I. p. 387. (Russisch!)

Est bien plus massif que celui de la forme d'*Aq. orient.* et même que ceux d'*Aq. bifasciata* et d'*Aq. imperialis*, mais les pattes sont un peu plus faibles; la cire est large; la largeur de la cire est de la hauteur de la mandibule supérieure; le bec est plus long que chez toutes les autres formes des *Pteroaëtos*; le plumage à tous les ages est à peu près concolore avec un très-petit nombre de taches claires ou même tout-à-fait sans taches; mais les rectrices et surtout les rémiges sont toujours nuancées de raies transversales très distinctes, tandis que dans la forme d'*Aq. bif.* elles sont toujours uniformes avec de petites taches d'un gris très-pale, mais sans raies transversales bien marquantes. De la première jusqu' à la troisième mue la bigarrure des plumes disparait de plus en plus et le troisième plumage est presque d'un brun foncé uniforme. Après la troisième et la quatrième mues les bordures claires des plumes, s'élargissant de plus en plus, forment dans les adultes sur l'occiput et sur le croupion de larges bandes d'un clair marquant. Hab.: Süd-Russland.

193. *Astur brachyurus.*

E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.-S.-Wales Vol. 4 Pt. 4 1879 p. 465.

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Head and the whole of the upper surface dark blue slaty grey, ligther on the cheeks; a collar of rich rufous round the back of the neck, throat and all the under surface ashy grey, becoming white on the abdomen and under tail-coverts; wings blackish slate-blue above, freckled and barred with the same tint on the inner webs, which are ashy on the base and on the under surface washed with fawn color, about 10 bars on the quills; tail dark bluish slate-grey above, ashy on the under surface, the centre and outer tail-feathers without bars, the rest crossed with 10 to 12 blackish bars; feet and legs yellow; bill and claws black, cere yellowish; total length 13 in., wing 8 in., tail 6 in., tarsus 2,5, mid toe, s. u. 1,6 in.

The long mid. toe of this species gives it more the look of an *Accipiter* than of an *Astur*.

Hab.: Thirty miles Inland (New-Guinea).

194. *Astur pulchellus.*

E. P. Ramsay, Journ. Linn. Soc. London. Zoology. Vol. 16 No. 90 Jan. 1882 p. 131.

Ohne Beschreibung. Als synynom wird angeführt: *Astur soloensis* Ramsay (nec Lath.) P. L. S. N.-S.-W. 4 Pt. 1 p. 66.

Hab.: Solomon-Island.

195. *Astur versicolor.*

E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.-S.-Wales Vol. 6 p. 718.

Adult female. — Total length 17 inches, wing 9,75; tail 8 in.; tarsus 2,8; mid. toe (s. u.) 1,75, hind toe (s. u.) 0,95; bill from forehead 1,2, from cere 0,7, from gape 1,15; culmen from base of cere 1,3.

The whole of the upper and undersurface of the body, wings and tail above, and the under wing and tail-coverts of a bluish-slate black, slightly darker on the quills and margins of the scapulars and coverts; the under surface of the quills and tail feathers bluish-ashy, except at the tips, towards te base they are almost white on the inner webs of the first to fourth primary. Of the tail, the outer two and the centre two are without bars, the remaining feathers, as well as some of the primaries show remains of blackish bars; the basal portions of the feathers on the crown, nape and hind neck are white; on the lower part of the hind neck and on the rest of the body the bases are dusky; irides bright yellow, bill black, cere and legs reddish-yellow.

Hab.: Island of Ugi, Solomon-Group.

196. *Baza Gurneyi.*

E. P. Ramsay, Journ. Linn. Soc. London. Zoology. Vol. 16 No. 90 Jan. 1882 p. 130.

Similar to *Baza Reinwardti* in many respects, but differs in having a paler head and neck, in having an almost pure white under surface, and in the bars being narrower, fewer, and of a darker tint. The shoulders are of a rich slate-colour of the same tint as the primaries; the breast and abdomen white, with a few

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very narrow cross bands of blackish slate, the margins of the shoulders and under wing-coverts white; a faint tinge of buff on the median under-coverts; the lower part of the abdomen and of the flanks and the under tail-coverts buff; tail ashy white below, ashy brown above, showing remains of two oblique blackish cross bands on its basal half, the first about the centre of the tail and extending over both webs, the apical third of the tail black. Bill black; legs and feet mealy brown; iris yellow. T. l. 15 to 16 inches; wing 12; tail 8; tarsus 1,3; bill from gape 1,2.

Hab.: Ugi and Cape Pitt, Solomon Islands.

197. *Falco peregrinus brevirostris.*

M. Menzbier, Ornitholog. Geographie des Europ. Russland. Moscau 1882 Bd. I. p. 276. (Russisch!)

Ressemble beaucoup à la forme du *Falco peregrinus cornicum* Brehm, mais la coloration en est moins intense: le dessus du corps gris traversé de raies transversales d'un gris bleuâtre beaucoup plus foncé; le dessous coloré d'une teinte rose pâle; les subalaires d'un fond blanchâtre ou bien roux-rouille sont toutes nuancées de raies foncées. Les dimensiones (♀: L. 19—21″; A. 14″ 8‴; C. 7″; T. 2″) sont plus grandes que celles du *Falco peregrinus cornicum* et pourtant le bec est moins long et moins comprimé (la longueur du bec = 1″ 5‴). Les jeunes dans le premier plumage ont le fond des parties superieures d'un brun foncé, tandis que ceux de la forme du *Falco peregrinus cornicum* ont le dessus du corps noir bleuâtre; l'occiput est d'un brun foncé parsemé d'un grand nombre de taches d'un roux-rouille. A l'âge la coloration devient moins intense: le gris bleuâtre du dessus du corps est moins prononcé; les parties inférieures reçoivent une teinte blanchâtre, les taches et les raies deviennent moins larges et même disparaissent tout-à-fait, ce qui n'arrive jamais dans la forme du *Falco peregrinus cornicum.*

Hab.: Süd-Russland.

198. *Henicopernis infuscata.*

J. H. Gurney, Ibis Vol. 6 No. 21 p. 128.

Similar to *H. longicauda* from Waigiou. The feathers on the crown of the head, occiput, and nape are broader than in the Waigiou Bird. Six nuchal feathers apparently form a nuchal crest, of which the central are an inch and a half in length and an inch in breadth, and the others nearly as large. The scapulars, interscapulars, and wing-coverts are a whole-coloured dark brown, corresponding in tint with the dark bars on the mantle of *H. longicauda.* The lower scapulars are dark brown, with the base and two narrow transverse bars whitish. The tertials have three imperfect white transverse bars, the primaries two whitish-brown perfect ones, the secondaries have two such bars in one specimen, and three in the other. The effect of these markings is to produce two conspicuous brownish-white bars across the closed wing, those portions of all the remiges are not crossed by pale bars

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being dark brown. The feathers of the upper tailcoverts are dark brown, with the exception of a white base and a pair of white spots one on each web. The tail shows four darkbrown bars, with a light base and three transverse light bars.

Hab.: New-Britain.

[Wir geben diesen kurzen Auszug aus der drei Seiten langen Beschreibung, die wir zur Charakterisirung einer Art durchaus als unzweckmässig betrachten müssen.]

† 199. *Hierofalco uralensis.*

Sewertzow und Menzbier in: Menzbier, Ornithol. Geographie des Europ. Russland. Moscau 1882 Bd. I. p. 288. tab. 3. (Russisch.)

Les jeunes dans le premier plumage ressemblent beaucoup aux jeunes de la forme du *Hierofalco gyrfalco*, mais la tête est d'une couleur moins intense, tandis que le dessus du corps, le croupion, le dessus de la queue et les petites couvertures sont d'un brun grisâtre avec des bordures très-fines d'une teinte rose-grisâtre, bien tendre et de larges taches transversales de forme ovale et d'une teinte bien moins intense que le fond. Les adultes ont le dessus du corps gris foncé traversé de raies transversales d'un cendré passant en une teinte blanchâtre, qui sont toutes parfaitement égales, ce qui présente par conséquent une ressemblance avec les adultes de la forme du *Hierofalco gyrfalco.* A l'âge ils deviennent blancs; le dessus est d'un blanc pur, tandis que les ailes et en partie le dos sont traversés de raies transversales d'un noir brunâtre.

Hab.: Ural.

200. *Melierax Mechowi.*

J. Cabanis, Journ. Ornith. 30. Jahrg. 1882 p. 229.

Von *M. polyzonus* Rüpp. durch ein einförmigeres dunkleres Grau der Oberseite (bei der Rüppell'schen Art heller aschgrau mit in's Bräunliche ziehenden Rückenfärbung) und besonders durch das Fehlen der hellen Querzeichnung auf den zusammengelegten Flügeln unterschieden.

Hab.: Angola.

201. *Pernis Tweeddali.*

A. Hume, J. H. Gurney, Stray Feath. Vol. 9 No. 5—6 p. 446—448.

Differs from *P. ptilorhynchus* and approaches *P. celebensis* in the character of the tranverse markings on the breast, abdomen, flanks, thighs, under tail and under wing-coverts; but *P. celebensis* differs from it in having the occipital feathers and those of the sides of the neck and of the nape edged on the side of the feather with dull rufous, and in having those of the upper breast similarly, but still more broadly, edged with bright rufous, the corresponding edging on the breast-feathers of the Sumatran birds being partly white and partly rufous, and the latter tint being much duller and less extended than in *P. celebensis.*

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In *P. celebensis* all the upper wing-coverts are of a brown color, much less inclining to black than in the case in our new species, and this remark equally applies to all the dark transverse markings of the under surface, whilst the intervening light bars are pure white throughout, whereas in the Sumatran and Malay birds these bars are tinged with fulvous everywhere except upon the breast.

P. celebensis appears to be, on the average of specimens, slightly smaller than the new Sumatran and Malay species, its wing measurements, so far as 7 have observed, varying from 14: to 15,5 inches.

Hab.: Sumatra, Malay Peninsula.

202. *Urospizias Dampieri.*

J. H. Gurney, Ibis Vol. 16 1882 No. 23 p. 453 u. No. 21 p. 126.

Tail feathers nearly uniform plumbeous, with but very faint indications of any cross markings. Distinctly perceptible alternate transverse bars of two shades of vinous brown, a darker and a paler, on the flanks, breast, abdomen, tibiae, and under tailcoverts; the vinous colour of the underparts being more intense in *U. Dampieri* than in *U. griseigularis*; with no traces of cinereous transverse markings on the throat. Iris brown, feet orange, bill black yellow at base. Wing 9,15; tars. 2,50; middle toe 1,60 inches.

Hab.: New Britain.

Fam. *STRIGIDAE.*

203. *Asio portoricensis.*

R. Ridgway, Proc. Un. St. Nat. Mus. 1881 March 29, 1882 p. 366—368.

Neben einer längeren Beschreibung wird folgende kurze Charakteristik gegeben: „Legs entirely immaculate; lower parts without trace of transverse bars; first primary much shorter than second. Dorsal region nearly uniform dark brown; outer webs of primaries with the ochraceous spaces scarcely or not at all more extensive than the brown ones on the basal portion of the quills. Wing 11,25—12,00.

Hab.: Porto Rico."

Die nahe stehende *A. accipitrinus* wird hingegen folgendermassen charackterisirt: „Dorsal region conspicuously striped with ochraceous; outer webs of primaries with ochraceous largely prevailing toward the base. Wing usually more than 12,00 inches," und *A. galopagoensis*: „Legs marked with narrow dusky streaks; lower parts with a greater or less number of transverse bars; first primary scarcely shorter than the second."

204. *Ninox Rudolfi.*

A. B. Meyer, Ibis, Vol. 6 No. 22 1882 p. 232 pl. 6.

Supra griseo-brunnea, albo variegata; capite et nucha nigrescentibus vel fusco-brunneis, maculis vel fasciis albis ornatis; fronte, loris, superciliis, facie anteriore, mento, gula et collo antico albis,

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plumarum pilosarum rhachibus nigris, plumis suborbitalibus et auricularibus fusco-brunneis; pectore, abdomine et subcaudalibus rufescenti et albo fasciatis, fasciis rufescentibus anguste nigricanti vel fusco marginatis; subalaribus rufescentibus, striis transversis plus minusve fulvescentibus; alis dorso concoloribus; remigibus supra et subtus fasciis pallidioribus, albidis et albis notatis; cauda supra remigibus et dorso concolori, subtus pallidiore, rectricibus fasciis 9—11 transversis pallidioribus et albidis ornatis; tibiis et tarsis totis plumosis, rufescentibus, striis obscurioribus et pallidioribus parum conspicuis; rostro nigro, culmine flavescente; digitis pallidis setosis. Lg. tot. ca. 350 mm., al. 243, caud. 145, rostr. hiat. ca. 30, tars. 40.

Hab.: Ins. Sumba.

205. *Ninox terricolor.*

E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. Vol. 4 Pt. 1879 p. 466.

All the upper surface of the body, head, wings, and tail dark uniform earthy-chocolate brown, the basal portion of the feathers of a dull, dark-slaty hue; the wings and tail of a slightly lighter tint, barred with the same hue as the back, the bars extending quite across both webs and edging the inner webs of the quills, which become white at the base, except on the first four or five primaries, which are brown to the base; the whole interspaces thus enclosed forming a row of oval blotches, gradually becoming smaller towards the tips of the feathers, wich are brown; the tail feathers similarly marked, the interspaces white at the base, brown at the tip, bars on wings and tail at 8 to 10 a few scattered spots of whitish on the scapulars, remains of the white interspaces; throat scantily clothed with dull brown feathers; lores, with stiff feathers, black at the tips sides of the neck, chest, sides of the body and breast, dark reddish-chocolate brown; the abdomen and the flanks tipped with the same tint, the concealed portions of the feathers barred with fulvous-white at the tip in the margins only; legs of a lighter tint of chocolate-brown, inclining to fulvous; under tail-coverts fulvous; margins of the wings below dark fulvous and chocolate-brown, barred indistinctly, outer series barred with dark brown and white; total length 9,5 to 10 in.; wing 6,5; tail, 3,8; tarsus 1 in.; culmen 1 in,; bill from cere to tip 0,5.

Hab.: Goldie River, 30 miles inland. (New Guinea.)

† 206. *Scops asio Bendirei.*

W. Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Vol. 7 1882 No. 1 p. 31.

Similis *S. asioni*, sed auribus brevioribus; colore subtus magis cinerario, transversis lineis tenuioribus, pallidioribus, ac in medio haud interruptis. Nulla rubra conditione cognita.

Hab.: Nicasio, California.

Fam. *PLATYCERCIDAE.*

207. *Cyanorhamphus intermedius.*

Ant. Reichenow, Journ. Orn. 29. Jahrg. Heft 1 1881 p. 44.

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C. auricipiti simillimus, sed verticis colore dilutiore, virescente luteo, ut in *C. alpino*, sed fronte carminea.

Hab.: Neu-Seeland.

208. *Nymphicus uvaeensis.*

Egd. L. Layard and E. Leop. Layard P. Z. S. 1882 p. 408 pl. 26.

Closely resembling *N. cornutus*, but wanting the red head, orange occiput, and nuchal collar, and exhibiting only the faintest trace, if at all (in some, not at all) of the orange of the rump. The crest also is totally different. In *N. cornutus* the crest is usually composed of two feathers much elongated. The feathers are black, faintly tinged with green, and broadly tipped with red. In *N. uvaeensis* the crest is a bunch of six, short, uptumed and entirely green feathers, springing from the end of a small spot of red, that occupies the centre of the forehead, commencing at the nostrils. In *N. cornutus* the red cap reaches nearly to the eye, from which it is separated by the black of the cheeks, which fills up the space to the bill, and extends under the chin. All this is wanting in *N. uvaeensis*: the black is changed to a dark green, except just on the nostrils, and the ear-coverts and lower part of the cheeks are bright green. The broad nuchal collar of orange of *N. cornutus* is althogether wanting and there is no difference between the colour of this part of the back.

Hab.: Uvéa, New Caledonia.

Fam. *MICROPSITTACIDAE.*

209. *Cyclopsittacus coccineifrons.*

R. B. Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 16 1882 p. 318.

Similis *C. diophthalmo*, sed fascia frontali, loris, genis et regione parotica sordide coccineis nec scarlatinis distinguendus. Long. tot. 5,6; alae 3,65; tarsi 0,3.

Hab.: S. E. New Guinea.

210. *Nasiterna Finschi.*

E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales Vol. 6 p. 180.

The whole of the plumage of a rich grass-green, paler on the abdomen; on the lower parts of the cheeks round the base of the lower mandibles the feathers are tinged with light greenish-blue; under tail-coverts light rich yellow; tail feathers blackish, outer webs green, the inner webs with a spot of bright yellow at the tip, decreasing in size to the fourth quill on either side; the centre two feathers bluish-green, shafts black. Length 3,8 inches; wing 2,4; tail 1,25; tarsus 0,35; first toe (s. u.) 0,6; short hind toe (s. u.) 0,3. Hab.: St. Christoval.

Obs. This species comes near to the female of *N. keiensis*, but has no trace of the yellow on the forehead and there is no black spot on the outer tail feathers.

Fam. *TRICHOGLOSSIDAE.*

211. *Trichoglossus Goldiei.*

R. B. Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. Vol. 16 1882 p. 316.

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Supra viridis, collo postico flavo vario; pileo purpurascente; fronte et sincipite et facie laterali scarlatinus, hac purpureo lavata; remigibus rectricibusque viridibus, intus pallide flavis; corpore subtus toto viridi-flavicante, plumis late saturatiore viridi distincte striatis; abdomine into viridiore et vix striolato, subalaribus et subcaudalibus tamen distincte viridi striatis. Long. tot. 6.5, alae 4, caudae 3, tarsi 0,5.

Hab.: S. E. Guinea.

Fam. *PALAEORNITHIDAE.*

212. *Eclectus Riedeli.*

A. B. Meyer, P. Z. S. 1881 p. 917.

♀. Capite et collo coccineis; dorso, uropygio, supracaudalibus, tectricibus alarum, remigibus secundariis externe, subalaribus minoribus, pectore et abdomine rubro-puniceis; margine alarum et pogonio externo remigum primariorum cyaneis; subcaudalibus caudaeque apice pulchre flavis; cauda supra rubro-punicea, subtus flava, basin versus aurorescente; rostro pedibusque nigris. Lg. tot. ca. 360 mill., al 220, caud. ca. 130, rostr. 30, tars. 20.

Hab. in ins. Timorlaut: Cera.

213. *Geoffroyus agrestis.*

H. B. Tristram, Ibis Vol. 6 No. 21 1882 p. 138.

G. capite, tergo, uropygio et cauda viridibus, spatio inter oculos et nares pallidiore; thorace, pectore, abdomine et crisso viridibus; rectricibus nigris, harum pogoniis externis viridi lavatis, internis flavo arcte marginatis; subalaribus caeruleis; cauda subtus flavida. Long. tot. 8,45, alae 4,8, caudae 2,25, tarsi 0,5, dig. med. 1,2.

Hab.: San Christoval.

214. *Tanygnathus megalorhynchus* var. *sumbensis.*

A. B. Meyer, Verhandl. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien 1881 p. 762.

Die vier mir von Sumba vorliegenden Exemplare zeigen folgende Unterschiede von der typischen Form: Ihre Unterseite ist weniger gelb, sondern mehr grünlich gefärbt als bei Exemplaren von Neu-Guinea, Celebes, Sangi und den Molukken, wodurch sie an *T. affinis* Wall. von Buru, Ambon und Ceram erinnern; die charakteristischen Schulterfedern von *T. megalorhynchus*, welche *T. affinis* fehlen, sind jedoch bei den Sumba-Exemplaren vollständig typisch ausgebildet. Ferner sind die unteren Flügeldeckfedern weniger tief gelb gefärbt, sondern mattgelb mit grünlichem Anfluge; endlich die Bürzel aller vier Exemplare auffallend lebhaft blau. Flügellänge 245—265; Schwanzlänge 180—190 mm.

Hab.: Insel Sumba.

Fam. *PIONIDAE.*

†215. *Chrysotis Nichollsi.*

Lawrence, Proc. Un. St. Nat. Mus. 1880 p. 254.

Der langen Beschreibung, welche mehr als eine Seite gr. Oct. füllt, entnehmen wir:

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„General color of the plumage grass-green; the feathers edged with black; the fore part of the head as far as upon a line with the anterior angle of the eye, lores, sides of the head and the throat are of a medium shade of ultramarine-blue; the feathers of the top of the head are varied with bright green and azure blue and narrowly bordered with black; the wing speculum is of a bright scarlet red; the first outer tail feather has the outer web dark blue for two-thirds its length, the terminal third is greenish yellow; the inner web is scarlet at the base for nearly half its length, which color is separated from the yellowisch end by a space of dull green; the second, third and fourth feathers differ from the first only in having the basal parts of their outer webs green; the central tail feathers are dark green, ending with dark yellowish green; the upper mandible is whitish-horn color, with the sides yellowish, the under is grayish-horn color, yellowish at the base; feet blackish.

Length 20 inches; wing $9^3/_4$; tail $6^3/_4$: tarsus 1.

Hab.: Dominica, West-Indies.

216. *Eucinetus* gen. nov.

Ant. Reichenow, Journ. Orn. 29. Jahrg. Heft 4. p. 353.

Kleinere Papageien mit gestreckterem Schnabel, welcher an der Basis so hoch ist als seine Länge vom Grunde bis zur Spitze, namentlich mit lang gestrecktem Unterkiefer, dessen Höhe an der Basis bedeutend kürzer ist als die Entfernung der Spitze von dem Schnabelwinkel. Zahn undeutlich. Dille mit Mittelkiel. Firste mit Längsrinne. Schwanzfedern mehr oder weniger zugespitzt. Zweite und dritte Schwinge am längsten, erste kaum so lang als die vierte. Neun Arten in der Brasilianischen Subregion.

Typus: *Psittacus melanotis* Lafr.

Fam. *CUCULIDAE.*

217. *Centropus natalensis.*

G. E. Shelley, Ibis. Vol. 6. No. 22. 1882. p. 246.

Ad. Upper half of the head and neck, including the cheeks, brownish black with a green gloss, and a partial white eyebrow commencing at the nostril; back and wings rufous brown, with the mantle, inner secondaries, and ends of the quills of a dark and more olive-brown shade, with narrow pale shaft-stripes to the feathers of the hind neck and mantle, some of which stripes fade into buff; rump, upper tail-coverts, and basal portion of the tail narrowly barred with buff; tail-feathers narrowly tipped with white; underparts buff, with broad glossy buff shafts to the feathers of the throat and chest; on the lower throat the feathers are partially barred from the edges with brown, deepening into black towards the sides of the neck, where the feathers have their outer margins black, causing these parts to be distinctly striped with black and buff; the sides of the body and the under tail-coverts are narrowly barred with dusky black; bill black, with a pale portion towards the base of the lower mandible; legs black;

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iris red. Tot. long. 17 inches; culm. 1,5; wing 6,7; tail 8,6; tars. 1,75.

Hab.: Natal and Transvaal.

218. *Cercococcyx* n. gen.

J. Cabanis, Journ. Orn. 30 Jahrg. 1882. p. 230.

Durch den auffallend langen Schwanz und Färbungsähnlichkeit der Oberseite zunächst an das Genus *Cacomantis*, aber durch die Querzeichnung der Unterseite auch an *Cuculus* erinnernd, somit eine Zwischengruppe bildend, welche zwischen *Cacomantis* und *Cuculus* steht und von beiden durch den viel längeren Schwanz abweicht.

Typus: *Cercococcyx Mechowi* Cab.

218 a. *Cercococcyx Mechowi.*

J. Cabanis, Journ. Orn. 30. Jahrg. 1882. p. 230.

Auf der Oberseite bräunlichgrau, am Rücken, an den Schultern und den Armschwingen matt grünlich schillernd. Die grösseren Flügeldecken, die Schwung- und Schwanzfedern sind an der Aussenfahne rothbraun, an der Innenfahne weiss quergefleckt. Die Unterseite ist auf weisslichem, an der Brust matt gelblichem Grunde, schwärzlich quergebändert. After und untere Schwanzdecken einfarbig ochergelb. Ganze Länge etwa: 33 Cm., Schnabel von der Stirn: 2 Cm., Flügel: 14 Cm., Schwanz: 21 Cm.

Hab.: Angola.

219. *Pachycoccyx* n. gen.

J. Cabanis, Journ. Ornith. 30. Jahrg. 1882. p. 230.

Von den übrigen Kuckuken auffallend durch den eigenthümlich starken, kurzen und breiten Schnabel mit länglich schlitzförmigen, nicht runden Nasenlöchern abweichend. Diese Form erinnert entfernt an die indischen *Hierococcyx*. Typ.: *C. validus* Rchw.

Fam. *TROGONIDAE.*

220. *Hapaloderma vittatum.*

G. E. Shelley, P. Z. S. 1882. p. 306.

Very similar in size and general colouring to *H. narina*, but differs as follows: bill smaller and much narrower, scarcely more than half the breath; head darker and of a more olive-green; neck entirely surrounded by a bluish-bronze collar; wing-coverts with narrow distinct white bars not freckled with white as in *H. narina*; dark portion of the tail violet-blue, very partially edged with green; white portion of the tail very distinctly barred with bluish black. Culm. 6,6; wing 5; tail 7; tars. 0,65.

Hab.: Mamboio. East Africa.

Fam. *RHAMPHASTIDAE.*

221. *Aulacoramphus Whitelianus.*

Salvin and Godman, Ibis. Vol. 6 No. 21. 1882. p. 83.

Prasinus, subtus pallidior, macula postoculari indistincta caerulea; gula sordide alba; regione infra oculos et genis prasinis; caudae rectricibus duabus mediis castaneo anguste terminatis; rostro nigricante, basi linea lata albicante notata; culmine et mandibulae

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basi rubescentibus. Lg. 11,5; al. 4,6; caud. rectr. med. 4,4; rectr. lat. 2,0.

Hab.: Guiana Brit.

Obs.: *A. Derbiano* proximus, sed statura minore, macula nuchali et plaga suboculari caeruleis absentibus distinguendus.

Fam. *CAPITONIDAE.*

222. *Trachyphonus versicolor.*

G. Hartlaub, Ornith. Centralbl. 7 Jahrg. 1882. p. 91.

Simillimus *Tr. erythrocephalo*, sed diversus ab eo: rubedine capitis multo minus extensa et subcaudalibus flavis.

Long. circa 233 Mm., rostr. 24 Mm., al. 97 Mm., caud. 80 Mm., tars. 27 Mm

Hab.: Centralafrika.

Fam. *PICIDAE.*

223. *Gecinus Weberi.*

A. Müller, Journ. Ornith. 30. Jahrg. 1882. p. 421.

Aff. *Gecino vittato* (Vieill.) et *striolato* (Blyth). Plumae frontis, verticis, sincipitis maris sanguineae, pileo in fronte et ad latera taenia nigra marginato, feminae nigrae, basi plumarum in utroque sexu obscure cinereae. Taenia longitudinalis sordide luteo-cana, in aversum cana, nigrovaria, ab apertura nasali incipiens usque ad basin oculi. Stria superciliaris tenuis cana, usque ad regionem temporalem producta. Latera capitis cinerea. Vitta malaris nigerrima, albovaria. Cervix, latera colli, dorsum, tectrices superiores olivaceo-galbanae, uropygio croceo. Alae extus paulo obscuriores, fulvo indutae, remiges primariae utrimque, cubitales intus solum nigricantes, albo maculatae. Pennae externae remigum secundariarum olivaceae. Tectrices inferiores nigrae albovariae. Cauda nigra, maculis marginalibus vel nullis vel paucis indistinctis in pennis mediis extimisque. Mentum et gula fuscescenti-cana, pallidius striolata, raro subolivaceo-suffusa. Plumae gutturis, pectoris, abdominis olivaceo-virides, gutturis praeterea fulvo affusae, strigae clarae totius partis inferioris corporis distinctissimae, a gutture incipientes usque ad anum pertinentes. Maxilla nigra, mandibula pallide cornea, apice nigro. Pedes, digiti, ungues obscure cinerei.

♂♂ ad.: Long. tot. 241 ad 283 Mm. (med. 262,9 Mm.), rostr. culm. 32 ad 36 Mm. (med. 34,4 Mm.), rostri a rictu 36 ad 41 Mm. (med. 39,3 Mm.), al. 125 ad 136 Mm. (med. 131,3 Mm.), caud. 94 ad 111 Mm. (med. 102,5 Mm.), tars. 24 ad 26 Mm. (med. 25,1 Mm.)

Hab.: Salanga.

224. *Iyngipicus grandis.*

E. Hargitt, Ibis. Vol. 6. No. 21. 1882. p. 45.

Picus moluccensis Wall. (nec. Gm.) in Salvad. Ucc. Born. p. 43. note (1874).

I. similis *I. aurito*, sed multo minor et rectricibus maculis quatuor nec tribus albis notatis.

Hab.: In insulis Malayanis Lombock et Flores dictis.

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225. *Iyngipicus peninsularis.*

E. Hargitt, Ibis. Vol. 6. No. 21. 1882. p. 48.

Picus nanus, Malherbe (nec Vigors) Monogr. Picid. p. 145. pl. 33. fig. 1—5 (1861); Sundev. Comp. Av. Picid. p. 28 (1866); Gray, Cat. Picid. Brit. Mus. p. 42 (1868); id Hand. l. B. II. p. 184. No. 8579 (1870).

Picus gymnophthalmus, auct. ex India nec Blyth; Bourd, Str. F. 1876. p. 389.

I. similis *I. gymnophthalmo*, sed pileo summo brunneo nec nigro, et occipite tantum saturatiore brunneo distinguendus.

Hab.: in peninsula Indica meridionali.

226. *Iyngipicus picatus.*

Hargitt, Ibis. Vol. 6. No. 2. 1882. p. 41.

I. similis *I. canicapillo*, sed intense niger, fascia mystacali nigricante lata et valde distincta distinguendus, et subtus latius striolatus.

Hab.: In parte septentrionali occidentali insulae Borneensis.

227. *Phloeotomus Schulzi.*

J. Cabanis, Ornith. Centralbl. 7. Jahrg. 1882. p. 183.

Lässt sich in seiner ganzen Erscheinung als eine Diminutivform des nordamerikanischen *Ph. pileatus* bezeichnen. Bei der neuen Art ist die Ausdehnung des Weiss auf den Flügeln und am Flügelbug eine ausserordentlich geringe.

Hab.: Argentinien.

228. *Picumnus Jelskii.*

Taczanowski. P. Z. S. 1882. p. 41. pl. 2. fig. 3.

P. supra griseus, minime albido squamulatus, striis fuscis indistincte varius; pileo nigro, fronte verticeque cinnabarino striatis, cervice nuchaque albo punctatis; margine frontali tectricibusque narium ochraceis; gula sordide albida; pectore abdomineque albidis nigro maculatis; alis griseo-brunneis; remigibus secundariis albido marginatis; cauda nigra, pogonio interno rectricum medianarum et vitta mediana obliqua externarum utrinque binarum albis. Al. 59; caud. 31; rostr. 14; tars. 12.

Hab.: North eastern Peru.

229. *Picumnus Steindachneri.*

Taczanowski, P. Z. S. 1882. p. 40. pl. 2. fig. 1 ♂ u. 2 ♀.

P. supra griseus albido squamulatus; capite nigro, supra albo punctato; fronte et vertice rubro striatis; margine frontali tectricibusque narium albidis; gula albida; pectore abdomineque nigris albo striatis, ventre nigro alboque transfasciato; alis griseo-brunneis; remigibus secundariis albido marginatis; cauda nigra, rectricum mediarum pogonio interno et vitta mediana obliqua binarum utrinque externarum albis. ♀ mari similis, pileo toto nigro albo punctato. Lg. tot. 113, al. 56, caud. 33, rostr. 14, tars. 12.

Hab.: Chirimoto. North Peru.

230. *Picus pyrrhothorax.*

A. O. Hume, Stray Feathers, vol. X. 1881. p. 150.

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Like *P. cathpharius*, but differs in both sexes having an intense red gorget, in the much greater amount of white on its quills and lateral tail feathers, and in the female also having a broad crimson occipital band. Lg. 6,8; tail 2,85; wing 3,72; tars. 0,6; bill 0,8.

Hab.: Aimole, Eastern Manipur.

Fam. *BUCEROTIDAE.*

231. *Limonophalus* n. gen.

D. G. Elliott, Monogr. Bucerot. Pt. 10.

Casque extending over two thirds of the maxilla, narrowed, comressed anteriorly, tip at right angle to culmen.

Typus: *B. Montani.*

232. *Pholidophalus* n. gen.

D. G. Elliott, Mongr. Bucerotid. Pt. 10.

Basal half of culmen covered by a low transversely grooved casque-like protuberance.

Typus: *B. fistulator.*

233. *Tockus Bocagei.*

E. Oustalet, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris. 7. Ser. Vol. 5. 1881. p. 161.

Par leur taille sensiblement plus forte, leur bec plus élevé, leurs scapulaires d'une teinte beaucoup plus uniforme, leurs lores de couleur noirâtre, leures rémiges privées d'échancrures blanches sur les barbes internes ces Calaos diffèrent du *Tockus erythrorhynchus*; ils ne peuvent pas davantage, à mon avis, être rapportés au *Tockus Deckeni* Cab. Le bec 0,062; l'aile 0,180; la queue 0,210; le tarse 0,037 m.

Hab.: Afrique orientale.

Fam. *ALCEDINIDAE.*

234. *Alcyone Richardsi.*

H. B. Tristram, Ibis. Vol. 6. No. 21. 1882. p. 134. pl. 4.

A. rostro nigro, capite caeruleo, fronte nigricantiore; macula inter rostrum et oculos et macula postoculari albis; dorso et cauda ultramarinis; secundariis superioribus caeruleo lavatis; remigibus nigris; gula et thorace albis; torque pectorali et lateribus ultramarinis; abdomine albo, crisso caeruleo, pedibus nigris. Lg. tot. 4,9; alae 2,15; caudae 1,2; rostri a rictu 1,45.

Hab.: Rendova, Island, Solomons.

235. *Halcyon Solomonis.*

E. P. Ramsay, Proc. Lin. Soc. N. S. Wales. Vol. 6. p. 833.

All the upper surface blue, with a slight wash of greenish on the head and back, quills black, the outer webs of a rich cobalt-blue; tail blue, vermiculated, a slight tinge of green on outer webs, a stripe from the lower mandible under the eye greenish-blue, earcoverts bluish black, lores black, no white spot or superciliary stripe, no white nape spot; collar round the neck white or slightly tinged with rufous, bounded in front by a narrow black line from the earcoverts; on either side of the chest nearly extending across

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it a rufous patch, the feathers all margined with blue, under wing coverts white, all the remainder of the under surface, and under tail-coverts white, bill black, a triangular patch of white at the base of the lower mandible, feet brownish. Wing 3,6—3,7; tail 2,7—2,8; tarsus 0,55 inches.

Hab.: Solomon Islands.

236. *Sauromarptis cyanophrys.*

T. Salvadori, Atti R. Acc. Sc. Torino. Vol. 16. Mai 1881. p. 621.

Pileo, genis, auricularibus et cervice nigris, ochraceo maculatis; interscapulio ochraceo, nigro transfasciato; plumis regionis, superciliaris, a naribus incipientibus et postice ad colli latera ductis, caerulescente marginatis; scapularibus nigris; dorso, uropygio et supracaudalibus laete caeruleis; gastraeo rufo-ochraceo, gula rufescentiore, pectoris plumis tenuissime fusco limbatis; alis fuscis, tectricibus superioribus laete et late caeruleo marginatis; remigibus exterius caeruleo-virescentibus, intus basin versus rufis, subalaribus concoloribus, fusco variis; cauda supra saturate caerulea, subtus nigra; rostro supra nigro, subtus flavido; pedibus fuscis. L. t. 0,310; al. 0,165; caud. 0,115; rostri 0,040; tarsi 0,021 m.

Obs.: Differt a *S. tyrone* aruensi taenia superciliari caerulescente, gastraeo rufescentiore et saturatiore, rostroque paullo breviore.

Hab.: Nova Guinea.

Fam. *MEROPIDAE.*

237. *Merops Böhmi.*

Ant. Reichenow, Ornith. Centralbl. 7. Jahrg. 1882. No. 7 p. 62.

Fronte, vertice et gula rufis, hac dilutiore; stria per oculum ducta nigra, parte postoculari subtus linea dilute azurea limbata; corpore, alis caudaque viridibus, caudae apice nigra; subalaribus et remigum margine interiore dilute cinnamominis; rostro et pedibus nigris; iride rubra. Long. 180, ala 80, cauda 80, rostrum a rictu 33 Mm.

Hab.: Bumi (Africa orientalis).

238. *Merops Dresseri.*

G. E. Shelley, Pr. Z. S. 1882. p. 303. pl. 16. fig. 1.

Crown and nape fawn colour, the tips of the feathers slightly washed with greenish yellow; remainder of the upper parts green; the basal portion of the inner margins of the quills pale fawn colour; the primaries have the remainder of their inner margins and their ends dusky black; the secondaries are rather broadly tipped with black, with the exception of the inner feather, which, like the longer scapulars and upper tail coverts, is washed with blue towards its end; two centre tail-feathers green, gradually shading into black on their long narrow ends, which are slightly widened at the tips; remainder of the tail square, the feathers with broad black end, narrowly tipped with white on the outer ones,

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and rather more broadly so with blue as they approach the centre pair; on the sides of the head a broad black band runs through the eye, margined beneath by a rather narrower pale blue one; chin and throat fawn colour, with the ends of the feathers slightly more strongly washed with greenish yellow than the crown; remainder of the under surface green, with the feathers of the abdomen and under tail-coverts washed with blue towards their edges; under surface of the quills brown, the basal portion of their inner margins and the under wing-coverts pale fawn colour; under surface of the tail ashy brown, with a black terminal bar. Bill and legs black. Tot. lg. 9,8 inches; culmen 1; wing 31; tail 5,5; tars. 0,4.

Hab.: Rovuma River, East Africa.

239. *Merops Revoilii.*

M. E. Oustalet, Mission G. Révoil au Pays Çomalis. Faune et Flore. Note sur les Oiseaux. p. 5.

Vertice, alis caudaque viridibus, gula et pectore albidis, abdomine fulvescente, superciliis, lumbis, caudae tectricibus inferioribus et superioribus coeruleis, regione interscapulari fulva, plaga postoculari, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Long. tot. 0,185 M.; L. de l'aile 0,080; de la queue 0,078; du bec 0,029; du tarse 0,010.

Il appartient probablement au sous-genre *Melittophagus* et se rapproche à certains égards du *Merops Bullocki* Vieill. et *M. Bullockoides.*

Hab.: Pays des Çomalis.

Fam. *CAPRIMULGIDAE.*

240. *Caprimulgus nobilis.*

H. B. Tristram, Ibis, Vol. 6. No. 21. 1882. p. 134. pl. 3.

C. atro-fuscus, nigro minute vermiculatus; capite et occipite striis nigris elongatis insignibus, gula cinnamomeo maculata; fascia gulari alba interrupta; pectore fusco lineis nigris striato; humeris et tectricibus alaribus brunneo-umbrinis, quaque pluma insigni annulo albicante terminata; alarum primariis nigris, tertia maculam albam, quarta vittam interruptam in secunda vix videndam ostendente; secundariis nigris rufo maculatis; tectricibus subalaribus et abdomine castaneis, brunneo transversim striatis; cauda nigra, fasciis latis fuscis vermiculatis interrupta; rectricibus duabus externis castaneo fasciatis, eodemque modo omnibus rectricibus subtus rufo fasciatis. Long. tot. 12; alae 8,75; caud. 6,2.

Hab.: Rendova Island, Solomons.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

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