

TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS IN THE
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF
NATURAL HISTORY

PART 2. OTIDIDAE, JACANIDAE, ROSTRATULIDAE,
HAEMATOPODIDAE, CHARADRIIDAE, SCOLOPACIDAE,
RECURVIROSTRIDAE, BURHINIDAE, GLAREOLIDAE,
THINOCORIDAE, STERCORARIIDAE, LARIDAE,
ALCIDAE, PTEROCLIDIDAE, COLUMBIDAE,
PSITTACIDAE, MUSOPHAGIDAE, CUCULIDAE,
TYTONIDAE, STRIGIDAE, PODARGIDAE, NYCTIBIIDAE,
AEGOTHELIDAE, CAPRIMULGIDAE, APODIDAE,
HEMIPROCNIDAE, TROCHILIDAE, COLIIDAE,
TROGONIDAE, ALCEDINIDAE, MOMOTIDAE,
MEROPIIDAE, LEPTOSOMATIDAE, CORACIIDAE,
UPUPIDAE, PHOENICULIDAE, BUCEROTIDAE,
GALBULIDAE, BUCCONIDAE, CAPITONIDAE,
INDICATORIDAE, RAMPHASTIDAE, PICIDAE

JAMES C. GREENWAY, JR.
*Research Associate, Department of Ornithology
The American Museum of Natural History*

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PREFACE

This second part of Type Specimens of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History follows Bulletin American Museum Natural History, volume 150, article 3, and completes the list of nonpasserine birds. A total of 2157 names of types in that category appears in the two parts. In this part 1454 are listed. Of these, 612 (42%) are synonyms. Of the 840 types of valid taxa, one represents a well-marked, unquestioned genus, *Microgoura meeki* Rothschild, of Choiseul, Solomon Islands (which is most probably extinct), and 48 additional species, leaving 791 subspecies believed by taxonomists to be useful names for recognizable forms. Two neotypes are listed as valid under Article 74 (Internatl. Comm. Zool. Nomenclature, 1961): they are *Gallicolumba rubescens* (Viellot) and *Cuculus canorus minor* Brehm. Histories of important collections from which most of these specimens came are briefly outlined in the Preface to Part I of this work.

Certainly from a historical point of view the collections of hummingbirds purchased in France by Daniel Giraud Elliot (1835-1915) between 1869 and 1883 are the most puzzling and interesting. Elliot went to Paris with a commission from the trustees of the infant American Museum of Natural History "to purchase for the museum any material that he thought advisable" (Anon., 1915, p. 137). He bought the collection of Prince Wied Neuweid in Cologne in 1870 and a part of the collections of the dealers, Jules and Edouard Verreaux, in Paris. A part of this was retained in his own collection for a time, and presented to the American Museum in 1887. They now bear his collection labels with sometimes those of the Maison Verreaux as well.

Several probable types of Trochilidae from the collection of Jules Bourcier (1797-1873) passed through the Verreaux brothers' hands, their labels still being attached. Bourcier was Consul General of France at Quito, Ecuador, in 1849-1850. He apparently collected specimens and bought others there, as well as in Colombia (Bogota trade skins); these he sold occasionally.

Jardine (1852, p. 59) recorded that a collection of Bourcier's, purchased by Dr. Edward Wilson of Philadelphia, had been lost at sea. Bourcier was sole author of 11 types listed below and of four as co-author with De Lattre.

Whether or not Martial Etienne Mulsant (1796-1880) possessed a collection is not known. Probably he did not. The author of his obituary (Ibis, 1881) wrote that Mulsant based his classification of the Trochilidae on the Verreaux collection. Mulsant himself bore testimony to this by inference. He did not mention a collection of his own in his monograph of Trochilidae (Mulsant and Verreaux, 1873-1878) as he did the collections of others. Bourcier and Mulsant are authors of descriptions of eight forms listed here; Mulsant and Verreaux of two.

That he worked closely with Elliot cannot be doubted, for he wrote (Mulsant and Verreaux, 1876, p. 290) that Elliot lent him the type of *Trochilus Eucharis* Bourcier. He was also a friend: on a copy of his Catalogue des Oiseaux Mouches (1875) appears in Mulsant's handwriting: "A M. Elliot souvenirs affectueux de E. Mulsant."

The exact status of many of these older types may be questioned. Original labels have been removed from all specimens, which may have passed through three or four collections before Elliot obtained them. Their histories are relatively obscure. The "Trochilidists" of the nineteenth century were well acquainted with one another. They exchanged or borrowed specimens from other collections often, but recorded no paratypes in descriptions of new forms, nor designated types. For example the following editorial note appeared with Bourcier's descriptions of 17 hummingbirds belonging to English collectors: "In the possession of Mr. Loddiges, Mr. Gould, Mr. Rucker and Mr. Leadbeater, and in the British Museum, Mr. Bourcier had become acquainted with thirty species not known in the collections of France" (Bourcier, 1847a, p. 47).

A further complication is the remark of Deslongchamps (1881, p. 158) as follows: "has M. Elliot certainly got true types of Bourcier?"

The Bourcier collection was dispersed at a public sale in lots. No doubt Elliot did buy those two birds [*Lafresnaya gayi*], but the Faculty of Sciences of Caen have obtained two of the same species, which I bought." It is probable that the collections in Caen were destroyed during World War II, but if not they are syntypes as are Elliot's specimens.

Likewise Mulsant (Mulsant and Verreaux, 1873, p. iii) wrote of the Verreaux collection: "la plus riche de celles de France. . . La moitié de cette superbe collection est aujourd'hui à l'étranger [The American Museum of Natural History]; mais avant de se defaire une partie, Madame [Edouard] Veuve Verreaux, qui continue de soutenir la reputation commerciale de sa maison, avait, pendant trois ou quatre ans, laissé chez elle, ces trésors à ma disposition . . ." Volume three of Mulsant and Verreaux's *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux Mouches* (1873-1878) was dedicated to Elliot. Mulsant wrote: "M. Elliot . . . m'a ouvert toutes ses richesses en Oiseaux Mouches." It is probable that many of the forms, the types of which are listed here, were described on the basis of several specimens (not mentioned), and many specimens designated in the past as "types" are listed here as possibly or probably syntypes.

Mulsant and Verreaux (1873-1878), Elliot (1879), and Gould (1880-1887) brought all this scattered information together in understandable form in monographs. Elliot cited his own types in his collection. He wrote (1877a, p. 133): "Mindful of the importance of always referring to the types of described species . . . in order to ascertain exactly what an author may have had before him when bestowing for the first time a name . . ." a professional, objective statement, although he never cited more than a single specimen. There is here the implication that a concept of syntypes, paratypes, or populations of birds was not as important as it is now, 100 years later. A single "type" represented the whole range of individual variation. The value of the type as a collector's item was therefore greater, and if Elliot did not mention his ownership it is probable that he did not own what he considered to be "the Type." But it may well be a syntype. An example is *Trochilus Antoniae* Bourcier and Mulsant.

Sixteen forms of hummingbirds described by

Elliot are listed here, of which 10 are today considered valid taxa by all authorities. Lawrence described 22, of which 18 are now recognized. Other authors are Hartert (25), Gould (1), Lessson (1), Salvin (3), Swainson (1).

Of recent authorities Simon (1921) recorded Elliot's (1879) claims to all these types listed here without question. Berlioz examined 29 of these older specimens in April 1975 and accepted (sometimes grudgingly) their status as stated below. At that time he reversed a former opinion and decided that *Thalurania Lerchi* Mulsant and Verreaux does not represent a hybrid but more probably represents a population that will be rediscovered.

An owl, a nighthawk, 11 specimens of hummingbirds and a single wood hoopoe have been thought to be valid types from time to time. These are listed in this preface as a matter of possible historical interest, as is a plover, which is a hybrid, as follows:

"Megascops fulvescens Ridgway"

This name appears on an American Museum of Natural History label (AMNH 34597) attached to a female specimen in the rufous (or fulvescent) phase of plumage of *Otus watsonii usta* (Sclater). It was collected at Chapada, Mato Grosso, Brazil, July 20, 1883, by H. H. Smith. The specific name "*fulvescens*," and "sp. nov." are in Ridgway's handwriting. In spite of that this specimen does not appear to have status as a "type." Ridgway used this name only for *Syrnium fulvescens* Sclater and Salvin of Guatemala, although sometimes in an ambiguous fashion.

The name appears (with what seems to be the author's name) in Ridgway (1914, p. 648) listed as a synonym of *Sirix fulvescens* (Sclater and Salvin), as follows: "[*Syrnium nebulosum*] var. *fulvescens* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., V, Dec. 1873, 200, in text." There he wrote under the heading "*Syrnium nebulosum* var. *Sartorii* Ridgway": "Remarks.—This form is very different from var. *fulvescens* (Scl. and Salv., P.Z.S., 1868, 58) from Guatemala. I have seen a specimen of the latter collected by Van Patten and now in the Boston Society." The type of *Sartorii* is in the U.S. National Museum.

Again (in 1914, *loc. cit.*), this name is listed as

a synonym of *Strix fulvescens* (Sclater and Salvin), thus: "*Syrnium nebulosum* var. *fulvescens* Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, *Hist. N. Amer. Birds*, iii, 1874, 29, footnote." There appears: "2/ *Syrnium nebulosum*, var. *fulvescens*. *Syrnium fulvescens*, Salvin, P.Z.S., 1868, 58." Following a description appears, "(Coll. Bost. Soc., no. 367, Guatemala; Van Patten)."

This specimen has been identified as *choliba*. It resembles *watsonii* in having the head somewhat darker than the back, long, dark ear coverts, narrower black streaks below and a relatively short tail.

Birds from north of the Amazon (*watsonii*) are usually slightly more fulvescent below and darker, and with less obvious pale vermiculation above than southern birds (*usta*). Other characters are bridged by individual variation. A single specimen from Colombia in the fulvous phase of plumage is more reddish brown above and below than this one from Mato Grosso, Brazil, as is one from Rio Pirqui, Peru.

Aegialites Homeyeri Brehm

Aegialites Homeyeri Brehm, 1855a, p. 283 (Rügen).

According to Hartert (1918b, p. 52) this is an artifact, the head being that of *Charadrius alexandrinus* and the body *Charadrius hiaticula*. This statement is correct. The specimen is AMNH 736388, male.

Chordiles popetue Sennetti Coues

[*Chordiles popetue*] *Sennetti* Coues, 1888, p. 37 ("50 miles west of Pembina, Minn., and Wharton Co., Texas").

AMNH 81591, male, was designated as a syntype by Coues (*loc. cit.*) together with a specimen from the Pembina Mountains, North Dakota (now in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution). Oberholser (1914a, p. 55) pointed out that this "co-type" from Texas belongs in fact to a different population, which is smaller and paler, and which is now called *aserriensis* Cherrie. This specimen, obtained in Wharton County, Texas, May 27, 1887, from the collection of George B. Sennett, has no status as a type.

*Trochilus Johanna*e Bourcier

*Trochilus Johanna*e Bourcier, 1847a, p. 45 (Peru). Now *Doryfera johanna*e *johanna*e Bourcier. See Zimmer, 1950, p. 2

AMNH 37592, male. Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) described this specimen correctly. It should be said that Bourcier's name on the label in Elliot's handwriting does not indicate that Elliot obtained the bird from Bourcier but that Bourcier described the taxon originally. Zimmer wrote: "A specimen in the American Museum collection is marked 'Type' but is hardly likely to be entitled to that rank. It has no original label and the existing tag bears the name '*Doryfera Johanna*e,' whereas Bourcier described it as '*Trochilus*,' and the locality is marked as 'New Grenada,' instead of 'Le Pérou' actually specified by Bourcier." Boucard (1895, p. 308) said that the type was then still in the Loddiges collection (now in the British Museum), although he ascribes it to Colombia. The bird at hand is from the Elliot collection, but Elliot in his monograph made no mention of possession of the type as he did in certain other cases. He may have obtained the bird from Bourcier, as indicated on the label, but I judge it to be no more than a representative specimen, not the "type."

Trochilus Doubledayi Bourcier

Trochilus Doubledayi Bourcier, 1847a, p. 46 ("présumé du Rio Negro"). Now *Cyananthus latirostris doubledayi* Bourcier. See Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, 1950, p. 167.

AMNH 38756, male, collected, probably, in Guerrero, Mexico, by an unknown. No original label. On an Elliot collection label appears "Circe Doubledayi. Type. / Mexico. Bourcier." It appears not to have any status as a "type."

Ridgway (1911, p. 376, note) stated: "Cotype (probable) in American Museum of Natural History." Elliot (1879, p. 235) wrote: "Bourcier specimen in my collection." He did not mention the "type" as he did when he wished to claim one as his own. No mention of the Loddiges collection is made, although the syntypes were there, according to Bourcier (*loc. cit.*). This skin is probably the one listed as *Circe Doubledayi* in the Verreaux collection catalogue because no

other purportedly coming from the Verreaux or Bourcier collection appears in American Museum catalogues. It accords well with the original description.

It is most improbable that this specimen has any status as a type, for Mulsant and Verreaux (1875, vol. 2, p. 44) listed the type as being in the Loddiges collection. Hartert (1897e, p. 530) wrote: "The type, however, is still in the beautiful collection of Humming-Birds in the possession of Mr. George Loddiges, whose grandfather formed it, while the specimen in the American Museum, though given to Elliot by Bourcier, who described *doubledayi*, cannot be the type." Two syntypes from the Loddiges collection are in the British Museum (Warren, 1966, p. 84).

Trochilus Turnerii Bourcier

Trochilus Turnerii Bourcier, 1846, p. 313 (La Bolivie).

Now *Leucippus chionogaster hypoleucus* (Gould). See Simon, 1921, p. 318; Salvin, 1892, p. 200.

AMNH 38490, male, has two labels attached, one a characteristic oval with blue border of the Verreaux collection, upon which is written "Type / *Turneri* / Bourcier / Bolivie." The second repeats this and adds "= ♂ *chionogaster* Tschudi." It accords fairly well with the original description except that the bill measures only 23 mm. (not 36 mm. as described), which is too great a discrepancy. Elliot did not claim this as a type as he usually did. An indication on the label gives the specimen no status as "type."

Thaumatias apicalis Gould

Thaumatias apicalis Gould, 1861, p. 154 ("New Grenada").

Now *Amazilia fimbriata apicalis* (Gould). See Schauensee, 1949, pp. 554, 1170.

AMNH 38554, not sexed. To this is attached a very small label, probably of the Elliot collection. On this appears: "*T. apicalis* / from Gould." On the reverse side appears "Bogota" and in Elliot's handwriting "a Type." On an American Museum label appears: "May be only a Cotype or Paratype J.[ohn] T. Z.[immer]." He may have had doubts of this for later (1950d, p. 18) he listed this as "a type." Elliot did not claim this as

a type in his review of the family (1879, p. 207) as he usually did when such seemed possible. Warren (1966) listed a specimen as holotype in the British Museum. The original description is short and perfunctory. This specimen agrees with it well enough, but its history is perhaps too obscure for recognition as a syntype.

Thaumatias bartletti Sclater and Salvin

Thaumatias bartletti Sclater and Salvin, 1866, p. 194 ("upper Ucayli," ex Gould MS).

Now *Amazilia lactea bartletti* (Sclater and Salvin). See Zimmer, 1950d, p. 20.

AMNH 38542, male. Only an Elliot collection label is attached to this specimen, on which appears "Peru" and "Bartlett." There is no indication that Elliot acquired the specimen from Gould as usually there is when he did so. He did not claim the specimen as a type (1878, p. 53; 1879, p. 205) as he usually did. Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) listed "co-types" in the British Museum (see also Warren, 1966) and the American Museum, presumably because Bartlett collected the type series as stated by Sclater and Salvin (*loc. cit.*). They stated that they had seven specimens collected by Edward Bartlett.

This specimen is not one described originally. It is immature with gray appearing among iridescent blue feathers on the throat. The outer tail feathers are not tipped with gray. Perhaps it could be regarded as a syntype but its history is obscure.

Amazilia aeneobrunnea Chapman

Amazilia aeneobrunnea Chapman, 1889, p. 163.

AMNH 36071 was purchased from C. S. Galbraith and was said to have come from Bogota. Shortly after describing the bird Chapman (1889a) reported that the specimen was no doubt an artifact, the head of *Chlorostilbon gibsoni* and the body of *Chrysolampis mosquitos*. This was also stated by Simon and Hellmayr (1908, p. 2).

Trochilus Benjamini Bourcier

Trochilus Benjamini Bourcier, 1851, p. 187 ("Regions chaudes des environs de Gualea," Ecuador).

Now *Urosticte benjamini benjamini* (Bourcier).
See Schauensee, 1966, p. 177.

AMNH 37677, male, was listed without discussion by Zimmer (1951a, p. 18) as "type." Elliot (1879) made no mention of a type, as was his custom when such seemed likely, nor did Chapman (1926, p. 313). The history of the specimen is obscure. This specimen accords with the short and inadequate original description. On a characteristic oval, blue-bordered Verreaux label appears only "Type / T. Benjamini / Bourc. 1851 / Equateur." That this is technically a type specimen is doubtful, for Zimmer's listing does not satisfy Article 74 of International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. Perhaps the remark of Mulsant and Verreaux (1876, p. 103) that a nest of this species was in the Verreaux collection would imply that there was also a specimen, but no mention of a specimen or type was made.

Trochilus Adela d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye

Trochilus Adela d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838,
cl. II, p. 33 (Chuquisaca, Bolivia).

Now *Oreotrochilus adela* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). See Zimmer, 1951a, p. 43; Schauensee, 1966, p. 180.

AMNH 37277, male, AMNH 37278, female, bear Elliot collection labels on which appears: "*Oreotrochilus Adela* / Chiquisaca, Bolivia. d'Orbigny / A Type" together with the appropriate sex symbol. On the reverse of the label of the male appears: "from d'Orbigny collection / received from Bourcier."

These notations would indicate that these specimens are syntypes; perhaps they should be so considered, as Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) did. Elliot's own writings obscure the point for he stated in his account of types in the Muséum National in Paris (1877a, p. 142) "*O. Adela*. Represented by the type specimen mounted." He did not state that the types were in his collection in his review of the Trochilidae (1879, p. 37) as he usually did when he thought that to be the fact.

Jouanin (1950, p. 19) stated that Chuquisaca is a synonym of Sucre (lat. 19°05'S, long. 65°15'W). He quoted d'Orbigny, who encountered this species only once: "sur les montagnes sèches et arides des environs de Chuquisaca," where he was from December 12 to March 10,

1833. The holotype is in Paris, according to Jouanin, and this is probably the fact.

Trochilus Aureliae Bourcier and Mulsant

Trochilus Aureliae Bourcier and Mulsant, 1846,
p. 315 ("Bogota").

Now *Haplophaedia aureliae aureliae* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 570, 1174; 1966, p. 185.

AMNH 38405, male. To this specimen is attached a characteristic Verreaux collection label (oval with blue border), upon which appears "Type. *T. Aureliae* / Bourc. et Muls. 1846) / Nlle. Grenade." An Elliot collection label, with the same information in his handwriting, is also attached. Elliot (1879, p. 190) stated "type in my collection." Chapman (1917b, p. 302) wrote that he had seen the type, as did Zimmer (1951, p. 37).

This specimen does not agree with the original description, which states: "Dessous du corps . . . d'un vert doré, graduellement plus clair sur la poitrine et les cotés du ventre, dont la partie longitudinalement médiane reste blanche." Underparts of this specimen are uniform and dark green. It is probable that the authors had a female before them. The median tail feathers are moulting in, which would probably have been noted. This specimen may be a possible syntype, but can have no real status as a "type."

Metallura Jelskii Cabanis

A specimen of *Metallura phoebe* (Lesson and Delattre) is AMNH 38217, from the Elliot collection, marked *Metallura Jelskii* in Elliot's handwriting. According to Zimmer (1952, p. 13) the type is most probably in Berlin. Elliot (1879, p. 164) wrote that he had before him a typical example but made no claim to the type as he usually did when he thought the type was in his collection.

Ornismya Heliodor Bourcier

Ornismya Heliodor Bourcier, 1840, p. 275 ("la plaine de Bogota, Colombie").

Now *Acestrura heliodor heliodor* (Bourcier). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 579; 1966, p. 192.

AMNH 37913, male, bears a Verreaux collec-

tion label (oval with blue border) on which appears: "Type / *heliodori* / Bourc. 1840 / male / Nlle. Gde." It appears to be unlikely that this locality would have been here recorded if this were actually a type.

This specimen differs from the original description in that the head is uniform green, not "d'un brun vert, ou d'un vert obscur, depuis la naissance du bec jusqu'au vertex d'un vert foncé semi brillant sur l'occiput et près des yeux. . . ."

Elliot (1879, p. 120) did not claim the type, nor did Zimmer and Phelps (1950) mention this specimen.

Irrisor erythrorhynchus neglectus Neumann

Irrisor erythrorhynchus neglectus Neumann, 1905a, p. 194 ("Schambala Fluss, Maleland").

Now *Phoeniculus purpureus neglectus* (Neumann). See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 636; White, 1965, p. 241.

AMNH 644262, male, collected on the Schambala River, "Male Land," Ethiopia, January 20, 1901, by Oscar Neumann, bears a Rothschild collection "type" label apparently by an error. Hartert did not list it as a type in the Rothschild collection.

In his original description Neumann mentioned this specimen in the first paragraph with a short description, but did not designate it as the type. In the third paragraph he designated another specimen as follows: "Typus des *neglectus*

♀ Ula 29 mai 1885 (Ragazzi leg.) Mus. Turin No. 282b."

In James P. Chapin's manuscripts appears the following note: "O. Neumann writes me in his letter of July 15, 1944, that the real type [is] in the Turin Museum, a specimen collected by Ragazzi at Ula (somewhere near Ankober, former capital of Shoa, east or northeast of Addis Ababa.

"Neumann says he 'stupidly' called the Male specimen *neglectus*, and that a series of 12 or 13 from the Gato River, Gardulla, are all *somaliensis* (see Friedmann, 1930, pp. 394-397). The Gato R., he adds, is scarcely 25 or 30 miles east of the Shambala R., but between them is the Gardulla Mountain range, 6000-7500 ft. high, which no *Phoeniculus purpureus* can cross. He doubts that the Male country specimen can be *neglectus*."

In its green throat and purplish or greenish reflection on the mantle this specimen resembles *somaliensis* rather than *neglectus* or *abyssinicus*, which is the older name.

Reasons for publication of these lists were stated in the Preface of Part I (1973). See also International Code Zoological Nomenclature, 1961, Recommendation 72d.

Again I thank Messrs. Charles E. O'Brien and James Fowler for their excellent preliminary work on this task. Drs. Dean Amadon and Lester L. Short were of great assistance in completion of this part. And finally and especially do I thank Miss Marianna Neighbour for her painstaking efforts in the typing and editing of this part.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA FOR TYPE SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
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PART I (BULLETIN AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,
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Page 220, column 1, line 36, add:

Thalassogeron chrysostoma harterti Mathews

Thalassogeron chrysostoma harterti Mathews, 1912b, p. 280 ("South Indian Ocean, Kerguelen Id, breeding").

Now *Diomedea chrysostoma* Forster. See Hartert, 1926b, p. 345.

Holotype. AMNH 527069, male, collected latitude 46°52'S, longitude 85°E, in the southern Indian Ocean about 900 miles east of Kerguelen

Island, by R. G. England. The birds are known to breed on Kerguelen but no characters have been found to separate these from the eight other known breeding islands; see Murphy, 1936, vol. 1, p. 514. From the Mathews (No. 5579, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Thalassogeron chrysostoma alexanderi Mathews

Thalassogeron chrysostoma alexanderi Mathews, 1916a, p. 55 (Mandurah, West Australia).

Now *Diomedea chrysostoma* Forster, 1785. No breeding population is to be found in Australia. No characters to distinguish other breeding populations have been found; see Hartert, 1926b, p. 345; Murphy, 1936, p. 514.

Holotype. AMNH 527061, male, collected at Mandurah, Western Australia, July 7, 1902, by Inspector Eaton. From the Mathews (No. 4476. He obtained it from the Perth Museum) and the Rothschild collection. No mention of this name was made by Hartert in his accounts of types at Tring, although the Tring type label is attached. No original label. Mathews described this bird cryptically as follows: "Differs from *T. c. culrinatus* (Gould) (= *chrysostoma*) in not having the yellow of the bill so pronounced; the bill is also smaller." He apparently had only one specimen.

Phoebetria palpebrata huttoni Mathews

Phoebetria palpebrata huttoni Mathews, 1912b, p. 297, pl. 101 (New Zealand Seas).

Now *Phoebetria palpebrata* (Forster). See Murphy, 1936, vol. 1, p. 500; Fleming, 1953, p. 18.

Holotype. AMNH 527080, "♀" (Rothschild coll. label). Hartert (1926b, p. 344) said "purchased from Sir Walter Buller" and the same note appears on a Museum Rothschild label together with the date 1892. Mathews (No. 5959 and so designated in the original description) obtained it from Rothschild, who, in turn, bought it back. No original label.

Phoebetria fusca campbelli Mathews

Phoebetria fusca campbelli Mathews, 1912b, p. 304 ("Australian Seas").

Now *Phoebetria fusca* (Hilsenberg), 1822. See Nichols and Murphy, 1914, p. 533; Hartert, 1926b, p. 344.

Holotype. AMNH 527079, male, "South Pacific." No original label; no data. From the Mathews collection (No. 5578 and so designated in the original description). "Brit. Mus. 18-10-10" appears in Mathews's catalogue.

Page 242, column 1, line 11, add the following:

Butorides striatus flyensis Salomonsen

Butorides striatus flyensis Salomonsen, 1966, p. 283 (Lake Daviumbu, upper Fly River, Papua, New Guinea).

Now *Butorides striatus flyensis* Salomonsen.

Holotype. AMNH 424942, male, collected on Lake Daviumbu, upper Fly River, Papua, New Guinea, September 16, 1936, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

Page 246, column 1, line 12, add:

Cochlearius cochlearius phillipsi Dickerman

Cochlearius cochlearius phillipsi Dickerman, 1973, p. 113 (ca. 8 km. east of Atasta, Campeche, Mexico).

Now *Cochlearius cochlearius phillipsi* Dickerman.

Holotype. AMNH 803080, male, collected about 8 km. east of Atasta, State of Campeche, Mexico, February 13, 1966, by Robert W. Dickerman.

This population was described as similar to *zeledoni* of Sinaloa but larger.

Page 258, column 1, line 10. For AMNH 531735 read 531725.

Page 262, column 2, line 2. For AMNH 538846 read 532846.

Page 263, column 1, line 33. For AMNH 532906 read 532894.

Page 265, column 2, line 5. For AMNH 421658 read 421685.

Page 268, column 2, line 13. For AMNH 534013 read 534012.

Page 277, column 1, line 7. For AMNH 537532 read 537523.

Page 292, column 1, line 25. For AMNH 338202 read 348202.

Page 295, column 1, line 4. For AMNH 542281 read 542817.

Page 295, column 2, line 45. For AMNH 543217 read 543127.

Page 306, column 2, line 6, 14. Add the following: Parkes (1971a, p. 5) stated that characters used to differentiate Philippine Island subspecies are due to individual variation, and all Philippine populations should be *R. t. torquatus*.

Page 313, column 1, line 16. Add the following: Dickerman (1968, p. 98) stated that characters that have been used to differentiate

subspecies of *Laterallus ruber* are due to sexual variation.

FAMILY OTIDIDAE

Otis tetrax orientalis Hartert

Otis tetrax orientalis Hartert, 1916f, p. 339 (Sarepta, southern Russia).
Now *Otis tetrax* Linnaeus. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 340.

Holotype. AMNH 547476, male, collected at Sarepta, southern Russia, May 1889. Purchased from a dealer for the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) listed this name as a synonym of *Otis tetrax*. He wrote: "The population ("*orientalis*") from Russia eastward averages slightly greyer, less rufous, on the upper parts, and slightly larger, the overlap in individual measurements being very great. . . ."

Otis kori struthiunculus Neumann

Otis kori struthiunculus Neumann, 1907b, p. 306 (Lake Zwai, Ethiopia).
Now *Choriotis kori struthiunculus* Neumann. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 315.

Holotype. AMNH 547529, male, collected near Lake Zwai, Ethiopia, November 20, 1900, for Oscar Neumann.

Neotis nuba agaze Vaurie

Neotis nuba agaze Vaurie, 1961, p. 26 (Taberghi, south of Agadès, Sudan).
Now *Neotis nuba agaze* Vaurie.

Holotype. AMNH 547514, male, collected at Taberghi, south of Agadès (Agadez, lat. 17°N, long. 07°56'E), Niger, Africa, July 4, 1922, by Capt. Angus Buchanan. From the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) described this subspecies as "differing from *nuba*, type locality, Kurgos, near Shendi, Sudan, by being paler and less heavily and darkly vermiculated with brown on the back, rump, upper tail coverts, tail and upper wing coverts, and also by being banded with blue-grey on the upper breast. . . ." The species is rare in collections. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) quoted Hartert (1924d, p. 9) to the effect that Hartert did not

describe the subspecies for fear that the characters noted above might prove to be due to individual variation but that he, Vaurie, believed that the differences were too numerous to be due to individual variation.

Choriotis australis derbyi Mathews

Choriotis australis derbyi Mathews, 1912c, p. 226 (Derby, North-West Australia).
Now *Choriotis australis* (Gray). See Peters, 1934, p. 220.

Holotype. AMNH 547547, male, collected April 8, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9421 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

The generic name *Ardeotis* Le Maout, 1853 antedates *Choriotis* Gray by two years, but *Choriotis* has been in general use for many years.

Austrotis australis melvillensis Mathews

Austrotis australis melvillensis Mathews, 1915a, p. 51.
Now *Choriotis australis* (Gray). See Mathews 1927, p. 188; Peters, 1934, p. 220.

Holotype. AMNH 547553, female, collected on Melville Island, northern Australia, June 3, 1912, by John P. Rogers. Of four topotypes this is the only one obtained on June 3, as designated in the original description. Others (AMNH 547553-55, one male, two females) were collected on June 6. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Houbara fuertaventurae Rothschild and Hartert

Houbara fuertaventurae Rothschild and Hartert, 1894, p. 689 (Fuerteventura).
Now *Chlamydotis undulata fuertaventurae* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 341.

Holotype. AMNH 547565, male, collected March 20, 1889, at Oliva, Fuerteventura Island, Canary Islands, by R. Gomez.

Differs from *undulata* of northern Africa in being darker above and more densely vermiculated as Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) stated.

FAMILY JACANIDAE

Irediparra gallinacea rothschildi Mathews

Irediparra gallinacea rothschildi Mathews, 1912c, p. 224 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia). Now *Irediparra gallinacea novaehollandiae* (Salvadori). See Hartert, 1930c, p. 119.

Holotype. AMNH 734732, male, collected at Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, by John P. Rogers, January 6, 1909. From the Mathews (No. 558 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Irediparra gallinacea melvillensis Mathews

Irediparra gallinacea melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 73 (Melville Island, Northern Territory). Now *Irediparra gallinacea novaehollandiae* (Salvadori). See Hartert 1930c, p. 119.

Holotype. AMNH 734726, male, collected on Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, January 12, 1912, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 11,736 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Jacana scapularis Chapman

Jacana scapularis Chapman, 1922, p. 3 (Chone, Manari, Ecuador). Now *Jacana spinosa scapularis* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 9.

Holotype. AMNH 119626, male, collected at Chone, Province of Manari, Ecuador, December 16, 1912, by W. B. Richardson.

FAMILY ROSTRATULIDAE

Rostratula australis fitzroyi Mathews

Rostratula australis fitzroyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 85 (Fitzroy River, North-West Australia). Now *Rostratula benghalensis australis* (Gould). See Peters, 1934, p. 230; Condon, 1975, p. 112.

Holotype. AMNH 734963, female, collected on the Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia, February 1896, by Knut Dahl. From the

Mathews (No. 11,994 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

There is no comparative material certainly from eastern Australia in the Mathews collection.

FAMILY HAEMATOPODIDAE

Haematopus palliatus pitanay Murphy

Haematopus palliatus pitanay Murphy, 1925, p. 1 (Pisco Bay, Peru). Now *Haematopus ostralegus pitanay* Murphy. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 22.

Holotype. AMNH 443818, female, collected at Pisco Bay (lat. 13°50'S, long. 76°10'W), Peru, June 30, 1913, by Rollo H. Beck. From the Brewster-Sanford collection.

Haematopus orientalis Brehm

Haematopus orientalis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 563 (Rügen). Now *Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1921a, p. 1676.

Lectotype. AMNH 735027, male, collected by Schilling on Rügen, June 10, 1819. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Haematopus Balthicus Brehm

Haematopus Balthicus C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 562 (Breeds in Pomerania). Now *Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1921a, p. 1676.

Lectotype. AMNH 735028, male, collected by Schilling on Rügen, July 20, 1819. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Haematopus longirostris mattingleyi Mathews

Haematopus longirostris mattingleyi Mathews, 1912c, p. 213 (Cooktown, Queensland). Now *Haematopus ostralegus longirostris* Vieillot. See Mathews, 1927, p. 153.

Holotype. AMNH 735056, male, collected October 4, 1897, near Cooktown, northern Queensland, Australia, by an unknown. "E.A.C. 37" appears on what is apparently the original

label. Mathews obtained the specimen from H. C. Robinson according to his "Day Book." From the Mathews (No. 5576 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Haematopus reischeki* Rothschild**

Haematopus reischeki Rothschild, 1899, p. 4 (Kaipara, New Zealand).

Now *Haematopus ostralegus reischeki* Rothschild. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 16; Fleming, 1953, p. 42.

Holotype. AMNH 735097, male, collected at "Kaipuru" (Kaiparu or Kaipara), west coast of northern North Island, New Zealand, June 1885 by A. Reischek.

This specimen is typical of the large (wing 272 mm., tail 107) birds of mixed plumage. The lower back is dark brown, the rump mixed black and white as is the upper breast. The tip of the bill is broken. Rothschild stated that its length was 102 mm. in his original description.

It appears to be doubtful that this name can be defended on zoological grounds for the black birds of the population do not differ from *Haematopus unicolor* Forster, 1844, as Fleming (*loc. cit.*) pointed out.

Whether or not *unicolor* is specifically distinct from the smaller birds (*ostralegus*) is questionable. It appears to be doubtful that the two are biologically discrete.

***Haematopus ostralegus chathamensis* Hartert**

Haematopus ostralegus chathamensis Hartert, 1927b, p. 17 (Chatham Islands).

Now *Haematopus ostralegus chathamensis* Hartert. See Fleming, 1939, p. 494; Fleming, 1953, p. 42; Falla, Sibson, and Turbott, 1967, p. 120.

Holotype. AMNH 735106, not sexed, collected on Chatham Islands in 1890 by Henry Palmer.

In spite of Oliver's (1955, p. 246) contention, the birds of Chatham Islands differ from *finschi* of New Zealand by having shorter and stouter bills. The black-white line of demarcation on the breast is obscured by black and white feathers and the extent of white on the lower back is less

in some specimens. Bills of seven specimens of *chathamensis* measure 65-79 mm. in length and 12-14 mm. in height (at nostril). Five specimens of *finschi* measure 82-88 mm. in length and 10 mm. in height.

***Haematopus unicolor bernieri* Mathews**

Haematopus unicolor bernieri Mathews, 1912c, p. 214 (Bernier Island, West Australia).

Now *Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus* Gould. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 17; Condon, 1975, p. 113.

Holotype. AMNH 735125, female, collected on Bernier Island, Carnarvon, Western Australia, July 8, 1906, by G. C. Shortridge. From the Mathews (No. 3844 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is a black oystercatcher in worn plumage as Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked. Birds of western Australia do not appear to differ from others in size.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE

***Vanellus crispus* Brehm**

Vanellus crispus C. L. Brehm, 1841a, p. 300 ("Brinis bei Delitzsch").

Now *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 53.

Lectotype. AMNH 735253, female, collected at Brinis near Delitzsch, not far from Leipsig, May 5, 1834, by C. L. Brehm. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Vanellus bicornis* Brehm**

Vanellus bicornis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 557 ("Mittleres Deutschland ... Sümpfe am Freissnitzer See").

Now *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 53.

Lectotype. AMNH 735250, male, collected March 23, 1827, in the marshes of Freissnitzer Lake by C. L. Brehm. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Lobibyx novae-hollandiae gracemeri Mathews

Lobibyx novae-hollandiae gracemeri Mathews, 1915a, p. 126 (Gracemere, Queensland).

Now *Lobibyx novae-hollandiae* (Stephens). See Peters, 1934, p. 239; Condon, 1975, p. 114.

Holotype. AMNH 735427, male, collected February 28, 1881, at Gracemere, Queensland, Australia by an unknown. Mathews had only this one specimen.

The original description follows: "Differs from *L. n. novaehollandiae* in being smaller and lighter in colour." This does not appear to be correct.

Bock (1958, p. 58) considered that *novae-hollandiae* would better be regarded as a subspecies of *miles*.

Lobibyx miles harterti Mathews

Lobibyx miles harterti Mathews, 1912c, p. 215 (Inkerman, Queensland).

Now *Lobibyx miles* (Boddaert). See Mayr, 1938b, p. 14; 1941b, p. 28.

Holotype. AMNH 735455, male, collected at Inkerman, Queensland, Australia, November 18, 1907, by W. Stalker. From the Mathews (No. 355 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

The wing measures 236 mm. which is longer than that of other Australian populations but other measurements fall within the range of individual variation of *miles*, as Mayr (1938b) remarked.

Lobivanellus senegallus major Neumann

Lobivanellus senegallus major Neumann, 1914, p. 8 (Ghadi Saati, Mareb River, Ethiopia).

Now *Afribyx senegallus major* (Neumann). See Chapin, 1939, p. 81; Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 363.

Holotype. AMNH 735493, male, collected at Ghadi Saati, on the Mareb River, northern Ethiopia, January 30, 1903, by G. Schrader. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from others in its larger size.

Zonifer tricolor gwendolena Mathews

Zonifer tricolor gwendolena Mathews, 1912c, p. 214 (Broome Hill, West Australia).

Now *Zonifer tricolor* (Vieillot). See Peters, 1934, p. 242; Condon, 1975, p. 115.

Holotype. AMNH 735736, male, collected at Broome Hill, Western Australia, May 30, 1908, by T. Carter. From the Mathews (No. 362 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described this bird as differing in a "different shaped wattle and a narrow black band on the breast."

Squatarola megarhynchos Brehm

Squatarola megarhynchos C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 284 ("Kommt aus den Nordosten nach Sudosteuropa und Aegyptien").

Now *Squatarola squatarola* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 53.

Holotype. AMNH 735898, male, collected May 1849, at Lake Menzaleh, Egypt, by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Charadrius altifrons Brehm

Charadrius altifrons C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 542 (Faeroes; Rügen, Germany).

Now *Charadrius apricaria altifrons* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 52; Vaurie 1965a, p. 384.

Holotype. AMNH 735952, male, collected on the Faeroe Islands, August 8, 1828, and probably by Graba, according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*). This was the only specimen from the Faeroes in the Brehm collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) stated that, as a rule, a more regular and contrasting color pattern is assumed in breeding plumage than is assumed by *apricaria* in comparable plumage.

Charadrius cucullatus tregellasi Mathews

Charadrius cucullatus tregellasi Mathews, 1912c, p. 218 (Ellen's Brook, South-West Australia).

Now *Charadrius rubricollis* Gmelin. See Peters, 1934, p. 247; Condon, 1975, p. 117.

Holotype. AMNH 736296, female, collected

at Ellensbrook, southwestern Australia, October 1901, by "A.W.M." (probably Alexander William Milligan).

Number 4456 appears on a Mathews collection label but this was corrected on a Rothschild Museum label to 4454, against which number in Mathews's "Day Book" the data above appear, and which was designated also as the number of the "type specimen." It was obtained from the Perth (now Western Australian) Museum.

Charadrius cucullatus torbayi Mathews

Charadrius cucullatus torbayi Mathews, 1912a, p. 30 (Torbay, South-West Australia).

Now *Charadrius rubricollis* Gmelin. See Mathews, 1927, p. 162; Peters, 1934, p. 247.

Holotype. AMNH 736294, male, collected at Torbay, southwestern Australia, November 1910, probably by F. B. L. Whitlock from whom Mathews received a small collection of skins including this one in 1912. From the Mathews (No. 10465 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Aegialites septentrionalis Brehm

Aegialites septentrionalis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 548 (Iceland to Kiel).

Now *Charadrius hiaticula hiaticula* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 52.

Lectotype. AMNH 736352, male, collected near Kiel, Germany, May 20, 1824, probably by Boie, according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*), who designated this specimen as the "?probable type." From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Aegialites pygmaea Brehm

Aegialites pygmaea C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 282 (Edfu, Egypt).

Now *Charadrius dubius curonicus* Gmelin. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 52.

Lectotype. AMNH 736536, female, collected near Edfu, Egypt, February 25, 1852, by A. E. Brehm. Hartert (*loc. cit.*) designated this specimen as the "?probable type." From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Aegialites albigularis Brehm

Aegialites albigularis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 552 (Kiel).

Now *Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus* Linnaeus. See Hartert 1918b, p. 52.

Paralectotypes. AMNH 736629, female, 736630, male, collected near Kiel, Germany, May 20, 1825, probably by Boie, according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*), who designated these two specimens as "types." From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Charadrius dubius papuanus Mayr

Charadrius dubius papuanus Mayr, 1938b, p. 13 (Upper Setekwa River, New Guinea).

Now *Charadrius dubius dubius* Scopoli. See Mayr, 1949b, p. 29.

Holotype. AMNH 736592, male, collected on the upper Setekwa River, southern-central coast of Dutch New Guinea (now West Irian), September 13, 1910, by A. S. Meek.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked that although wings and bills of Papuan birds are shorter, "the sub specific separation of this slightly differentiated population seems inadvisable."

Charadrius alexandrinus seebohmi
Hartert and Jackson

Charadrius alexandrinus seebohmi Hartert and Jackson, 1915, p. 529 (Aripo, northern Ceylon).

Now *Charadrius alexandrinus seebohmi* Hartert and Jackson. See Ripley, 1961, p. 115.

Holotype. AMNH 736757, male, collected at Aripo, northern Ceylon, March 1869, by E. Holdsworth. From the Rothschild collection.

This is a new name for *Charadrius cantianus minutus* Seebohm 1887 (not *Charadrius minutus* Pallas 1827). The syntypes of Seebohm's *minutus* are presumably in the British Museum, although they are not mentioned by Warriner (1966). Specimens collected by Legge in Ceylon and the Red Sea coast by Blanford mentioned in the original description are also listed in the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, vol 24, p. 281, 282.

***Charadrius ruficapillus tormenti* Mathews**

Charadrius ruficapillus tormenti Mathews, 1912c, p. 214 (Point Torment, King Sound, North-West Australia).

Now *Charadrius alexandrinus ruficapillus* Temminck. See Peters, 1934, p. 250; Condon, 1975, p. 120.

Holotype. AMNH 736807, male, collected at Point Torment, King Sound, West Kimberley District, Western Australia, December 28, 1910, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 8334 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described birds from northwestern Australia as being paler (particularly noticeable on the red cap) than *ruficapillus*. Such difference does not appear in long series in the Mathews collection.

Vaurie (1965a, p. 377) suggested that *ruficapillus* may well be specifically distinct.

***Charadrius bicinctus incertus* Mathews**

Charadrius bicinctus incertus Mathews, 1912c, p. 217 (South-West Australia).

Now *Charadrius bicinctus* Jardine and Selby. See Peters, 1934; Condon, 1975, p. 119.

Holotype. AMNH 736952, male, collected at Point Malcolm, at the western extremity of the Great Australian Bight, southwestern Australia, June 17, 1906, by John T. Tunney. From the Mathews (No. 4449 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described this bird as follows: "Differs from *C. b. bicinctus* in having the black band on the breast narrower." This does not appear to be the fact. Serventy and Whittell (1962) wrote: ". . . it seems quite certain that all the Australian birds are migrants from New Zealand."

***Charadrius varius allenbyi* Nicoll**

Charadrius varius allenbyi Nicoll, 1921, p. 7 (Lake Karoon, Egypt).

Now *Charadrius pecuarius* Temminck. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 375.

Holotype. AMNH 737020, female, collected on Lake Karun, Faiyum, Egypt, March 10, 1917,

by D. Paton. Giza Zool. Mus. Number 6436. From the Rothschild collection.

***Oxyechus vociferus peruvianus* Chapman**

Oxyechus vociferus peruvianus Chapman, 1920, p. 106 (Paletillas, Peru).

Now *Charadrius vociferus peruvianus* (Chapman). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 70.

Holotype. AMNH 163083, male, collected at Paletillas (1550 ft.) northeast of Payta, Province of Piura, Peru, June 22, 1919, by H. Watkins.

Differs from West Indian birds in having wider rusty margins of feathers of the upperparts in post-nuptial plumage.

***Aegialites gigas* Brehm**

Aegialites gigas C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 283 (Suez, Egypt).

Now *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 52.

Lectotype. AMNH 737355, male, collected near Suez, Egypt, November 12, 1851, by A. E. Brehm. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Charadrius melanops marngli* Mathews**

Charadrius melanops marngli Mathews, 1912c, p. 218 (Marngle Creek, West Kimberley District, North-West Australia).

Now *Charadrius melanops* Vieillot. See Mathews, 1927, p. 163.

Holotype. AMNH 737544, not sexed, collected at Marngle Creek, Fitzroy River, West Kimberley Division, northwestern Australia, May 28, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9220 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Pagoa zanda* Mathews**

Pagoa zanda Mathews, 1916d, p. 35 (Point Torment, North-West Australia).

Now *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson. See Mathews, 1927, p. 159; Peters, 1934, p. 254.

There are three specimens that might be called syntypes in AMNH. Mathews (*loc. cit.*) stated

that this was the bird figured and described in his *Birds of Australia*. AMNH 737540, male, marked "N.W.A., September 12, 1903, Rogers," bears Mathews's yellow label, "Figured," and it is the only one with that label. Following the above statement Mathews wrote: "Type Point Torment." AMNH 737524, 737525, females, were collected on Point Torment December 24, 1910, and March 20, 1911. All are in winter plumage. It would be difficult to be certain which one served as the model for Mathews's plate (1913b, vol. 3, p. 100, pl. 136).

***Erythrogonys cinctus mixtus* Mathews**

Erythrogonys cinctus mixtus, 1912c, p. 215 (Parry's Creek).

Now *Erythrogonys cinctus* Gould. See Peters, 1934, p. 256; Condon, 1975, p. 116.

Holotype. AMNH 737732, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, January 10, 1909, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 346 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen and three paratypes have narrow black bands on the breast, as stated in the original description, but a fourth as well as a series from the Fitzroy River have bands as wide as have birds from New South Wales.

Probably this monotypic genus should be merged with *Charadrius* to show relationship, as Bock (1958) stated.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE

***Numenius islandicus* Brehm**

Numenius islandicus C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 610 (Iceland).

Now *Numenius phaeopus phaeopus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 56; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 426.

Holotype. AMNH 737949, male, collected in Iceland, 1819; collector unknown. Apparently Brehm had only this one. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) remarked that birds of Iceland are larger on the average but that the individual variations, causing a great overlap in measurements, preclude formal recognition.

***Numenius brasiliensis* Wied**

Numenius brasiliensis Wied, 1833, p. 708 ("Brasilia").

Now *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus* Latham. See Allen, 1889, p. 272; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 95.

Holotype. AMNH 6848, female, probably collected on the Rio Belmonte, coast of southern Bahia, Brazil, August 17, 1816, by collectors for the Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

Wied (1820, p. 279) wrote: "On the 17th day of August [1816] I left Belmonte. . . . At the edge of the sand banks we saw the black skimmer (*rychops nigra* Linn.) sitting immovably; and the great carão (*numenius carauna* Latham), a beautiful marsh bird . . . with much trouble we succeeded in killing one of these shy birds. Mas-saricarão is the common name of this bird in Bahia." The name *carauna* was never listed in the class Aves before 1850.

This record is confused by the following statement in Wied's original description, presumably written 10 years later than that above: "Dieser Vogel ist mir nur einmal im Monat November vorgekommen." It has been recorded from farther south at all times of year.

***Numenius rufescens* Brehm**

Numenius rufescens C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 302 ("Südeuropa und Nordafrika").

Now *Numenius arquata arquata* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 56.

Holotype. AMNH 738242, male, collected in Algeria. No other data available.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "As the collection contains only one specimen from Africa, which agrees with the description, I have no doubt as to its being the type." From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Limosa brachyptera* Brehm**

Limosa brachyptera C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 309 ("Verirrt sich aus nordost-afrikas und West-Asien nach Südeuropa").

Now *Limosa limosa limosa* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 56.

Lectotype. AMNH 738343, male, collected April 9, 1849, at Menzaleh Lake, Egypt, by A. E.

Brehm. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Limosa major* Brehm**

Limosa major Brehm, 1845a, p. 352 (Hungary). Now *Limosa limosa limosa* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 56.

Lectotype. AMNH 738331, male, collected in Hungary, May 5, 1836; collector unknown. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Limosa grisea* Brehm**

Limosa grisea C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 309 (Lake Menzaleh, Egypt). Now *Limosa limosa limosa* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 56.

Lectotype. AMNH 738344, male, collected at Lake Menzaleh, Egypt, April 29, 1849, by A. E. Brehm. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Limosa Islandica* Brehm**

Limosa Islandica C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 626 (Iceland). Now *Limosa limosa limosa* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 55.

Lectotype. AMNH 738317, male, collected in Iceland, June 10, 1818, by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Totanus graecus* Brehm**

Totanus graecus C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 312 (Attica). Now *Tringa totanus totanus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 55.

Lectotype. AMNH 738640, male, collected in 1844 in Attica, Greece, by A. Lindenmayer. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Iliornis stagnatilis addenda* Mathews**

Iliornis stagnatilis addenda Mathews, 1915a, p. 126 ("Northern Territory"). Now *Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechstein). See Mathews, 1927, p. 169.

Holotype. AMNH 738769, male, collected on the Daly River, which flows into Anson Bay, northwestern Australia, September 17, 1894, by Knut Dahl.

Mathews listed this name as a synonym in 1927, after he was told that this species does not breed in Australia.

***Glottis nebularius georgi* Mathews**

Glottis nebularius georgi Mathews, 1915a, p. 126 ("New South Wales").

Now *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus). See Mathews, 1927, p. 172.

Syntypes. AMNH 738892, male, collected at Long Bay, New South Wales, Australia. No further data. AMNH 738893, female, collected at Port Hacking, New South Wales, June 1891. No further data.

As in the case of other shore birds, Mathews listed this name in synonymy after he was told that the species did not breed in Australia.

***Totanus maculatus* Wied**

Totanus maculatus Wied, 1833, p. 727 ("Barra Velha bei Villa Viçozza").

Now *Tringa melanoleuca* (Gmelin). See Allen, 1889, p. 271; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 111.

Holotype. AMNH 6849, not sexed, collected at Barra Velha near Villa Viçozza (about 20 mi. south of Cararavellas), Bahia, Brazil, May 1816, by collectors for Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

***Rhyacophilus glareola picturata* Mathews**

Rhyacophilus glareola picturata Mathews, 1916c, p. 82 (North-West Australia).

Now *Tringa glareola* Linnaeus. See Mathews, 1927, p. 173.

Syntypes. AMNH 739271-739273, female, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, January 27 and February 15, 1909, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews and Rothschild collection.

This species has never bred in Australia; it is a migrant from eastern Europe in the southwestern Pacific.

***Totanus palustris* Brehm**

Totanus palustris C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 639 ("Nord und Mitteldeutschland").
Now *Tringa glareola* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 55.

Lectotype. AMNH 739200, female, collected at Ahlsdorf, Germany, May 10, 1818. Von Seyfertz collection.

From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Tringa ochropus assami* Mathews**

Tringa ochropus assami Mathews, 1913a, p. 188 (Assam).

Now *Tringa ochropus* Linnaeus. See Ripley, 1961, p. 120; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 414.

Holotype. AMNH 739017, male, collected at Margherita, Assam, India, January 28, 1902, by H. H. Coltart. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. The Mathews yellow label "Figured" is attached.

***Terekia cinerea australis* Mathews**

Terekia cinerea australis Mathews, 1917a, p. 69 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Xenus cinereus* (Guldenstädt). See Mathews, 1927, p. 172.

Syntypes. AMNH 739328-739330, males, collected on Buchanan Islet, Melville Island, off northern Australia, March 30, April 24, 1912, and 739331-739333, females, April 4-24, at the same place, and all by John P. Rogers. AMNH 739329, male, has Mathews's type label attached, but he designated only a specimen from Melville Island. From the Mathews and Rothschild collection.

***Aphriza townsendi* Audubon**

Aphriza townsendi Audubon, 1839, p. 249 (Cape Disappointment, Washington).

Now *Aphriza virgata* (Gmelin). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 133.

Holotype. AMNH 156652, female, collected at Cape Disappointment, Washington, western coast of North America, by John Kirk Townsend, who walked and rode from St. Louis to

Oregon with Thomas Nuttall in 1834. This specimen was received from Vassar College in 1966.

***Heteroscelus incanus porteri* Mathews**

Heteroscelus incanus porteri Mathews, 1916c, p. 82 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Tringa incana* (Gmelin). See Peters, 1934, p. 270; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 417.

Holotype. AMNH 740066, not sexed, collected on Cape York. From the Gould, the Mathews (who obtained it from the British Museum) and the Rothschild collection.

***Totanus sylvestris* Brehm**

Totanus sylvestris C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 638 ("Ahlsdorf und am Friessnitzer See").

Now *Tringa glareola* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 55.

Holotype. AMNH 739202, not sexed [female], collected near Friessnitzer See, Germany, May 6, 1817, by an unknown. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "This is the only adult bird from one of the localities mentioned with *sylvestris* on the label. I therefore take it to be the type."

***Arenaria interpres nova* Mathews**

Arenaria interpres nova Mathews, 1917a, p. 69 (Rottneest Island, West Australia).

Now *Arenaria interpres interpres* (Linnaeus). See Mathews, 1927, p. 152.

Holotype. AMNH 740253, female, collected on Rottneest Island, off the coast of western Australia, August 12, 1903. The initials C.P.C. appear on a British Museum label. Probably Charles Price Conigrave was the collector. From the Mathews (he had but this one specimen) and the Rothschild collection. The species is a migrant in Australia.

***Streptilas borealis* Brehm**

Streptilas borealis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 559 (Hiddensöe bei Rügen).

Now *Arenaria interpres interpres* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 53.

Lectotype. AMNH 740180, male, collected June 15, 1819, on Hiddensøe Island, off Rügen, Germany. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Strepsilas littoralis* Brehm**

Strepsilas littoralis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 560 (Hiddensøe bei Rügen).

Now *Arenaria interpres interpres* (Linnaeus). Hartert, 1918b, p. 53.

Syntypes. AMNH 740185, male, and 740186, female, collected on Hiddensøe Island, off Rügen, Germany, June 12, 1819, by Schilling. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Coenocorypha aucklandica iredalei* Rothschild**

Coenocorypha aucklandica iredalei Rothschild, 1921, p. 63 ("Jack Less Island, New Zealand").

Now *Coenocorypha aucklandica iredalei* Rothschild. See Fleming, 1953, p. 46.

Lectotype. AMNH 740423, male, collected on Jacky Lee Island, off Stewart Island, South I., New Zealand, June 1898, by Henry H. Travers. A Rothschild collection type label attached to this specimen indicates that it is the male designated by Hartert (1927b, p. 14) as his lectotype. AMNH 740424, male, collected October 1897, and AMNH 740425, female, collected July 1897, by the same man on the same island are paralectotypes. In his original description Rothschild stated only "Type in Tring Museum."

According to Fleming (1953), this species has disappeared from Jacky Lee Island but exists on Stewart Island.

***Coenocorypha aucklandica meinertzhagenae* Rothschild**

Coenocorypha aucklandica meinertzhagenae Rothschild, in Hartert, 1927b, p. 15 (Antipodes Island).

Now *Coenocorypha aucklandica meinertzhagenae* Rothschild. See Fleming, 1953, p. 46.

Holotype. AMNH 740447, female, collected on one of the Antipodes Islands (lat. 49°42'S,

long. 178°50'E, 400 miles east of South Island, New Zealand) in 1898. Bought from H. H. Travers. Rothschild designated this specimen, the only one collected in 1898, as the "type." There are eleven topotypes, AMNH 740439-740450. From the Rothschild collection.

***Gallinago tristrami* Rothschild**

Gallinago tristrami Rothschild, 1893c, p. 12 ("Antipodes Island," in error *recte* Auckland Is.).

Now *Coenocorypha aucklandica aucklandica* (Gray). See Hartert, 1927b, p. 15.

Holotype. AMNH 740477, not sexed, probably female, collected on the Auckland Islands, and not "Antipodes Island, *fide* Dannefaerd," as appears on the luggage tag which may or may not be the original label. See Hartert (*loc. cit.*). "Must be Auckland Isls. E. H." appears in Hartert's handwriting on a Rothschild Museum label.

This specimen is paler brown than most specimens of *aucklandica*, the dark central spots on feathers are lighter and fewer.

***Gallinago australis oweni* Mathews**

Gallinago australis oweni Mathews, 1912c, p. 223 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Capella megala* (Swinhoe). See Mathews, 1927, p. 180.

Holotype. AMNH 740616, female, collected on Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia, January 19, 1909, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 548 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This species breeds in central Siberia and China; it is a migrant in Australia.

***Telmatias brachyptera* Brehm**

Telmatias brachyptera C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 1019 (Wetzdorf).

Now *Capella media* (Latham). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 57.

Lectotype. AMNH 740660, male, collected at Wetzdorf, northeastern Thuringia, Germany, August 24, 1830, by C. L. Brehm. Designation

by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Gallinago brachyptera Brehm, 1855a, p. 305, is a redescription of this bird, according to Hartert, 1921a, p. 1661.

Telmatias nisoria Brehm

Telmatias nisoria C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 616 (Rügen).

Now *Capella media* (Latham). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 57.

Lectotype. AMNH 740662, female, collected on Rügen Island, April 20, 1819, by Schilling. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Telmatias uliginosa Brehm

Telmatias uliginosa C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 305 ("Einzel in Deutschland").

Now *Capella media* (Latham). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 57.

Lectotype. AMNH 740661, female, collected at Wüstenwetzdorf, northeastern Thuringia, Germany, September 3, 1844, by C. L. Brehm. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Telmatias Faeroensis Brehm

Telmatias Faeroensis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 617 (Faeroe Inseln).

Now *Capella gallinago faeroensis* (Brehm). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 57; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 430.

Holotype. AMNH 740694, female, collected on the Faeroe Islands, July 1828, by an unknown person. Apparently Brehm had but this one.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) gives the distribution of the subspecies as Iceland, Faeroes, Orkneys, and Shetlands. It differs from *gallinago* by having narrower marginal streaks on the edges of the scapulars and mantle, these feathers, and also the upper wing coverts are more vermiculated, and, in fresh plumage, the pale markings above, and on the nape, sides of the head, breast, flanks and under tail coverts are more rufous, according to the same author.

Telmatias lacustris Brehm

Telmatias lacustris C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 307 (Central Germany).

Now *Capella gallinago gallinago* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 57.

Lectotype. AMNH 740741, male, collected on the Friessnitzer See, Germany, August 11, 1834, by C. L. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Telmatias peregrina Brehm

Telmatias peregrina C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 621 (Rare in Germany, home unknown).

Now *Capella gallinago gallinago* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 57.

Lectotype. AMNH 740781, female, collected at Witten, Ruhr, Germany, February 2, 1828, by F. W. J. Bädeker. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Telmatias septentrionalis Brehm

Telmatias septentrionalis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 619 (arrives in autumn and winters in Germany).

Now *Capella gallinago gallinago* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 57.

Holotype. AMNH 740780, female, collected at Lindenkreuz, January 14, 1824, by C. L. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection. This is the only specimen in the Brehm collection taken before 1831.

Chubbia jamesoni chapmani Moore

Chubbia jamesoni chapmani Moore, 1937, p. 151 (Santa Isabel, Colombia).

Now *Chubbia jamesoni* (Bonaparte). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 161.

Holotype. AMNH 111338, female, collected at Santa Isabel, Quindio Andes (12,700 ft.), Colombia, September 14, 1911, by A. A. Allen and L. E. Miller.

Schauensee (1949, p. 445) listed this name with doubt as to taxonomic validity. Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) listed it as a synonym, saying that birds from the central Andes have, on the average, longer bills, but this is apparently

the only character that distinguishes the population.

Scolopax pinetorum Brehm

Scolopax pinetorum C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 613 ("Fichtenwalder der Renthendorfer Gegend"). Now *Scolopax rusticola rusticola* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 56.

Lectotype. AMNH 741040, male, collected at Wüstenwetzdorf, northeastern Thuringia, Germany, October 1, 1827, presumably by C. L. Brehm. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 56), who stated: "I think that most probably an adult, shot with its female . . . has chiefly served for the description." Paralectotypes: AMNH 741039, male, collected October 23, 1827, and 741044, female, collected October 1, 1827; both at Wüstenwetzdorf. Other specimens were collected after 1831.

Scolopax sylvestris Brehm

Scolopax sylvestris C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 614 ("Zugvogel in der Renthendorfer Gegend"). Now *Scolopax rusticola rusticola* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 56.

Lectotype. AMNH 741041, male, collected at Wüstenwetzdorf, northeastern Thuringia, May 14, 1828, presumably by C. L. Brehm. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). Paralectotypes: AMNH 741049-741054, collected at Renthendorf before 1831, as well as the paralectotypes of *pinetorum* (listed above). Individual specimens cannot be identified certainly for neither of these supposed forms has any real existence.

Scolopax rusticola mira Hartert

Scolopax rusticola mira Hartert, 1916b, p. 64 (Amami-Oshima, Riu Kiu Islands). Now *Scolopax rusticola mira* Hartert. See Austin and Kuroda, 1953, p. 427; Ornith Soc. Japan, 1958, p. 206; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 429.

Holotype. AMNH 741094, female, collected on Amami-O-Shima, Riu Kiu (Nansei Shoto) Islands, south of Japan, December 10, 1904, by Japanese collectors for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) listed this taxon as a full

species. He stated that "*mira* has a very much rounder wing than *rusticola*, a more massive tarsus which is longer and much thicker, bigger toes, and a longer bill, which is broader, more flattened and less ridged. The differences in color pattern are too numerous to list. . . ." In short all specimens are much darker brown overall. There are no known intermediate specimens.

Scolopax celebensis heinrichi Stresemann

Scolopax celebensis heinrichi Stresemann, 1932a, p. 115 (Mahavu Volcano, 1100 m., Minahassa, Celebes).

Now *Scolopax celebensis heinrichi* Stresemann.

Holotype. AMNH 298459, male, collected on Mahavu Volcano (1100 m.) near Rurukan, Minahassa (northern peninsula), Celebes, February 10, 1931, by Gerd Heinrich.

Stresemann stated (1941, p. 24): "Geographische Variation: Wenig auffällig: Rasse *heinrichi* hat einen kürzeren Schnabel als Rasse *celebensis*." Apparently there is only this one differentiating character.

Canutus canutus rogersi Mathews

Canutus canutus rogersi Mathews, 1913b, pp. 270, 273, pl. 163 (Shanghai, China).

Now *Calidris canutus canutus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1920a, p. 1588; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 403.

Holotype. AMNH 741213, female, collected near Shanghai, China, April 1873, by an unknown. Mathews obtained the specimen from the Swinhoe collection, as a label attests. The type was designated by Mathews as collected in April in Shanghai and is the only one in the Mathews collection with those data. From the Rothschild collection. Hartert (*loc. cit.*) listed this name with a question mark, remarking that the characters are not constant. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) listed the name as a synonym of *canutus* without remark.

Arenaria leucophaea carteri Mathews

Arenaria leucophaea carteri Mathews, 1916d, p. 35 (Point Cloates, western Australia).

Now *Calidris alba* (Pallas). See Peters, 1934, p. 281; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 404; Condon, 1975, p. 137.

Syntypes. AMNH 741410, male, collected on Point Cloates, northwestern Australia, October 20, 1911, by T. Carter, and which is probably Mathews's "type" for it bears his yellow label "Figured." AMNH 741407-741409, also collected on Point Cloates, November and December, 1898 and 1902. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Calidris Mülleri Brehm

Calidris Mülleri C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 318 ("Wandert durch Griechenland . . . selten an der Deutschen Ostseeküste").
Now *Calidris alba* (Pallas). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 54; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 404.

Lectotype. AMNH 741389, male, collected in May 1845, in Attica, Greece by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Calidris americana Brehm

Calidris americana C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 318 (America).
Now *Calidris alba* (Pallas). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 54; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 404.

Lectotype. AMNH 741440, male, collected in Brazil on an unknown date and by an unknown person. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Ereunetes occidentalis Lawrence

Ereunetes occidentalis Lawrence, 1864, p. 107 (Pacific coast; California and Oregon).
Now *Ereunetes mauri* Cabanis. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 107.

Syntypes. AMNH 45562, male, 45563, female, and 45564, not sexed, collected near San Francisco, California, April 1862, by F. Gruber. In his original description Lawrence stated that he had four. Only three were catalogued in the American Museum of Natural History. He also had before him a series from the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

Pelidna gracilis Brehm

Pelidna gracilis C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 318 (Über Egyptien).

Now *Calidris temminckii* (Leisler). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 54; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 395.

Holotype. AMNH 741808, female, collected in Egypt, March 24, 1850, by Oskar Brehm, who was drowned in the Nile shortly afterward. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Pisobia subminuta boweri Mathews

Pisobia subminuta boweri Mathews, 1916d, p. 35 (Fitzroy River, North-West Australia).
Now *Calidris subminuta* (Middendorf). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 394.

Holotype. AMNH 741894, male, collected on the Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia, September 24, 1896, by T. H. Bowyer-Bower. A British Museum label is attached. Mathews had only this one.

This species breeds in northeastern Asia and is a rather rare winter visitor to northern Australia. This specimen apparently constitutes the southernmost record for the species (see Serventy and Whittell, 1962, p. 201).

Tringa littoralis Brehm

Tringa littoralis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 652 (Island).
Now *Calidris maritima* (Brünnich). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 54; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 397.

Holotype. AMNH 742162, male, collected in Iceland, June 20, 1820, by an unknown person. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Erolia maritima quarta Hartert

Erolia maritima quarta Hartert, 1920c, p. 137 (Bering Island).
Now *Calidris ptilocnemis quarta* (Hartert). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 399.

Holotype. AMNH 742197, male, collected on Bering Island, Kommandorski (Commander) Islands, northwestern Pacific, May 11, 1912, by N. Sokolnikof. From the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) stated that this population differs from others in being darker at all times of year, redder in the breeding season.

Pelidna calidris Brehm

Pelidna calidris C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 663 ("Bei Neapel").

Now *Calidris alpina alpina* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 54; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 400.

Holotype. AMNH 742304, female, collected near Naples, Italy, November 1819, by an unknown. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Pelidna Schinzii Brehm

Pelidna Schinzii C. L. Brehm, 1822e, p. 355 (Rügen, Pommern).

Now *Calidris alpina schinzii* (Brehm). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 53; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 400.

Lectotype. AMNH 742335, female, collected on Rügen Island, Pomerania, Germany, May 29, 1819, by Schilling. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "Not well differentiated from nominate *alpina* and differing from it chiefly by averaging smaller; it averages also somewhat duller above. . . ."

Pelidna arquata Brehm

Pelidna arquata C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 316 ("Nordost-Afrika").

Now *Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan), 1763 [*Scolopax testacea* Pallas, 1764 and authors]. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 402.

Holotype. AMNH 742522, female, collected on Lake Menzaleh, Egypt, May 26, 1829, by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Erolia ferruginea wilsoni Mathews

Erolia ferruginea wilsoni Mathews, 1917a, p. 70 (Wilson's Inlet).

Now *Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan), 1763 [*Scolopax testacea* Pallas, 1764 and authors].

Syntypes. AMNH 742498-742499 (No. 742499 bears the yellow Mathews label "figured"). Both are females, collected at Wilson's Inlet, near Denmark about 20 miles west of Albany, southwestern Australia, May 29, 1909, and March 5, 1910. F. L. Whitlock collected the specimens (Mathews, 1913b, p. 268, and "F.L.W." on original labels).

They are in winter plumage. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

The species breeds in Siberia and is a winter visitor to Australia.

Pelidna megarhynchos Brehm

Pelidna megarhynchos C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 317 ("Afrika").

Now *Limicola falcinellus falcinellus* (Pontoppidan). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 54.

Lectotype. AMNH 742571, male, "Senegal" appears on a Brehm collection label. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Limicola falcinellus rogersi Mathews

Limicola falcinellus rogersi Mathews, 1917a, p. 70 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Limicola falcinellus sibirica* Dresser. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 407.

Syntypes. AMNH 742573, male, 742574, female, collected on Melville Island, northern Australia, April 6, 1912, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

According to Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) *sibirica* is larger, on the average, than *falcinellus*. This specimen is relatively large, the wing measuring 112.5 mm.

Limnocinclus acuminatus rufescens Mathews

Limnocinclus acuminatus rufescens Mathews, 1916c, p. 82 ("Northwest Australia").

Now *Calidris acuminata* (Horsfield). See Peters, 1934, p. 284; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 397.

Syntypes. AMNH 742018, female, collected at Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, September 26, 1908, by John P. Rogers. This specimen was probably intended to be Mathews's "type," for his yellow label "Figured" is attached. AMNH 742011-742022, three males, eight females, were collected at the same locality by the same man, January, March, September, October, and December, 1908-1909. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Limnocinclus acuminatus juva Mathews, 1930 is a new name for *rufescens* Mathews.

FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus melanocephalus Brehm

Himantopus melanocephalus C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 324 (Griechenland).

Now *Himantopus himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 55; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 438.

Lectotype. AMNH 742925, male, collected May 1845, at Phalereus, Greece, by Lindermayer. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Himantopus longipes Brehm

Himantopus longipes C. L. Brehm, 1824b, p. 506 (Egyptien).

Now *Himantopus himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 55.

Lectotype. AMNH 742887, male, collected in Egypt. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

The original label was lost, as Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked. He presumed this to be the type because it accords well with the original description, "the naked portion of the tibia being especially large, a point on which the author laid special stress."

Brehm's type of *meridionalis* is not in the American Museum of Natural History.

Hypsibates leucocephalus assimilis Mathews

Hypsibates leucocephalus assimilis Mathews, 1912c, p. 219 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus* Gould. See Mayr, 1938b, p. 14.

Holotype. AMNH 742975, male, collected at Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, October 1, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 431 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) described the western birds as differing in their smaller size. Mayr (*loc. cit.*) stated that "neither *timorensis* nor *assimilis* can be maintained." His measurements of wing length of four northwestern Australian and four eastern birds show that only one of the eight

specimens cannot be distinguished by this character. There is only this one diagnostic character.

Hypsibates leucocephalus timorensis Mathews

Hypsibates leucocephalus timorensis Mathews, 1913b, p. 150 ("East Timor, ?North Celebes").

Now *Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus* Gould. See Mayr, 1938b, p. 14.

Syntypes. AMNH 742993, female, collected at Atapupu, eastern Timor, July 1897, by Alfred Everett, and AMNH 743001, male, 743002, ?, collected at Lumbotu Lake, northern Celebes, September 23, 1885, by R. F. Powell. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Because Mathews recorded "?North Celebes" as well as Timor as the type localities it seems probable that these three specimens were his "type series." He designated no holotype.

Mayr's measurements (*loc. cit.*) of the tibiotarsi show that there is no basis in fact that these birds have shorter legs than *leucocephalus* as Mathews stated.

Cladorhynchus leucocephalus rotnesti Mathews

Cladorhynchus leucocephalus rotnesti Mathews, 1912a, p. 31 (Rottnest Island, West Australia).

Now *Cladorhynchus leucocephala* (Vieillot). See Peters, 1934, p. 290.

Holotype. AMNH 743072, female, collected on Rottnest Island, off western Australia, November 13, 1903. "F. L. coll." appears on the original label. Mathews obtained the specimen from the Perth (now Western Australian) Museum. From the Mathews (No. 4452 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

The breast band and its continuation in a line on the belly are more grayish brown than any of the many specimens from the mainland in the Mathews collection. There are, however, some reddish brown feathers appearing. There is also a specimen from Victoria with relatively few brown feathers appearing in those areas. The wings are no darker than those of mainland birds—Mathews to the contrary.

***Recurvirostra fissipes* Brehm**

Recurvirostra fissipes C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 686 (Rügen).

Now *Recurvirostra avosetta* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 55.

Lectotype. AMNH 743088, male, collected on Rügen Island by Schilling, June 10, 1819. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Recurvirostra Helebi* Brehm**

Recurvirostra Helebi A. E. Brehm, 1854, p. 84 (Egypt).

Now *Recurvirostra avosetta* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 55.

Lectotype. AMNH 743098, female, collected in Egypt during Baron von Müller's expedition, April 3, 1849, by A. E. Brehm. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Recurvirostra novaehollandiae stalkerii* Mathews**

Recurvirostra novaehollandiae stalkerii Mathews, 1912c, p. 220 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Recurvirostra novae-hollandiae* Vieillot. See Peters, 1934, p. 291; Condon, 1975, p. 122.

Holotype. AMNH 743116, male, collected near Alexandra, Northern Territory, Australia, February 1, 1906, by William Stalker. From the Mathews (No. 441 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described this population: "Differs from *R. n. novaehollandiae* in its smaller bill—viz. 94 mm." This falls within the range of individual variation of the species.

FAMILY BURHINIDAE

***Oedicnemus arenarius* Brehm**

Oedicnemus arenarius C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 539 ("Südeuropa").

Now *Burhinus oedicnemus oedicnemus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 52.

Holotype. AMNH 743325, female, collected in southern Europe by an unknown, June 20,

1823. Obtained by exchange with the Berlin Museum. Lectotype designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Burhinus oedicnemus astutus* Hartert**

Burhinus oedicnemus astutus Hartert, 1916c, p. 93 (Fao, Persian Gulf).

Now *Burhinus oedicnemus saharae* (Reichenow). See R. Meinertzhagen, 1954, p. 468; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 447.

Holotype. AMNH 743368, not sexed, collected at Fao, on the Persian Gulf, Arabia, in 1893 by W. D. Cumming.

Vaurie listed this as a synonym but with the remark that breeding birds of Arabia require further study.

***Burhinus oedicnemus harterti* Vaurie**

Burhinus oedicnemus harterti Vaurie, 1963, p. 2 (Qala, on the Hari Rud, northeastern Khorasan, eastern Iran).

Now *Burhinus oedicnemus harterti* Vaurie. See Hüe and Etchécopar, 1970, p. 324.

Holotype. AMNH 743369, not sexed, collected at Qala, on the Hari Rud, northeastern Khorasan, eastern Iran, April 9, 1898, by Zardny. From the Rothschild collection.

***Burhinus magnirostris rufescens* Mathews**

Burhinus magnirostris rufescens Mathews, 1912c, p. 225 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Burhinus magnirostris magnirostris* (Latham). See Mayr, 1938b, p. 15.

Holotype. AMNH 743475, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, October 19, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 577 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews stated that western birds are more rufescent and smaller than *magnirostris* of the east. Mayr (*loc. cit.*) could find no differences, which appears to be correct.

***Burhinus magnirostris ramsayi* Mathews**

Burhinus magnirostris ramsayi Mathews, 1912c, p. 225 (Mackay, Queensland).

Now *Burhinus magnirostris magnirostris* (Latham). See Mayr, 1938b, p. 15.

Holotype. AMNH 743499, not sexed, no original label. Mathews's "Day Book" shows that this specimen was acquired from Gerrard and Son taxidermists and dealers of London. From the Mathews (No. 6454 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

There appears to be no difference between birds of northern Queensland and those of New South Wales, as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) stated. Condon (1975, p. 111) recognized this as valid: "A long-legged subspecies."

Burhinus magnirostris broomei Mathews

Burhinus magnirostris broomei Mathews, 1912c, p. 226 (Broome Hill, South-West Australia). Now *Burhinus magnirostris magnirostris* (Latham). See A. C. Meinertzhagen, 1924, p. 349; Mayr, 1938b, p. 15; Condon, 1975, p. 111.

Holotype. AMNH 743502, female, collected at Broome Hill, Western Australia, October 2, 1907, by Tom Carter.

From the Mathews (No. 583 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Although Mrs. Meinertzhagen said that these birds required further study her measurements show no difference between southwestern and northern birds—or those of the extreme east.

Esacus magnirostris neglectus Mathews

Esacus magnirostris neglectus Mathews, 1912c, p. 226 ("Lewes Island, North-West Australia"). Now *Esacus magnirostris* (Vieillot). See Mayr, 1938b, p. 15.

Holotype. AMNH 743525, female, collected on Lewis Island, probably in the Dampier Group, Western Australia, June 1901, by an unknown. Mathews's "Day Book" reveals only that the specimen was acquired from the Rothschild collection at Tring. On what is probably an original label the locality is "Lewis Island," and this appears also on Servery and Whittell's (1962) map in the Dampier Group. The spelling "Lewes," as it appears in the original description, does not appear elsewhere.

Condon (1975, p. 111) listed *Esacus* as a synonym of *Burhinus* and recognized this name as a substitute for *Oedicnemus magnirostris* Vieillot.

Esacus magnirostris melvillensis Mathews

Esacus magnirostris melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 85 ("Melville Island, Northern Territory"). Now *Esacus magnirostris* (Vieillot). See Mayr, 1938b, p. 15; Condon, 1975, p. 112.

Holotype. AMNH 743530, male, collected on Melville Island, northern Australia, April 21, 1912, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 13,452 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Esacus magnirostris queenslandicus Mathews

Esacus magnirostris queenslandicus Mathews, 1913a, p. 6 (Mackay, Queensland). Now *Esacus magnirostris* (Vieillot). See Mayr, 1938b, p. 15.

Holotype. AMNH 743531, male, collected at Mackay, Queensland, June 21, 1882, probably by Tom Tregellas, for number 191 in Mathews's "Day Book" appears to have been catalogued with a collection received from him. From the Mathews (who had but this one) and the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY GLAREOLIDAE

Pluvianus aegyptius angolae Meinertzhagen

Pluvianus aegyptius angolae A. C. Meinertzhagen, 1927, p. 100 (Cunga, Quanza River, Angola). Now *Pluvianus aegyptius angolae* A. C. Meinertzhagen. See Chapin, 1939, p. 111; Traylor, 1963, p. 66.

Holotype. AMNH 743594, male, collected May 19, 1901, at Cungu, on the Quanza River, Angola, by C. H. Pemberton. From the Rothschild collection.

Cursorius cursor bannermani Rothschild

Cursorius cursor bannermani Rothschild, 1923, p. 166 (Fuerteventura). Now *Cursorius cursor bannermani* Rothschild. See Bannerman, 1914, p. 277; 1963, p. 106.

Lectotype. AMNH 743645, female, collected on Fuerteventura (island), Canary Islands, June 7, 1902, by Polatzek. Type designation by Hartert, 1927b, p. 13. From the Rothschild collection.

The value of this name to zoology is questionable. Vaurie (1965a, p. 451) did not believe that the name should be used, although he stated: "The birds of the Canaries, of which I have seen large series, average slightly darker and more pinkish."

***Cursorius gallicus exsul* Hartert**

Cursorius gallicus exsul Hartert, 1920a, p. 1526 (Boa Vista, Cape Verde Islands).

Now *Cursorius cursor exsul* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 451.

Holotype. AMNH 743656, female, collected May 1897, by Boyd Alexander. From the Rothschild collection.

***Rhinoptilus chalcopterus obscurus* Neumann**

Rhinoptilus chalcopterus obscurus Neumann, 1910, p. 11 (Fort Quinpungo, Mossamedes, Angola).

Now *Rhinoptilus chalcopterus albofasciatus* Sharpe. See Traylor, 1963, p. 67.

Holotype. AMNH 743797, male, collected at Fort Quinpungo (headwaters Gulanga River), southwestern Angola, Africa, July 12, 1906, by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

***Charadrius australis whitlocki* Mathews**

Charadrius australis whitlocki Mathews, 1912c, p. 218 (Day Dawn, West Australia).

Now *Peltohyas australis* (Gould). See Condon, 1975, p. 121.

Holotype. AMNH 743809, female, collected at Day Dawn, central Western Australia, May 19, 1903. The initials "F. L." and data on the original label appear to be in the handwriting of F. Lawson Whitlock, who was collecting in Western Australia in 1903 for the Perth Museum from which Mathews obtained this specimen. From the Mathews (No. 4451 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Three of four Western Australian specimens in the American Museum are noticeably browner on face, chin, and throat and somewhat darker fawn on the sides than the same number from Queensland. Central spots on feathers of the occiput are paler and not as sharply black as in Queensland birds.

Bock (1964, p. 383) recommended that this genus should be transferred to the Charadriidae after a study of the skull. This was followed by Condon (1975).

***Glareola pratincola parryi* Mathews**

Glareola pratincola parryi Mathews, 1917a, p. 70 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Glareola maldivarum* Forster. See Condon, 1975, p. 141.

Syntypes. AMNH 743962-743965 (male, two females, one?), collected at Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, January 20-24, 1909, by John P. Rogers. Number 743965 has Mathews's yellow label, "figured," attached and it was no doubt intended to be the "type."

This species has never bred in Australia: it is a migrant winter visitor.

FAMILY THINOCORIDAE

***Thinocorus rumicivorus venturii* Rothschild**

Thinocorus rumicivorus venturii Rothschild, 1921, p. 111 (Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, Argentina).

Now *Thinocorus rumicivorus rumicivorus* Eschscholtz. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 238.

Lectotype. AMNH 744058, male, collected at Barracas al Sud, Buenos Aires, Argentina, June 4, 1901, by S. Venturi. From the Rothschild collection.

This species does not breed in coastal Argentina but is a winter visitor.

FAMILY STERCORARIIDAE

***Catharacta antarctica lönnbergi* Mathews**

Catharacta antarctica lönnbergi Mathews, 1912c, p. 212 (New Zealand Seas).

Now *Catharacta skua lönnbergi* Mathews. See

Hamilton, 1934, p. 173; Murphy, 1936, p. 1023; Fleming, 1953, p. 49.

Holotype. AMNH 744457, male, apparently no original label. A tag marked "*Lestris antarctica*—New Zealand" in pencil is attached with three Mathews labels and the Rothschild type label. Hartert did not mention this specimen in his list of types, although Mathews apparently obtained it from the Rothschild collection.

Murphy (*loc. cit.*) followed the conclusions of Hamilton in giving the above name to all circum-polar skuas of this species except the birds breeding on the Falkland Islands. He remarked, however, that individual variation in birds of South Georgia show that the difference is not great. This specimen is larger than any of which Murphy gave measurements: wing 436, tail 168; culmen from feathering 52 and from base 63 (in mm.).

Coprotheres pomarinus nutcheri Mathews

Coprotheres pomarinus nutcheri Mathews, 1917a, p. 72 (Broken Bay, New South Wales). Now *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck). See Condon, 1975, p. 143.

Holotype. AMNH 744523, female, collected at Broken Bay, New South Wales, Australia, December 3, 1913, by an unknown. This specimen was bought from Tost and Rohu, dealers of Sydney. Mathews had only this one from Australia. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

This is a Holarctic species, a rare winter visitor in Australia.

Stercorarius parasiticus visitori Mathews

Stercorarius parasiticus visitori Mathews, 1915a, p. 126 (Sydney, New South Wales). Now *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus). See Condon, 1975, p. 143.

Holotype. AMNH 744607, female, collected near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, November 11, 1913, by an unknown; purchased of Tost and Rohu, dealers. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

This is a Holarctic species. It is a winter visitor in Australia.

Lestris Schleepii Brehm

Lestris Schleepii C. L. Brehm, 1824b, p. 993 (Greenland).

Now *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 60.

Syntypes. AMNH 744540, male, 744541, female, collected in Greenland, June 11, 1823, by an unknown person. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Lestris Benickii Brehm

Lestris Benickii C. L. Brehm, 1824b, p. 996 (Querfurth).

Now *Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieillot. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 61.

Lectotype. AMNH 744634, male, collected "bei Querfurth," September 19, 1822, presumably by C. L. Brehm. Type designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is in first autumn plumage as Hartert stated.

FAMILY LARIDAE

Laroides canescens Brehm

Laroides canescens C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 753 ("an der pommersche Küste . . .").

Now *Larus canus canus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 60; 1921a, p. 1730.

Lectotype. AMNH 744823, male, collected on Rügen Island, July 12, 1819, by Schilling. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

This name in C. L. Brehm 1830a, p. 994, is a *nomen nudum*.

Larus Graellsii Brehm

Larus Graellsii A. E. Brehm, 1857, p. 483 (Málaga, Spain).

Now *Larus fuscus graellsii* A. E. Brehm. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 466.

Lectotype. AMNH 448979, male, collected near Málaga, Spain, October 21, 1856, by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) stated that this population

has back and wings paler gray than has *fuscus* of northern Europe. Hartert (1918b, p. 60) listed this name as a synonym of *fuscus*.

***Laroides melanotus* Brehm**

Laroides melanotus C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 747 (Faroe).

Now *Larus fuscus graellsii* A. E. Brehm. See Hartert, 1921a, p. 1729.

Lectotype. AMNH 745057, male, collected on the Faroe Islands, July 7, 1828. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 59).

Hartert listed this specimen as a subspecies of "*affinis ?partim*" in 1918, but in 1921 as a synonym of *graellsii*. As he pointed out, there remains a question about this specimen as the type for it has a gray back. The original description is of a bird with a black back. He assumed that the description is faulty.

***Larus fuscus atlantis* Dwight**

Larus fuscus atlantis Dwight, 1922, p. 1 (Fayal, Azores).

Now *Larus argentatus atlantis* Dwight. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 470.

Holotype. AMNH 648204, male, collected near Fayal, Azores, March 10, 1922, by José G. Correia. From the Sanford collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "[Stegmann 1934] and his followers believe that these two gulls [*argentatus* and *fuscus*], and also *californianus* and *glaucooides*, are conspecific, but as all the four gulls are sympatric and do not normally interbreed, all the most recent authors grant that they are separate species." He listed this population as a subspecies of *argentatus* (*fuscus* and *graellsii* as a distinct species), as did Bannerman (1965, p. 43). This subspecies is a dark race, similar to *taimyrensis* of northern Siberia but smaller.

***Larus Californicus* Lawrence**

Larus Californicus Lawrence, 1854, p. 79 (San Joaquin River near Stockton).

Now *Larus californicus* Lawrence. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 266; American Ornithologists' Union Check-list, 1957, p. 222.

Holotype. AMNH 46070, not sexed, collected

on the San Joaquin River near Stockton, California, probably in the late summer of 1853 (the description was read on March 7, 1854, in New York) by E. S. Holden. Lawrence had only this one specimen (No. 663).

This specimen is not quite mature; the crown is pale gray and has gray streaks on the neck. Measurements in mm. are: wing 381; tail 158; exposed culmen 42; mid toe plus claw 58. The short bill indicates a female.

***Larus occidentalis livens* Dwight**

Larus occidentalis livens Dwight, 1919, p. 11 (San José Island, Lower California).

Now *Larus occidentalis livens* Dwight. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 269.

Holotype. AMNH 648205, male, collected on San José Island, Lower (or Baja) California, April 26, 1912, by W. W. Brown. From the Sanford collection (No. 3378 and so designated in the original description).

***Larus Fabricii* Brehm**

Larus Fabricii C. L. Brehm, 1826a, p. 936 (Grönland).

Now *Larus marinus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 59; Hartert, 1921a, p. 1722.

Lectotype. AMNH 745168, male, collected in Greenland, March 20, 1823, by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 60). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Larus Medius* Brehm**

Larus Medius C. L. Brehm, 1822e, p. 810 (Iceland).

Now *Larus hyperboreus* Gunnerus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 60; Hartert, 1921a, p. 1734.

Lectotype. AMNH 745241, female, collected on Iceland, November 20, 1823, by an unknown. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Larus minor Brehm, 1831d, p. 736, is a new name for *medius*, according to Hartert, 1918b, p. 60.

***Laroides subleucopterus* Brehm**

Laroides subleucopterus C. L. Brehm, 1826a, p. 936 (Grönland).

Now *Larus leucopterus* Vieillot. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 60; 1921a, p. 1730.

Lectotype. AMNH 745281, male, collected on Greenland, February 3, 1823, by an unknown. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Larus novae-hollandiae ethelae* Mathews**

Larus novae-hollandiae ethelae Mathews, 1912a, p. 30 (Snelling's Beach, Kangaroo Island).

Now *Larus novae-hollandiae novae-hollandiae* Stephens. See Peters, 1934, p. 322; Condon, 1975, p. 145.

Holotype. AMNH 745417, male, collected on Snelling's Beach, Kangaroo Island, Australia, December 8, 1911, by "Capt. [S. A.] White." From the Mathews (No. 10186 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews stated that this population differs from *novae-hollandiae* in having a longer wing (312 mm.), but this appears to be bridged by individual variations.

***Larus novae-hollandiae gunni* Mathews**

Larus novae-hollandiae gunni Mathews, 1912c, p. 212 (Tasmania).

Now *Larus novae-hollandiae gunni* Mathews. See Peters, 1934, p. 322; Alexander, 1963, p. 103.

Holotype. AMNH 745441, male, collected December 18, 1898, in Tasmania by Richard H. W. Leach, according to Mathews's original description and his "Day Book." No original label. From the Mathews (No. 9036 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Condon (1975, p. 145) listed this as a synonym.

***Larus caniceps* Brehm**

Larus caniceps C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 758 (Adriatic Sea).

Now *Larus melanocephalus melanocephalus* Temminck. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 60; 1921a, p. 1741.

Lectotype. AMNH 745464, male, collected on the Adriatic, September 1829, by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 60). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this specimen

was molting from the juvenile to the first winter plumage.

***Xema pileatum* Brehm**

Xema pileatum C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 761 (Denmark).

Now *Larus ridibundus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 60.

Lectotype. AMNH 745532, female, collected near Samsøe on the Kattegat, July 12, 1824, by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 60). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Rissa borealis* Brehm**

Rissa borealis C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 341 (Greenland).

Now *Rissa tridactyla tridactyla* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 60; 1921a, p. 1752.

Lectotype. AMNH 745673, female, collected by an unknown, September 4, 1823, in Greenland. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Hydrochelidon leucopareia rogersi* Mathews**

Hydrochelidon leucopareia rogersi Mathews, 1912c, p. 207 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Chlidonias hybrida fluviatilis* (Gould). See Peters, 1934, p. 328; Condon, 1975, p. 147.

Holotype. AMNH 745853, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, February 10, 1909, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 285 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

In his original description Mathews stated that the birds of northwestern Australia differ from those of New South Wales (*fluviatilis*) in being lighter on the abdomen when in full breeding plumage, which does not appear to be a fact.

***Hydrochelidon leucoptera belli* Mathews**

Hydrochelidon leucoptera belli Mathews, 1916a, p. 55 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Chlidonias leucoptera* (Temminck). See Peters, 1934, p. 328; Condon, 1975, p. 147.

Holotype. AMNH 745975, male, collected on

West Beach, Lord Howe Island, February 13, 1915, by Roy Bell. Mathews had but this one. From the Rothschild collection.

This species breeds in the Palearctic region and is a migrant winter visitor to Australia.

***Hydrochelidon subleucoptera* Brehm**

Hydrochelidon subleucoptera C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 350 (Egypt).

Now *Chlidonias leucoptera* (Temminck). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 58; Hartert, 1921a, p. 1685.

Lectotype. AMNH 745893, female, collected May 1822, in Egypt, by an unknown. Probably received in exchange from the Berlin Museum according to Hartert (1918b, p. 58), who designated the "type." From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Hydrochelidon pallescens* Brehm**

Hydrochelidon pallescens C. L. Brehm, 1845a, p. 355 (Ungarn).

Now *Chlidonias nigra nigra* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 58; 1921a, p. 1683.

Lectotype. AMNH 746042, male, collected May 1, 1840, in Hungary by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 58). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Hydrochelidon pallida* Brehm**

Hydrochelidon pallida C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 350 (Ungarn).

Now *Chlidonias nigra nigra* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 58.

Lectotype. AMNH 76043, female, collected in Hungary, May 1, 1840, by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen was fastened to the above (*pallidescens*) apparently by Brehm.

***Sterna risoria* Brehm**

Sterna risoria C. L. Brehm, 1822e, p. 650 (Lips, auf Rügen).

Now *Gelocheilon nilotica nilotica* (Gmelin). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 58; 1921a, p. 1689.

Lectotype. AMNH 746106, male, collected at

Lips, Rügen Island, June 8, 1819, by Schilling. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 58). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Sterna Balthica Brehm (1831d, p. 772) is a new name for *risoria* according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

***Gelocheilon nilotica normani* Mathews**

Gelocheilon nilotica normani Mathews, 1915a, p. 125 (Normanton, Queensland).

Now *Gelocheilon nilotica macrotarsa* (Gould). See Peters, 1934, p. 330; Condon, 1975, p. 148.

Syntypes. AMNH 746128-746131, males, and 746132, 746133, females, collected between October 25 and November 9, 1913, near Normanton, Queensland, Australia, by Robin Kemp. AMNH 746132, female, collected November 9, bears Mathews's type label. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

These specimens are said by Mathews to have shorter bills than those from Tasmania (*macrotarsa*), but that is not a fact.

Gelocheilon nilotica cloatesi Mathews (1924c, p. 41) was proposed as a new name for "the bird figured and described in my 'Birds of Australia,' vol. 2, pl. 104, p. 327, 1912." The name is listed as a synonym of *normani* in Mathews (1927, p. 135). AMNH 746141, male, collected at Pt. Cloates on May 1, 1900, by T. Carter, bears the Mathews collection yellow "figured" label.

***Sterna Schillingii* Brehm**

Sterna Schillingii C. L. Brehm, 1822e, p. 641 ("Hiddensee bei Rügen").

Now *Hydroprogne caspia caspia* (Pallas). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 58; 1921a, p. 1692.

Lectotype. AMNH 746155, female, collected on Hiddensee (Hiddensee) Island, off Rügen Island, Germany, August 11, 1819, by Schilling. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 58). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Sylocheilon Balthica* Brehm**

Sylocheilon Balthica C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 769 (Schleswig).

Now *Hydroprogne caspia caspia* (Pallas). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 58; 1921a, p. 1692.

Lectotype. AMNH 746156, female, collected in Schleswig, Germany, in May 1819 by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 58). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Hydroprogne tschegrava yorki* Mathews**

Hydroprogne tschegrava yorki Mathews, 1915a, p. 125 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Hydroprogne caspia strenua* (Gould). See Peters, 1934, p. 331.

Syntypes. AMNH 746181-746182, females, collected March 9 and April 10, 1913, on Cape York, Australia, by Robin Kemp. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews stated (*loc. cit.*) that this population differs from *strenua* of southern Australia by its smaller size, which does not appear to be a valid observation.

Sterna Tschegrava Lepechin, 1770, is an invalid and rejected name (see International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opinion 904, 1970). Condon (1975, p. 148) listed *strenua* Gould as a synonym of *caspia*.

***Sterna lacustris* Brehm**

Sterna lacustris C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 1020 (München).

Now *Sterna hirundo hirundo* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 59; 1921a, p. 1701.

Lectotype. AMNH 746258, female, collected near Munich, July 2, 1828, by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 58). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Sterna oceani* Brehm**

Sterna oceani C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 348 (Küsten Hollands).

Now *Sterna hirundo hirundo* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 59; 1921a, p. 1701.

Lectotype. AMNH 746244, not sexed, collected on the coast of Holland, June 11, 1827, by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Sterna Pomarina* Brehm**

Sterna Pomarina C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 781 (Rügen).

Now *Sterna hirundo hirundo* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 59; 1921a, p. 1712.

Lectotype. AMNH 746251, male, collected on Rügen Island, Germany, June 10, 1818, by Schilling. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Sterna Pikei* Lawrence**

Sterna Pikei Lawrence, 1853, p. 3 ("Near the coast of California in the vicinity of Monterey").

Now *Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan. See Grinnell, 1932, p. 273; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 306.

Holotype. AMNH 46018, not sexed, collected near Monterey, California, at an unknown date by an unknown person.

In spite of the fact that both Grinnell and Hellmayr stated that this type could not be found there can be no doubt that this is in fact the specimen Lawrence had before him. On the Lawrence collection label (No. 693) appears "presented by N. Pike Esq." The specimen was molting into first winter plumage.

***Sterna argentacea* Brehm**

Sterna argentacea C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 783 ("Ostsee").

Now *Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 59; 1921a, p. 1704.

Lectotype. AMNH 746375, female, collected June 1818, on Rügen Island, by Schilling. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 59). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Sterna vittata gaini* Murphy**

Sterna vittata gaini Murphy, 1938, p. 13 (Deception Island, South Shetland Islands).

Now *Sterna vittata gaini* Murphy. See below.

Holotype. AMNH 196219, male, collected on Deception Island, South Shetland Islands, off Palmer Land, Antarctica, December 1, 1912, by A. G. Bennett.

This well-marked subspecies is the largest of the species *vittata*. Wing 281 mm.; tail 150; exposed culmen 36 mm.

Sterna trudeaui Audubon

Sterna trudeaui Audubon, 1838a, pl. 409, fig. 2 (Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey).

Now *Sterna trudeaui* Audubon. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 308; American Ornithologists' Union Check-list, 1957, p. 233.

Probable Syntype. AMNH 156650, collected on Absecom Beach, Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, by Dr. Trudeau. From the Giraud and the Vassar College (No. 2572) collection.

The history of this specimen indicates that it was probably examined by Audubon. Coues (1862, p. 542) wrote that he had seen a typical specimen from the collection of J. P. Giraud and "supposed to be also the original of Audubon's plate and description." Giraud (1844, p. 354) stated that Dr. Trudeau shot several specimens at Absecom Beach, and Audubon (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "The individual obtained was in company of a few others of the same kind." The Giraud collection was obtained by Vassar College.

This specimen does not accord well with Audubon's plate in which the left leg is ahead of the right and the head set back, not forward in an alert pose. It is of course possible that the specimen was re-posed and re-mounted after the plate was made, but there are other differences. The head of the bird in Audubon's plate is white, not gray, and the lateral black stripe behind the eye is broader than that of the specimen in this museum, indicating a young bird.

Ridgway (1919, p. 489) wrote: "(... type now in coll. U.S. Nat. Mus.?)." This specimen would appear to be a syntype; it is not listed by Deignan (1961).

Sterna dougallii arideensis Mathews

Sterna dougallii arideensis Mathews, 1912b, p. 364 (Aride Island, Seychelles).

Now *Sterna dougallii bangsi* Mathews. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 17; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 498.

Lectotype. AMNH 746450, male, collected on Aride Island, Seychelle Islands, Indian Ocean, February 1, 1908, by Thibault. Paralectotypes: AMNH 747451-747456, males, collected August 1905 and February 1908, and 747458-747465, females, collected August 1905, and all by Thibault. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "They ... have short and slender bills like *S. d. korustes*, but have shorter wings, while the coloration of the upper parts, especially the tail, is noticeably darker." How he thought they differed from his own *bangsi*, described on the same page, is not apparent. The wing of the paratype measures 217 mm.; tail 140 mm.

Sterna striata christopheri Mathews

Sterna striata christopheri Mathews, 1912c, p. 209 (Point Cloates, West Australia).

Now *Sterna dougallii gracilis* Gould. See Hartert, 1931b, p. 185; Condon, 1975, p. 152.

Holotype. AMNH 746492, female, collected at Point Cloates, Western Australia, March 16, 1902, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews designated number 9718 of his collection as the type. This number does not appear on the Mathews collection labels but does appear on a Rothschild collection label, and against this number in Mathews's "Day Book" appears "*Sterna striata*, Point Cloates, W. A., Tring 17-11-11."

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "Originally compared with the much larger *S. striata*, with which it has nothing to do."

Sterna striata incerta Mathews

Sterna striata incerta Mathews, 1912c, p. 208 (Eastern Australia).

Now *Sterna striata incerta* Mathews. See Peters, 1934, p. 335; Condon, 1975, p. 152.

Holotype. AMNH 746511, male, collected on the coast of New South Wales at an unknown date by a person unknown. From the Mathews (No. 6905 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen was not listed by Hartert probably because it is simply a new name for *Sterna melanorhyncha* Gould, which presumably is invalidated by the prior *Sternula melanorhyncha* Lesson = *Sterna antillarum* (Lesson) according to Peters (*loc. cit.*).

Sterna striata yorki Mathews

Sterna striata yorki Mathews, 1914a, p. 86 (Cape York, Australia).

Now *Sterna hirundo longipennis* Nordmann. See Hartert, 1931b, p. 185; Condon, 1975, p. 151.

Holotype. AMNH 746510, female, collected at Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia, January 1, 1913, by H. S. Vidgen. From the Mathews (No. 18475, he had only this one) and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "There can be no doubt the type is immature and that the name *yorki* is a synonym. I am not sure the *S. s. melanorhyncha* [= *incerta*] from Australia can be separated!" He was quite correct. *Sterna striata* breeds in New Zealand and is a migrant to Australia.

The bill of this specimen is short, 33.9 mm. (exposed), 44 (from base), and the angle of the joints less apparent as in *hirundo*.

Sterna repressa Hartert

Sterna repressa Hartert, 1916d, p. 288 (Fao, Persian Gulf).

Now *Sterna repressa* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 498.

Holotype. AMNH 746543, not sexed, collected at Fao, Persian Gulf, by W. D. Cumming, at an unknown date. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert proposed this as a new name for *Sterna altigena* of authors, not of Reichenbach, which is unidentifiable, according to Vaurie (*loc. cit.*).

Sterna sumatrana Kempf Mathews

Sterna sumatrana Kempf Mathews, 1912c, p. 210 (Torres Strait).

Now *Sterna sumatrana sumatrana* Raffles. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 17; Condon, 1975, p. 152.

Holotype. AMNH 746595, not sexed, collected somewhere on Torres Strait at an unknown date by an unknown. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described this bird as being smaller and in having the outer web of the first primary darker than *sumatrana*; neither observation appears to be correct.

Sterna sumatrana mathewsi Stresemann

Sterna sumatrana mathewsi Stresemann, 1914, p. 60 ("Aldabra Inseln, Amiranten, Tschagos Archipel").

Now *Sterna sumatrana mathewsi* Stresemann. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 17.

Holotype. AMNH 746600, female, collected on Ile Piquart, Aldabra, Indian Ocean, October 5, 1904, by F. R. Mortimer. From the Rothschild collection.

Wings of this population are shorter than those of typical *sumatrana* (197-216 mm. as against 216-235 mm.). Vaurie (1965a, p. 498) did not recognize this subspecies as valid, perhaps because there is only this one difference. Condon (1975, p. 152) followed.

Melanosterna anaethetus rogersi Mathews

Melanosterna anaethetus rogersi Mathews, 1915a, p. 126 (Admiralty Gulf, North-West Australia).

Now *Sterna anaethetus anaethetus* Scopoli. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 36; Slater, 1971, p. 333; Condon, 1975, p. 154.

Holotype. AMNH 746655, female, collected on Admiralty Gulf, northwestern Australia, January 2, 1898. From the Rothschild collection.

Sterna nereis horni Mathews

Sterna nereis horni Mathews, 1912c, p. 209 (Kalgan River, southwestern Australia).

Now *Sterna nereis nereis* (Gould). See Slater, 1971, p. 336; Condon, 1975, p. 155.

Holotype. AMNH 746814, male, collected on the Kalgan River, which flows into King George Sound near Albany, southwestern Australia, February 7, 1905, by G. C. Shortridge. From the British Museum, the Mathews (No. 3841 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies was recognized by Peters (1934, p. 339) but the differences noted by Mathews (less black on head, lighter primaries, lighter above) are not to be seen in six specimens from Western Australia, nor are other differences apparent.

Sternula danica Brehm

Sternula danica C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 791 (Inseln im Kattegat).

Now *Sterna albifrons albifrons* Pallas. See Hartert, 1922a, p. 1712.

Holotype. AMNH 746894, male, collected

July 4, 1824, on the island of Samoe in the Belt east of Jutland. From the Brehm (he had but one) and the Rothschild collection.

***Sternula danubialis* Brehm**

Sternula danubialis C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 349 (Ungarn).

Now *Sterna albifrons albifrons* Pallas. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 59; 1922a, p. 171 2.

Lectotype. AMNH 746895, male, and *paralectotype*: 746896, not sexed, collected in Hungary, May 1840, by an unknown. Type designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Sternula Pomerina* Brehm**

Sternula Pomerina C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 791 (Pommersche Küst).

Now *Sterna albifrons albifrons* Pallas. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 59; 1922a, p. 171 2.

Lectotype. AMNH 746891, female, collected June 14, 1819, on Rügen Island, by Schilling. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Sternula novella* Hartlaub**

Sternula novella Hartlaub, 1891, p. 45 (Am Kingani in Ostafrika).

Now *Sterna albifrons albifrons* Pallas. See Hartert, 1922a, p. 171 4.

Holotype. AMNH 746927, female, collected at Mtoni, Kingani (Ruvu) River, Tanganyika (Tanzania), east Africa, at an unknown date by Bohndorff. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Der Typus von *novella* ist im Tring Museum und hat flügel von 173 mm.; vielleicht ist es nur *S. a. albifrons*. . . ." This name has been disregarded by recent authors.

***Sterna minuta innominata*
Zarudny and Loudon**

Sterna minuta innominata Zarudny and Loudon, 1902, p. 150 (Bampur and Espossofar, Persian Baluchistan).

Now *Sterna albifrons albifrons* Pallas. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 501.

Syntypes. AMNH 746904, male, collected April 15, 1901, at Bampur (lat. 27°13'N, long. 60°28'E), southeastern Iran; and AMNH 746909,

male, collected April 20, 1901, at Espossofar, all by N. Zarudny, whose account of the type series is slightly different. He stated in the original description that he had a pair from Bampur collected April 13, 15, 1901, and a pair from Espossofar collected April 20, 1901. In the American Museum of Natural History there is but one from Espossofar and three males from Bampur collected April 13, 15, 16, 1901. From the Rothschild collection.

***Sterna sinensis tormenti* Mathews**

Sterna sinensis tormenti Mathews, 1912c, p. 210 (Point Torment, North-West Australia).

Now *Sterna albifrons sinensis* Gmelin. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 501; Slater, 1971, p. 335.

Holotype. AMNH 746993, male, collected at Point Torment, north of Derby, King Sound, March 12, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 8580 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Sterna argentea* Wied**

Sterna argentea Wied, 1833, p. 871 (Brazil).

Now *Sterna albifrons antillarum* (Lesson). See below.

Lectotype. AMNH 6850, not sexed, collected by Wied's expedition. Type locality designated by Allen (1889, p. 272) as Rio Parahyba (Paraiba), where the expedition was in late November of 1815. Type designation by Allen (*loc. cit.*). Allen, Murphy (1936, p. 1132), Hellmayr and Conover (1948, p. 319) all listed this name as a synonym of the larger Yellow-billed Tern (*Sterna superciliaris*). It was listed originally as a synonym of *S. albifrons antillarum* in the museum catalogue and the *lectotype* is in fact that. The *lectotype* is a smaller bird than *superciliaris* (wing 176 mm.) and the bill is shorter (30 mm.), more slender, and the back is paler gray. According to Murphy (*loc. cit.*), wings of *superciliaris* measure 185-190 mm., those of *antillarum* 163-178 mm., and bills 30.2-34.1 mm., as against 26-31.

***Thalasseus bergii bakeri* Mathews**

Thalasseus bergii bakeri Mathews, 1912b, p. 346 (Mekran Coast).

Now *Sterna bergii velox* Cretzschmar. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 490.

Syntypes. AMNH 747048, male, collected March 14, 1901, at Chabar, Mekran Coast, southeastern Persia (Iran) by M. Harms; AMNH 747049, male, collected at Tscachlar, Mekran Coast, March 12, 1901, by N. Zarudny, and AMNH 747050, female, with the same data. Another specimen is listed by Warren (1966, p. 28) as a syntype in the British Museum.

From the Rothschild collection. These specimens were not listed by Hartert in his accounts of types in Tring. It is most probable that they form part of the type series.

***Sterna bergii gwendolena* Mathews**

Sterna bergii gwendolena Mathews, 1912c, p. 208 (Rockingham, West Australia).

Now *Sterna bergii cristata* Stephens. See Vaurie, 1965a, pp. 490, 491.

Holotype. AMNH 747185, female, collected at Rockingham, Western Australia, January 2, 1909, by an unknown. From the Mathews (No. 302 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies was recognized as valid by Stresemann (1914, p. 59), Oberholser (1915, p. 526), and Condon (1975, p. 156). Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "The average wing length varies somewhat in different populations of *cristata*, but the overlap in individual measurements is too great to warrant nomenclatural recognition. The variation in coloration is extremely slight and not constant. Wing length (in mm.) of 10 males each: Ryukyus, 318-347 (329); Western Australia, 330-368 (346); eastern Australia, 320-360 (337); Tuamotus, 320-355 (338)." He accepted *cristata* with doubt.

***Sterna erythrorhynchos* Wied**

Sterna erythrorhynchos Wied, 1833, p. 857 (Brasilien).

Now *Sterna maxima maxima* Boddaert. See Allen, 1889, p. 272; Hellmayr and Conover, 1948, p. 324.

Lectotype. AMNH 6852, male adult, collected in the Rio Parahyba (Paraiba), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Type designation and type locality restriction by Allen (*loc. cit.*). Wied's expedition was on the Rio Paraiba in late March 1815.

***Sterna maxima albididorsalis* Hartert**

Sterna maxima albididorsalis Hartert, 1921a, p. 1698 (Baie du Lévrier, Cap Blanco, Morocco).

Now *Sterna maxima albididorsalis* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 493.

Holotype. AMNH 747216, male, collected on Baie du Lévrier, Cap Blanco South, northern Mauretania, May 8, 1895. From the collection of the Compté de Dalmas (No. 445) and the Rothschild collection.

***Thalasseus bengalensis arabicus* Mathews**

Thalasseus bengalensis arabicus Mathews, 1912b, p. 355 (Red Sea).

Now *Sterna bengalensis* Lesson. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 491.

Syntypes. AMNH 747224, male, 747225, male, 747226, female, all collected May 11, 1903, at Arafali, coast of Eritrea, Red Sea, by G. Schrader. From the Rothschild collection.

These specimens were not mentioned by Hartert in his accounts of the types of birds in Tring. They are most probably a part of the type series. A syntype in the British Museum is listed by Warren (1966, p. 18).

Birds of Arabia and eastern Africa are slightly paler above than those of India and this subspecies was recognized by many authors. It appears that the difference is too slight for recognition of a subspecies as Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) noted.

The name *Thalasseus b. par*, proposed by Mathews and Iredale as a substitute for *arabicus*, is unnecessary for the name *arabica* Temminck (1840) is a *nomen nudum* as Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) noted.

***Thalasseus bengalensis robini* Mathews**

Thalasseus bengalensis robini Mathews, 1916a, p. 55 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Sterna bengalensis* Lesson. See Hartert, 1931b, p. 185; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 491.

Lectotype. AMNH 747241, male, collected at Utingu, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, August 10, 1912, by Robin Kemp. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Thalasseus Pauli de Württb.* Brehm**

Thalasseus Pauli de Württb. C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 346 ("Griechenland").

Now *Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis* Latham. See Hartert, 1922a, p. 1699.

Lectotype. AMNH 747279, female, collected November 1845, in Greece, by A. Lindemayer. Type designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 58). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Thalasseus candicans* Brehm**

Thalasseus candicans C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 177 (Inseln Kattegat, Helsingoer, und Nordküsten). Now *Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis*. See Hartert, 1922a, p. 1699.

Holotype. AMNH 747275, male, collected at Helsingoer, Denmark, November 5, 1822, by an unknown.

This specimen was not mentioned by Hartert (1918b) in his account of the Brehm types. It appears to be the only one from the region of the Kattegat in the Brehm collection. From the Rothschild collection.

***Anous stolidus gilberti* Mathews**

Anous stolidus gilberti Mathews, 1912b, p. 405, pl. 115 ("Bedout Island, West Australia"). Now *Anous stolidus pileatus* (Scopoli). See Peters, 1934, p. 346; Alexander, 1963, p. 129; Condon, 1975, p. 158.

Holotype. AMNH 747396, male, collected May 29, 1901, on Bedout Island (lat. 19°34'S, long. 119°03'E) off Larray Point, Western Australia, by John J. Tunney. From the Mathews (No. 312 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

***Anous stolidus antelius* Mathews**

Anous stolidus antelius Mathews, 1918a, p. 159 ("Cooktown, North Queensland"). Now *Anous stolidus pileatus* (Scopoli). See Peters, 1934, p. 346; Alexander, 1963, p. 129; Condon, 1975, p. 158.

Holotype. AMNH 747406, "female" [male], collected near Cooktown, northern Queensland, Australia, October 4, 1897. On what is most probably an original label appears "EAC 66." This is obscure. No Mathews collection number appears. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Megalopterus minutus kermadeci* Mathews**

Megalopterus minutus kermadeci Mathews, 1916a, p. 55 ("Kermadec Island"). Now *Anous minutus minutus* Boie. See Mathews, 1927, p. 146; Peters, 1934, p. 347.

Holotype. AMNH 747567, not sexed, no original label. On a Mathews collection label appears "Mackay, N. Qnsld." Two Mathews collection numbers appear. Number 135 in his "Day Book" is *Chalcophaps longirostris* from Alligator River. Number 6476 is recorded as *Anous leucocapillus* from "Mackay, N.Q.," received from Gerrard, February 2, 1911. Edmond Gerrard was an agent and taxidermist, according to Whittell (1954, p. 269). Through Gerrard's agency the British Museum received collections made by J. B. White, A. P. Goodwin and A. S. Meek in northern Queensland.

In 1927 Mathews stated that his name "*kermadeci*" is a synonym of *minutus* and that his statement that his type came from Kermadec Island was an error. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Anous hawaiiensis* Rothschild**

Anous hawaiiensis Rothschild, 1893b, p. 57 (Hawaiian Islands). Now *Anous minutus melanogenys* Gray. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 18.

Lectotype. AMNH 747649, male, collected on Kauai, April 24, 1891, by Henry C. Palmer (No. 1007). Paralectotypes are AMNH 747646-747650, male, and 747651-747655, female, all collected April 20-24, 1891, on Kauai by Henry Palmer. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) explained that Rothschild took the name *melanogenys* to refer to Australian birds, but that the figure of *melanogenys* is in fact the Hawaiian subspecies.

***Gygis alba monte* Mathews**

Gygis alba monte Mathews, 1912b, p. 443 (Seychelles). Now *Gygis alba monte* Mathews. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 18; Vesey-Fitzgerald and Betts, 1940, p. 498; Baker, 1951, pp. 175-176.

Lectotype. AMNH 747688, female, collected on Praslin Island, Seychelles, Indian Ocean, July 5, 1904, by Thibault; designated by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). Paralectotypes: AMNH 747681-747687, male, collected July 1904, October and December 1907, and AMNH 747688-747690, female, collected July 5, 1904, all on Praslin by Thibault. From the Rothschild collection.

Baker's review (*loc. cit.*) of the White Terns shows that the differences between *G. a. alba* and

this form are scarcely adequate for formal recognition of a subspecies.

***Gygis alba royana* Mathews**

Gygis alba royana Mathews, 1912b, p. 443 (Kermadec Islands).

Now *Gygis alba royana* Mathews. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 18; Baker, 1951, pp. 177-179.

Lectotype. AMNH 747733, no original label. On a Mathews collection label appears only "Kermadec Isl." and "07." Measurements of this specimen fall within the range of individual variations between *Gygis alba pacifica* and *G. a. royana* (see Baker, *loc. cit.*). The measurements are as follows: wing 248 mm.; longest tail feather 109 mm.; shortest tail feather 67; exposed culmen 44 mm. Baker (*loc. cit.*) accepted *royana* "only provisionally." Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Mathews's "Day Book" reveals no more pertinent details except that it was probably received by him in 1909 or before, and that would indicate that it was possibly collected by Roy Bell who apparently was on Sunday Island, Kermadecs, in the spring of that year. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Gygis alba rothschildi* Hartert**

Gygis alba rothschildi Hartert, 1927b, p. 18 (Laysan Island).

Now *Gygis alba candida* (Gmelin). See Baker, 1951, pp. 174-179.

Holotype. AMNH 747769, (?) female, collected on Laysan Island, about 950 miles northwest of Honolulu, Hawaii, September 3, 1896, by Dr. and Mrs. Schauinsland. From the Rothschild collection.

Baker (*loc. cit.*) showed that if enough specimens from Pacific islands are measured individual variations obscure a gradient in size (southern birds larger than northern). No more than four subspecies may be recognized, and only on average differences, extremes only being distinguishable. Measurements (in mm.) of this specimen represent an almost exact mean: wing 240; tail 111; exposed culmen 38. It was sexed as a female on the original label with the note "gross." Females appear to be smaller than males on the average.

FAMILY ALCIDAE

***Alca Islandica* Brehm**

Alca Islandica C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 1005 (Iceland).

Now *Alca torda* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 61; 1921a, p. 1766.

Lectotype. AMNH 747902, male, collected in Iceland by an unknown person at an unknown date, designated by Hartert (1918b, p. 61). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Uria polaris* Brehm**

Uria polaris C. L. Brehm, 1824b, p. 931 ("In Sommer im nordlichsten Grönland").

Now *Uria lomvia lomvia* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 61; 1921a, p. 1773.

Lectotype. AMNH 747962, male, collected in Greenland (received from Messrs. Benicke and Schleep), designated by Hartert (1918b, p. 61). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "The only reason which makes it doubtful that this specimen is the 'type' is, that the bill is said to be 7 to 7.5 'linien' high, which is hardly the case."

***Uria glacialis* Brehm**

Uria glacialis C. L. Brehm, 1824b, p. 924 ("Sie bewont die zwischen den Eisfeldern des nordens liegenden Klippen und Felseninseln").

Now *Cepphus grylle mandtii* "Lichstenstein" (Mandt). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 61; 1921a, p. 1776.

Lectotype. AMNH 748077, male, collected at Spitzbergen, perhaps by Parry, according to Hartert, who designated this specimen (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Cepphus Faroeensis* Brehm**

Cepphus Faroeensis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 989 (Farøer).

Now *Cepphus grylle grylle* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 61; 1921a, p. 1775.

Lectotype. AMNH 748093, male, collected May 12, 1827, on the Faroe Islands and probably by Graba, according to Hartert, who designated this specimen (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Salomonsen (1944, p. 84) recognized this name for a bird smaller and darker than those of the Baltic Sea but Vaurie (1965a, p. 515) found

that the characters are too variable for zoological recognition.

***Cepphus Meisneri* Brehm**

Cepphus Meisneri C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 989 (Grönland).

Now *Cepphus grylle grylle* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 61; 1921a, p. 1775.

Lectotype. AMNH 748083, male, collected in Greenland by an unknown at an unknown date. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Mormon Grabae* Brehm**

Mormon Grabae C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 999 (Faröer).

Now *Fratercula arctica grabae* (Brehm). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 61; 1921a, p. 1795; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 524.

Holotype. AMNH 748353, not sexed, collected on the Faroe Islands at an unknown date, probably by Graba. Apparently Brehm had but this one. From the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY PTEROCLIDIDAE

***Syrhaptes tibetanus pamirensis* Koelz**

Syrhaptes tibetanus pamirensis Koelz, 1939, p. 82 (Akabaital River, Pamir).

Now *Syrhaptes tibetanus* Gould. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 536.

Holotype. AMNH 547727, male, collected at Akabaital Pass (14,000 ft.). Sary Kol Range, Pamirs, Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R., according to Vaurie (*loc. cit.*). On a Rothschild collection label appears "Received from Prof. Menzbier." On what is most probably not the original label appears "... ♂ Junio. Pamir, fl. Akabaital, 14000'." This species does not appear in Syvertzov's lists of birds collected by him in the 1860s.

***Pterocles senegalensis floweri* Nicoll**

Pterocles senegalensis floweri Nicoll, 1921a, p. 128 (Faiyum, Egypt).

Now *Pterocles exustus floweri* Nicoll. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 534.

Holotype. AMNH 547810, male, collected at Jamia, Faiyum, Egypt, March 2, 1918, by W. Raw. Received from the Giza Zoological Museum. From the Rothschild collection.

***Pteroclorus exustus olivascens* Hartert**

Pteroclorus exustus olivascens Hartert, 1909, p. 183 (Campi ya Simba, Kenya).

Now *Pterocles exustus olivascens* (Hartert). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 533; White, 1965, p. 148.

Syntypes. AMNH 547831, male, and 547830, female, collected at Campi-ya-Simba in Ukamba (probably Simba, about 60 miles north of Kilimanjaro), southern Kenya, January 14, 1899, by W. J. Ansorge.

This subspecies has been recognized by most authors but is regarded as a synonym of *exustus* by Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, p. 457). White (*loc. cit.*) noted: "Averages more olive, less yellow above. ... Not always well differentiated."

***Pterocles exustus somalicus* Hartert**

Pterocles exustus somalicus Hartert, 1900, p. 28 (Milmil, Somaliland).

Now *Pterocles exustus ellioti* Bogdanov, 1881. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 450; Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Holotype. AMNH 547811, male, collected at Milmil, Somaliland, July 30, 1894. From the A. Donaldson-Smith and the Rothschild collection.

***Pterocles exustus orientalis* Hartert**

Pterocles exustus orientalis Hartert, 1900, p. 28 (India).

Now *Pterocles exustus hindustan* Meinertzhagen. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 13; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 534.

Lectotype. AMNH 547832, male, collected in India by an unknown at an unknown date. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

The name is preoccupied by *Tetrao orientalis* Linnaeus = *Pterocles orientalis* as Hartert (1921a, p. 1511) pointed out.

***Pterocles orientalis bangsi* Koelz**

Pterocles orientalis bangsi Koelz, 1939, p. 81 ("Near Tolokhan, Afghanistan").

Now *Pterocles orientalis arenarius* (Pallas). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 529.

Holotype. AMNH 465072, male, collected at Tolokhan (Toloquan, Afghan Turkestan, *vide* Vaurie, *loc. cit.*), August 28, 1937, by Walter Koelz.

Pterocles arenarius is an older name for *P. o. koslovae* Meinertzhagen and authors.

***Pterocles coronatus vastitas* Meinertzhagen**

Pterocles coronatus vastitas R. Meinertzhagen, 1928, pp. 42, 52 (Wadi Martaba, southern Palestine).

Now *Pterocles coronatus vastitas* Meinertzhagen. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 532.

Holotype. AMNH 547962, male, collected at Wadi Martaba, southern Palestine, November 22, 1910, by Aharoni. From the Rothschild collection.

The original spelling "*vasitus*" was a typographical error which Meinertzhagen corrected (*loc. cit.*, p. 52).

***Pterocles coronatus atratus* Hartert**

Pterocles coronatus atratus Hartert, 1902, p. 48 (Eastern Persia).

Now *Pterocles coronatus atratus* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 532.

Lectotype. AMNH 547973, male, collected in eastern Persia, July 6, 1898, by N. Zarudny. From the Rothschild collection. Paralectotypes are AMNH 547974-547982, collected near Farra, Ne, Tisbat, and Kiaris-i-non.

***Pterocles gutturalis saturator* Hartert**

Pterocles gutturalis saturator Hartert, 1900, p. 29 (Campi ya Simba, Kenya).

Now *Pterocles gutturalis saturator* Hartert. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 453; White, 1965, p. 149.

Holotype. AMNH 547996, male, collected at Campi-ya-Simba (probably Simba, about 60 miles north of Kilimanjaro), Ukamba, Kenya, eastern Africa by Dr. William John Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

Mackworth-Praed and Grant (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this population differs from South African birds in having the edges and tips of the wing coverts more cinnamon-brown, which is correct.

***Pterocles bicinctus multicolor* Hartert**

Pterocles bicinctus multicolor Hartert, 1908, p. 53 (Rustenburg, Transvaal).

Now *Pterocles bicinctus multicolor* Hartert. See

Clancey, 1965, p. 320; McLachlan and R. Liversidge, 1970, p. 310.

Holotype. AMNH 548080, male, collected at Rustenburg, Transvaal, South Africa, September 1893, by W. Ayres. From the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE

***Sphenocercus sphenurus oblitus* Hartert**

Sphenocercus sphenurus oblitus Hartert, 1928c, p. 83 (Mt. Wuchi, Hainan).

Now *Sphenurus sphenurus oblitus* (Hartert). See Cheng, 1955, p. 163.

Holotype. AMNH 548147, female, collected on Mount Wuchi, Hainan Island, China, April 5, 1903, by Katsumata, a collector for Alan Owston of Yokohama. From the Rothschild collection.

For many years this was the unique type. Whether more specimens were seen by Cheng is not known.

***Treron curvirostra hainana*
Hartert and Goodson**

Treron curvirostra hainana Hartert and Goodson, 1918, p. 356 (Mt. Wuchi, Hainan).

Now *Treron curvirostra hainana* Hartert and Goodson. See Cheng, 1955, p. 163.

Holotype. AMNH 548240, male, collected on Mount Wuchi, Hainan Island, China, April 5, 1903, by Katsumata, a collector for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama. From the Rothschild collection.

***Osmotreron everetti* Rothschild**

Osmotreron everetti Rothschild, 1894, p. 41 (Bongao and Sibutu, Sulu Islands).

Now *Treron pompadora everetti* (Rothschild). See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 80.

Lectotype. AMNH 548337, male, collected on Bongao (Bongau) Island, Sulu Islands, between Borneo and Mindanao, July 1893, by Alfred Everett. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 2). Paralectotypes: AMNH 548338, female, collected on the Sulu Islands April 23, 1883, and 548339, male, both by Dr. Guillemard during the voyage of the "Marchesa," and 548340, male, 548341, female, collected on Sibutu, July 1893, by Alfred Everett. A sixth was in the British Museum, according to Rothschild (*loc. cit.*).

***Treron pompadora goodsoni* Hartert**

Treron pompadora goodsoni Hartert, 1927b, p. 2 (Tomia, Tukang Besi Islands).

Now *Treron pompadora goodsoni* Hartert. See Meise, 1930, p. 186.

Holotype. AMNH 548374, male, collected at Tomia, Tukang Besi Islands, southeast of Celebes, December 24, 1901, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (1944, p. 146) considered this form to be more closely allied to *griseicauda* than to the *pompadora* "group."

***Treron pompadora amadoni* Parkes**

Treron pompadora amadoni Parkes, 1965, p. 138 (Barrio Dusilap, San Mariano, Isabela Province, Luzon).

Now *Treron pompadora amadoni* Parkes. See du Pont, 1971, p. 155.

Holotype. AMNH 767586, male, collected at Barrio Dusilap, San Mariano, Isabela Province, northern Luzon, Philippine Islands, by G. Alcasid, M. Celestino, T. Oane, and J. Ramos, May 5, 1961.

The type locality for *T. p. axillaris* (Bonaparte), 1855 was restricted to southern Luzon by Hachisuka (1932, p. 173). Parkes (*loc. cit.*) noted that females average darker on the back than does *axillaris*, and the underparts average grayer, less yellowish green.

***Treron pompadora canescens* Parkes**

Treron pompadora canescens Parkes, 1965, p. 137 (Santa Catalina, Inubongan, Negros).

Now *Treron pompadora canescens* Parkes. See duPont, 1971, p. 118.

Holotype. AMNH 459771, male, collected at Santa Catalina, Inubongan, Negros, Philippine Islands, December 21, 1953, by Dr. D. S. Rabor (No. 5755).

Parkes (*loc. cit.*) described this subspecies as follows: "Males differ from *axillaris* of southern Luzon as follows: Maroon area of dorsum darker, with a glaucous wash; a rather distinct pale grey band (lacking or rudimentary in *axillaris*) between the maroon area and the green of the fore-back; the latter area washed with greyish; grey of the crown purer and more extensive; green of underparts averaging somewhat less yellowish; axillary region more purely grey, less mixed with greenish; centre of abdomen usually with greyish wash."

***Osmotreron wallacei pallidior* Hartert**

Osmotreron wallacei pallidior Hartert, 1896a, p. 178 (Djampea and Kalao).

Now *Treron pompadora pallidior* (Hartert). See Mayr, 1944, p. 146.

Lectotype. AMNH 548396, male, collected on Tana-Djampea Island, between Flores and Celebes in the Flores Sea, December 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 1). Paralectotypes: AMNH 548397, male, 548398, -9, female, collected on Djampea and 548400, -1, male, collected on Kalao, all by Everett, December 1895.

Mayr (1944, p. 146) considered this form (like *goodsoni* and *ada*) to be more closely related to *griseicauda* than to *pompadora*, which appears to be correct.

***Treron pompadora ada* Meise**

Treron pompadora ada Meise, 1930, p. 186 (Madu).

Now *Treron pompadora ada* Meise. See Mayr, 1944, p. 146.

Holotype. AMNH 266462, male, collected on Madu, between Flores and Celebes in the Flores Sea, May 29, 1927. From the collection of Baron Viktor von Plessen and the Berlin Museum.

Mayr (1944, p. 146) considered this form (like *goodsoni* and *pallidior*) to be more closely related to *griseiventris* than to *pompadora*, which appears to be correct.

***Treron vernans kangeana* Mayr**

Treron vernans kangeana Mayr, 1938c, p. 11 (East Kangean Island).

Now *Treron vernans kangeana* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 548503, male, collected on the eastern end of Kangean Island, Java Sea, August 1901, by E. Prillwitz. From the Rothschild collection.

This form was described as similar to *purpurea* of southern Borneo but larger (wing 160-167, as against 142-150 mm.).

***Treron bicincta leggei* Hartert**

Treron bicincta leggei Hartert, 1910d, p. 193 (Ceylon).

Now *Treron bicincta leggei* Hartert. See Ripley, 1961, p. 156.

Holotype. AMNH 548554, male, collected on

Ceylon by Bruno and H. Geisler, June 9, 1889. From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of Ceylon are smaller than those of the Indian mainland.

***Treron australis virescens* Amadon**

Treron australis virescens Amadon, 1953, p. 411 (North end of Principé Island).

Now *Treron australis virescens* Amadon.

Holotype. AMNH 265941, male, collected on the north end of Principé Island, in the Gulf of Guinea, western Africa, September 27, 1928, by José G. Correia.

Amadon (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "The Principé birds are darker green than *calva*, which itself is the greenest of the West African mainland races."

***Treron calva poensis* Hartert and Goodson**

Treron calva poensis Hartert and Goodson, 1918, p. 350 (Bantabari, Fernando Po).

Now *Treron australis poensis* Hartert and Goodson. See Amadon, 1953, p. 411.

Holotype. AMNH 548619, female, collected at Bantabari, Fernando Po Island, Gulf of Guinea, February 12, 1904, by E. Seimund. From the Rothschild collection.

Amadon (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this form differs from *calva* of the Cameroon coast of Africa by having the underparts and head more yellowish and in its larger size.

***Treron calva brevicera* Hartert and Goodson**

Treron calva brevicera Hartert and Goodson, 1918, p. 353 ("Moschi, foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro, East Africa").

Now *Treron australis brevicera* Hartert and Goodson. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 488.

Holotype. AMNH 548628, male, collected at Moshi, near Arusha, northern Tanganyika (Tanzania), eastern Africa, April 12, 1916, by A. Buchanan. From the Rothschild collection.

***Treron calva ansorgei* Hartert and Goodson**

Treron calva ansorgei Hartert and Goodson, 1918, p. 352 (Huilla, Mossamedes).

Now *Treron australis ansorgei* Hartert and Goodson. See Traylor, 1963, p. 72.

Holotype. AMNH 548683, male, collected at Huilla, Mossamedes, southern Angola, Africa,

February 21, 1906, by Dr. W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

***Vinago waalia cinereiceps* Neumann**

Vinago waalia cinereiceps Neumann, 1904a, p. 341 ("Am mittleren Gelo").

Now *Treron waalia* (F. A. A. Meyer). See Hartert, 1927b, p. 1; Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 485.

Holotype. AMNH 548732, male, collected on the middle Gelo River, near Lake Tata, southern Abyssinia, May 17, 1901, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

***Ptilinopus mangoliensis* Rothschild**

Ptilinopus mangoliensis Rothschild, 1898c, p. 34 ("Sula Mangoli").

Now *Ptilinopus subgularis mangoliensis* Rothschild. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 341.

Lectotype. AMNH 548853, male, collected on Mangoli Island, Sula Islands, Moluccas, October 1898, by William Doherty. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 4). Paralectotypes: AMNH 548854, 548855, female, with the same data as the lectotype. From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of Mangoli have the head and underparts greener, less grayish than those of neighboring islands as well as those of Celebes. Underparts are yellowish green and the difference is obvious.

***Ptilinopus albocinctus baliensis* Hartert**

Ptilinopus albocinctus baliensis Hartert, 1896b, p. 553 (Bali).

Now *Ptilinopus cinctus baliensis* Hartert. See Peters, 1937, p. 27.

Lectotype. AMNH 548861, female, collected on Bali at 2000-3000 feet, April 1896, by William Doherty. No original label. Designation of "type" and data by Hartert (1927b, p. 3). Paralectotypes: AMNH 548862, 548863, male, female, with the same data. From the Rothschild collection.

These specimens and four collected on Danan Bratan, Bali, January 1911, by E. Stresemann show that birds of Bali differ from those of Flores (*albocinctus*) in having the white band at back of the neck much reduced, and that on the breast also, although to a lesser extent.

***Ptilinopus everetti* Rothschild**

Ptilinopus everetti Rothschild, 1898c, p. 34 (Alor).

Now *Ptilinopus cinctus everetti* Rothschild. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 333.

Lectotype. AMNH 548891, male, collected on Alor, east of Flores (Indonesia), April 1897, by Alfred Everett. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 4). Paralectotypes: AMNH 548892 and 548894, female, and 548895 (juv.) collected, May, on Alor, and AMNH 548896 and 548897, male, collected on nearby Pantar Island, April 1897, by Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

Goodwin (*loc. cit.*) remarked that *everetti* "has the neck and upper breast finely speckled with pale grey but with a white line dividing the greyish areas from the black of the mantle and breast band."

***Ptilinopus cincta ottonis* Hartert**

Ptilinopus cincta ottonis Hartert, 1904c, p. 178 ("Woller, Dammer Island").

Now *Ptilinopus cinctus ottonis* Hartert. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 332.

Holotype. AMNH 608942, male, collected at Wulur, Damar Island, close to the southern tip of Halmahera, Moluccas, November 4, 1898, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

The subspecies differs from *lettiensis* in having a dark green, not grayish, rump.

***Ptilopus dohertyi* Rothschild**

Ptilopus dohertyi Rothschild, 1896, p. 46 (Sumba).

Now *Ptilinopus dohertyi* (Rothschild). See Mayr, 1944, p. 141; Goodwin, 1967, p. 334.

Holotype. AMNH 608957, male, collected on Sumba Island, Indonesia, February 1896, by William Doherty. Paratypes are AMNH 608858-608860, male, female, collected by Alfred Everett, September 1896. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "In spite of its aberrant features, which justify its specific status, this species is nothing but a geographic representative of *P. cinctus*."

***Ptilopus dupetithouarsi viridior* Murphy**

Ptilopus dupetithouarsi viridior Murphy, 1924, p. 4 (Nukuhiva Island, Marquesas).

Now *Ptilinopus dupetithouarsii viridior* (Murphy). See Goodwin, 1967, p. 361.

Holotype. AMNH 193813, male, collected on Nukuhiva Islands, Marquesas, Pacific, November 1, 1922, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Goodwin (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this form of the northern Marquesas has the green parts more strongly tinged with yellow and gray areas suffused with greenish yellow.

***Ptilinopus xanthogaster roseipileum* Hartert**

Ptilinopus xanthogaster roseipileum Hartert, 1904c, p. 179 (Roma).

Now *Ptilinopus regina roseipileum* Hartert. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 355.

Holotype. AMNH 609012, not sexed, collected on Roma Island, north of the eastern tip of Timor, Indonesia, August 11, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

This is the palest of subspecies of *regina* from the East Indies.

***Ptilinopus regina melvillensis* Mathews**

Ptilinopus regina melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 27 (Melville Island).

Now *Ptilinopus regina ewingii* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 29; Peters, 1937, p. 29.

Holotype. AMNH 609111, male, collected on Melville Island, off Northern Territory, Australia, December 2, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 11356 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Ptilinopus purpuratus frater*
Ripley and Birkhead**

Ptilinopus purpuratus frater Ripley and Birkhead, 1942, p. 9 (Moorea, Society Islands).

Now *Ptilinopus purpuratus frater* Ripley and Birkhead. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 357.

Holotype. AMNH 189608, male, collected on Moorea, about 15 miles west of Tahiti, June 23, 1921, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Goodwin (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "*P. p. frater* . . . is very similar but, perhaps, a little brighter. . ."

***Ptilinopus rhodostictus cyanopterus* Mayr**

Ptilinopus rhodostictus cyanopterus Mayr, 1931a, p. 10 (Rennell Island).

Now *Ptilinopus richardsii cyanopterus* Mayr. See Bradley and Wolff, 1958, p. 96.

Holotype. AMNH 224471, male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, August 28, 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Bradley and Wolff (*loc. cit.*) quoted A. J. Cain (*in verbis*) to the effect that this is a valid subspecies. Goodwin (1967, p. 356) found the differences from *richardsii* not striking although he found Rennell birds to be "rather more pink on the under tail coverts and the orange belly patch has a pinkish tinge."

***Ptilinopus iozonus pseudohumeralis* Rand**

Ptilinopus iozonus pseudohumeralis Rand, 1938, p. 5 (junction of the Black and Palmer rivers).
Now *Ptilinopus iozonus pseudohumeralis* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 38.

Holotype. AMNH 447416, male, collected 2 miles below the junction of the Black and the Palmer rivers, on the upper Fly River in southern New Guinea, July 10, 1936, by Austin L. Rand during the second Archbold Expedition (No. 4477).

***Ptilinopus insolitus inferior* Hartert**

Ptilinopus insolitus inferior Hartert, 1924c, p. 265 (St. Matthias Island).
Now *Ptilinopus insolitus inferior* Hartert. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 372.

Holotype. AMNH 609743, male, collected on St. Matthias (Mussau) Island, in the Matthias Group, isolated north of New Hannover, Bismarcks, July 28, 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

This form is smaller than *insolitus*.

***Ptilinopus rivolii buruanus* Hartert and Goodson**

Ptilinopus rivolii buruanus Hartert and Goodson, 1918, p. 347 (Gunong Fogha, Buru).
Now *Ptilinopus rivoli buruanus* Hartert and Goodson. See Peters, 1937, p. 34.

Holotype. AMNH 609751, male, collected on Gunong (Mount) Fogha, Buru, southern Moluccas, at 4000 feet, February 24, 1912, by Erwin Stresemann (No. 1111).

Birds of Buru differ from those of other Moluccan islands and neighboring seas by having the undertail coverts yellowish white streaked with green.

***Ptilinopus solomonensis meyeri* Hartert**

Ptilinopus solomonensis meyeri Hartert, 1926d, p. 173 (Witu Island).
Now *Ptilinopus solomonensis meyeri* Hartert. See Mayr, 1931c, p. 9; Goodwin, 1967, p. 367; Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 24.

Holotype. AMNH 609966, male, collected on Witu Island, Witu (French) Islands, north of New Britain, June 11, 1925, by Albert F. Eichhorn (No. 10263). From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies was originally described as being very close to that of Nissan Island (*neumannii*) but having a longer bill and a green, not a gray throat. Three males from Witu have bills 17-18 mm. as against 15-16 mm. for seven males of *neumannii* from Nissan. Wings of *meyeri* from Witu measure 122-127 as against 126-131 mm. for Nissan birds and all but two of 10 are thus separable. These birds have the purple of the forehead and belly darker than in *johannis* of the Admiralty Islands. Birds of Long Island, 150 miles west of Witu, resemble those of the Admiralties (*johannis*) in shade of color and in size. Irides are recorded as dull, or pale greenish yellow for birds of both Witu and Rooke Island.

***Ptilinopus solomonensis neumanni* Hartert**

Ptilinopus solomonensis neumanni Hartert, 1926c, p. 42 (Nissan Island).
Now *Ptilinopus solomonensis neumanni* Hartert. See Mayr, 1931c, p. 9; Goodwin, 1967, p. 367; Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 24.

Holotype. AMNH 609979, male, collected on Nissan Island, east of New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, western Pacific, August 1, 1924, by Albert F. Eichhorn (No. 9485). From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of Nissan are larger than those of the Admiralty Islands (*johannis* Sclater 1877), and the purple of the forehead is darker. Wings of seven males from Nissan measure 126-131 mm. as against 121-125 for seven from St. Matthias and New Hannover and Storm islands. Birds of

Nissan have the purple of forehead and underparts darker. Eyes of all adult males from Nissan are recorded by Eichhorn as yellow, without mention of a greenish tinge, which he saw in the iris of *meyeri*.

***Ptilinopus solomonensis bistictus* Mayr**

Ptilinopus solomonensis bistictus Mayr, 1931c, p. 8 (Bougainville, Solomons).

Now *Ptilinopus solomonensis bistictus* Mayr. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 368.

Holotype. AMNH 221078, male, collected at Kupsi (2300 feet) west of Arawa Bay, northwest of Kieta, Bougainville, Solomons, January 27, 1928, by Frederick P. Drowne, Hannibal Hamlin, and Guy Richards of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

According to Goodwin, this form and *ambiguus* of Malaita are intermediate in "head pattern" between *solomonensis* and *ocularis*. This is true of *ambiguus* (*q.v.*), but the purple is restricted to the region of the lores in all specimens from Bougainville in this collection. Irides are all recorded as orange or yellow, never green as in *ocularis*.

***Ptilinopus solomonensis vulcanorum* Mayr**

Ptilinopus solomonensis vulcanorum Mayr, 1931c, p. 8 (Kulambangra Island).

Now *Ptilinopus solomonensis vulcanorum* Mayr. Goodwin, 1967, p. 368.

Holotype. AMNH 220412, male, collected on Kulambangra (Kolombangara) Island, just north of New Georgia, Solomon Islands, October 1927, by Rollo H. Beck and Frederick P. Drowne of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies has the forehead solid purple. As Mayr (*loc. cit.*) noted, it resembles *solomonensis* of the southern islands San Cristobal and Ugi, but the belly is more violet with no pinkish tinge. Both are recorded by the collectors as having orange or yellow irides.

***Ptilinopus solomonensis ocularis* Mayr**

Ptilinopus solomonensis ocularis Mayr, 1931c, p. 6 (Guadalcanar Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Ptilinopus solomonensis ocularis* Mayr. See Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 23.

Holotype. AMNH 218786, male adult, collected above 3000 feet (never below) in the mountains inland of Cape Hunter, southwestern Guadalcanal, according to Beck's diary, July 27, 1927, by Rollo H. Beck and Hicks of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies has a longer wing than others of the Solomon Islands and the eyes are green as a rule. Of the type series five males are recorded on the labels as having green eyes, one yellowish green, and two yellowish white (Beck and Drowne). One female had green eyes (Beck) and a second reddish yellow (Meek). Of two immature males one had green eyes (Beck) and a second brownish (Drowne).

***Ptilinopus solomonensis ambiguus* Mayr**

Ptilinopus solomonensis ambiguus Mayr, 1931c, p. 7 (Malaita Island, British Solomon Islands).

Now *Ptilinopus solomonensis ambiguus* Mayr. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 368.

Holotype. AMNH 226573, male, collected at 4000 feet in the mountains of the Ari Ari District of Malaita, Solomon Islands, March 15, 1930, by Hannibal Hamlin, Walter J. Eyerdam and William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

As Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "[males in first year plumage are] so similar to the adult male that it is possible that this plumage may not be recognizable in every specimen." Six of the series of 14 males have the forehead purple from eye to eye and cannot be distinguished from *solomonensis* except by their shorter wings (111-118 mm.).

***Ptilopus lewisii vicinus* Hartert**

Ptilopus lewisii vicinus Hartert, 1895, p. 62 (Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Group).

Now *Ptilinopus viridis vicinus* (Hartert). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 40; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 163.

Lectotype. AMNH 610057, male, collected on Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Islands, off southeastern New Guinea, September 20, 1894,

by A. S. Meek. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 4). From the Rothschild collection.

***Ptilinopus salvadorii* Rothschild**

Ptilinopus salvadorii Rothschild, 1892c, p. 10 (Jobi Island).

Now *Ptilinopus viridis salvadorii* (Rothschild). See Mayr, 1941, p. 40; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 163.

Lectotype. AMNH 610135, male, collected at Souroui, Jobi (Japen) Island, Geelvink Bay, off northwestern New Guinea, January 1, 1883. Purchased from A. A. Bruijn, dealer of Ternate. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 5).

***Ptilinopus granulifrons* Hartert**

Ptilinopus granulifrons Hartert, 1898b, p. 35 (Obi Major).

Now *Ptilinopus granulifrons* Hartert. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 373.

Lectotype. AMNH 610158, male, collected on Obi Major, central Moluccas, September 1897, by William Doherty. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 5). Paralectotypes: AMNH 610159, 610160, male, and 610161-610165, female, collected at the same place by the same person. From the Rothschild collection.

***Ptilinopus melanocephala talautensis* Hartert**

Ptilinopus melanocephala talautensis Hartert, 1903d, p. 34 (Lirung, Talaut Islands).

Now *Ptilinopus melanospila talautensis* Hartert. See Peters, 1937, p. 37.

Holotype. AMNH 610178, male, collected on Lirung Island, Talaut (Talaud) Islands, north of Celebes and south of the Philippines, May 1897, by natives for J. Waterstradt. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (1944, p. 141) remarked that this species has been "badly oversplit" and Goodwin (1967) omitted comment on subspecies. Birds of the Talaut Islands differ from those of Celebes (*melanospila*) in being more yellowish bronze on the back; in having longer wings (124-135 mm. as against 115-120). The bills average slightly larger. From birds of neighboring Sanghir (*xanthorrhoea*) they differ in being more bronze, less pure green on the back and in having shorter wings on the

average (those of *xanthorrhoea* measure 130-135 mm.). Twelve of a series of 14 are distinguishable by this character.

***Ptilinopus melanocephala aurescentior* Hartert**

Ptilinopus melanocephala aurescentior Hartert, 1903d, p. 33 (Kalidupa, Tukang Besi Islands). Now *Ptilinopus melanospila aurescentior* Hartert. See Peters, 1937, p. 37.

Holotype. AMNH 610237, male, collected on Kalidupa Island, Tukang Besi Islands, southeast of Celebes, January 7, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (1944, p. 141) remarked that this species has been "badly oversplit" and Goodwin (1967) omitted comment on any subspecies. Birds of the Tukang Besi group, southeast of Celebes, have short wings (113-120 mm.) like those of Celebes (*melanospila*) but they are paler and more bronze colored and have paler yellow undertail coverts even than *talautensis*, and individuals are easily thus identified. The yellow throat patch is narrower. Females and juveniles are also paler, the latter having wider yellow edges to feathers of the body plumage. From birds of Sumba (*melanauchen*, see Mayr; *loc. cit.*) they differ in being generally paler and more bronze, in having the yellow of the throat narrower and a narrower black patch on head and hind neck. These are similar in wing length.

***Ptilinopus chrysorrhous pelingensis* Hartert**

Ptilinopus chrysorrhous pelingensis Hartert, 1898c, p. 135 (Peling).

Now *Ptilinopus melanospila pelingensis* Hartert. See Peters, 1937, p. 38.

Lectotype. AMNH 610248, male, collected on Peling Island, about 10 miles east of Celebes, between May and August 1895 ("V-VIII 95" appears on a Cursham collection label). Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 4). From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of Peling have shorter wings than those of Celebes (110-113 mm. as against 115-120 mm.). The yellow of the throat is darker and more restricted as is the black patch on hind head. All individuals in a series of 20 birds are easily distinguishable. Paralectotypes: AMNH 610249-610251, male, collected on Peling;

AMNH 610252-610253, male, and 610254-610255, female, collected on neighboring Banggai. All were collected between May and August and bear C. W. Cursham labels.

***Ptilinopus gestroi kaporensis*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Ptilinopus gestroi kaporensis Rothschild and Hartert, 1901b, p. 105 (Kapaur, western New Guinea).

Now *Ptilinopus ornatus gestroi* (D'Albertis and Salvadori). See Hartert, 1927b, p. 5; Mayr, 1941b, p. 41.

Holotype. AMNH 610392, "female," collected at Kapaur, Onin Peninsula, southwestern New Guinea (West Irian), February 1897, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild collection.

***Ptilinopus victor aureus* Amadon**

Ptilinopus victor aureus Amadon, 1943, p. 7 (Ngamea, Fiji Islands).

Now *Ptilinopus victor aureus* Amadon.

Holotype. AMNH 249168, male, collected on Ngamea (Nggamia), about 3 miles east of Taviuni by José Correia of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, November 24, 1924.

This subspecies is larger than *victor* of Vanua Levu, Kio and Rambli (wings 124-130 as against 114-120 mm.) and the back is not darker than the underparts as in *victor*.

***Megaloprepia magnifica alaris*
Stresemann and Paludan**

Megaloprepia magnifica alaris Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, pp. 134, 183 (Waigeu).

Now *Megaloprepia magnifica puella* (Lesson). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 42; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 166.

Holotype. AMNH 300639, male, collected on Waigeu Island, off northwestern New Guinea, May 20, 1937, by Georg Stein. From the Berlin Museum and the Rothschild collection.

***Megaloprepia magnifica interposita* Hartert**

Megaloprepia magnifica interposita Hartert, 1930c, p. 114 ("Wandammen Peninsula, Dutch New Guinea").

Now *Megaloprepia magnifica interposita* Hartert.

See Mayr, 1941b, p. 42; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 166.

Holotype. AMNH 293540, male, collected at Wasior, Wandammen Peninsula, western New Guinea (West Irian), by Ernst Mayr, July 21, 1928. From the Rothschild collection.

***Megaloprepia magnifica kerri* Mathews**

Megaloprepia magnifica kerri Mathews, 1912c, p. 184 (Bellenden Ker, North Queensland).

Now *Megaloprepia magnifica kerri* Mathews. See Peters, 1937, p. 42.

Holotype. AMNH 610660, male, collected near Bellenden Ker, southwest of Cairns, Queensland, Australia, November 16, 1899, by E. Olive. From the Mathews (No. 90 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This population is intermediate in size between *magnifica* to the south and *assimilis* to the north. There are apparently no other characters. Wings of Mathews collection specimens (male, female) measure: 175-189 mm. for *assimilis*; 175-212 mm. for *kerri* and 223-243 for *magnifica*. It is questionable that this population should be recognized as a geographical subspecies.

***Ducula pacifica sejuncta* Amadon**

Ducula pacifica sejuncta Amadon, 1943, p. 9 (Hermit Group, Bismarck Archipelago).

Now *Ducula pacifica sejuncta* Amadon. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 64.

Holotype. AMNH 336321, male, collected on Loof (Luf) Island, Hermit Group, Bismarck Archipelago, May 24, 1934, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies was described as having a shorter wing and tail (wing averages: 229 mm. as against 243-251 mm. in other islands). No overlap in measurements was found.

***Globicera pacifica queenslandica* Mathews**

Globicera pacifica queenslandica Mathews, 1914a, p. 84 ("Mackay, Queensland").

Now *Ducula pacifica pacifica* (Gmelin). See Mathews, 1927, p. 44.

Holotype. AMNH 610727, male, acquired from Gerrard, dealer of London, according to

notation in Mathews's "Day Book" against his number 18442. Three Mathews collection labels are attached but no Gerrard label and no original. Mathews (1927, p. 44) gave the type locality "Mackay North Queensland: error = Tonga Islands."

***Carpophaga concinna separata* Hartert**

Carpophaga concinna separata Hartert, 1896a, p. 180 (Kei Islands).

Now *Ducula concinna separata* (Hartert). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 43; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 169.

Lectotype. AMNH 610882, female, collected on Key Weri, Key Islands, September 9, 1873, by Beccari. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 5). Paralectotypes: AMNH 610883-610886, males, collected January 4-14, 1896, by Cayley Webster.

***Ducula aenea pallidinucha* Mayr**

Ducula aenea pallidinucha Mayr, 1944, p. 148 (Tobea Island, Buton Strait, southeastern Celebes).

Now *Ducula aenea pallidinucha* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 110835, male adult, collected on Tobea Island, southeastern Celebes, December 14, 1909, by Roy C. Andrews.

This subspecies was described as differing from *paulina* of northern Celebes by having the nape paler (ocher or almost straw-colored, not fox-red or maroon) and in having longer wings on the average. It occurs also in southeastern Celebes, according to Mayr (*loc. cit.*).

***Ducula pistrinaria postrema* Hartert**

Ducula pistrinaria postrema Hartert, 1926c, p. 35 (Egum, east of D'Entre casteaux Group).

Now *Ducula pistrinaria postrema* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 43; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 169.

Holotype. AMNH 611062, male, collected on Egum Islet, Woodlark Group, east of New Guinea, June 1895, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

This is a form of the low islets. It differs from that of islets to the westward and the Admiralty Islands in having a shorter wing.

***Myristicivora bicolor melvillensis* Mathews**

Myristicivora bicolor melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 27 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Ducula spilorrhoa melvillensis* (Mathews). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 44; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 168; Condon, 1975, p. 163.

Holotype. AMNH 611384, female, collected on Melville Island, northern Australia, October 3, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10704 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (1927, p. 52) listed this as a synonym of *spilorrhoa*. Mayr (*loc. cit.*) listed the name as valid. Rand and Gilliard questioned its validity on taxonomic grounds.

***Ducula spilorrhoa tarara* Rand**

Ducula spilorrhoa tarara Rand, 1941, p. 5 (Wassi Kussa River, Papua).

Now *Ducula spilorrhoa tarara* Rand. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 421.

Holotype. AMNH 425391, male, collected at Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, 90 miles west of Daru, southern New Guinea, December 30, 1936, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expeditions.

Goodwin (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "Some forms of this species have the head more or less tinged with pale grey, and one from south-east New Guinea, *D. spilorrhoa tarara*, has the 'white' areas silver grey."

***Ducula cineracea schistacea* Mayr**

Ducula cineracea schistacea Mayr, 1944, p. 148 (Wetar Island, South West Islands).

Now *Ducula cineracea schistacea* Mayr. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 419.

Holotype. AMNH 611397, female, collected on Wetar (Wetter) Island of the South West Group, north of eastern Timor, September 29, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) described this subspecies as follows: "Similar to *cineracea* of Timor, but grayer below; pinkish vinaceous area in center of throat restricted; vinaceous of breast more strongly washed with gray. . . . There is but a single adult from Wetar in the collection. . . ."

Both adult and immatures agree in the reduction of vinaceous in the center of the throat."

***Carpophaga williami* Hartert**

Carpophaga williami Hartert, 1896b, p. 552 (Bali).

Now *Ducula lacernulata williami* (Hartert). See Goodwin, 1967, p. 418.

Lectotype. AMNH 611405, male, collected between 2000 and 3000 feet altitude on Bali, April 1896, by Heinrich Kühn. "Type" designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 5). Paralectotype: AMNH 611406, female, bears the same data. From the Rothschild collection.

Goodwin (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this form, of eastern Java and Bali, differs from *lacernulata*, of western Java, in that it has no gray on the head.

***Carpophaga sasakensis* Hartert**

Carpophaga sasakensis Hartert, 1896b, p. 564 (Lombok).

Now *Ducula lacernulata sasakensis* (Hartert). See Goodwin, 1967, p. 418.

Lectotype. AMNH 611410, male, collected between 2000 and 3000 feet on Lombok, April 1896, by William Doherty. "Type" designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 6). Paralectotypes: AMNH 611411, male, with the same data, and AMNH 611412, 611413, male; 611414, 611415, female, collected by Alfred Everett in June and July 1896, and 611416-611418, collected October and November 1896, on Flores. From the Rothschild collection.

Goodwin (*loc. cit.*) remarked that birds of Lombok and Flores have the gray of the head restricted to forehead and crown, the sides of the face and ear coverts being pink.

***Carpophaga mindorensis* Whitehead**

Carpophaga mindorensis Whitehead, 1896, p. 189 (Highlands of Mindoro).

Now *Ducula mindorensis* (Whitehead). See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 89; Goodwin, 1967, p. 390.

Lectotype. AMNH 611564, female, collected in the highlands of Mindoro, Philippine Islands, December 8, 1895, by John Whitehead. "Type"

designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 6). Paralectotypes: AMNH 611565, 611566, male, collected in January and February 1896, by Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) was of the opinion that the birds of Mindoro should be regarded as a subspecies of *radiata* of Celebes but later authors have not agreed and this conclusion appears to be correct.

***Carpophaga obiensis* Hartert**

Carpophaga obiensis Hartert, 1898b, p. 35 (Obi). Now *Ducula rufigaster obiensis* (Hartert). See Goodwin, 1967, p. 403.

Lectotype. AMNH 611587, male, collected on Obi, central Moluccas, East Indies, September 1897, by William Doherty. Designation of "type" by Hartert (1927b, p. 6). From the Rothschild collection.

Goodwin (*loc. cit.*) remarked that the birds of Obi differ from *basilica* of the northern Moluccas in being generally darker and having the nape and sides of neck golden rufous. As Goodwin noted, these birds are very similar to *rufigaster* of New Guinea, and because they are not known to breed together, there seems to be no reason for recognition of two species.

***Ptilocolpa nigrorum* Whitehead**

Ptilocolpa nigrorum Whitehead, 1897, p. 34 (Negros, Philippines).

Now *Ducula carola nigrorum* (Whitehead). See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 90; Goodwin, 1967, p. 392.

Lectotype. AMNH 611712, male, collected on Canloan Volcano, Negros, Philippine Islands, by John Whitehead. Paralectotypes: AMNH 611713-611716, male, collected on Negros, March, April and May 1896, by Whitehead. Designation of "type" by Hartert (1927b, p. 6). From the Rothschild collection. This subspecies is darker than *mindanensis*.

***Carpophaga chathamensis* Rothschild**

Carpophaga chathamensis Rothschild, 1891, p. 312 (Chatham Islands).

Now *Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae chathamensis* (Rothschild). Fleming, 1953, p. 53; Oliver, 1955, p. 444.

Lectotype. AMNH 611735, not sexed, collected in "Wangamerino Bush," "Main Island," Chatham Islands, east of New Zealand, May 1, 1890, by Henry Palmer. Designation of "type" by Hartert (1927b, p. 6). Paralectotypes: Rothschild (*loc. cit.*) stated that there were nine specimens received from Henry Palmer. These are listed also in Rothschild's informal catalogue (1888 *et seq.*), with the notation that three were "given away in exchange." Only the lectotype is in the American Museum of Natural History.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) noted that this was the first bird that Rothschild described.

Lopholaimus antarcticus minor Mathews

Lopholaimus antarcticus minor Mathews, 1911b, p. 122 (Northern Queensland).

Now *Lopholaimus antarcticus antarcticus* (Shaw). See Goodwin, 1967, p. 422.

Holotype. AMNH 611752, male, collected near Mackay, Queensland, at an unknown date. Received from Mrs. E. S. Rawson, according to Mathews's "Day Book." No original label. From the Mathews (No. 6116 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) stated that birds of northern Queensland differ from those of southern Queensland and New South Wales in having the tail bands on the tail narrower and in having a shorter wing. Width of the tail bands is clearly not due to geographical variation. The only two specimens from northern Queensland in the Mathews collection have wings measuring 252 mm. (type) and 264 (female from Cape York). Six specimens from the Richmond River (Queensland-New South Wales border) have wings measuring 262-273 mm.

Columba albertisii exsul Hartert

Columba albertisii exsul Hartert, 1903e, p. 60 (Batjan).

Now *Gymnophaps albertisii exsul* (Hartert). See Goodwin, 1967, p. 427.

Holotype. AMNH 611776, female, collected on Batjan, west of the southern peninsula of Halmahera, Moluccas, June 1902, by Johann Waterstradt. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is darker and larger than *albertisii* of New Guinea.

Gymnophaps solomonensis Mayr

Gymnophaps solomonensis Mayr, 1931c, p. 11 (Malaita, Solomon Islands).

Now *Gymnophaps solomonensis* Mayr. See Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 27; Goodwin, 1967, p. 428.

Holotype. AMNH 226670, female, collected by W. H. Coultas, W. Eyerdam, and H. Hamlin of the Whitney Expedition, March 13, 1930, in the Ari Ari District (3000 ft.), Malaita, Solomon Islands.

Columba mada Hartert

Columba mada Hartert, 1899a, p. 33 (Buru).

Now *Gymnophaps mada mada* (Hartert). See Goodwin, 1967, p. 427.

Lectotype. AMNH 611809, male, collected on Mount Mada, Island of Buru, at 3000 feet, August 1898, by J. Dumas. Designation of "type" by Hartert (1927b, p. 6). Paralectotypes: AMNH 611810, male, and 611811-611813, female, collected in August and September 1898, by J. Dumas. A series of three males and one female were collected on Mount Madang, Buru, March 1902, by the same person (AMNH 611814-611817). From the Rothschild collection.

Columba leuconota gradaria Hartert

Columba leuconota gradaria Hartert, 1916e, p. 85 (Sungpan, Szechwan).

Now *Columba leuconota* Vigors. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 543.

Holotype. AMNH 611834, male, collected near Sungpan, northern Szechwan, China, April 16, 1894, by Berezowski. From the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "The populations ('gradaria') from the eastern end of the range [of *leuconota*] average very slightly paler and somewhat larger, the variation being clinal. Males from Szechwan and Kansu have a wing length of 241-260 (248) as against 235-248 (240.5)."

***Columba rupestris pallida*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Columba rupestris pallida Rothschild and Hartert, 1893, p. 41 ("Altai").

Now *Columba rupestris turkestanica* Buturlin. See Hartert 1927b, p. 7; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 547.

Lectotype. AMNH 611838, female, collected at Katon Karagai, Russian Altai, Kazakhstan, November 1881. Purchased from R. Tancre. Designation of "type" by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

The name *pallida* is preoccupied by *Columba pallida* Latham, 1802, which is in fact a young cuckoo, *Cuculus p. pallidus* (Latham).

***Columba dubia* Brehm**

Columba dubia C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 256 ("Ahlsdorf bei Herzberg").

Now *Columba livia livia* Gmelin. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 50; 1920a, p. 1466.

Lectotype. AMNH 611876, male juvenile, collected near Ahlsdorf, near Herzberg, Germany, September 19, 1828. "Type" designation by Hartert (1918b). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1920a) wrote: "bezieht sich wohl sicher auf eine Haustaube."

***Columba livia communis* Brehm**

Columba livia communis C. L. Brehm, 1857, p. 83 ("St. Kanzian im Karst östlich von Triest").

Now *Columba livia livia* Gmelin. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 50; 1920a, p. 1466.

Lectotype. AMNH 611919, collected near St. Kanzian, east of Trieste, December 10, 1826, by an unknown. "Type" designation by Hartert (1918b). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Columba glauconotus* Brehm**

Columba glauconotus C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 256 ("Kommt aus Nordostafrika").

Now *Columba livia schimperi* Bonaparte. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 51; Hartert, 1920a, p. 1468.

Lectotype. AMNH 611994, female, collected

on the Nile below Korosko, near the Nubian-Egyptian border by A. E. Brehm. "Type" designation by Hartert (1918b). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Columba elegans* Brehm**

Columba elegans C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 256 ("Verirrt sich aus Nordostafrika").

Now *Columba livia schimperi* Bonaparte. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 51; 1920a, p. 1468.

Lectotype. AMNH 612001, male, collected near Wadi Halfa, on the Nile, southern Egypt, September 28, 1851, by A. E. Brehm. "Type" designation by Hartert (1918b). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Columba unicolor* Brehm**

Columba unicolor C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 256 ("In den Wüsten Nubiens").

Now *Columba livia schimperi* Bonaparte. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 51; 1920a, p. 1469.

Lectotype. AMNH 611993, male, collected on the Nile, below Korosko, near the Egyptian-Nubian border, October 2, 1851, by A. E. Brehm. "Type" designation by Hartert (1918b). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

This is a melanistic variant of domesticated stock, according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

***Columba palumbus azorica* Hartert**

Columba palumbus azorica Hartert, 1905d, p. 93 (Reguinho, Terceira, Azores).

Now *Columba palumbus azorica* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 537.

Holotype. AMNH 612218, male, collected at Reguinho, 1200 feet, Terceira, Azores, April 7, 1903, by W. R. Ogilvie-Grant. From the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Darker and more richly colored than nominate *palumbus* or *maderensis*. . ."

***Columba junoniae* Hartert**

Columba junoniae Hartert, 1916e, p. 86 (La Galga, Palma, Canary Islands).

Now *Columba junoniae* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 540.

Holotype. AMNH 612244, female, collected in laurel forest near La Galga, Palma, Canary Islands, April 20, 1889, by H. B. Tristram. From the Rothschild collection.

***Columba picazuro venturiana* Hartert**

Columba picazuro venturiana Hartert (in Hartert and Venturi), 1909b, p. 260 (Mocoví, Chaco, Argentina).

Now *Columba picazuro picazuro* Temminck. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 437.

Holotype. AMNH 472749, male, collected at Mocoví, Chaco, Argentina, September 24, 1903, by S. Venturi. From the Rothschild collection.

***Columba picazuro marginalis* Naumburg**

Columba picazuro marginalis Naumburg, 1932, p. 3 (Corriente, 1500 feet, Piauhy, Brazil).

Now *Columba picazuro marginalis* Naumburg. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 438.

Holotype. AMNH 241020, adult male, collected near Corriente, 1500 feet, Piauhy, northeastern Brazil, May 29, 1927, by Emil Kaempfer.

***Melopelia plumbescens* Lawrence**

Melopelia plumbescens Lawrence, 1880, p. 238 ("Guiana").

Now *Columba cayennensis cayennensis* Bonnatere. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 455.

Holotype. AMNH 45399, not sexed, collected at an unknown date by C. Galbraith in Guiana. No original label.

Columba Rufina Temminck (1810) is antedated by *C. cayennensis* Bonnatere, 1792.

***Columba albilinea roraimae* Chapman**

Columba albilinea roraimae Chapman, 1929b, p. 1 (Philipp Camp, 6000 feet, Mt. Roraima, Venezuela).

Now *Columba fasciata roraimae* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 447; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 117.

Holotype. AMNH 236495, male, collected at Philipp Camp, 6000 feet, Mount Roraima, Venezuela, November 7, 1927, by T. Donald Carter of the Leo Garnett Day Expedition.

***Columba goodsoni* Hartert**

Columba goodsoni Hartert, 1902b, p. 42 (San Javier, Pambilar, Carondelet, Ecuador).

Now *Columba goodsoni* Hartert. See Hartert, 1927b, p. 7; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 462.

Lectotype. AMNH 472995, male, collected at Pambilar, northwestern Ecuador, August 31, 1900, by G. Flemming and R. Miketta. Paralectotypes: AMNH 472996-472998, male, collected at Carondelet, October and November 1900; AMNH 472999, female juvenile, collected at Rio Tapayo, January 1902, and 473000, 473001, male; 473002, female, collected at San Javier, June and July 1900, all by the same collectors.

Recognized as a distinct species by Schauensee (1966, p. 114) with the remark: "Possibly conspecific with *C. nigrirostris*."

***Columba subvinacea berlepschi* Hartert**

Columba subvinacea berlepschi Hartert, 1898d, p. 504 (Paramba, 3500 ft., Ecuador).

Now *Columba subvinacea berlepschi* Hartert. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 463.

Lectotype. AMNH 472967, female, collected near Paramba, 3500 feet, northwestern Ecuador, July 13, 1897, by R. Miketta. Paralectotypes: AMNH 472968, male, collected August 23, 1898, and 472969, female, collected April 17, 1898, in the same place by the same man. "Type" designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 7). From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of northern Ecuador have shorter wings, tails and bills than those of Costa Rica and Panama (*subvinacea*), according to Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*).

***Columba subvinacea peninsularis* Chapman**

Columba subvinacea peninsularis Chapman, 1915b, p. 366 (Mountains above Cristobal Colon, 1500 feet, Paria Peninsula, Venezuela).

Now *Columba subvinacea peninsularis* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 469; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 118.

Holotype. AMNH 120302, male, collected in the mountains above Cristóbal Colón, 1500 feet, Paria Peninsula, Venezuela, June 13, 1913, by Leo Miller and Iglesder.

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Like *zuliae* [of northwestern tropical zones] in coloration but slightly more deeply vinaceous and much smaller. . . ."

Oenoenas plumbea chapmani Ridgway

Oenoenas plumbea chapmani Ridgway, 1916, p. 325 (Gualea, Province of Pichincha, Ecuador).
Now *Columba plumbea chapmani* (Ridgway).
See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 474.

Holotype. AMNH 123812, male, collected near Gualea, Province of Pichincha, northern Ecuador, June 23, 1913, by William B. Richardson.

According to Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) this form, of the tropical and subtropical zones of western Ecuador and western Colombia, is very similar to that of the tropical zones of eastern Bolivia and Peru (*bogotensis* Berlepsch 1890), though averaging slightly smaller and slightly "duller, dingier underparts."

Columba plumbea baeri Hellmayr

Columba plumbea baeri Hellmayr, 1908, p. 91 (Goyaz, Brazil).
Now *Columba plumbea baeri* Hellmayr. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 471.

Holotype. AMNH 472943, male, collected near Goyaz City, interior of Goyaz, Brazil, April 1906, by G. A. Baer (No. 2040 and so designated in the original description). From the Rothschild collection.

Columba locutrix Wied

Columba locutrix Wied, 1821, p. 118, note (Rio Ilheos, Bahia).
Now *Columba plumbea plumbea* Vieillot. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 470.

Holotype. AMNH 6442, male adult, collected on the Rio Ilheos, Bahia, Brazil, in 1816, by Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

The Wied collection label reads: "*Columba locutrix* Wied. Mas. Brasilia, Ilhéos." Wied wrote: "Der Fluss Ilheos oder eigentlich der Arm desselben, welcher Rio da Cachoeira gennant wird. . . ." This is probably the Rio Cachoeira which flows into the Atlantic at Ilheos (lat. 14°50'S).

Ridgway (1916, p. 325) accepted this form as being "more vinaceous."

Turturoena iriditorques rothschildi Neumann

Turturoena iriditorques rothschildi Neumann, 1908a, p. 42 (Ituri Forest, Belgian Congo).
Now *Columba iriditorques iriditorques* Cassin.
See Chapin, 1939, p. 166.

Holotype. AMNH 612595, male, collected in the Ituri Forest, Congo (3600 ft.), July (not August *fide* Hartert, 1927b, p. 9) 24, 1906, by C. F. Cambrun. From the Rothschild collection.

Turacoena manadensis sulaënsis Hartert

Turacoena manadensis sulaënsis Hartert, 1903d, p. 35 (Sula Islands).
Now *Turacoena manadensis sulaënsis* Forbes and Robinson. See Stresemann, 1941, p. 43; Peters, 1937, p. 75.

Holotype. AMNH 612624, not sexed, collected on the Sula Islands in 1861 or 1862 by Charles Allen for Alfred Russell Wallace. From the Wallace, the Bartlett and the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is smaller than *manadensis*. The type of *sulaënsis* Forbes and Robinson (1900) is in the Liverpool Museum.

Macropygia amboinensis admiralitatis Mayr

Macropygia amboinensis admiralitatis Mayr, 1937, p. 4 (Manus, Admiralty Islands).
Now *Macropygia amboinensis admiralitatis* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 334701, male, collected at Metawari, Manus, Admiralty Islands, west of the Bismarcks and north of New Guinea, March 3, 1934, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) described these birds as: "Exceedingly similar to *M. amb. amboinensis* (L.) but distinctly darker above, particularly on the tail. . . ."

Macropygia amboinensis balim Rand

Macropygia amboinensis balim Rand, 1941, p. 5 (Balim River, 1600 m., central New Guinea).

Now *Macropygia amboinensis balim* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 46.

Holotype. AMNH 306381, female, collected on the Balim River, 1600 m., in central New Guinea, December 11, 1938, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expeditions.

***Macropygia amboinensis meeki*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Macropygia amboinensis meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1915a, p. 39 (Vulcan Island).

Now *Macropygia amboinensis meeki* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 47; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 176.

Holotype. AMNH 612913, male, collected on Vulcan (now Manam) Island, off north-central coast of New Guinea, November 28, 1913, by collectors for A. S. Meek (No. 6308 and so designated). From the Rothschild collection.

***Macropygia doreya cunctata* Hartert**

Macropygia doreya cunctata Hartert, 1899b, p. 214 (Rossel Island, Louisiade Group).

Now *Macropygia amboinensis cunctata* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 47; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 176.

Lectotype. AMNH 612949, male, collected on Mt. Rossel, Rossel Island, easternmost of the Louisiade Group, east of New Guinea, March 4, 1898, by A. S. Meek. Paralectotypes: AMNH 612958-612959, females, collected February 11, 12, 1898; and 612960, female juvenile, all by the same collector.

***Macropygia ruficeps nana* Stresemann**

Macropygia ruficeps nana Stresemann, 1913, p. 311 (Kina Balu, 3000 ft., Borneo).

Now *Macropygia ruficeps nana* Stresemann. See Smythies, 1960, p. 238; Goodwin, 1967, p. 158.

Holotype. AMNH 613018, male, collected on Kina (Mount) Balu, 3000 feet, northern Borneo, by John Whitehead, March 22, 1888. From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of Kina Balu are smaller than other subspecies, according to Goodwin (*loc. cit.*).

***Macropygia ruficeps orientalis* Hartert**

Macropygia ruficeps orientalis Hartert, 1896b, p. 573 (Tambora, 3000 ft., Sumbawa).

Now *Macropygia ruficeps orientalis* Hartert. See Mayr, 1944, p. 133.

Lectotype. AMNH 613043, male, collected at Tambora, Sumbawa (3000 ft.), April or May 1896, by William Doherty. Paralectotypes: AMNH 613044, male juvenile, and 613045, female, same data. From the Rothschild collection.

***Macropygia phasianella robinsoni* Mathews**

Macropygia phasianella robinsoni Mathews, 1912c, p. 185 (Northern Territory).

Now *Macropygia phasianella phasianella* (Temminck). See Cooper, 1962, pp. 253-269.

Holotype. AMNH 613168, not sexed [male], no original label, no reliable data. This specimen is badly prepared, being improperly shortened, the wings folded over the underparts, and without a tail. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Cooper (*loc. cit.*) showed that this species has never been taken, and probably never been seen, near Alexandria (Alexandra), Northern Territory, given as the type locality by Mathews. Cooper concluded that it was probably collected by Stalker in the Mount Abbot or Mount Elliot district of eastern Queensland. Certainly it resembles birds from Cairns (as well as New South Wales) in the American Museum of Natural History, as E. T. Gilliard informed Cooper. Difference in wing length noted by Mathews is bridged by individual variation.

***Macropygia rufa krakari* Rothschild and Hartert**

Macropygia rufa krakari Rothschild and Hartert, 1915b, p. 28 ("Krakar" Island).

Now *Macropygia mackinlayi krakari* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 47; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 177.

Holotype. AMNH 613260, male, collected on Karkar (Dampier) Island, off Astrolabe Bay, northeastern New Guinea, February 4, 1914, by collectors for A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

***Macropygia rufa goodsoni* Hartert**

Macropygia rufa goodsoni Hartert, 1924c, p. 266 (St. Matthias Island).

Now *Macropygia mackinlayi krakari* Rothschild and Hartert.

Holotype. AMNH 613275, male, collected on St. Matthias Island, north of the Bismarck Archipelago, July 5, 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1927b, p. 8) characterized this as "a very closely allied form" [to *krakari*]. He stated in his original description that it differs in having the slate-colored spots on lateral rectrices of a deeper color, almost black, and in having a slightly smaller bill. Both these characters are obscured by individual variation.

***Reinwardtoenas reinwardti obiensis* Hartert**

Reinwardtoenas reinwardti obiensis Hartert, 1898b, p. 35 (Obi, Moluccas).

Now *Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi reinwardtsi* (Temminck). See Hartert, 1927b, p. 8.

Lectotype. AMNH 613302, female, collected on the island of Obi, Moluccas, September 1897, by William Doherty. Paralectotypes: AMNH 613303-613304, female, collected in the same month and year on Obi by W. Doherty. From the Rothschild collection.

***Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi albida* Hartert**

Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi albida Hartert, 1900b, p. 240 (Buru).

Now *Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi albida* Hartert. See Siebers, 1930, p. 167.

Lectotype. AMNH 613316, male, collected on Mt. Mada, 3000 feet, Buru, East Indies, September 1898, by Dumas. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 8). Paralectotype: AMNH 613315, female, collected at the same time and place by the same man. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies was originally described as much paler (almost white) on the underparts than birds of the northern Moluccas. Siebers accepted it as valid on these grounds.

***Reinwardtoenas reinwardti griseotincta* Hartert**

Reinwardtoenas reinwardti griseotincta Hartert, in Rothschild and Hartert, 1896, p. 18 (New Guinea).

Now *Reinwardtoena reinwardtsi griseotincta* (Hartert). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 47.

Holotype. AMNH 613346, female, collected in the Mailu District, 25 miles west of Orangerie Bay in southeastern New Guinea, July or August 1895, by A. S. Anthony. From the Rothschild collection.

***Reinwardtoena browni solitaria* Salomonsen**

Reinwardtoena browni solitaria Salomonsen, 1972, p. 187 (Rambutyo Island, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Reinwardtoena browni solitaria* Salomonsen.

Holotype. AMNH 335207, adult male, collected on Rambutyo Island, about 40 miles east-southeast of Manus, Admiralty Islands, southwestern Pacific, April 5, 1934, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This isolated population differs from *browni* of New Britain by its generally darker coloration, according to Salomonsen (*loc. cit.*), and this is correct.

***Zenaida auriculata caucae* Chapman**

Zenaida auriculata caucae Chapman, 1922, p. 1 (Cali, Colombia).

Now *Zenaida auriculata caucae* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 460.

Holotype. AMNH 109386, male, collected at Cauca, Colombia, August 11, 1911, by William B. Richardson.

***Zenaida bogotensis* Lawrence**

Zenaida bogotensis Lawrence, 1885, p. 358 ("Bogota, Colombia").

Now *Zenaidura auriculata pentheria* (Bonaparte). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 494.

Holotype. AMNH 45309, not sexed, no data. "Dr. S." appears on a Lawrence collection label. This is a "Bogotá trade skin."

***Zenaida ruficauda antioquiae* Chapman**

Zenaida ruficauda antioquiae Chapman, 1917b, p. 207 (Barro Blanco, Antioquia, Colombia). Now *Zenaidura auriculata antioquiae* (Chapman). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 493.

Holotype. AMNH 132926, male, collected on Barro Blanco, 7200 feet, Antioquia, Colombia, November 28, 1914, by Leo Miller and Howarth Boyle.

***Nesopelia galapagoensis exsul*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Nesopelia galapagoensis exsul Rothschild and Hartert, 1899, p. 184 (Culpepper and Wenman Islands, Galapagos). Now *Nesopelia galapagoensis exsul* Rothschild and Hartert. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 504.

Lectotype. AMNH 473210, male, collected on Culpepper Island, Galapagos, July 27, 1897, by Frederick P. Drowne of the Webster-Harris Expedition. Paralectotypes: AMNH 473211-473216, male, and 473217, 473218, female, all collected on Culpepper Island, July 27, 1897. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 9). From the Rothschild collection.

***Peristera glauconotus* Brehm**

Peristera glauconotus C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 257 (Northeast Africa in winter). Now *Streptopelia turtur turtur* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1920a, pp. 1484, 1486; 1918b, p. 51.

Lectotype. AMNH 613456, female, collected at Sennaar, December 1850, by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is the "type" of *cyanotus* (Brehm 1857, Naturq. u. Zucht Tauben, p. 50), a new name.

***Peristera rufidorsalis* Brehm**

Peristera rufidorsalis C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 257 ("In Südosteuropa, im Winter in Nordostafrika").

Now *Streptopelia turtur arenicola* (Hartert). See Hartert, 1920a, p. 1486; 1918b, p. 51; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 553.

Holotype. AMNH 613502, female, collected

at Khartoum, Sudan, April 6, 1851, by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1920a) wrote: "Das einsige vorliegende Stück der Brehmschen Sammlung aus Khartum, vermutlich der Typus. . . ."

***Turtur turtur arenicola* Hartert**

Turtur turtur arenicola Hartert, 1894b, p. 42 (Fao on the Persian Gulf). Now *Streptopelia turtur arenicola* (Hartert). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 553.

Lectotype. AMNH 613507, not sexed, collected at Fao on the Persian Gulf, December 27, 1893, by Cuming. Type designation by Hartert, 1927b, p. 10. Paralectotype: AMNH 613508, juvenile, collected at the same place by the same man. From the Rothschild collection.

***Stigmatopelia lugens funebrea* van Someren**

Stigmatopelia lugens funebrea van Someren, 1919, p. 21 ("Elgon south to Kilimanjaro"). Now *Streptopelia lugens lugens* (Rüppell). See Chapin, 1939, p. 156; Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 490.

Holotype. AMNH 613780, male, collected near Nairobi, Kenya, Africa, April 7, 1918, by A. J. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1927b, p. 10) and others have listed this name as a valid subspecies but Chapin (*loc. cit.*), with presumably more material, could not confirm that these birds are either darker or smaller than neighboring populations.

***Peristera intercedens* Brehm**

Peristera intercedens C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 258 ("North Africa"). Now *Streptopelia decaocto decaocto* (Frivaldsky). See Hartert, 1920a, p. 1496.

Holotype. AMNH 613755, female, According to Hartert (*loc. cit.*) the type locality is an error, and should be corrected to India. "Der Typus hat, wie auch beschrieben, 'graublauere Unterschwanzdecken' und stammt anscheinend aus dem tropischen Indien."

Turtur vinaceus schoanus Neumann

Turtur vinaceus schoanus Neumann, 1904b, p. 81 (Upper Bussijo, Province of Gindeberat, Shoa).

Now *Streptopelia vinacea* (Gmelin). See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 475; White, 1965, p. 158.

Lectotype. AMNH 614110, male, collected about 50 miles west of Addis Ababa on the upper Bussiyu River, affluent of the Guder (Gudr), which flows into the Blue Nile, September 15, 1900, by Oscar Neumann. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 10). Paralectotype: AMNH 614111, bearing the same data. From the Rothschild collection.

Both White and Mackworth-Praed and Grant (*loc. cit.*) have synonymized all subspecific names, apparently because they represent a size cline. This northern population represents an extreme which perhaps should be recognized.

Streptopelia chinensis forresti Rothschild

Streptopelia chinensis forresti Rothschild, 1925, p. 293 (Hills near Tengueh, Yunnan).

Now *Streptopelia chinensis forresti* Rothschild. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 561.

Holotype. AMNH 614254, male, collected in the forested hills near Tengueh, northwestern Yunnan, China, July 1924, by George Forrest. From the Rothschild collection.

Turtur chinensis hainanus Hartert

Turtur chinensis hainanus Hartert, 1910d, p. 195 (Hoihow, Hainan).

Now *Streptopelia chinensis hainana* (Hartert). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 561.

Holotype. AMNH 614295, male, collected near Hoihow, Hainan Island, China, March 4, 1902, by Katsumata. From the Rothschild collection.

Streptopelia chinensis vacillans Hartert

Streptopelia chinensis vacillans Hartert, 1916e, p. 83 (Mengtze, Yunnan).

Now *Streptopelia chinensis vacillans* Hartert. See La Touche, 1925-1934 (2), p. 212; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 561; Hartert, 1920a, p. 1491.

Holotype. AMNH 614310, male, collected near Mengtze (Mengtze or Mongtze), southern Yunnan, June 30, 1910, by Japanese collectors for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama. From the Rothschild collection.

Streptopelia senegalensis phoenicophila Hartert

Streptopelia senegalensis phoenicophila Hartert, 1916e, p. 82 ("Africa Minor").

Now *Streptopelia senegalensis phoenicophila* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 558.

Holotype. AMNH 614433, male, collected at Oumach, near Biskra, southern Algeria, March 5, 1911, by W. Rothschild, E. Hartert, and C. Hilgert. From the Rothschild collection.

Streptopelia senegalensis kirmanensis Koelz

Streptopelia senegalensis kirmanensis Koelz, 1950, p. 2 (Kirman, Iran).

Now *Streptopelia senegalensis cambayensis* (Gmelin). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 560.

Holotype. AMNH 803058, male, collected at Kirman, southern Iran, January 23, 1940, by Walter Koelz. From the Koelz collection.

Geopelia humeralis inexpectata Mathews

Geopelia humeralis inexpectata Mathews, 1912c, p. 186 (Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia).

Now *Geopelia humeralis headlandi* Mathews. See Mayr, 1951b, p. 138.

Holotype. AMNH 614616, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, September 7, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 106 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) wrote that the differences between this population and others of western Australia are so slight and obscured by individual variation that "it may be best to refer them to *headlandi*." Condon (1975, p. 168) recognized this as "a small pale subspecies."

Geopelia humeralis apsleyi Mathews

Geopelia humeralis apsleyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 27 (Melville Island).

Now *Geopelia humeralis headlandi* Mathews. See Mayr, 1951b, p. 138.

Holotype. AMNH 614639, male, collected on Melville Island, off Northern Territory, November 20, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 11368 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) wrote that differences between western Australian populations and this one are so slight that they should all be included under the name *headlandi*. Condon (1975, p. 168) recognized this as "smaller than nominate *humeralis*; otherwise similar."

Geopelia humeralis headlandi Mathews

Geopelia humeralis headlandi Mathews, 1913a, p. 187 (Port Headland, North West Australia). Now *Geopelia humeralis headlandi* Mathews. See Mayr, 1951b, p. 138; Condon, 1975, p. 168.

Holotype. AMNH 614612, not sexed, collected near Port Headland (or Hedland), (lat. 20°24'S, long. 118°36'E), northwestern Australia, October 1907, by an unknown. No original label. From the Mathews (No. 110 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

The western populations are slightly paler on the mantle and with a pale subterminal bar on feathers of the occiput. The abdomen and flanks are suffused with vinaceous.

Geopelia maugeus audacis Hartert and Goodson

Geopelia maugeus audacis Hartert and Goodson, 1918, p. 358 (Larat, Tenimber Islands).

Now *Geopelia striata audacis* Hartert and Goodson. See Peters, 1937, p. 101.

Holotype. AMNH 614815, male, collected on Larat Island, Tenimber Islands, East Indies, January 17, 1901, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of the Tenimber and Key islands differ from those of the Lesser Sunda Islands (*maugeus*) in being darker on the head, having the feathers of the occiput and hindneck edged with dark grayish brown.

Geopelia placida clelandi Mathews

Geopelia placida clelandi Mathews, 1912c, p. 186 (Coongan River, West Australia).

Now *Geopelia striata clelandi* Mathews. See Mayr, 1951b, p. 137; Condon, 1975, p. 167.

Holotype. AMNH 614842, female, collected on the Coongan River, an affluent of the De Gray River, Western Australia, July 8, 1908, by F. Lawson Whitlock (the initials F.L.W. appear on what is probably the original label). From the Mathews (No. 115 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) wrote that populations of birds between the Murchison and De Gray rivers are paler in all plumages and have a buffy-sandy shade on the upperparts—not pure gray as in *placida*. Condon (*loc. cit.*) agreed.

Geopelia placida melvillensis Mathews

Geopelia placida melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 28 (Melville Island).

Now *Geopelia striata placida* Gould. See Mayr, 1951b, p. 137; Condon, 1975, p. 167.

Holotype. AMNH 614854, male, collected on Melville Island, off Northern Territory, Australia, November 18, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 11374 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Geopelia placida hedleyi Mathews

Geopelia placida hedleyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 84 (Thursday Island).

Now *Geopelia striata placida* Gould. See Mayr, 1951b, p. 137; Condon, 1975, p. 167.

Holotype. AMNH 614876, female, collected on Thursday Island, off Cape York, northeastern Australia, April 28, 1912, by Robin Kemp. From the Mathews (No. 12251 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Geopelia cuneata mungi Mathews

Geopelia cuneata mungi Mathews, 1912c, p. 187 ("North-West Australia [Mungi]").

Now *Geopelia cuneata* (Latham). See Mayr, 1951b, p. 138; Condon, 1975, p. 168.

Holotype. AMNH 614977, male, collected at Mungi Rock Hole, about 25 miles southeast of Mt. Alexander, northwestern Australia, June 20,

1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9119 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "This typically central Australian species has no subspecies. Northern birds are not paler as claimed by Mathews when naming *mungi*. There is a tendency for birds from the southern half of Australia to average very slightly larger, but the difference is minimal: 'southern' birds, ♂, 90-98 (94.4); 'northern' birds, 89-97 (92.6)."

***Columbigallina passerina perpallida* Hartert**

Columbigallina passerina perpallida Hartert, 1893, p. 304 (Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire, Dutch West Indies).

Now *Columbigallina passerina albivitta* (Bonaparte). See Hartert, 1927b, p. 11; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 121.

Lectotype. AMNH 473384, male, collected on Bonaire, July 11, 1892, by Ernst and Claudia Hartert. Paralectotypes: AMNH 473385-473386, male, and 473387, female, collected July 11-20 on Bonaire; AMNH 473388, 473389, male, female, collected on Aruba July 2, 1892, and AMNH 473390-473392, male, collected June 5, 16, 1892, on Curaçao, all by Dr. and Mrs. Hartert. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 11). From the Rothschild collection.

***Chaemepelia rufipennis cauae* Chapman**

Chaemepelia rufipennis cauae Chapman, 1915b, p. 367 (La Manuelita, near Palmira, Cauca Valley).

Now *Columbigallina talpacoti cauae* (Chapman). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 539.

Holotype. AMNH 108688, female, collected at La Manuelita, near Palmira, valley of the Cauca River, Colombia, April 15, 1911, by William B. Richardson.

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) wrote that males are not always to be distinguished from *rufipennis* but that females are paler brown above with a slight vinaceous tinge on rump and tail coverts, and less vinaceous-tawny on flight feathers, flanks, and crissum.

***Chaemepelia minuta interrupta* Griscom**

Chaemepelia minuta interrupta Griscom, 1929, p. 4 (Secanquim, Guatemala).

Now *Columbigallina minuta interrupta* (Griscom). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 534.

Holotype. AMNH 393485, female, collected at Secanquim, in eastern Alta Vera Paz, northeast of Coban, Guatemala, March 15, 1926, by A. W. Anthony.

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) wrote that this subspecies is more grayish above; males less vinaceous and females duller than *elaodes* of Costa Rica.

***Columbigallina talpacoti dorsti* Koepcke**

Columbigallina talpacoti dorsti Koepcke, 1962, p. 297 (Perico, Rio Chinchipe, northern Peru). Now *Columbigallina talpacoti dorsti* Koepcke.

Holotype. AMNH 181834, male, collected at Perico, Rio Chinchipe, northern Peru, July 30, 1923, by H. Watkins for the American Museum. Designated as "paratypoids" are AMNH 181836, 181833, male, and 181835, female, from Perico; AMNH 185498, 185499, male, female, Saucos (1500 ft.), Chamaya; AMNH 185497, San Felipe (5900 ft.), Rio Huancabamba; AMNH 185500, female, Jaen (2400 ft.), Marañónal.

***Claravis mondetoura salvini* Griscom**

Claravis mondetoura salvini Griscom, 1930b, p. 289 (Volcan San Lucas, Guatemala).

Now *Claravis mondetoura salvini* Griscom. See Monroe, 1968, p. 135; Land, 1970, p. 121.

Holotype. AMNH 393500, male, collected on Volcán de San Lucas (Tolman) south of Lake Atitlán, Guatemala, June 26, 1927, by A. W. Anthony.

This is an extremely rare bird in Central America. The subspecies is not well marked, as Hellmayr and Conover (1942, p. 559) pointed out.

***Turtur afer sclateri* Rothschild**

Turtur afer sclateri Rothschild, 1917b, p. 26 (Entebbe, Uganda).

Now *Turtur afer afer* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1927b, p. 11; Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 480.

Holotype. AMNH 615218, female, collected near Entebbe, Uganda, Africa, at an unknown date by Rudolph Grauer.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that *kilimensis*

Mearns antedates this name, but birds of eastern Africa apparently do not differ from those of Senegal.

***Chalcophaps indica maxima* Hartert**

Chalcophaps indica maxima Hartert, 1931, p. 145 (Golapabung, South Andamans).

Now *Chalcophaps indica maxima* Hartert. See Ripley, 1961, p. 168.

Holotype. AMNH 615485, male, collected at Golapabung, South Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean, May 1897, by A. L. Butler. From the Rothschild collection.

***Chalcophaps indica minima* Hartert**

Chalcophaps indica minima Hartert, 1931, p. 44 (Numfor, Geelvink Bay).

Now *Chalcophaps indica minima* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 48.

Holotype. AMNH 615497, male, collected on the island of Numfor, Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea, October 1896, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild collection.

***Chalcophaps occidentalis* North**

Chalcophaps occidentalis North, 1907, p. 135 (Port Keats, Northern Territory).

Now *Chalcophaps indica longirostris* Gould. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 48; Amadon, 1943, p. 18.

Syntypes. AMNH 615560, male; 615561, female, collected at Port Keats, Northern Territory, Australia, January 1906. Edwin Ashby's name is stamped on what is perhaps an original label but no more data appear there. From the Mathews (he obtained the specimen from North by exchange) and the Rothschild collection.

Neither Mayr (*loc. cit.*) nor Amadon (*loc. cit.*) listed this name but it is apparent from the range given for *chrysochlora* that they considered it to be a synonym. Condon (1975, p. 169) considered it a synonym of *longirostris*.

***Chalcophaps chrysochlora rogersi* Mathews**

Chalcophaps chrysochlora rogersi Mathews, 1912c, p. 187 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Chalcophaps indica longirostris* Gould. See Amadon, 1943, p. 18; Condon, 1975, p. 169.

Holotype. AMNH 615621, male, no original label, no data. The date "July 1908" and the locality "Cairns" appear on Mathews collection labels and in his "Day Book" against his number 136, designated as his type, but the date appears to refer to acquisition by Mathews.

Amadon (*loc. cit.*) did not mention this name but it is clear from the range given for *chrysochlora* that he does not recognize its validity. He shows that *longirostris* is larger than *chrysochlora*.

***Chalcophaps chrysochlora kemp* Mathews**

Chalcophaps chrysochlora kemp Mathews, 1912c, p. 187 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Chalcophaps indica longirostris* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 66; Amadon, 1943, p. 18; Condon, 1975, p. 169.

Holotype. AMNH 615598, male, collected on Cape York, Queensland, Australia, September 4, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9800 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) placed this name in synonymy of *rogersi* which is also a synonym.

***Henicophaps foersteri* Rothschild and Hartert**

Henicophaps foersteri Rothschild and Hartert, 1906, p. 28 (Massawa, New Britain).

Now *Henicophaps foersteri* Rothschild and Hartert. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 180.

Holotype. AMNH 615848, female, collected at Massawa (Massua), south coast of New Britain, southwestern Pacific, October 1905, by C. Wahnes. From the Rothschild collection.

This is a geographical representative of *albifrons* of New Guinea so distinct as to constitute a superspecies with it.

***Petrophassa albipennis alisteri* Mathews**

Petrophassa albipennis alisteri Mathews, 1912a, p. 28 (Napier Broome Bay, North West Australia).

Now *Petrophassa albipennis albipennis* Gould. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 194; Condon, 1975, p. 172.

Holotype. AMNH 615850, female, collected near Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia, May 25, 1910, by G. F. Hill. From the Mathews (No. 5632 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Goodwin (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that variations of shades of brown in this species are not due to geographical isolation, which appears to be correct.

***Phaps chalcoptera murchisoni* Mathews**

Phaps chalcoptera murchisoni Mathews, 1912c, p. 188 (East Murchison, West Australia).

Now *Phaps chalcoptera murchisoni* Mathews. See Peters, 1937, p. 117; Goodwin, 1967, p. 181; Condon, 1975, p. 170.

Holotype. AMNH 615875, male, collected at East Murchison, Western Australia, September 26, 1909, by F. Lawson Whitlock; his initials and other data appear on an original label. From the Mathews (No. 3880 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Condon (*loc. cit.*) characterized this as "a slightly more reddish subspecies."

***Phaps chalcoptera consobrina* Mathews**

Phaps chalcoptera consobrina Mathews, 1912c, p. 188 (Parry's Creek, North West Australia).

Now *Phaps chalcoptera consobrina* Mathews. See Peters, 1937, p. 117; Goodwin, 1967, p. 181; Condon, 1975, p. 170.

Holotype. AMNH 615905, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, September 28, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 143 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Goodwin (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this population is paler and smaller than others. Condon (*loc. cit.*) agreed.

***Phaps chalcoptera riordani* Mathews**

Phaps chalcoptera riordani Mathews, 1912a, p. 28 (Melville Island, northern Australia).

Now *Phaps chalcoptera consobrina* Mathews. See Mathews, 1927, p. 68.

Holotype. AMNH 615906, male, collected on Melville Island, off Northern Territory, Australia,

November 8, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 11376 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

***Phaps elegans neglecta* Mathews**

Phaps elegans neglecta Mathews, 1912c, p. 188 (Long Bay, Sydney, New South Wales).

Now *Phaps elegans neglecta* Mathews. See Peters, 1937, p. 118; Condon, 1975, p. 170.

Holotype. AMNH 615951, male, collected at Long Bay, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, September 1892, by T. Thorpe. From the Mathews (No. 6900 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described the population of New South Wales and Victoria as differing from that of Tasmania in its slightly larger size and paler coloration. Neither observation appears to be valid. Wings measure 149-163 mm. (Tasmania); 155-166 (N.S.W., Victoria).

***Phaps elegans affinis* Mathews**

Phaps elegans affinis Mathews, 1912c, p. 188 (Emu Well, South Australia).

Now *Phaps elegans neglecta* Mathews. See Mathews, 1927, p. 68; Condon, 1975, p. 170.

Holotype. AMNH 615941, male, collected at Emu Well, South Australia, March 1886, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews (No. 157 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

***Ocyphaps lophotes whitlocki* Mathews**

Ocyphaps lophotes whitlocki Mathews, 1912c, p. 191 (East Murchison).

Now *Ocyphaps lophotes whitlocki* Mathews. See Mayr, 1951b, p. 142; Condon, 1975, p. 171.

Cotypes. AMNH 615966, female, collected at East Murchison, southwestern Australia, October 3, 1909, by F. Lawson Whitlock, whose initials appear on the original label. AMNH 615967 bears the same data. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) wrote that western birds differ in having the white tips on the second outermost tail feathers narrower (3-9 mm.), but that there is no difference in wing length as Mathews stated.

Ocyphaps lophotes stalker Mathews

Ocyphaps lophotes stalker Mathews, 1912c, p. 191 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).
Now *Ocyphaps lophotes whitlocki* Mathews. See Mayr, 1951b, p. 142.

Holotype. AMNH 615982, male, collected near Alexandria (Mathews spelled this Alexandria sometimes), Northern Territory, Australia, September 23, 1905, by William Stalker. From the Mathews (No. 185 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) stated that wings of specimens from Northern Territory average (in mm.) 164.5 (male), 155.3 (female), and from southeastern Australia 169.5 (male), 162.6 (female). Those from western Australia (*whitlocki*) 165.9 (male), 160 (female), but there is apparently considerable overlap. Otherwise this population is apparently close to *whitlocki*.

Lophophaps plumifera proxima Mayr

Lophophaps plumifera proxima Mayr, 1951b, p. 140 (Halls Creek Road, western Australia).
Now *Lophophaps plumifera proxima* Mayr. See Condon, 1975, p. 173.

Holotype. AMNH 616017, male, collected at Halls Creek Road, about 200 miles upstream on the middle reaches of the Fitzroy River, Western Australia, April 17, 1902, by John J. Tunney. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is said by Mayr (*loc. cit.*) to differ from *mungi* by having the underparts white as in *plumifera*.

Lophophaps ferruginea mungi Mathews

Lophophaps ferruginea mungi Mathews, 1912c, p. 190 (Mungi, northwestern Australia).
Now *Lophophaps plumifera mungi* Mathews. See Mayr, 1951b, p. 140; Condon, 1975, p. 173.

Holotype. AMNH 616066, male, collected at Mungi Rock Hole, about 25 miles southeast of Mt. Alexander, northwestern Australia, June 29, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9110 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is paler than *plumifera* according to Mayr (*loc. cit.*).

Lophophaps plumifera pallida Mathews

Lophophaps plumifera pallida Mathews, 1912c, p. 190 (Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia).

Now *Lophophaps plumifera plumifera* (Gould). See Mayr, 1951b, p. 141; Condon, 1975, p. 172.

Holotype. AMNH 616021, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, November 5, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 173 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) stated that this population is slightly more rufous above than *plumifera* but that this does not justify recognition of *pallida*.

Geophaps scripta bourkei Mathews

Geophaps scripta bourkei Mathews, 1915a, p. 124 (Bourke, New South Wales).

Now *Geophaps scripta* (Temminck). See Peters, 1937, p. 119; Condon, 1975, p. 171.

Syntypes. AMNH 616100-616102, male, collected at Bourke, New South Wales, Australia, May 1891, by an unknown. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Geophaps smithi blaauwi Mathews

Geophaps smithi blaauwi Mathews, 1912a, p. 28 (Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia).
Now *Geophaps smithii blaauwi* Mathews. See Peters, 1937, p. 120; Condon, 1975, p. 171.

Holotype. AMNH 616107, female, collected at Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia, January 13, 1910, by G. F. Hill. From the Mathews (No. 5634 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Although Peters (*loc. cit.*) accepted this subspecies with grave doubt, this population is definitely paler above than *smithii*. The color of the unfeathered skin about the eye is recorded as yellow, not red.

Condon (*loc. cit.*) listed this as a synonym of *smithii*.

Geophaps smithi ceciliae Mathews

Geophaps smithi ceciliae Mathews, 1912a, p. 29 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Geophaps smithii blaauwi* Mathews. See Mathews, 1927, p. 70.

Holotype. AMNH 616130, female, collected on Melville Island, off Northern Territory, Australia, December 11, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 11381 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

***Phaps histrionica alisteri* Mathews**

Phaps histrionica alisteri Mathews, 1912c, p. 189 (Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia).

Now *Histriophaps histrionica alisteri* (Mathews). See Peters, 1937, p. 120.

Holotype. AMNH 616145, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, October 5, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 158 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is paler than those of eastern Australia, but Mathews had only three specimens from northwestern Australia, one of which is quite as dark as eastern birds. Condon (1975, p. 170) recognized no subspecies.

Goodwin (1967, p. 174) has "lumped" *Histriophaps* with *Phaps*.

***Engyptila vinaceifulva* Lawrence**

Engyptila vinaceifulva Lawrence, 1885c, p. 271 (Temax, Yucatan).

Now *Leptotila verreauxi fulviventris* (Lawrence). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 571.

Holotype. AMNH 45331, collected in Yucatan, Mexico, by G. F. Gaumer. No original label and no further data. From the Lawrence collection.

An albinistic specimen.

***Leptoptila decolor* Salvin**

Leptoptila decolor Salvin, 1895, p. 21 (Cajabamba (9000 ft.), Vina (5500 ft.) and Chusgon, Huamachuco, Peru).

Now *Leptotila verreauxi decolor* (Salvin). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 574.

Lectotype. AMNH 473806, male, collected at Cajabamba, 9000 feet, northern Peru, January 1894, by O. T. Baron. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 11). Paralectotypes: AMNH 473807,

male, and 473808, female, collected at Vina, Huamachuco, February 1894, by O. T. Baron. From the Rothschild collection. A specimen collected at Chusgon, Huamachuco, by Salvin (*loc. cit.*) is perhaps in the British Museum, for Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) stated that the "type" was there, although it was not listed by Warren (1966).

***Leptotila verreauxi occidentalis* Chapman**

Leptotila verreauxi occidentalis Chapman, 1912a, p. 142 (San Antonio (6600 ft.), western Andes, Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Leptotila verreauxi decolor* (Salvin). See Zimmer, 1930, p. 258; Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 574.

Holotype. AMNH 108696, male, collected near San Antonio (6600 ft.), western Andes, above Cauca Valley, Colombia, April 7, 1911.

***Engyptila Gaumeri* Lawrence**

Engyptila Gaumeri Lawrence, 1885b, p. 157 (Silam, Yucatan).

Now *Leptotila jamaicensis gaumeri* (Lawrence). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 566.

Holotype. AMNH 45339, collected at Dzilam (Silam), Yucatan, in the spring of 1884 by George F. Gaumer. From the Lawrence collection.

***Leptoptila battyi* Rothschild**

Leptoptila battyi Rothschild, 1901b, p. 33 (Coiba Island).

Now *Leptotila battyi battyi* (Rothschild). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 42.

Lectotype. AMNH 473867, male, collected on Coiba Island, off Panama, Pacific Ocean, April 4, 1901, by J. H. Batty. Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 11). Paralectotypes: AMNH 473868-473871, male, collected April 17-27, 1901; AMNH 473872-473873, female, collected April 20, all on Coiba Island, by Batty. From the Rothschild collection.

According to Wetmore (*loc. cit.*), this subspecies and *malae* should be regarded together as specifically distinct from *plumbeiceps* because of the differing call notes of males.

Leptotila plumbeiceps malae Griscom

Leptotila plumbeiceps malae Griscom, 1927, p. 4 (Cerro Montosa, 2500 ft., Cape Mala, Panama).

Now *Leptotila battyi malae* Griscom. See Wetmore, 1968, p. 43.

Holotype. AMNH 257128, female, collected on Cerro Montuosa (Montosa), 2500 feet, August 2, 1925, by Rex R. Benson.

According to Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) *Leptotila battyi* (Rothschild) and this form should be considered together and distinct specifically from *plumbeiceps* because of distinctly different call notes of the males. This form differs only slightly from *battyi*; it is paler.

Leptotila rufaxilla pallidipectus Chapman

Leptotila rufaxilla pallidipectus Chapman, 1915b, p. 369 (Buena Vista, 4500 ft., eastern Andes, Colombia).

Now *Leptotila rufaxilla pallidipectus* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 589.

Holotype. AMNH 121397, male, collected at Buena Vista (4500 ft.) above Villavicencio, eastern Andes, Colombia, March 3, 1913, by Frank M. Chapman and George K. Cherrie.

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this race is much paler on the breast than others.

Leptotila rufaxilla hellmayri Chapman

Leptotila rufaxilla hellmayri Chapman, 1915b, p. 368 (near Princetown, Trinidad).

Now *Leptotila rufaxilla hellmayri* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 591.

Holotype. AMNH 59494, male, collected near Princetown, Trinidad, March 20, 1893, by Frank M. Chapman.

Leptotila cassinii Lawrence

Leptotila cassinii Lawrence, 1867a, p. 94 (line of the Panama Railroad).

Now *Leptotila cassinii cassinii*. (Lawrence). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 45.

Syntype. AMNH 45317, female, and 45318, male, collected (in all probability, according to Wetmore) on the Atlantic slope on the line of the

Panama Railroad at an unknown date by James McLeannan. "McL and G." (McLeannan and Galbraith) appears on a Lawrence collection label.

Leptotila ochraceiventris Chapman

Leptotila ochraceiventris Chapman, 1914c, p. 317 (Zaruma, 6000 ft., Province de Oro, Ecuador).

Now *Leptotila ochraceiventris* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 569; Schauensee, 1966, p. 118.

Holotype. AMNH 129338, male, collected at Zamura, 6000 feet, Province de Oro, Ecuador, September 22, 1913, by William B. Richardson.

Hellmayr and Conover (*loc. cit.*) wrote that this species is much like *cassinii* above, but below differs markedly from other species of the genus.

Geotrygon veraguensis Lawrence

Geotrygon veraguensis Lawrence, 1867b, p. 349 (Veraguas, Panama).

Now *Oreopeleia veraguensis* (Lawrence). See Wetmore, 1968, pp. 49-51.

Holotype. AMNH 45356. No original label. Only the notes "Veraguas. Presented by Robert Lawrence" appear on a Lawrence collection label.

Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Lawrence in his description of this species, from a mounted bird in the collection of Dr. J. K. Merritt, listed it only as 'Habitat. Veragua.' Salvin and Godman . . . state that '*G. veraguensis* was originally discovered by Dr. Merritt in the district of El Mineral de Veraguas, on the northeastern slope of the Cordillera, to the southeastward of the Chiriqui Lagoon.'" This serves to fix the type locality. . . ."

Geotrygon veraguensis cachaviensis Hartert

Geotrygon veraguensis cachaviensis Hartert, 1898d, p. 504 (Cachave, Ecuador).

Now *Oreopeleia veraguensis* (Lawrence). See Chapman, 1917b, p. 214; Hartert, 1927b, p. 11; Wetmore, 1968, p. 51.

Holotype. AMNH 474026, male, collected at Cachavé (Cachabe), northern Ecuador, February 3, 1897, by W. F. H. Rosenberg. From the Rothschild collection.

According to Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) differences in shade of brown are due to sex and there are many wrongly sexed specimens in collections.

***Geotrygon albiventer* Lawrence**

Geotrygon albiventer Lawrence, 1865, p. 108 (near Lion Hill Station, line of Panama Railroad).

Now *Oreopeleia violacea albiventer* (Lawrence). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 608.

Holotype. AMNH 45355, male, collected near Lion Hill Station, on the Panama Railroad line, Panama in 1862 by James McLeannan. From the Lawrence collection.

***Oreopeleia leucometopius* Chapman**

Oreopeleia leucometopius Chapman, 1917, p. 327 (Mt. Tina, Province of Azua, Dominican Republic).

Now *Oreopeleia caniceps leucometopius* Chapman. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 598.

Holotype. AMNH 163788, male, collected on Mt. Tina, Province of Azua, Dominican Republic, Island of Hispaniola, West Indies, January 27, 1917, by Rollo H. Beck. From the Brewster-Sanford collection.

***Oreopeleia albifacies anthonyi* Griscom**

Oreopeleia albifacies anthonyi Griscom, 1924, p. 4 (San Lucas, Guatemala).

Now *Oreopeleia linearis anthonyi* Griscom. See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 613.

Holotype. AMNH 393514, female, collected on San Lucas (Volcan de Toliman), Guatemala, January 8, 1928, by A. W. Anthony. From the Dwight collection.

***Geotrygon pariae* Chapman**

Geotrygon pariae Chapman, 1914b, p. 194 (Cristobal Colon, 1500 ft., Paria Peninsula, Venezuela).

Now *Oreopeleia linearis trinitatis* (Hellmayr and Seilern). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 617; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 126.

Holotype. AMNH 120271, not sexed (female *fide* Chapman), no locality recorded on label

(Cristobal Colon, 1500 ft., Paria Peninsula, Venezuela, *fide* Chapman). Collected by Leo Miller and F. X. Iglseider, June 1, 1913.

***Oreopelia bourcierii subgrisea* Chapman**

Oreopelia bourcierii subgrisea Chapman, 1922, p. 2 (Alamor, 4350 ft., Prov. of Loja, Ecuador).

Now *Oreopeleia frenata subgrisea* (Chapman). See Hellmayr and Conover, 1942, p. 618.

Holotype. AMNH 150984, male, collected at Alamor (4350 ft.), Province of Loja, Ecuador, July 10, 1919, by H. Watkins.

***Phlegoenas crinigera leytensis* Hartert**

Phlegoenas crinigera leytensis Hartert, 1918c, p. 434 ("Mountains in the north of Leyte").

Now *Gallicolumba criniger leytensis* (Hartert). See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 96.

Holotype. AMNH 616203, male, collected in the mountains of northern Leyte, Philippine Islands, August 3, 1896, by John Whitehead.

Delacour (in Delacour and Mayr, *loc. cit.*) remarked that this subspecies is very slightly different, being a little darker in color than *criniger* of Mindanao.

***Phlegoenas crinigera basilanica* Hartert**

Phlegoenas crinigera basilanica Hartert, 1918c, p. 434 (Basilan).

Now *Gallicolumba criniger basilanica* (Hartert). See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 96.

Holotype. AMNH 616205, male, collected on Basilan Island, Philippines, February 1898, by William Doherty.

Delacour (in Delacour and Mayr, *loc. cit.*) remarked that this subspecies is very slightly different, being a little paler than *criniger* of Mindanao.

***Gallicolumba rufigula septentrionalis* Rand**

Gallicolumba rufigula septentrionalis Rand, 1941, p. 6 (Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Gallicolumba rufigula septentrionalis* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 49.

Holotype. AMNH 306380, male, collected at

Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Dutch New Guinea (West Irian), April 16, 1939, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

This population differs from *rufigula* of the Triton Bay region only in having narrower gray edgings of the upper wing coverts, according to Rand and Gilliard (1967, p. 182).

***Gallicolumba rufigula orientalis* Rand**

Gallicolumba rufigula orientalis Rand, 1941, p. 6 (Kubuna, 100 m., New Guinea).
Now *Gallicolumba rufigula orientalis* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 49.

Holotype. AMNH 419462, male, collected at Kubuna (about 15 miles east northeast of Hall Sound, southeastern New Guinea) December 15, 1933, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

Characterized by Rand and Gilliard (1967, p. 182): "like *rufigula* but sides of the head more brownish, less grayish."

***Gallicolumba rufigula alaris* Rand**

Gallicolumba rufigula alaris Rand, 1941, p. 7 (Lake Daviumbu, Fly River, Papua).
Now *Gallicolumba rufigula alaris* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 49.

Holotype. AMNH 425514, male, collected near Lake Daviumbu, Fly River, southern New Guinea (Papua), August 28, 1936, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

This population differs from *rufigula* in having the sides of the head pale vinaceous brown, without gray, and in having pale gray edges on the wing coverts, according to Rand and Gilliard (1967, p. 182).

***Gallicolumba beccarii eichhorni* Hartert**

Gallicolumba beccarii eichhorni Hartert 1924c, p. 266 (St. Matthias Island).
Now *Gallicolumba beccarii eichhorni* Hartert. See Peters, 1934, p. 135.

Holotype. AMNH 616242, male, collected on St. Matthias (Mussau) Island, Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, July 7, 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

This population was originally described as "very similar to *G. beccarii johannae* (Sclater) [of New Hanover] but wings shorter (in six males 104-108 mm., as against 109-113 in *johannae*) and the whitish breast shield more white . . . crop and foreneck paler gray." The last two characters are very distinctive.

***Phlegoenas beccarii admiralitatis*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Phlegoenas beccarii admiralitatis Rothschild and Hartert 1914b, p. 287 (Manus, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Gallicolumba beccarii admiralitatis* (Rothschild and Hartert).

Lectotype. AMNH 616248, male, collected on Manus, Admiralty Islands, northwest of the Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, October 11, 1913, by Albert F. Eichhorn (No. 6243). Designation by Hartert (1927b, p. 12). Paralectotypes: AMNH 616246, female, and 616247, male, collected September 22 and 30, 1913, on Manus by Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

This population was originally described as differing from that of New Britain (*johannae*) in lacking the brownish green patch on the occiput. A long series of *johannae* bears this out. A second difference (darker breast) noted appears not to be valid.

***Gallicolumba beccarii nodifica* Hartert**

Gallicolumba beccarii nodifica Hartert 1925d, p. 118 (southwestern New Ireland).
Now *Gallicolumba beccarii johannae* (Sclater). See Hartert, 1926e, p. 125; 1927b, p. 12.

Holotype. AMNH 616269, male, collected in southwestern New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, November 28, 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

***Gallicolumba beccarii masculina* Salomonsen**

Gallicolumba beccarii masculina Salomonsen, 1972, p. 185 (Nissan Island).
Now *Gallicolumba beccarii masculina* Salomonsen.

Holotype. AMNH 328930, adult female, collected on Nissan Island, Green Islands, about 45 miles north of Bougainville, Solomon Islands, August 5, 1929, by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This population differs from *johannae* of New Ireland (lying about 60 miles westward) and *intermedia* of Bougainville in being lighter greenish above and with a duller gloss. The dark spot on the nape is absent as in *eichhorni* of St. Matthias Island, from which form this differs in having the lower breast and abdomen lighter and grayish or pale straw brown, as Salomonsen (*loc. cit.*) correctly stated.

***Phlegoenas beccarii intermedia*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Phlegoenas beccarii intermedia Rothschild and Hartert 1905, p. 246 (Bougainville).

Now *Gallicolumba beccarii intermedia* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 228.

Holotype. AMNH 616299, male, collected on Bougainville, northern Solomon Islands, April 17, 1904, by A. S. Meek (No. 1569). From the Rothschild collection.

***Gallicolumba sanctaerucis* Mayr**

Gallicolumba sanctaerucis Mayr 1935, p. 1 (Tinakula, Santa Cruz Islands).

Now *Gallicolumba sanctaerucis* Mayr. See Goodwin, 1967, p. 277.

Holotype. AMNH 220554, male, collected on Tinakula, Santa Cruz Islands, southwestern Pacific, March 4, 1927, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Goodwin (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this species is smaller than *stairi* of Samoa and Fiji to which it is closely allied.

***Gallicolumba jobiensis chalconota* Mayr**

Gallicolumba jobiensis chalconota Mayr 1935, p. 2 (Vella Lavella, Solomon Islands).

Now *Gallicolumba jobiensis chalconota* Mayr. See Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 29; Goodwin, 1967, p. 272.

Holotype. AMNH 220556, male, collected on Vella Lavella, central Solomon Islands, Novem-

ber 15, 1927, by R. H. Beck and F. P. Drowne of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This population differs from that of New Guinea in having the purple of the back confined to a band on the upper back and in having the white on the face much reduced in males.

An apparently mature female in the Liverpool Museum is generally brown and does not resemble the male as in nominate *jobiensis* of New Guinea. This female specimen is unique in collections. It lacks rufescent edges to feathers of wing coverts characteristic of juveniles. Mayr (*in verbis*) believes that it may represent an abnormal plumage, and because it is unique, the taxon should be considered to be a subspecies for the time being. Amadon (1943, p. 20) described several peculiar plumages of *Gallicolumba stairi* and *G. beccarii*.

***Columba rubescens* Vieillot**

Murphy (1924, p. 10) designated AMNH 193929, male, collected on Fatuhuku, Marquesas Islands, eastern Pacific, by Rollo H. Beck, November 8, 1922, as neotype of this species on the ground that Vieillot based his description on plate xvii "Der Kokuh" in "Atlas zur Reise um Welt unternommen auf Befehl Seiner Kaiserlichen Majestät Alexander des Ersten auf den Schiffen 'Nadeshda' und 'Neva' unter dem Commando des Capitains von Krusenstern," St. Petersburg, 1814; the volume of text of which was never published.

Even though it is possible that the original model for the above-mentioned plate came from Nukuhiva, from which island it has not recently been recorded, this type designation is in accordance with the spirit of Article 75 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

***Trugon terrestris mayri* Rothschild**

Trugon terrestris mayri Rothschild 1931, p. 69 (Hollandia, New Guinea).

Now *Trugon terrestris mayri* Rothschild. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 50; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 185.

Holotype. AMNH 616438, male, collected near Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea (once Sukar-

napura, now Djayapura, West Irian), October 18, 1928, by Ernst Mayr. From the Rothschild collection.

***Microgoura meeki* Rothschild**

Microgoura meeki Rothschild 1904a, p. 78 (Choiseul, Solomon Islands). Color Plate No. 21 (Rothschild, 1904b).

Now *Microgoura meeki* Rothschild. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 229.

Holotype. AMNH 616456, male, collected on Choiseul, Solomon Islands, southwestern Pacific January 7, 1904, by A. S. Meek (No. A1110). Topotypes: AMNH 616457, male, collected January 5, and AMNH 616458-616460, female, collected January 6, 7, 10, 1904, all by A. S. Meek.

In spite of careful, continued search by competent persons this bird has not been seen since 1904.

***Otidiphaps nobilis aruensis* Rothschild**

Otidiphaps nobilis aruensis Rothschild 1928, p. 88 (Aru Islands).

Now *Otidiphaps nobilis aruensis* Rothschild. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 51.

Holotype. AMNH 616495, male, collected by W. J. C. Frost on the Aru Islands, Arafura Sea, west of New Guinea, June 1914. These data on label of W. F. H. Rosenberg, dealer. No original label. From the Rothschild collection.

***Goura cinerea* Hartert**

Goura cinerea Hartert 1895f, p. 67 (Arfak region, New Guinea).

Now *Goura cristata cristata* (Pallas). See Hartert, 1927b, p. 12.

Holotype. AMNH 616600, not sexed. No original label, no data.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked "Type: Not fully adult, . . . bought from Renesse van Duivenbode. '*Goura cinerea*' is a peculiar aberration, but certainly not a different species!"

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

***Strigops habroptilus parsonsi*
Mathews and Iredale**

Strigops habroptilus parsonsi Mathews and Iredale, 1913, p. 427 (alpine heights of northwestern South Island, New Zealand). Now *Strigops habroptilus* G. R. Gray. See Mathews, 1927, p. 354; Fleming, 1953, p. 53.

Holotype. AMNH 216556, collected in the mountains of northwestern South Island according to Mathews (*loc. cit.*). No original label. On an AMNH label appears the following: "Given to Gregory M. Mathews by Mrs. Parsons about 1908. Presented to the American Museum of Natural History by Mr. Mathews May 1, 1932."

***Eos variegata obiensis* Rothschild**

Eos variegata obiensis Rothschild, 1899, p. 16 (Obi Major).

Now *Eos squamata obiensis* Rothschild. See Hartert, 1924b, p. 117; Peters, 1937, p. 146; Forshaw, 1973, p. 48.

Lectotype. AMNH 616905, not sexed, collected between September and January 1898, on Obi Major Island, Moluccas by W. Lucas. From the Rothschild collection. Paratype: AMNH 616906, same data.

***Eos insularis* Guillemard**

Eos insularis Guillemard, 1885, p. 565, pl. 34 (Weeda Islands).

Now *Eos squamata insularis* Guillemard. See Hartert, 1924b, p. 117; Peters, 1937, p. 146.

Lectotype. AMNH 616913, male, collected on Weeda (or Weda) Islands off southeastern Halmahera, October 16, 1883, by Lt. R. ff. Powell R. N.

There were four males and one female in the type series but only this one in the Rothschild collection. Lectotype by Hartert's (*loc. cit.*) designation.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked that the characters distinguishing this subspecies are obvious in series, though variable. Wings are longer. Forshaw

apparently considered it a subspecies of *squamata* (1973, p. 48).

***Eos bornea rothschildi* Stresemann**

Eos bornea rothschildi Stresemann, 1912, p. 340 ("Mansela, Mittel-Ceram").

Now *Eos bornea rothschildi* Stresemann. See Hartert, 1924b, p. 116.

Holotype. AMNH 616963, male, at Mansela (Mansuela, Manusela) (3000 ft.), mountains of central Ceram, Indonesia, June 13, 1911, by Erwin Stresemann. From the Rothschild collection.

***Eos kühni* Rothschild**

Eos kühni Rothschild, 1898d, p. 110 (Key Islands).

Now *Eos bornea bernsteini* (Rosenberg), 1863. See Hartert, 1924b, p. 116.

Lectotype. AMNH 616993, male, collected on Toeal, Key Islands, west of New Guinea, October 19, 1897, by Heinrich Kühn. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Forshaw (1973, p. 51) accepted *bernsteini* and *rothschildi* with reservations.

***Trichoglossus forsteni djampeanus* Hartert**

Trichoglossus forsteni djampeanus Hartert, 1897b, p. 172 (Djampea).

Now *Trichoglossus haematodus djampeanus* Hartert. See Peters, 1937, p. 148; Forshaw, 1973, p. 58.

Lectotype. AMNH 617077, female, collected on Djampea (Tanadjampea) Island, south of Celebes in the Flores Sea, December 1895, by Alfred Everett. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 118). Paralectotypes: AMNH 617075, 617076, female, and AMNH 617078, 617079, 617080, male, all bearing the same data. From the Rothschild collection.

Originally and correctly described as having the forehead deeper blue than *forsteni* of Sumbawa.

***Trichoglossus haematodus stresemanni* Meise**

Trichoglossus haematodus stresemanni Meise, 1929, p. 472 (Kalaotua).

Now *Trichoglossus haematodus stresemanni* Meise. See Peters, 1937, p. 148; Forshaw, 1973, p. 58.

Holotype. AMNH 266491, male, collected on Kalaotua (Island), south of Celebes in the Flores Sea, May 5, 1923, by collectors for the Baron Viktor von Plessen.

***Trichoglossus haematodus fortis* Hartert**

Trichoglossus haematodus fortis Hartert, 1898e, p. 120 (Waingapo, Sumba).

Now *Trichoglossus haematodus fortis* Hartert. See Mayr, 1944, p. 141; Forshaw, 1973, p. 58.

Lectotype. AMNH 617081, male, collected at Waingapo, Sumba, September 1896, by Alfred Everett. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 118). Paralectotypes: AMNH 617082-617083, males, 617091, female, with the same data; 617084-617087, female, and 617088, not sexed, and 617089-617090, females, collected by William Doherty, February 1896. From the Rothschild collection.

This population has the breast paler, with less red on the breast and under wing coverts than that of Timor (*capistratus*), only six of 31 being thus indistinguishable.

***Trichoglossus haematod(us) flavotectus* Hellmayr**

Trichoglossus haematod(us) flavotectus Hellmayr, 1914, p. 79 (Wetter, Roma).

Now *Trichoglossus haematodus flavotectus* Hellmayr. See Peters, 1937, p. 149; Forshaw, 1973, p. 59.

Holotype. AMNH 617116, female adult, collected on Roma Island, northeast of Timor in the southern Banda Sea, July 25, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (No. 02725 and so designated). From the Rothschild collection.

As a rule this population lacks the more or less hidden yellow spots on the upper back, which are to be seen on birds of Timor (*capistratus*).

***Trichoglossus haematodus intermedius*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Trichoglossus haematodus intermedius Roth-

schild and Hartert, 1901b, p. 70 (Stephansort, New Guinea).

Now *Trichoglossus haematodus intermedius* Rothschild and Hartert. See Cain, 1955, p. 434; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 198.

Holotype. AMNH 617241, male, collected near Stephansort, Astrolabe Bay, northeastern New Guinea, December 1899, by the botanist Erik Nyman. From the Rothschild collection.

Populations of northeastern New Guinea differ from those of Ceram (*haematodus*) in having the hind neck and chin greenish brown, not blue.

Trichoglossus haematodus berauensis Cain

Trichoglossus haematodus berauensis Cain, 1955, p. 433 (Manokwari, New Guinea).

Now *Trichoglossus haematodus berauensis* Cain. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 198.

Holotype. AMNH 293650, male, collected at Manokwari, Vogelkop (Berau Peninsula), western New Guinea, April 8, 1928, by Ernst Mayr. From the Rothschild collection.

Mees (1965, p. 164) has listed this name as a synonym of *haematodus* of the Moluccas. *Trichoglossus haematodus berauensis* differs in having the green of back, tail, and belly darker, as is the blue of the head, as Cain (*loc. cit.*) noted, and the differences are quite apparent.

Trichoglossus rubritorquis melvillensis Mathews

Trichoglossus rubritorquis melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 35 (Melville Island).

Now *Trichoglossus haematodus rubritorquis* Vigors and Horsfield. See Mathews, 1927, p. 295; Forshaw, 1969, p. 22.

Holotype. AMNH 617445, male, collected on Melville Island, off Northern Territory, Australia, October 10, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10876 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Trichoglossus novaehollandiae eyrei Mathews

Trichoglossus novaehollandiae eyrei Mathews, 1912c, p. 258 (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).

Now *Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus* (Gmelin). See Peters, 1937, p. 151; Forshaw, 1969, p. 21.

Holotype. AMNH 617559, female, collected on the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, September 5, 1911, by Samuel Albert White (Mathews acquired the collection from S. A. White, according to his "Day Book"). From the Mathews (No. 9600 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Eutelipsitta chlorolepidota minor Mathews

Eutelipsitta chlorolepidota minor Mathews, 1916a, p. 57 (Cairns, North Queensland).

Now *Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus neglectus* (Reichenow). See Mathews, 1927, p. 296; Peters, 1937, p. 151.

Syntypes. AMNH 617593, male, collected at Mt. Sapphire, Cairns, northern Queensland, Australia, October 26, 1899, by an unknown; AMNH 617594-617597, two pairs, October 1908 and September 1911, Cairns, by P. Schrader, all of which have original labels attached; AMNH 617598, 617599, not sexed, no original labels. They are Mathews collection numbers 16808, 16809, and his "Day Book" indicates that they were obtained from T. H. Bowyer-Bower, who made collections in the vicinity of Cairns.

Trichoglossus flavoviridis edithae Stresemann

Trichoglossus flavoviridis edithae Stresemann, 1931, p. 46 (Uru [800 m.], western base of the Latimodjong Mts., Celebes).

Now *Psitteuteles flavoviridis meyeri* (Walden). See Peters, 1937, p. 152; Stresemann, 1940, p. 437.

Holotype. AMNH 298641, male, collected near Uru, western base of the Latimodjong Mountains, south central Celebes, August 22, 1930, by Gerd Heinrich.

Trichoglossus johnstoniae Hartert

Trichoglossus johnstoniae Hartert, 1903f, p. 10 (Mt. Apo, Mindanao).

Now *Psitteuteles johnstoniae johnstoniae* (Hartert). See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 98; duPont, 1971, p. 139.

Holotype. AMNH 618610, male, collected on Mount Apo (8000 ft.), Mindanao, Philippine Islands, April 1903, by Walter Goodfellow (No. 19 and so designated).

Delacour (in Delacour and Mayr, *loc. cit.*) has "lumped" *Psitteuteles* Bonaparte with *Trichoglossus*.

***Trichoglossus versicolor mellori* Mathews**

Trichoglossus versicolor mellori Mathews, 1912c, p. 259 (South Alligator River, Northern Territory).

Now *Psitteuteles versicolor* (Lear). See Forshaw, 1969, p. 31; Mathews, 1927, p. 297.

Holotype. AMNH 618676, male, collected on the South Alligator River, Northern Territory, Australia, April 8, 1903, probably by John T. Tunney. Mathews obtained the specimen from the Perth (now West Australian) Museum, his "Day Book" records. From the Mathews (No. 5161 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Trichoglossus versicolor whitei* Mathews**

Trichoglossus versicolor whitei Mathews, 1912c, p. 260 (Derby, North West Australia).

Now *Psitteuteles versicolor* (Lear). See Forshaw, 1969, p. 31; Mathews, 1927, p. 297.

Holotype. AMNH 618643, male, collected near Derby, northwestern Australia, December 1, 1910, by John P. Rogers.

From the Mathews (No. 6369 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Neopsittacus iris wetterensis* Hellmayr**

Neopsittacus iris wetterensis Hellmayr, 1912, p. 211 (Wetar Island).

Now *Psitteuteles iris wetterensis* (Hellmayr). See Hartert, 1924b, p. 120; Forshaw, 1973, p. 68.

Holotype. AMNH 618731, male, collected on Wetar Island, Moluccas, East Indies, September 18, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (No. 02918 and so designated). From the Rothschild collection.

As Hartert (*loc. cit.*) noted, this is a quite distinct form having pale green cheeks and longer wings than *Psitteuteles iris iris* (Temm.) of Timor.

***Lorius hypoenochrous devittatus* Hartert**

Lorius hypoenochrous devittatus Hartert, 1898f, p. 530 (Fergusson Island).

Now *Lorius hypoinochrous devittatus* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 55; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 200.

Lectotype. AMNH 617767, male, collected on Fergusson Island, off the eastern tip of New Guinea, September 1894, by A. S. Meek. Paralectotype: AMNH 617768, female, same data. Designation by Hartert, 1924b, p. 117. From the Rothschild collection.

This population differs from others in the lack of black tips of feathers of the greater under wing coverts.

***Lorius hypoenochrous rosselianus*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Lorius hypoenochrous rosselianus Rothschild and Hartert, 1918, p. 312 (Mount Rossel, Rossel Island).

Now *Lorius hypoinochrous rosselianus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 55; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 200.

Holotype. AMNH 617840, male, collected on Mount Rossel, Rossel Island, Louisiade Islands, off the eastern tip of New Guinea, November 14, 1915, by the Eichhorn brothers. Number 6831 of Meek collections and so designated. From the Rothschild collection.

***Lorius lory major* Rothschild and Hartert**

Lorius lory major Rothschild and Hartert, 1901b, p. 66 (Waigeu).

Now *Lorius lory major* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 56; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 201.

Holotype. AMNH 617845, female, collected on Waigeu Island, off western New Guinea, October 25, 1883. From the Rothschild collection.

This population differs in having a longer wing and in having the blue of underparts more restricted.

***Domicella lory somu* Diamond**

Domicella lory somu Diamond, 1967, p. 4 (Soliabeda, Gulf District, Papua).

Now *Lorius lory somu* (Diamond). See Forshaw, 1973, p. 71.

Holotype. AMNH 786036, female, collected near Soliabeda (2000 ft.), near Keormut, Gulf District, southeastern New Guinea, July 22, 1965, by Jared M. Diamond.

This population differs from others in the lack of the dark band on the hind neck.

***Domicella albidinucha* Rothschild and Hartert**

Domicella albidinucha Rothschild and Hartert, 1924a, p. 7 (hills on southwest coast of New Ireland).

Now *Lorius albidinuchus* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Peters, 1937, p. 155; Forshaw, 1973, p. 72.

Holotype. AMNH 617979, male, collected in the hills on the southwest side of New Ireland, November 16, 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

***Coriphilus cyaneus* Wilson**

Coriphilus cyaneus S. B. Wilson, 1907, p. 379, pl. 8 (Borabora).

Now *Vini peruviana* (P.L.S. Müller). See Townsend and Wetmore, 1919, p. 194.

Holotype. AMNH 618063, male immature, collected on Borabora, Society Islands, Pacific, November 1902, by Scott B. Wilson. From the Rothschild collection.

As Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) concluded, this is undoubtedly an immature specimen of *Vini peruviana*.

***Glossopsitta concinna didimus* Mathews**

Glossopsitta concinna didimus Mathews, 1915a, p. 127 (Tasmania).

Now *Glossopsitta concinna* (Shaw). See Peters, 1937, p. 157; Forshaw, 1969, p. 35.

Syntypes. AMNH 618112-618114, not sexed, no data except Tasmania, the type locality mentioned in the meager original description. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Glossopsitta porphyrocephala whitlocki* Mathews**

Glossopsitta porphyrocephala whitlocki Mathews, 1912c, p. 260 (Wilson's Inlet, West Australia).

Now *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala* (Dietrichsen). See Peters, 1937, p. 157; Forshaw, 1969, p. 41.

Holotype. AMNH 618139, male, collected at Wilson's Inlet, West Australia, March 12, 1910, by an unknown. According to his "Day Book" Mathews obtained this specimen from F. Lawson Whitlock, but the handwriting on the original label does not appear to be his. From the Mathews (No. 4704 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

***Glossopsitta pusilla ashbyi* Mathews**

Glossopsitta pusilla ashbyi Mathews, 1915a, p. 127 (Cairns, northern Queensland).

Now *Glossopsitta pusilla* (Shaw). See Peters, 1937, p. 157; Forshaw, 1969, p. 37.

Holotype. AMNH 618188, no original label. On a Mathews collection label appears: "♂, Cairns," the date January 12, 1885, and Mathews's collection number 16810, which appears in his "Day Book" with a collection obtained from T. H. Bowyer-Bower. From the Rothschild collection.

***Hypocharmosyna meeki* Rothschild and Hartert**

Hypocharmosyna meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1901c, p. 187 (Kulambangra Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Vini meeki* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Mayr, 1945b, p. 231; Galbraith, 1962, p. 31.

Holotype. AMNH 618243, male, collected on Kulambangra (Kolombangara) Island, central Solomon Islands, February 22, 1901, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

***Hypocharmosyna rubrigularis krakari*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Hypocharmosyna rubrigularis krakari Rothschild and Hartert, 1915b, p. 31 (Dampier Island).

Now *Charmosyna rubrigularis krakari* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 58; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 206.

Holotype. AMNH 618259, male, collected on Karkar (Dampier) Island, off the coast of northeastern New Guinea, February 16, 1914, by collectors for A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1924b, p. 118) wrote: "... There is a slip in the description: the red patches are on the outer rectrices, not outer primaries!"

***Charmosyna placentis ornata* Mayr**

Charmosyna placentis ornata Mayr, 1940b, p. 1 (Misol Island, New Guinea).

Now *Charmosyna placentis ornata* Mayr. See Mees, 1965, p. 165; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 207.

Holotype. AMNH 618307, male, Misol Island, off the western tip of New Guinea, January 29, 1900, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

This population differs in having a more extensive blue rump patch, which is present in both sexes.

***Charmosyna placentis occidentalis* Mayr**

Charmosyna placentis occidentalis Mayr, 1940b, p. 2 ("Amblau Island", south of Buru).

Now *Charmosyna placentis occidentalis* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 618302, male, collected on Ambelau Island, south of Buru, Moluccas. "Presented to W. Doherty by Mr. Makatita" appears on what is apparently an original label. Doherty was on Buru in March 1897.

Hartert (1900b, p. 229) stated that this pair "fully agree with specimens from other localities." They appear to differ from *intensor* from Ceram in their yellower underparts and crown, as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) observed.

Mees (1965, p. 166) stated that he could find no difference between South Moluccan birds and *placentis*. Forshaw (1973, p. 91) apparently agreed.

***Charmosynopsis placentis pallidior*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Charmosynopsis placentis pallidior Rothschild and Hartert, 1905, p. 253 (Bougainville Island, Solomons).

Now *Charmosyna placentis pallidior* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 59; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 207.

Holotype. AMNH 618386, male, collected on Bougainville, Solomon Islands, May 8, 1904,

by A. S. Meek (No. A 1757). From the Rothschild collection.

***Charmosynopsis multistriata* Rothschild**

Charmosynopsis multistriata Rothschild 1911, p. 45 ("Oetakwa River," New Guinea).

Now *Charmosyna multistriata* (Rothschild). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 58; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 205.

Holotype. AMNH 618396, male, collected on the upper Setekwa River, south west-central New Guinea, July 2, 1910, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

***Charmosynopsis pulchella rothschildi* Hartert**

Charmosynopsis pulchella rothschildi Hartert, 1930c, p. 105 (Cyclops Mountains, New Guinea).

Now *Charmosyna pulchella rothschildi* (Hartert). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 58; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 204.

Holotype. AMNH 618465, female, collected in the Cyclops Mountains, north of Humboldt Bay, West Irian, New Guinea, September 12, 1928, by Ernst Mayr. From the Rothschild collection.

According to Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*), this population differs from *pulchella* in lack of the blue rump patch and in having a wide green breast patch streaked with yellow.

***Charmosyna josephinae cyclosum* Hartert**

Charmosyna josephinae cyclosum Hartert, 1930c, p. 104 (Cyclops Mountains, New Guinea).

Now *Charmosyna josephinae cyclosum* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 57; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 204.

Holotype. AMNH 293643, male, collected in the Cyclops Mountains, north of Humboldt Bay, north coast of West Irian, New Guinea, September 5, 1928, by Ernst Mayr. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from *josephinae* in the lack of a black patch on the belly and grayish blue patch on the crown.

Charmosyna stellae goliathina
Rothschild and Hartert

Charmosyna stellae goliathina Rothschild and Hartert, 1911a, p. 160 (Mt. Goliath, New Guinea).

Now *Charmosyna papou goliathina* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 57; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 203.

Holotype. AMNH 618532, male, collected on Mt. Goliath, Oranje Range, east-central New Guinea, January 27, 1911, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Charmosyna stellae wahnesei Rothschild

Charmosyna stellae wahnesei Rothschild, 1906a, p. 27 (Sattelberg, New Guinea).

Now *Charmosyna papou wahnesei* Rothschild. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 57; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 203.

Holotype. AMNH 618537, not sexed (male adult), collected on Sattelberg, Huon Peninsula, northeastern New Guinea. Col. Wahnes's name appears on the original label. Hartert (1924b, p. 119) said "Wahnes leg. (per Foerster)."

This population differs from others in having a wide yellow band on the breast.

Charmosyna atrata Rothschild

Charmosyna atrata Rothschild, 1898c, p. 54 (Mt. Scratchley, New Guinea).

Now *Charmosyna papou stellae* Meyer. See Hartert, 1924b, p. 119.

Lectotype. AMNH 618549, male, collected on Mount Scratchley, Wharton Range, southeastern New Guinea at an unknown date "by Anthony, according to preparation, bought from London merchant" (Hartert, *loc. cit.*).

This specimen represents a melanistic form of the species.

Neopsittacus musschenbroekii medius
Stresemann

Neopsittacus musschenbroekii medius Stresemann, 1936, p. 231 (Sumuri, Weyland Mts., New Guinea).

Now *Neopsittacus musschenbroekii medius* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 60; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 209.

Holotype. AMNH 301785, male, collected at Sumuri in the Weyland Mountains of southwestern New Guinea (or West Irian), August 30, 1931, by Georg Stein.

This population differs from *musschenbroekii* in having longer wings.

Neopsittacus pullicauda Hartert

Neopsittacus pullicauda Hartert, in Rothschild and Hartert, 1896, p. 17 (Mt. Victoria, British New Guinea).

Now *Neopsittacus pullicauda pullicauda* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 60; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 209.

Holotype. AMNH 618782, not sexed, collected on Mt. Victoria, Owen Stanley Mountains, eastern New Guinea. "Anthony's skin according to preparation. Purchased in London 1895 from merchant" (Hartert, 1924b, p. 120). From the Rothschild collection.

Cyclopsitta blythi meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Cyclopsitta blythi meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1911a, p. 160 (Eilanden River, New Guinea).

Now *Psittaculirostris desmarestii godmani* (Ogilvie-Grant). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 61.

Holotype. AMNH 618827, male, collected on the Eilanden River, New Guinea, December 10, 1910, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Ogilvie-Grant's description was published in March, and Rothschild and Hartert's, in September 1911, of the same population.

Cyclopsittacus macilwraithi Rothschild

Cyclopsittacus macilwraithi Rothschild, 1897a, p. 21 (northern coast of British New Guinea).

Now *Opositta gulielmi III amabilis* (Reichenow). See Hartert, 1924b, p. 120; Mayr, 1941b, p. 61.

Holotype. AMNH 618860, not sexed, collected by Anthony and purchased of McIlwraith, McEacham and Co., according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

Cyclopsittacus virago Hartert

Cyclopsittacus virago Hartert, 1895, p. 61 (Fergusson Island).

Now *Opopsitta diophthalma virago* (Hartert).
See Mayr, 1941b, p. 62; Rand and Gilliard,
1967, p. 241.

Lectotype. AMNH 618961, male, collected
on Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Islands,
east of New Guinea, September 19, 1894,
by A. S. Meek. Designation by Hartert (1924b,
p. 120). Paralectotype: AMNH 618962, female,
collected September 19, 1894, at the same place.
From the Rothschild collection.

***Cyclopsittacus inseparabilis* Hartert**

Cyclopsittacus inseparabilis Hartert, 1898g, p. 9
(Sudest Island, Louisiade Archipelago).

Now *Opopsitta diophthalma inseparabilis*
(Hartert). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 62; Rand and
Gilliard, 1967, p. 214.

Lectotype. AMNH 618966, female, collected
on Sudest Island, Louisiade Archipelago, off
the eastern tip of New Guinea, April 1, 1898,
by A. S. Meek. Designation by Hartert (1924b,
p. 120). Paralectotypes: 618972-618976, males,
and 618967, 618970, 618971, females, col-
lected between March 14 and April 19, 1898,
by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collec-
tion.

***Opopsitta diophthalma boweri* Mathews**

Opopsitta diophthalma boweri Mathews, 1915a,
p. 128 (Barron River, North Queensland).

Now *Opopsitta diophthalma macleayana* (Ram-
say). See Mathews, 1927, p. 305; Peters, 1937,
p. 166.

Syntypes. AMNH 618990, 618991, males,
618992, female, collected on the Barron River,
northern Queensland, Australia, September 30,
1884. Number 618990 bears Mathews's "type"
label. It is his Number 16784, and his "Day
Book" records that he received it from T. H.
Bowyer-Bower. From the Mathews and the
Rothschild collection.

***Opopsitta coxeni tweedi* Mathews**

Opopsitta coxeni tweedi Mathews, 1917a, p. 128
(Tweed River, New South Wales).

Now *Opopsitta diophthalma coxeni* (Gould).
See Mathews, 1927, p. 304; Peters, 1937,
p. 166.

Holotype. AMNH 618998, male, collected
on the Tweed River, New South Wales, Australia,
June 1892, as recorded on what is apparently
an original label. A Mathews yellow label
"figured" and a Rothschild collection "type"
label are attached.

***Lathamus discolor tregellasi* Mathews**

Lathamus discolor tregellasi Mathews, 1912c,
p. 279 (Victoria).

Now *Lathamus discolor* (White). See Mathews,
1927, p. 352; Peters, 1937, p. 167; Forshaw,
1969, p. 273.

Holotype. AMNH 619018, female, Mathews's
number 8537 and so designated in his original
description. His "Day Book" records that the
specimen was received from Tom Tregallas
(*sic*), May 1911. On what is perhaps one of his
labels appears "Mulgrave, ♀, no data received
with this specimen." On the reverse the follow-
ing: "A bird rather rare about here, but some-
times seen in eucalyptus when in bloom."

According to Forshaw (*loc. cit.*), this species
probably breeds only in Tasmania and islands
in Bass Strait.

***Micropsitta bruijnii necopinata* Hartert**

Micropsitta bruijnii necopinata Hartert, 1925d,
p. 124 (southwestern New Ireland).

Now *Micropsitta bruijnii necopinata* Hartert.
See Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967, p. 196.

Holotype. AMNH 619068, male, collected
December 19, 1923, in southwestern New
Ireland, southwestern Pacific by Albert F.
Eichhorn (No. 8885). From the Rothschild
collection.

***Micropsitta bruijnii pileata* Mayr**

Micropsitta bruijnii pileata Mayr, 1940b, p. 2
(Mt. Hoale, Seran, southern Moluccas).

Now *Micropsitta bruijnii pileata* Mayr. See
Forshaw, 1973, p. 150.

Holotype. AMNH 619039, male, collected
on Mt. Hoale, Seran (Ceram), southern Moluccas,
July 15, 1911, by Erwin Stresemann.

The original description reads: "Similar to
bruijnii, but pileum of a deeper brownish-red
coloration; this crown spot further extended

on the nape, thereby narrowing the blue nuchal collar . . . Three males compared with 35 males of the typical race."

***Micropsitta bruijnii rosea* Mayr**

Micropsitta bruijnii rosea Mayr, 1940b, p. 2 (Kulambangra Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Micropsitta bruijnii rosea* Mayr. See Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 32; Forshaw, 1973, p. 150.

Holotype. AMNH 219117, male, collected on Kulambangra (Kolombangara) Island, central Solomon Islands, October 11, 1927, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

The original description reads: "Differs from *bruijnii* by the much brighter and more pinkish cheeks and chin region and the clear reddish-pink crown, which is in *bruijnii* pale fuscous-ochraceous with a slight pinkish wash."

***Micropsitta bruijnii brevis* Mayr**

Micropsitta bruijnii brevis Mayr, 1940b, p. 2 (Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Micropsitta bruijnii brevis* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 221571, male, collected on Bougainville Island, northern Solomon Islands, April 25, 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

The original description reads: "Very similar to *rosea*, but much smaller. Wing ♂ 64, 65, against 67-70 in *rosea*." Forshaw (1973, p. 150) considered this a synonym of *rosea*.

***Micropsitta keiensis sociabilis* Greenway**

Micropsitta keiensis sociabilis Greenway, 1966, p. 8 (Mt. Besar, Batanta Island, New Guinea).

Now *Micropsitta keiensis sociabilis* Greenway.

Holotype. AMNH 789536, female, collected on Mt. Besar (1000 ft.), Batanta Island, off western New Guinea (West Irian), July 1, 1964, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

This population differs from *chloroxantha* of western New Guinea in having paler, greener (less brownish) shade of the crown; paler brown cheeks and lores; darker green back.

Forshaw (1973, p. 144) considered this to be a synonym of *chloroxantha* Oberholser.

***Nasiterna pygmaea viridipectus* Rothschild**

Nasiterna pygmaea viridipectus Rothschild, 1911, p. 45 (Upper Setekwa River, New Guinea).

Now *Micropsitta keiensis viridipectus* (Rothschild). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 63; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 215.

Holotype. AMNH 619097, male, collected on the upper Setekwa River, southern coast of western New Guinea (West Irian), August 1, 1910, by A. S. Meek.

Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) remarked only that this population is very like *keiensis*.

***Nasiterna salvadorii* Rothschild and Hartert**

Nasiterna salvadorii Rothschild and Hartert, 1901b, p. 81 ("Ambernoh," New Guinea).

Now *Micropsitta pusio beccarii* (Salvadori). See Hartert, 1926e, pp. 130, 131; Mayr, 1941b, p. 63.

Holotype. AMNH 619122, female, collected on the Mamberano River ("Ambernoh" is a lapse), New Guinea, 1900, by J. Dumas. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) with more material concluded that the yellowish tone of the underside is subject to individual variation to the extent that this name and *rothschildi* Stresemann should be placed in synonymy. Mayr (*loc. cit.*) listed both as synonyms of *beccarii*.

***Micropsitta pusio harterti* Mayr**

Micropsitta pusio harterti Mayr, 1940b, p. 2 (Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago).

Now *Micropsitta pusio harterti* Mayr. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 217.

Holotype. AMNH 329472, male, collected on Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Islands, east of New Guinea, January 2, 1929, by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) agree with Mayr that the underparts are more yellowish green than *pusio*. This population has shorter wings than *stresemanni*.

***Micropsitta pusio stresemanni* Hartert**

Micropsitta pusio stresemanni Hartert, 1926e, p. 130 (Mt. Riu, Sudest Island).

Now *Micropsitta pusio stresemanni* Hartert. See Mayr, 1940b, p. 2; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 217.

Holotype. AMNH 619172, male, collected on Mt. Riu, Sudest Island, Louisiade Archipelago, off the eastern tip of New Guinea, April 8, 1916 by Albert S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

***Micropsitta meeki proxima*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Micropsitta meeki proxima Rothschild and Hartert, 1924d, p. 50 (St. Matthias Island).
Now *Micropsitta meeki proxima* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1937; p. 169; Forshaw, 1973, p. 147.

Holotype. AMNH 619193, male, collected on St. Matthias (Mussau) Island, Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, May 30, 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

***Micropsitta meeki* Rothschild and Hartert**

Micropsitta meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1914c, p. 107 (Manus, Admiralty Islands).
Now *Micropsitta meeki meeki* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1937, p. 169.

Holotype. AMNH 619203, male, collected on Manus, Admiralty Islands, southwestern Pacific, September 25, 1913, by Albert S. Meek (No. 6155). From the Rothschild collection.

***Nasiterna viridifrons* Rothschild and Hartert**

Nasiterna viridifrons Rothschild and Hartert, 1899a, p. 138 (Expedition Bay, New Hanover).

Now *Micropsitta finschii viridifrons* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Peters, 1937, p. 169; Forshaw, 1973, p. 148.

Lectotype. AMNH 619212, male, collected at Expedition Bay, New Hanover, Bismarck Archipelago, March 22, 1897, by Cayley Webster (No. 372). Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 121). From the Rothschild collection.

***Nasiterna tristrami* Rothschild and Hartert**

Nasiterna tristrami Rothschild and Hartert, 1902, p. 589 (Kulambangra, Solomon Islands).

Now *Micropsitta finschii tristrami* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Mayr, 1945b, p. 232.

Lectotype. AMNH 619256, male, collected on Kulambangra (Kolombangara), central Solomons, March 11, 1901, by A. S. Meek. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 121). Paratypes: AMNH 619255, male, March 11, 1901, and 619253, 619254, females, February 22, March 8, 1901 by Meek on Kolombangara. From the Rothschild collection.

***Solenoglossus aterrimus macgillivrayi* Mathews**

Solenoglossus aterrimus macgillivrayi Mathews, 1912c, p. 261 (Cape York, Australia).

Now *Probosciger aterrimus aterrimus* (Gmelin). See Peters, 1937, p. 171; Forshaw, 1969, p. 47.

Holotype. AMNH 619323, male, collected on Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia in 1876. "Ex coll. Walter Chamberlain" appears on the probable original label. From the Mathews (No. 971 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

According to Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) this population was said by Mees (1957) to be intermediate between *aterrimus* of the Aru Islands and *goliath* of southern New Guinea, and he recommended the indication "*aterrimus* \leq *goliath*" for Australian birds. If Mees's restriction of type locality of *aterrimus* to the Aru Islands is accepted then the use of the name *macgillivrayi* would certainly be less cumbersome. This type locality was restricted to northern Australia by van Oort in 1911 and to "Salwatty" by Mathews in 1927.

***Calyptorhynchus baudinii tenuirostris* Mathews**

Calyptorhynchus baudinii tenuirostris Mathews, 1913a, p. 190 ("Wandering, South-West Australia").

Now *Calyptorhynchus funereus baudinii* Lear. See Peters, 1937, p. 171; Forshaw, 1969, pp. 53, 54.

Holotype. AMNH 619324, female, collected at Wandering, about 50 miles southeast of Perth on the railway line, southwestern Australia by Tom Carter at an unknown date. Mathews acquired the specimen from the Perth (now Western Australian) Museum, November 9, 1910. From the Mathews (No. 5169 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) described this bird as differing from *baudinii* (the type locality there restricted to Albany) only in having a longer and narrower upper mandible, which is characteristic of birds of extreme southwestern Australia, according to Davies (1966).

Calyptorhynchus funereus whiteae Mathews

Calyptorhynchus funereus whiteae Mathews, 1912a, p. 35 (Starvation Creek, Kangaroo Island).

Now *Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus* (Shaw). See Mathews, 1927, p. 311; Peters, 1937, p. 171; Forshaw, 1969, p. 53.

Holotype. AMNH 619349, male, collected on Starvation Creek, Kangaroo Island, June 12, 1911. Mathews received this specimen from "Capt. White" (probably Samuel A. White). From the Mathews (No. 10355 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Calyptorhynchus banksii fitzroyi Mathews

Calyptorhynchus banksii fitzroyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 35 (Fitzroy River, North-West Australia).

Now *Calyptorhynchus magnificus macrorhynchus* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 310; Peters, 1937, p. 172; Forshaw, 1969, p. 60; Condon, 1975, p. 175.

Holotype. AMNH 619393, male, collected on Mangle Creek, West Kimberley District, northwestern Australia, May 28, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9407 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

According to Forshaw (*loc. cit.*), the validity of *macrorhynchus* is questionable although the character of the paler tail band in females of the northern and western populations is fairly constant. Apparently bills are not more slender, as Mathews stated. Condon (*loc. cit.*) recognized it as valid.

Calyptorhynchus banksii samueli Mathews

Calyptorhynchus banksii samueli Mathews, 1917b, p. 120 (Hugh River, central Australia). Now *Calyptorhynchus magnificus samueli* Mathews. See Peters, 1937, p. 172; Forshaw, 1969, p. 61.

Syntypes. AMNH 619428, male, collected on the Hugh River, a tributary of the Finke south of Alice Springs, central Australia, September 2, 1913, by Samuel A. White; and 619429 with the same data. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Calyptorhynchus banksii northi Mathews

Calyptorhynchus banksii northi Mathews, 1912c, p. 262 (Queensland).

Now *Calyptorhynchus magnificus magnificus* (Shaw). See Peters, 1937, p. 172; Forshaw, 1969, p. 59.

Syntypes. AMNH 619438, male, and 619439, 619440, not sexed, collected at Coomooboolaroo, about 20 miles west-southwest of Duaringa, headwaters of the Dawson River, Queensland, Australia, between August and December 1883, by Carl S. Lumholtz. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

On a Lumholtz collection label appears only "Coomoob., 1883." Although Forshaw did not mention this name it is apparent that he did think it to be a synonym. Condon (1975, p. 175) agreed.

Calyptorhynchus viridis halmaturinus Mathews

Calyptorhynchus viridis halmaturinus Mathews, 1912c, p. 263 (Kangaroo Island).

Now *Calyptorhynchus lathamii* (Temminck). See Peters, 1937, p. 172; Forshaw, 1969, p. 67.

Holotype. AMNH 619461, female, collected on Western River, Kangaroo Island, Bass Strait, Australia, January 29, 1905, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews (No. 990 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Callocorydon fimbriatus superior Mathews

Callocorydon fimbriatus superior Mathews,

1917b, p. 158 (Blue Mountains, New South Wales).

New *Callocephalon fimbriatum* (Grant). See Forshaw, 1969, p. 73.

Holotype. AMNH 619462, male, collected in the Blue Mountains near Sydney, New South Wales, September 1887, probably by T. Thorpe, from whom Mathews bought the specimen, according to his "Day Book." From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. This population was described as being paler than that of Victoria but that does not appear to be a fact.

***Callocephalon galeatum tasmanicum* Mathews**

Callocephalon galeatum tasmanicum Mathews, 1915a, p. 127 (Tasmania).

Now *Callocephalon fimbriatum* (Grant). See Mathews, 1927, p. 312; Peters, 1937, p. 173; Forshaw, 1969, p. 73.

Holotype. AMNH 619509, male, no original label, collected in Tasmania, May 1890, according to data on Mathews collection "type" label. The collection number 319 appears in error. "*Larus novaehollandia*" stands against this number in his "Day Book." From the Rothschild collection.

***Cacatoes galerita queenslandica* Mathews**

Cacatoes galerita queenslandica Mathews, 1912c, p. 264 (Cooktown, northern Queensland).

Now *Cacatua galerita galerita* (Latham). See Forshaw, 1968, p. 270; *idem*, 1969, p. 85.

Holotype. AMNH 619613, male, collected at Cooktown, northern Queensland, June 18, 1900, by E. Olive. From the Mathews (No. 4323 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Cacatoes galerita rosinae* Mathews**

Cacatoes galerita rosinae Mathews, 1912a, p. 36 (Kangaroo Island).

Now *Cacatua galerita galerita* (Latham). See Forshaw, 1968, p. 270; *idem*, 1969, p. 85.

Holotype. AMNH 619642, female, collected on Kangaroo Island, Bass Strait, Australia, December 1, 1911, by "Capt. White," according to Mathews's "Day Book" (probably Samuel

A. White). From the Mathews (No. 10170 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Kakatoe galerita interjecta* Mathews**

Kakatoe galerita interjecta Mathews, 1917b, p. 184 ("Victoria ?South").

Now *Cacatua galerita galerita* (Latham). See Peters, 1937, p. 174.

Syntypes. AMNH 619637, 619638, not sexed, collected in "Gypsland" (Gippsland) region of southern Victoria, in 1864 by Richard H. W. Leach, according to Mathews's "Day Book" (No. 4631 appears there and on a red Mathews collection label), and AMNH 619631, male, collected at Box Hill, near Melbourne, on November 25, 1895, by Robert Hall.

Rothschild (*in* Hartert et al. MS) requested information from Mathews regarding the "type." A note in Mathews's handwriting: "In my collection." Mathews made it clear in his original description that only southern Victorian birds were to be classified as "*interjecta*."

***Cacatoes galerita fitzroyi* Mathews**

Cacatoes galerita fitzroyi Mathews, 1912c, p. 264 ("Fitzroy River, North-West Australia").

Now *Cacatua galerita fitzroyi* (Mathews). See Peters, 1937, p. 174; Forshaw, 1968, p. 270; *idem*, 1969, p. 85.

Holotype. AMNH 619590, female, collected on the Fitzroy River, 5 miles southwest of Mt. Anderson, West Kimberley Division, northwestern Australia, July 13, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9376 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

The population of northwestern Australia differs from *galerita* in having less yellow on the ear coverts and in having the bases of feathers of cheek patches, throat, and bare periophthalmic areas blue, according to Forshaw (*loc. cit.*).

***Cacatoes galerita melvillensis* Mathews**

Cacatoes galerita melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 36 (Melville Island).

Now *Cacatua galerita fitzroyi* (Mathews). See Forshaw, 1968, p. 269; *idem*, 1969, p. 86.

Holotype. AMNH 619595, female, collected on Melville Island, off Northern Territory, Australia, October 31, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10887 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Cacatua sulphurea djampeana Hartert

Cacatua sulphurea djampeana Hartert, 1897c, p. 164 (Djampea).

Now *Cacatua sulphurea djampeana* Hartert. See Peters, 1937, p. 175; Forshaw, 1973, p. 122.

Lectotype. AMNH 619652, female, collected on Djampea (Tanadjampea) Island, south of Celebes in the Flores Sea, December 1895, by Alfred Everett. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 121). Paralectotype: AMNH 619653 with the same data. From the Rothschild collection.

Cacatua parvula occidentalis Hartert

Cacatua parvula occidentalis Hartert, 1898e, p. 120 (Lombok).

Now *Cacatua sulphurea occidentalis* Hartert. See Rensch, 1931, p. 525; Peters, 1937, p. 175; Forshaw, 1973, p. 122.

Lectotype. AMNH 619657, male, collected on Lombok, Indonesia, July 1896, by Alfred Everett. Paralectotypes: AMNH 619658-619660, males, and 619661, 619662, females, collected between 1000 and 5000 feet altitude, June 1896, by William Doherty. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 121). From the Rothschild collection.

Cacatoes leadbeateri mungi Mathews

Cacatoes leadbeateri mungi Mathews, 1912c, p. 264 ("North-West Australia [Mungi]").

Now *Cacatua leadbeateri* (Vigors). See Forshaw, 1969, p. 89.

Holotype. AMNH 619718, male, collected at Mungi Water Hole, about 25 miles southeast of Mt. Alexander, northwestern Australia, July 7, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9374 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) listed no subspecies of this species. Condon (1975, p. 180) agreed.

Cacatoes leadbeateri mollis Mathews

Cacatoes leadbeateri mollis Mathews, 1912c, p. 265 (West Australia).

Now *Cacatua leadbeateri* (Vigors). See Forshaw, 1969, p. 89.

Holotype. AMNH 619719, male, collected at Camamah, on the railway line about 95 miles southeast of Geraldton, Western Australia, by J. T. Tunney, date unknown. From the Mathews (No. 5170 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Peters (1937, p. 176) recognized this subspecies; Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) recognized none, but (1973, p. 120) he recognized this subspecies "provisionally" on the basis of darker color of the crest only. Condon (1975, p. 180) listed it as a synonym.

Lophochroa leadbeateri superflua Mathews

Lophochroa leadbeateri superflua Mathews, 1917b, p. 195 (Gawler Ranges, New South Wales).

Now *Cacatua leadbeateri* (Vigors). See Forshaw, 1969, p. 89.

Holotype. AMNH 619736, male, collected at Longdam Yardea, Gawler Ranges of New South Wales, Australia, September 7, 1912, by Samuel A. White. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) recognized no subspecies of this species, only one in 1973 (see above).

Cacatoes sanguinea distincta Mathews

Cacatoes sanguinea distincta Mathews, 1912c, p. 265 (Alligator River, 60 miles inland, Northern Territory, Australia).

Now *Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 317; Forshaw, 1969, pp. 100, 101.

Holotype. AMNH 619776, female, collected on the Alligator River, 60 miles inland, Northern Territory, Australia, October 26, 1903, probably by J. T. Tunney. Mathews received the specimen from the Perth Museum. From the Rothschild collection.

Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that *sanguinea* may well be regarded as a subspecies of

tenuirostris. Condon (1975, p. 179) did not accept this suggestion.

***Cacatoes sanguinea apsleyi* Mathews**

Cacatoes sanguinea apsleyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 36 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 317; Forshaw, 1969, pp. 100, 101.

Holotype. AMNH 619771, male, collected on Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, October 27, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10890 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

***Ducorpsius sanguineus normantoni* Mathews**

Ducorpsius sanguineus normantoni Mathews, 1917b, p. 211, pl. 289 (Normanton, Queensland).

Now *Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 317; Forshaw, 1969, pp. 100, 101.

Syntypes. AMNH 619783, 619784, males, and AMNH 619785-619788, females, collected at Normanton, Queensland, Australia, February 19-28 and May 20, 1914, by Robin Kemp. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Cacatoes sanguinea subdistincta* Mathews**

Cacatoes sanguinea subdistincta Mathews, 1912c, p. 265 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea* Gould. See Forshaw, 1969, pp. 100-101; Condon, 1975, p. 179.

Holotype. AMNH 619791, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, November 23, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 1002 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Individual variations obscure differences observed by authors.

***Ducorpsius sanguineus westralensis* Mathews**

Ducorpsius sanguineus westralensis Mathews, 1917b, p. 211 (Murchison, Mid-West Australia).

Now *Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea* Gould. See

Mathews, 1927, p. 317; Forshaw, 1969, pp. 100, 101.

Holotype. AMNH 619802, male, collected at Murchison Gold Field, central West Australia, no date (probably June 1899), by John Thomas Tunney. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Cacatoes sanguinea ashbyi* Mathews**

Cacatoes sanguinea ashbyi Mathews, 1912a, p. 36 (New South Wales).

Now *Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea* Gould. See Forshaw, 1969, pp. 100-101; Condon, 1975, p. 179.

Holotype. AMNH 619807, male, collected at Yanco Glen, south-central New South Wales, Australia, July 6, 1906, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews (No. 999 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

***Licmetis tenuirostris derbyi* Mathews**

Licmetis tenuirostris derbyi Mathews, 1916a, p. 57 ("Derby, North-West Australia").

Now *Cacatua tenuirostris pastinator* (Gould). See Forshaw, 1969, p. 96.

Holotype. AMNH 619812, not sexed. On a Perth Museum label appears only "Derby" in pencil, but this may be an error, as Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) observed. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. Measurements indicate that the bird came from Western Australia (wing, 303 mm., exposed culmen, 39 mm.). The species has not otherwise been recorded as far north as Derby.

***Cacatoes roseicapilla kuhli* Mathews**

Cacatoes roseicapilla kuhli Mathews, 1912c, p. 266 (Northern Territory).

Now *Cacatua roseicapilla kuhli* (Mathews). See Forshaw, 1969, p. 77; 1973, p. 117; Condon, 1975, p. 178.

Holotype. AMNH 619840, male, collected on the South Alligator River ("10 miles east of 'Mar' Mountains" appears on a Perth Museum label), June 30, 1903, probably by John Thomas Tunney. From the Mathews (No. 5174 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) observed that *roseicapilla* and the western *assimilis* are similar but that the bare skin about the eye of *roseicapilla* is darker and redder in life. This character is faintly discernible in this skin, but the area is paler than in males from Normanton, Queensland, recorded as plum colored by the collector. Plumage of the underparts is paler.

Eolophus roseicapillus howei Mathews

Eolophus roseicapillus howei Mathews, 1917b, p. 234 (near Ruby Gap, central Australia).
Now *Cacatua roseicapilla assimilis* (Mathews). See Forshaw, 1969, p. 77; Condon, 1975, p. 178.

Holotype. AMNH 619847, "male," collected between Claraville and Ruby Gap, about 60 miles northeast of Alice Springs, central Australia (type locality as indicated by Mathews, 1927, p. 318), September 12, 1913, probably by Samuel A. White, whose handwriting appears on an original label. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

The color of the bare skin about the eye of this specimen was recorded as pink by the collector. The forehead is pink. Plumage of the underparts is pale as in western birds. Possibly this specimen was incorrectly sexed, but possibly from a wandering flock of *assimilis*. Forshaw's (*loc. cit.*) material indicated that populations of central Australia were the darker *roseicapilla*.

Cacatoes roseicapilla derbyana Mathews

Cacatoes roseicapilla derbyana Mathews, 1912c, p. 366 ("Derby, North-West Australia").
Now *Cacatua roseicapilla kuhli* (Mathews). See Peters, 1937, p. 178; Forshaw, 1969, p. 77; Condon, 1975, p. 178.

Holotype. AMNH 619828, male, collected near Derby, northwestern Australia, May 9, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 8852 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is suffused with gray on the underparts; it is immature and cannot be identified as to subspecies. Although Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) did not mention this name it is clear that he considered it a synonym.

Cacatoes roseicapilla assimilis Mathews

Cacatoes roseicapilla assimilis Mathews, 1912c, p. 366 (Laverton, West Australia).
Now *Cacatua roseicapilla assimilis* (Mathews). See Forshaw, 1969, p. 77; 1973, p. 117; Condon, 1975, p. 178.

Holotype. AMNH 619836, male, collected near Laverton, southwestern Australia, by G. C. Shortridge, October 23, 1908. From the Mathews (No. 3839 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. On a British Museum (?original) label appears: "Iris dark brown [word illegible]. Wattles round eyes mealy white tinged with pink," and on the reverse side, the locality, date, collector's name. The pale skin about the eyes and the pale plumage of underparts are diagnostic for western birds.

Leptolophus auricomis pallescens Mathews

Leptolophus auricomis pallescens Mathews, 1912c, p. 267 (East Murchison, West Australia).
Now *Nymphicus hollandicus* (Kerr). See Mathews, 1927, p. 319; Peters, 1937, p. 179; Forshaw, 1969, p. 107.

Holotype. AMNH 619873, male, collected at East Murchison, West Australia, October 26, 1909, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews (No. 3874 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Leptolophus auricomis intermedius Mathews

Leptolophus auricomis intermedius Mathews, 1912c, p. 267 (Point Torment, North-West Australia).
Now *Nymphicus hollandicus* (Kerr). See Mathews, 1927, p. 319; Peters, 1937, p. 179; Forshaw, 1969, p. 107.

Holotype. AMNH 619885, male, collected at Point Torment, northwestern Australia, April 13, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 8759 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Leptolophus auricomis obscurus Mathews

Leptolophus auricomis obscurus Mathews,

1912c, p. 267 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Nymphicus hollandicus* (Kerr). See Mathews, 1927, p. 319; Peters, 1937, p. 179; Forshaw, 1969, p. 107.

Holotype. AMNH 619887, not sexed, collected at Alexandra, Northern Territory, Australia, May 1905 by William Stalker. From the Mathews (No. 1013 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Ara ambigua guayaquilensis Chapman

Ara ambigua guayaquilensis Chapman, 1925a, p. 2 (Cerro Bajo Verde, Chongon Hills, Ecuador). Now *Ara ambigua guayaquilensis* Chapman. See Peters, 1937, p. 182; Schauensee, 1966, p. 121.

Holotype. AMNH 156748, female, collected by George K. Cherrie and Frank M. Chapman at Cerro Bajo Verde, Chongon Hills, 20 miles northwest of Guayaquil, Ecuador, July 12, 1922.

Aratinga mitrata alticola Chapman

Aratinga mitrata alticola Chapman, 1921a, p. 62 (Cuzco, Peru).

Now *Aratinga mitrata alticola* Chapman. See Peters, 1937, p. 187; Schauensee, 1966, p. 121.

Holotype. AMNH 129136, male, collected at Cuzco, 11,000 feet, Peru, November 16, 1914, by H. and C. Watkins.

Conurus canibuccalis Rothschild

Conurus canibuccalis Rothschild, 1907, pp. 48, 64 (Humaytha, Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Aratinga weddellii* (Deville). See Rothschild, 1907, p. 64; Hartert, 1924b, p. 121.

Holotype. AMNH 474296, male, collected at Humaytha, Rio Madeira, Brazil, November 8, 1906, by W. Hoffmans. From the Rothschild collection.

Eupsittula astec extima Griscom

Eupsittula astec extima Griscom, 1928, p. 2 (Almirante, Bocas del Toro, Panama).

Now *Aratinga astec astec* (Souancé). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 76.

Holotype. AMNH 233593, male, collected at Almirante, Bocas del Toro, Panama, August 27, 1927, by Rex R. Benson.

Conurus arubensis Hartert

Conurus arubensis Hartert, 1892, p. 16 (Aruba). Now *Aratinga pertinax arubensis* (Hartert). See Voous, 1957, p. 166.

Lectotype. AMNH 474446, male, collected on the island of Aruba, Dutch West Indies, July 2, 1892, by Ernst Hartert. Paralectotypes: AMNH 474447, female, with the same data, and 474448, immature male, July 22. From the Rothschild collection.

Voous remarked that these birds resemble those of Venezuela closely but those of Curaçao not at all. It is a "recent offshoot of the continental stock," in his opinion.

Aratinga pertinax venezuelae
Zimmer and Phelps

Aratinga pertinax venezuelae Zimmer and Phelps, 1951, p. 6 (Alta Gracia, Orinoco, Venezuela). Now *Aratinga pertinax venezuelae* Zimmer and Phelps. See Voous, 1957, p. 166.

Holotype. AMNH 474454, male, collected at Alta Gracia, Orinoco, Venezuela, November 6, 1897, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie.

Voous in his partial review of this species mentioned this name as "the continental race." In the original description the range is given as "the mainland of Venezuela, except the Orinoco Delta region occupied by *surinama*, the Mt. Roraima region occupied by *chrysophrys*, and the western part of the state of Zulia where *aenuginosa* occurs."

Aratinga pertinax surinama Zimmer and Phelps

Aratinga pertinax surinama Zimmer and Phelps 1951, p. 1 (Surinam).

Now *Aratinga pertinax surinama* Zimmer and Phelps. See Haverschmidt, 1955, p. 62.

Holotype. AMNH 474483, male, collected at Kwata, Surinam, October 2, 1900, by B. Chunkoo. From the Rothschild collection.

Psittacus cactorum Wied

Psittacus cactorum Wied, 1821, pp. 168, 231, 344 (Brasil).

Now *Aratinga cactorum cactorum* (Kuhl, 1820).
See Hellmayr, 1929, p. 442.

Syntypes. AMNH 6220, male, 6221, female, 6843, immature male, collected at Vareda, Rio Pardo, southeastern Bahia, Brazil, probably November or December 1816, by Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied. As Hellmayr (*loc. cit.*) pointed out, these are also Kuhl's types in all probability.

Eupsittula aurea major
Cherrie and Reichenberger

Eupsittula aurea major Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1923, p. 3 (Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay).
Now *Aratinga aurea major* (Cherrie and Reichenberger). See Laubmann, 1939, p. 178; Gyldenstolpe, 1945, p. 85.

Holotype. AMNH 149401, male, collected at Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay, October 20, 1916, by George K. Cherrie of the Roosevelt Expedition.

Laubmann (*loc. cit.*) accepted the validity of this subspecies on the basis of wing length. Gyldenstolpe (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that there is considerable individual variation in size among Brazilian birds but accepted this subspecies.

Leptosittaca branickii Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Leptosittaca branickii Berlepsch and Stolzmann, 1894, p. 402, pl. XI (Central Peruvian Highlands).

Now *Leptosittaca branickii* Berlepsch and Stolzmann. See Schauensee, 1966, p. 124.

Syntype. AMNH 474610, female, collected at Maraynioc, July 18, 1892, by J. Kalinowski. "Typus" appears on the label, in Stolzmann's handwriting, according to Hartert (1924b, p. 128). From the Rothschild collection.

Pyrrhura hypoxantha Salvadori

Pyrrhura hypoxantha Salvadori, 1899, p. 1, no. 363 (Urucúm, Matto Grosso).

Now *Pyrrhura hypoxantha* Salvadori. See Pinto, 1938, p. 196; Schauensee, 1966, p. 125.

Lectotype. AMNH 474758, female, collected

at Urucúm, southwestern Mato Grosso, Brazil, at an unknown date in 1899 by V. A. Borelli. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 122). From the Rothschild collection.

Peters (1937, p. 196) stated that this form may represent an aberration of *phoenicurus*; the species was accepted as valid by Pinto (*loc. cit.*) and Schauensee (*loc. cit.*). Three specimens were collected by Borelli in 1899. Pinto recorded a fourth collected by Garbé in Mato Grosso in 1917, and also included northern Paraguay in the range of the species, but Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Known only from three specimens from Urucúm and Corumbá in Mato Grosso, Brazil."

Pyrrhura picta amazonum Hellmayr

Pyrrhura picta amazonum Hellmayr, 1906, p. 8 (Obidos, Brazil).

Now *Pyrrhura picta amazonum* Hellmayr. See Pinto, 1938, p. 194; Todd, 1947, p. 335.

Holotype. AMNH 474671, female, collected near Obidos, north bank of the Amazon, Brazil, March 2, 1906, by W. Hoffmans (No. 586). From the Rothschild collection.

Todd (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this subspecies is so markedly different from *picta* of Guiana that he was tempted to regard it as a full species.

Pyrrhura egregia obscura Zimmer and Phelps

Pyrrhura egregia obscura Zimmer and Phelps, 1946, p. 1 (Mt. Auyantepui, 1100 m., Venezuela).

Now *Pyrrhura egregia obscura* Zimmer and Phelps.

Holotype. AMNH 324138, male, collected by W. H. Phelps, E. T. Gilliard and W. F. Coultas of the Phelps Expedition, February 6, 1938, on Mount Auyan Tepui, 1100 m., Venezuela.

Pyrrhura melanura pacifica Chapman

Pyrrhura melanura pacifica Chapman, 1915b, p. 382 (Buenavista, 1200 ft., Nariño, Colombia).

Now *Pyrrhura melanura pacifica* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 477.

Holotype. AMNH 117615, male, collected at Buenavista, 1200 feet, Nariño, Colombia, September 28, 1912, by William B. Richardson.

"Conurus speculatus" Wied

Of this specimen (AMNH 6842) Allen (1889, p. 263) said: "The original label reads: '*Conurus speculatus* Wied. *Conurus melanurus* Spix. Brasilien, Rio das Amazonas.' The MS Catalogue entry is: '*Conurus melanurus* Spix (*Aratinga melanurus* Spix; *Conurus speculatus* Wied). Amazonen Land. Brazilien.'

"The '*Conurus speculatus* Wied' is apparently only a manuscript name; at least I fail to find it anywhere cited." This name was listed as a synonym of *Pyrrhura melanura* Spix by Salvadori (1891, p. 223). The primaries are bluer, less pure green, and the secondaries tipped with yellow as in *egregia*.

Pyrrhura albipectus Chapman

Pyrrhura albipectus Chapman, 1914c, p. 319 (Zamora, 3000 ft., Loja, Ecuador).

Now *Pyrrhura albipectus* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1966, p. 126.

Holotype. AMNH 129379, female, collected October 18, 1913, by William B. Richardson.

This distinct species is confined to the tropics of eastern Ecuador.

Microsittace ferruginea minor Chapman

Microsittace ferruginea minor Chapman, 1919, p. 323 (Corral, Chile).

Now *Enicognathus ferrugineus minor* (Chapman).

Holotype. AMNH 165620, adult male, collected at Corral, coast of Chile not far south of Valdivia, October 4, 1913, by Rollo H. Beck. From the Brewster-Sanford collection (No. 1534). This subspecies is smaller and darker than *ferrugineus* from extreme southern South America.

Brotogerys ferrugineifrons Lawrence

Brotogerys ferrugineifrons Lawrence, 1880, p. 238 (Bogota).

Now *Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons* (Lawrence). See Miller, 1919, p. 110; Schauensee, 1966, p. 127.

Holotype. AMNH 44744, not sexed, no original label. On a Lawrence collection label appears

"Wallace," indicating that the specimen came from a dealer of New York, according to Miller (*loc. cit.*). He pointed out that this specimen is most closely related to *Bolborhynchus andicola* from which it differs in its larger size, darker green coloration and rusty forehead and face. The species is known by only three specimens.

Psittacula conspicillata cauae Chapman

Psittacula conspicillata cauae Chapman, 1915b, p. 383 (Cali, 3500 ft., Cauca Valley, Colombia).

Now *Forpus conspicillata cauae* (Chapman). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 479.

Holotype. AMNH 107754, male, collected at Cali, 3500 feet, Cauca Valley, Colombia, December 21, 1910, by William B. Richardson.

Psittovius subcaeruleus Lawrence

Psittovius subcaeruleus Lawrence, 1862, p. 475 (Lion Hill, Panama).

Now *Brotogeris jugularis jugularis* (Müller). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 88.

Holotype. AMNH 44730, not sexed, no original label, collected at Lion Hill, on Atlantic slope of the Panama Railway, 1860 or 1861, by James McLeannan.

Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "The type specimen . . . was figured and described by Finsch (*Die Papageien*, vol. 2, 1868, p. 97, pl. 2). Its plumage throughout is clear light blue, except for a slight greenish cast in a few feathers on the breast. The lesser under wing coverts are partly blue, partly white, and there is a faint line of dull white on the carpal edge of the wing. The feathers on the throat spot are dull white basally, and the skin beneath is orange. The darker markings on the wing coverts are dull brownish slate."

Touit purpurata viridiceps Chapman

Touit purpurata viridiceps Chapman, 1929a, p. 10 (Savanna Grande, 330 ft. southeastern base, Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Touit purpurata viridiceps* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 138.

Holotype. AMNH 245916, male, collected February 4, 1929, by Olalla hijos at Savanna Grande, 330 feet, southeastern base of Mt.

Duida, Venezuela during the Tyler Duida Expedition.

***Psittacus melanonotus* Wied**

Psittacus melanonotus Wied, 1820, p. 275 (Brasilia).

Now *Touit melanonotus* (Wied). See Allen, 1889, p. 265; Schauensee, 1966, p. 131.

Holotype. AMNH 6302, not sexed, collected near Viçosa, between Mucuri and Caravelles, on the coast of extreme southern Bahia, Brazil, late May or early June 1816, by collectors for Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

Allen renamed this species *wiedi*, under the impression that the name was preoccupied by *melanotus* Shaw, and *wiedi* has been used by authors.

***Psittacus mitratus* Wied**

Psittacus mitratus Wied, 1820, p. 262 (Brasilia). Now *Pionopsitta pileata* (Scopoli, 1769). See Allen, 1889, p. 265; Salvadori, 1891, p. 340.

Syntypes. AMNH 6316, male; 6317, female, collected about 20 miles up the Mucuri River, in extreme southern Bahia, Brazil, March or April 1816, by collectors for Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

***Pionus coccin collaris* Lawrence**

Pionus coccin collaris Lawrence, 1862, p. 475 (Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama along the line of the Panama Railway).

Now *Pionopsitta haematotis coccin collaris* (Lawrence). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 93.

Syntypes. AMNH 44654, female, 44656, female, 44655, male, collected at Lion Hill on the Atlantic slope of the Isthmus of Panama by James McLeannan, probably in 1861. No original label; no data beyond "McL.," which appears on a Lawrence collection label.

***Pionopsitta fuertesi* Chapman**

Pionopsitta fuertesi Chapman, 1912a, p. 143 (Laguneta, 10,340 ft., Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Hapalopsittaca amazonina fuertesi* (Chapman). See Schauensee, 1966, p. 133.

Holotype. AMNH 111470, male, collected at

Laguneta, 10,340 feet, Cauca, Colombia, August 31, 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller.

This population has been treated as a full species by authors in the past. Schauensee's (*loc. cit.*) treatment appears to be better.

***Pionus corallinus mindoensis* Chapman**

Pionus corallinus mindoensis Chapman, 1925b, p. 1 (Mindo, Ecuador).

Now *Pionus sordidus mindoensis* Chapman. See Peters, 1937, p. 215.

Holotype. AMNH 179934, female, collected at Mindo, 4140 feet, Pichincha Province, western Ecuador, August 15, 1923, by Olalla hijos.

***Chrysotis caymanensis* Cory**

Chrysotis caymanensis Cory, 1886, p. 497 (Grand Cayman).

Now *Amazona leucocephala caymanensis* (Cory). See Bond, 1956, p. 72.

Syntypes. AMNH 174671, male; AMNH 174672, female, collected on Grand Cayman Island, West Indies, August 7, 9, 1886, by William B. Richardson. Received in exchange from the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Number 174672 bears a small red label, upon which appears "type" and a reference to the original description. An erroneous date "1887" appears on a Field Museum label.

***Amazona albifrons nana* Miller**

Amazona albifrons nana Miller, 1905, p. 349 (Calotmul, Yucatan).

Now *Amazona albifrons nana* Miller. See Paynter, 1955, p. 128.

Holotype. AMNH 66955 collected at Calotmul, Yucatan, Mexico, between 1880 and 1885, by George F. Gaumer. No original label. No data other than the locality and the collector's name.

***Chrysotis coeligena* Lawrence**

Chrysotis coeligena Lawrence, 1880, p. 237 (Essequibo River, Guiana).

Now *Amazona dufresniana dufresniana* (Shaw). See Salvadori, 1891, p. 295; Chubb, 1916, p. 325.

Holotype. AMNH 44605. No original label.

Lawrence's description (*loc. cit.*) stated that it was collected by M. A. H. Alexander of West Hoboken, New Jersey, winter of 1875-1876.

If this name should ever be used it must be credited to Sclater (1880), who described it from a Lawrence manuscript.

Chrysotis lactifrons Lawrence

Chrysotis lactifrons Lawrence, 1878, p. 125 (no type locality).

Now *Amazona barbadensis barbadensis* (Gmelin). See Ridgway, 1916, p. 252.

Holotype. AMNH 3253, no original label, no data. Lawrence stated in his original description that this specimen was purchased in Bahia, Brazil by William A. Conklin. It had come there by ship. Presumably it came originally from the coast of Venezuela.

Chrysotis rothschildi Hartert

Chrysotis rothschildi Hartert, 1892, p. 13 (Bonaire, West Indies).

Now *Amazona barbadensis rothschildi* (Hartert). See Voous, 1957, p. 163.

Lectotype. AMNH 475208, male, collected near Fontein, Bonaire, West Indies, July 17, 1892, by Ernst and Claudia Hartert (No. 199). *Paralectotypes*: AMNH 475209, 475210, male, and 475211, female, with the same data as the lectotype.

Psittacus vinaceus Wied

Psittacus vinaceus Wied, 1821, p. 198 (Brasilia). Now *Amazona vinacea* (Kuhl). See Allen, 1889, p. 264; Salvadori, 1891, p. 275.

Syntypes. AMNH 6261, male, and AMNH 6845, female, collected in the interior of Bahia, Brazil, in 1816 by Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied. Because Kuhl credited this name to Prince Maximilian it seems probable that these were his types as well as Wied's.

Deropterus accipitrinus fuscifrons Hellmayr

Deropterus accipitrinus fuscifrons Hellmayr, 1905, p. 303 (Igarapé Assu, Para).

Now *Deropterus accipitrinus fuscifrons* Hellmayr. See Griscom and Greenway, 1941, p. 147.

Holotype. AMNH 475541, male, collected at Igarapé Assu, a relatively small affluent of the Rio Acará, south bank of the lower Amazon, Para, Brazil, March 19, 1904, by A. Robert (No. 2020). From the Rothschild collection.

This is a recognizable subspecies, according to Griscom and Greenway (*loc. cit.*), and not the immature of *accipitrinus*.

Psittacus cyanogaster Wied

Psittacus cyanogaster Wied, 1820, p. 263 (Brasilia).

Now *Triclarina malachitacea* (Spix). See Allen, 1889, p. 264; Salvadori, 1891, p. 337.

Syntypes. AMNH 6277, male, 6279, female, 6846, female, collected at Morro d'Azará, about 20 miles up the Mucuri River, Bahia, Brazil, in March or April 1816, by Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

Poicephalus flavifrons aurantiiceps Neumann

Poicephalus flavifrons aurantiiceps Neumann, 1904a, p. 376 (Maschango, upper Gelo River, Ethiopia).

Now *Poicephalus flavifrons aurantiiceps* Neumann. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 546.

Holotype. AMNH 619990, male, collected at Maschango, upper Gelo (or Gilo) River, western Abyssinia, April 29, 1901, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

Differs from *flavifrons* in having the forehead and face orange, not pale yellow.

Poicephalus meyeri nyansae Neumann

Poicephalus meyeri nyansae Neumann, 1908c, p. 383 (Unyoro, Uganda).

Now *Poicephalus meyeri saturatus* (Sharpe). See Hartert, 1924b, p. 122; Chapin, 1939, p. 244.

Holotype. AMNH 620042, male, collected at Unyoro, Uganda, 1906 or 1907 by Rudolph Grauer. Neumann (*loc. cit.*) remarked that a pair, bearing the same data, were in Tring. He designated the "type." From the Rothschild collection.

***Poicephalus rufiventris pallidus* van Someren**

Poicephalus rufiventris pallidus van Someren, 1922, p. 47 (northern Somaliland).

Now *Poicephalus rufiventris pallidus* van Someren. See Hartert, 1924b, p. 122; Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 547; White, 1965, p. 171.

Holotype. AMNH 620177, male, collected at Burao, northern Somaliland, January 8, 1906, by G. W. Bury. From the Rothschild collection.

This population is paler on the head and breast than *rufiventris*, with which it has been synonymized by some authors.

***Eclectus roratus maforensis* Rothschild**

Eclectus roratus maforensis Rothschild (in Rothschild, Stresemann and Paludan), 1932, p. 203 (Numfor Island).

Now *Eclectus roratus maforensis* Rothschild. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 66; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 222.

Holotype. AMNH 301283, female, collected on Numfor Island, off Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea, April 11, 1931, by Georg Stein. From the Rothschild collection.

The large-sized *roratus*, of which the male is green and the female red and blue, occurring in the Moluccas, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and northern Australia, has variously been called *Lorius* and *Larius*. *Eclectus* Wagler, 1832, was placed on the official list in Opinion 938 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

***Eclectus pectoralis macgillivrayi* Mathews**

Eclectus pectoralis macgillivrayi Mathews, 1913a, p. 75 (Pascoe River, north Queensland).

Now *Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi* Mathews. See Forshaw, 1969, p. 129.

Syntypes. AMNH 620460, male, and 620461, female, collected on the Pascoe River, Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia, September 17, 1913, by William MacLennan. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is larger than those of New Guinea (wing 280-296 mm., as against 215-269 mm.).

***Lorius roratus goodsoni* Hartert**

Lorius roratus goodsoni Hartert, 1924b, p. 123 (Manus Island).

Now *Eclectus roratus goodsoni* (Hartert). See Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967, p. 197.

Holotype. AMNH 620470, female, collected on Manus, Admiralty Islands, southwestern Pacific, September 30, 1913, by A. F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

For use of the name *Eclectus* instead of *Lorius* see Opinion 938 of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature.

***Eclectus pectoralis solomonensis* Rothschild and Hartert**

Eclectus pectoralis solomonensis Rothschild and Hartert, 1901b, p. 81 (Fauro, Solomon Islands).

Now *Eclectus roratus solomonensis* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 233.

Holotype. AMNH 620528, male, collected on Fauro Island, between Bougainville and Choiseul, northern Solomons, November 20, 1893, by Wahnes and Ribbe. From the Rothschild collection.

***Geoffroyus sumbavensis* Salvadori**

Geoffroyus sumbavensis Salvadori, 1891, p. 407 (Sumbawa).

Now *Geoffroyus geoffroyi floresianus* Salvadori. See Rensch, 1931, p. 523.

Syntypes. AMNH 628577, female, 628578, male. On a Guillemard collection label appears "Bima, Sumbawa, 12/8/83." From the Rothschild collection.

***Geoffroyus personatus explorator* Hartert**

Geoffroyus personatus explorator Hartert, 1901c, p. 4 (Manawoka, Goram Islands).

Now *Geoffroyus geoffroyi explorator* Hartert. See Rensch, 1931, p. 524.

Lectotype. AMNH 620700, male, collected on Manawoka Island (about 80 miles southeast of Ceram), Gorong Islands, East Indies, November 14, 1899, by Heinrich Kühn (No. 1635). Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 125). From the Rothschild collection. Paralectotypes: AMNH

620701, 620702, males, 620703-620705, females, collected at the same place, March 10-14, by Kühn. From the Rothschild collection. This population was originally described as having shorter wings than that of Ceram (175-178 mm., as against 189-195). Rothschild and Hartert (1901, p. 83) pointed out that males have paler "under mandibles," according to notes on the collector's labels.

Pseudopsittacus maclennani Macgillivray

Pseudopsittacus maclennani Macgillivray, 1913, p. 105 (Pascoe River, Queensland).

Now *Geoffroyus geoffroyi aruensis* (G. R. Gray). See Forshaw, 1966, p. 179; 1969, p. 123.

Lectotype. AMNH 620775, male, collected on the Pascoe River, about 20 miles north of Lloyd Bay, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, July 14, 1913, by William MacLennan. Paralectotype: AMNH 620776, female, collected July 20, 1913, at the same place by MacLennan. A small package containing stomach contents is attached to the lectotype. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. According to Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) measurements of Cape York specimens fall within the range of variation of Aru Island birds. Mathews (1917b, p. 294) renamed this bird *macgillivrayi* without giving a reason. In 1927 (p. 324) he listed his name as a synonym.

Geoffroyus aruensis cyanicarpus Hartert

Geoffroyus aruensis cyanicarpus Hartert, 1899c, p. 81 (Rossel Island).

Now *Geoffroyus geoffroyi cyanicarpus* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 66; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 223.

Lectotype. AMNH 620800, male, collected on Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago, New Guinea, March 3, 1898, by A. S. Meek. Designation by Hartert, 1924b, p. 124. Paralectotypes: AMNH 620801-620803, males, February 7, March 5, and 620795-620799, females, January 10-March 5. From the Rothschild collection.

Geoffroyus timorlaeensis Meyer

Geoffroyus timorlaeensis Meyer, 1884, p. 15 (Timorlaut).

Now *Geoffroyus geoffroyi timorlaeensis* Meyer. See Rothschild and Hartert, 1901, p. 84; Hartert, 1924b, p. 123.

Lectotype. AMNH 620706, male, collected for the then governor Riedel at an unknown date on Timorlaut, Tenimber Islands, East Indies. Hartert (*loc. cit.*), who designated the "type," remarked that "typus" was written on the label by Meyer. Rothschild and Hartert (*loc. cit.*) stated that this population differs from that of the Kei Islands in being smaller.

Geoffroyus heteroclitus hyacinthinus Mayr

Geoffroyus heteroclitus hyacinthinus Mayr, 1931a, p. 13 (Rennell Island).

Now *Geoffroyus heteroclitus hyacinthinus* Mayr. See Bradley and Wolf, 1958, p. 101.

Holotype. AMNH 226433, male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, May 25, 1930, by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Prioniturus discurus nesophilus Salomonsen

Prioniturus discurus nesophilus Salomonsen, 1953, p. 225 (Catanduanes Island, Philippines).

Now *Prioniturus discurus nesophilus* Salomonsen. See duPont, 1971, p. 141.

Holotype. AMNH 620934, male, collected on Catanduanes Island, east of southern Luzon, Philippines, September 12, 1894, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection. Differs from neighboring subspecies in having the blue spot on the crown most reduced in size and fainter in color.

Prioniturus discurus whiteheadi Salomonsen

Prioniturus discurus whiteheadi Salomonsen, 1953, p. 224 (Canloan Volcano, Negros).

Now *Prioniturus discurus whiteheadi* Salomonsen. See duPont, 1971, p. 141.

Holotype. AMNH 620937, male, collected at Canloan Volcano, Negros, Philippines, March 22, 1896, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection. Differs from *nesophilus* in having the blue crown-spot larger and more intense in color,

and from *discurus* in having the crown-spot much smaller.

***Prioniturus discurus suluensis* Blasius**

Prioniturus discurus var. nov. *suluensis* W. Blasius, 1890, p. 140 (Jolo, Sulu Archipelago).

Now *Prioniturus discurus discurus* (Vieillot). See duPont, 1971, p. 140.

Lectotype. AMNH 620952, male, collected on Jolo Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippines, April 22, 1887, by Dr. Platen. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 125). The original description states that there were six topotypes: none are in the American Museum of Natural History. The lectotype came in exchange from Ad. Nehrkorn, according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*)

***Prioniturus waterstradti* Rothschild**

Prioniturus waterstradti Rothschild, 1904c, p. 72 (Mt. Apo, 3000 ft., Mindanao).

Now *Prioniturus montanus waterstradti* Rothschild. See duPont, 1971, p. 141.

Holotype. AMNH 620960, male, collected at 3000 feet altitude on Mt. Apo, Mindanao, Philippines, October 1903, by Johann Waterstradt. From the Rothschild collection.

***Prioniturus cyaneiceps* Sharpe**

Prioniturus cyaneiceps Sharpe, 1888, p. 194 (near Puerto Princesa, Palawan).

Now *Prioniturus platenae* Blasius. See duPont, 1971, p. 142.

Lectotype. AMNH 620970, male, collected at Taguso, near Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines, by John Whitehead (No. 1661), August 4, 1887. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 125). Paralectotypes: AMNH 620964-620969, females, collected July 27-August 4, 1887, and 620971-620972, males, collected August 4-25, 1887, at the same place by Whitehead. Sharpe (*loc. cit.*) wrote only that "Mr. Whitehead procured a large series."

***Prioniturus platurus talautensis* Hartert**

Prioniturus platurus talautensis Hartert, 1898h, p. 89 (Lirong, Talaut Islands).

Now *Prioniturus platurus talautensis* Hartert. See Stresemann, 1940, p. 441; Salomonsen, 1953, p. 233.

Lectotype. AMNH 620997, male, collected on Lirong (Liroen), Talaut Islands, northern Molucca Sea, April 1897, by Johann Waterstradt. Designation by Hartert, 1924b, p. 125. Paralectotypes: AMNH 620998-621003, males, collected March, April, May, and AMNH 621004-621005, females, March and April 1897, all by Waterstradt. Salomonsen (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "Slightly different from *P. p. platurus*; the adult male has a somewhat large red patch on vertex, light blue small upper wing coverts, and darker, more lilac blue, not greyish blue, nape and occiput."

***Prioniturus mada* Hartert**

Prioniturus mada Hartert, 1900b, p. 230 (Mt. Mada, Buru).

Now *Prioniturus mada* Hartert. See Salomonsen, 1953, p. 233.

Holotype. AMNH 621029, sub-adult male, collected on Mount Mada, at 3000 feet, Buru, Moluccas, August or September 1898, by J. M. Dumas. From the Rothschild collection.

According to Salomonsen, this species forms a superspecies with *P. p. platurus* of Celebes.

***Tanygnathus lucionensis nigrorum* Salomonsen**

Tanygnathus lucionensis nigrorum Salomonsen, 1953, p. 218 (Negros, Philippines).

Now *Tanygnathus lucionensis salvadorii* Ogilvie-Grant. See duPont, 1971, p. 143.

Holotype. AMNH 621042, male, collected on Canloan Volcano, Negros, Philippines, March 30, 1895, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

***Tanygnathus sumatranus duponti* Parkes**

Tanygnathus sumatranus duponti Parkes, 1971, p. 97 (San Mariano, Sierra Madre, Isabela, Luzon).

Now *Tanygnathus sumatranus duponti* Parkes. See Forshaw, 1973, p. 191.

Holotype. AMNH 767692, male, collected at Barrio Disulap, San Mariano, Isabela Province,

Luzon, Philippines, May 25, 1961, by G. Alcasid et al. (No. 579).

This subspecies was described as being nearest to *everetti* (of Mindanao) but differing constantly in having the lower back a "lighter, purer blue" and in having more yellowish under wing coverts. The specific name *sumatranus* Raffles, 1822, antedates *mulleri* Müller and Schlegel, 1841, and the name *sumatranus* may be used as Stresemann (1938, p. 149) stated.

Tanygnathus megalorhynchus
viridipennis Hartert

Tanygnathus megalorhynchus viridipennis Hartert, 1903d, p. 22 (Tomia Island, Tukang Besi Islands).

Now *Tanygnathus megalorhynchus viridipennis* Hartert. See Stresemann, 1939, p. 364; Mayr, 1944, p. 149.

Holotype. AMNH 621174, female, collected on Tomia, Tukang Besi Islands, in the Banda Sea, off southeastern Celebes. Hartert did not list this name in his catalogue of types in the Tring Museum. It is a well-marked subspecies according to Mayr (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

Tanygnathus megalorhynchus djampeae Hartert

Tanygnathus megalorhynchus djampeae Hartert, 1924b, p. 126 (Djampea Island).

Now *Tanygnathus megalorhynchus djampeae* Hartert. See Stresemann, 1939, p. 364; Mayr, 1944, p. 149.

Holotype. AMNH 621186, female, collected on Djampea (Tanadjampea), north of Flores, East Indies, December 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

Tanygnathus megalorhynchus floris Hartert

Tanygnathus megalorhynchus floris Hartert, 1924b, p. 126 (Mangarai, southern Flores).

Now *Tanygnathus megalorhynchus floris* Hartert. See Stresemann, 1939, p. 364; Mayr, 1944, p. 149.

Holotype. AMNH 621189, female, collected at Mangarai, southern Flores, Indonesia, October 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

Tanygnathus megalorhynchus hellmayri Mayr

Tanygnathus megalorhynchus hellmayri Mayr, 1944, p. 149 (Noilmina, western Timor). Now *Tanygnathus megalorhynchus hellmayri* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 307979, male, collected at Noilmina, western Timor, Indonesia, February 8, 1932, by Georg Stein.

This population was described by Mayr (*loc. cit.*) as being similar to *affinis* of the Moluccas but having feathers of the back without conspicuous blue margins; bend of wing green, not blue; yellow edges of lesser and median upper wing coverts narrower and paler, greenish yellow, not golden; head yellowish, not bluish green.

Psittacula roseata roseata Biswas

Psittacula roseata roseata Biswas, 1951, p. 4 (Gunjong, northern Cachar, Assam).

Now *Psittacula roseata roseata* Biswas. See Ripley, 1961, p. 171; Forshaw, 1973, p. 335.

Holotype. AMNH 621495, male, collected at Gunjong, northern Cachar, Assam, January 1, 1896, by E. C. Stuart Baker. From the Rothschild collection.

Biswas found that populations classified formerly as *P. cyanocephala* have relatively short tails, pink (not red) crown, cheeks and ear coverts, and other differences. Both species occur in West Bengal but *cyanocephala* is the species of western and southern India and *roseata* that of northeastern India, Burma, Siam and Indo-China.

Psittacula roseata juneae Biswas

Psittacula roseata juneae Biswas, 1951, p. 5 (Arakan, Burma).

Now *Psittacula roseata juneae* Biswas. See Ripley, 1961, p. 171.

Holotype. AMNH 621510, male, collected in Arakan, Burma, October 9, 1906, by Rogers. From the Rothschild collection. This subspecies differs from *roseata* in its more yellowish green back and underparts.

Palaeornis intermedia Rothschild

Palaeornis intermedia Rothschild, 1895a, p. 492 (India).

Now considered to be a hybrid *Psittacula himalayana* × *Psittacula cyanocephala*. See Husain, 1959, p. 89; Forshaw, 1973, p. 336. This hypothesis is questionable; see below.

Holotype. AMNH 621539, male, probably collected in the western Himalayas between 1891 and 1894 by plume hunters. Purchased for the Rothschild collection from Dunstall, dealer in feathers, of London.

Hartert (1924b, p. 126) wrote that the plume collector stated that the six specimens bought for Rothschild "were selected . . . from a greater number of these birds." Five of these are in this museum, one in the British Museum. They bear no data. They are probably all males. If the dealer was to be believed it is probable that there was once a population. Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "If it were a hybrid, so many specimens would not very likely have come at the same time." Hartert did not see those specimens.

Not one, male or female, has appeared in the past 80 years. Hartert (*loc. cit.*) believed that those specimens represented a local form from an unknown habitat and this theory was accepted by Biswas (1959, p. 559) and Ripley (1961, p. 172). Rothschild and all authors recognized that the plumage is intermediate between *himalayana* and *cyanocephala* and this cannot be doubted. Biswas also stated that *intermedia* "has a longer wing and tail than those species." Measurements by Forshaw (1973, p. 336) do not bear out this statement, nor do mine. Lengths of wing, tail and bill are intermediate between *cyanocephala* and *himalayana*.

A description of the only known hybrids is inadequate. The Marquess of Tavistock (1933, p. 387) crossed a "cock Slatyhead and hen Plumhead" (*himalayana* × *cyanocephala*). He wrote: ". . . a pair have been reared. They resemble young Plumheads, but their central tail feathers are brighter blue with white tips [as in *cyanocephala*] and their heads have a dusky tinge." Tips of the central tail feathers of those known hybrids were therefore similar to *cyanocephala*, not *himalayana*, as are all known specimens of *intermedia*, which are bright yellow. In this respect there is no variation due to age or sex, and therefore the difference in color of tail does not appear to be due to hybrid origin. It indicates rather that *intermedia* is (or was) a sibling species.

Polytelis swainsonii whitei Mathews

Polytelis swainsonii whitei Mathews, 1916a, p. 57 (Tubbo, Riverina, New South Wales).
Now *Polytelis swainsonii* (Desmarest). See Mathews, 1927, p. 330; Peters, 1937, p. 247.

Syntypes. AMNH 621616, male, collected at Tubbo, Riverina, New South Wales, Australia, November 7, 1910, by S. A. White, and 621617, female, with the same data. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Polytelis anthopeplus westralis Mathews

Polytelis anthopeplus westralis Mathews, 1915a, p. 127 (Broome Hill, West Australia).
Now *Polytelis anthopeplus* (Lear). See Peters, 1937, p. 247; Forshaw, 1973, p. 216.

Syntypes. AMNH 621639, male, collected at Broome Hill, Western Australia, January 25, 1912, by Tom Carter, and 621640, 621641, females, with the same data. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described the western population as being greener, not as yellowish. This is true of the one available male, but the character is a sexual one and it is possible that an error was made in the determination of sex of this single specimen.

Spathopterus alexandrae rogersi Mathews

Spathopterus alexandrae rogersi Mathews, 1916a, p. 57 (Northwest Australia).
Now *Polytelis alexandrae* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 330; Peters, 1937, p. 247.

Holotype. AMNH 621655, female, no original label. On a Mathews collection label appears N. W. Australia, June 13, and two numbers (330, 17491). Against number 17491 appears in Mathews's "Day Book": "June 13, ♀, *Spathopterus alexandrae*. Astly (*sic*). 11-7-13." It is quite possible that Mathews received this skin from the Rev. Hubert Astley, a prominent English aviculturist, who wrote much about the breeding of rare parrots. The feet of this "type" are not abnormal but tips of the central tail feathers are broken and soiled.

Aprosmictus erythropterus parryensis Mathews

Aprosmictus erythropterus parryensis Mathews,

1912c, p. 268 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Aprosmictus erythropterus coccineopterus* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 331; Peters, 1937, p. 248.

Holotype. AMNH 621677, male, collected at Point Torment, King Sound, northwestern Australia, February 2, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 8402 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Aprosmictus erythropterus yorki Mathews

Aprosmictus erythropterus yorki Mathews, 1912a, p. 118 (Cape York).

Now *Aprosmictus erythropterus yorki* Mathews. See Forshaw, 1969, p. 140.

Holotype. AMNH 621761, "Mala(?)," collected at Utingu, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, June 17, 1912, by Robin Kemp. From the Mathews (No. 13790 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Forshaw remarked that this is a poorly differentiated form found in northern Australia from the Fitzroy River, in the Kimberley Division of western Australia, to the Cape York Peninsula.

Aprosmictus erythropterus papua
Mayr and Rand

Aprosmictus erythropterus papua Mayr and Rand, 1936a, p. 241 (Wuroi, Oriomo River, Papua).

Now *Aprosmictus erythropterus papua* Mayr and Rand. See Forshaw, 1969, p. 140.

Holotype. AMNH 421804, male, collected at Wuroi, Oriomo River, western Division, Papua, February 3, 1934, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expeditions.

Forshaw remarked that it is doubtful that the population of southern New Guinea is distinct from that of northern Australia. There can be little doubt that the wing coverts of *papua* are less blackish green. A difference in wing length noted in the original description is bridged by individual variation (see Rand, 1942).

Alisterus cyanopygius minor Mathews

Alisterus cyanopygius minor Mathews, 1912d, p. 23 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Alisterus scapularis minor* Mathews. See Peters, 1937, p. 250; Forshaw, 1969, p. 135.

Holotype. AMNH 621912, male, collected November 9, 1899 at Mt. Sapphire, near Cairns, Queensland, Australia, by an unknown collector. Mathews designated his type: "No. 332 in my own collection." Against number 332 in his "Day Book" appears: "May '04, ♀, *Stercorarius pomatorhinus*, Algeria." On a Mathews collection type label appears "no. 1041." Against that number in his "Day Book" appears: "9.11.99, ♂, *Aprosmictus cyanopygius*, Cairns, N. Queensland." The number 332 apparently refers to Mathews (1908, p. 48).

Aprosmictus cyanopygius neglectus Mathews

Aprosmictus cyanopygius neglectus Mathews, 1912c, p. 269 (Victoria).

Now *Alisterus scapularis scapularis* (Lichtenstein). See Mathews, 1927, p. 332; Forshaw, 1969, p. 135.

Holotype. AMNH 621953, male, collected at Olinda, Victoria, Australia, May 11, 1908, by Tom Tregellas. From the Mathews (No. 5939 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Psittacella brehmii intermixta Hartert

Psittacella brehmii intermixta Hartert, 1930c, p. 107 (Mt. Goliath, New Guinea).

Now *Psittacella brehmii intermixta* Hartert. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 228.

Holotype. AMNH 621991, male, collected on Mount Goliath, Oranje Range, central New Guinea (now West Irian), January 30, 1911, by Albert S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection. Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) stated that this subspecies differs from *brehmii* by having the bars on the back and underparts more yellowish green.

Psittacella picta excelsa Mayr and Gilliard

Psittacella picta excelsa Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, p. 6 (Mt. Orata, Kubor Mts., New Guinea).

Now *Psittacella picta excelsa* Mayr and Gilliard.

See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 229; Forshaw, 1973, p. 166.

Holotype. AMNH 348206, male, collected on Mount Orata, Kubor Mountains, about latitude 6°S, longitude 144°13'E, central highlands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, May 25, 1950, by E. Thomas Gilliard.

***Psittacella picta* Rothschild**

Psittacella picta Rothschild, 1896a, p. 5 (Mount Victoria, Owen Stanley Range, New Guinea).
Now *Psittacella picta picta* Rothschild. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 229.

Lectotype. AMNH 622029, male, collected on Mount Victoria, Owen Stanley Mountains, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, by "native collectors" between April and June 1896. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 126). Paralectotypes: AMNH 622030-622032, males, and 622033, 622034, females, all bearing the same data.

***Psittacella modesta subcollaris* Rand**

Psittacella modesta subcollaris Rand, 1941, p. 8 (Idenburg River, Dutch New Guinea).
Now *Psittacella modesta subcollaris* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 69.

Holotype. AMNH 305668, male, collected at 1800 meters elevation on the Idenburg River, New Guinea (now West Irian), January 19, 1939, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

***Psittacella modesta hallstromi* Mayr and Gilliard**

Psittacella modesta hallstromi Mayr and Gilliard, 1951, p. 5 (Mt. Wilhelm, Bismarck Range, New Guinea).
Now *Psittacella madaraszii hallstromi* Mayr and Gilliard. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 231; Forshaw, 1973, p. 170.

Holotype. AMNH 348205, male, collected at Yandara (6000 ft.), northern slope of Mt. Wilhelm, Bismarck Range, New Guinea, May 16, 1950, by F. Shaw Mayer.

Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) noted that although males of *modesta* are usually indistinguishable from those of *madaraszii*, the females differ markedly. The two species have been found close to each other in the central highlands. No intergrades have been found.

***Psittacella modesta huonensis* Mayr and Rand**

Psittacella modesta huonensis Mayr and Rand, 1935, p. 3 (Huon Peninsula, New Guinea).
Now *Psittacella madaraszii huonensis* Mayr and Rand. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 231; Forshaw, 1973, p. 170.

Holotype. AMNH 266939, female, collected March 25, 1929, at Sevia, Huon Peninsula, north-eastern New Guinea by Rollo H. Beck.

Rand and Gilliard noted that females differ from those of *madaraszii* in the lack of red tips of feathers of the hind neck and reduction of black barring above.

***Psittacella madaraszii major* Rothschild**

Psittacella madaraszii major Rothschild, 1936, p. 233 (Weyland Mts., New Guinea).
Now *Psittacella madaraszii major* Rothschild. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 69; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 231.

Holotype. AMNH 301811, male, collected on Mount Kunupi, Weyland Mountains, southwestern New Guinea, September 10, 1931, by Georg Stein. According to Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*), this subspecies has a longer wing than *madaraszii* of southeastern New Guinea.

***Bolbopsittacus lunulatus callainipictus* Parkes**

Bolbopsittacus lunulatus callainipictus Parkes, 1971, p. 96 (Bonga, Samar, Philippines).
Now *Bolbopsittacus lunulatus callainipictus* Parkes. See Forshaw, 1973, p. 160.

Holotype. AMNH 622077, male, collected at Bonga, Samar, Philippines, July 13, 1896, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

Birds from Samar were compared with the type of *B. intermedius* (the provenance of which was unknown) in the British Museum. Birds of Samar were found to differ from those of Leyte in having the face more greenish blue and the blue area of the cheeks less extensive. The type locality of *intermedius* was changed from Samar to Leyte. Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) stated that this is a poorly marked form.

***Agapornis pullaria ugandae* Neumann**

Agapornis pullaria ugandae Neumann, 1908c, p. 388 (Entebbe, Uganda).

Now *Agapornis pullaria ugandae* Neumann. See Chapin, 1939, p. 242.

Holotype. AMNH 622185, male, collected at Entebbe, Uganda, Africa, April 26, 1907, by Rudolph Grauer. From the Rothschild collection. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, p. 555) listed this name as a synonym of *pullaria* without comment.

***Agapornis swinderniana emini* Neumann**

Agapornis swinderniana emini Neumann, 1908a, p. 42 (Ituri Forest).

Now *Agapornis swinderniana zenkeri* Reichenow. See Chapin, 1939, p. 239.

Holotype. AMNH 622315, male, collected in the Ituri Forest, Congo Region, Africa, July 14, 1906, by C. F. Cambrun. From the Rothschild collection.

***Loriculus philippensis dohertyi* Hartert**

Loriculus philippensis dohertyi Hartert, 1906d, p. 757 (Basilan, Philippines).

Now *Loriculus philippensis dohertyi* Hartert. See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 103; duPont, 1971, p. 151.

Holotype. AMNH 622436, male, collected January 1898, by William Doherty. From the Rothschild collection.

***Loriculus aurantiifrons batavorum* Stresemann**

Loriculus aurantiifrons batavorum Stresemann, 1913a, p. 602 (Snow Mountains, above 3000 ft., New Guinea).

Now *Loriculus aurantiifrons batavorum* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 70; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 232.

Holotype. AMNH 622530, male, collected October 19, 1910, on the Utkwa River, southwestern New Guinea, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection. According to Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*), this subspecies resembles *aurantiifrons* of Misol Island in having less yellow on the forehead and less orange in males.

***Loriculus aurantiifrons meeki* Hartert**

Loriculus aurantiifrons meeki Hartert, 1895, p. 62 (Fergusson Island).

Now *Loriculus aurantiifrons meeki* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 70; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 232.

Lectotype. AMNH 622547, not sexed (male), collected on Fergusson Island, d'Entrecasteaux Group, east of New Guinea, September 1894, by A. S. Meek. Paralectotypes: AMNH 622548, male, collected September 5, 1894, and 622545, 622546, collected September 20, 27. From the Rothschild collection.

***Platycercus elegans victoriae* Mathews**

Platycercus elegans victoriae Mathews, 1912c, p. 270 (Victoria).

Now *Platycercus elegans elegans* (Gmelin). See Peters, 1937, p. 260; Forshaw, 1969, p. 181.

Holotype. AMNH 622632, male, collected at Woori Yallock, Victoria, Australia, November 13, 1918, by Tom Tregellas. From the Mathews (No. 9375 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Although Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) did not mention this name, it is clear by the range given for *elegans* that he considered it to be a synonym.

***Platycercus elegans subadelaidae* Mathews**

Platycercus elegans subadelaidae Mathews, 1912c, p. 270 ("Port Augusta, South Australia; *recte* Flinders Range").

Now *Platycercus elegans subadelaidae* Mathews. See Condon, 1962, p. 114; 1975, p. 194.

Holotype. AMNH 622676, male, collected at Gum Creek, northeast of Port Augusta, Flinders Range, South Australia, by Capt. S. A. White, November 11, 1911. From the Mathews (No. 9896 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Forshaw (1973, p. 226) recognized *flaveolus* and *elegans* as distinct species. Condon (*loc. cit.*) and others regard these as subspecies of *elegans*, which is correct.

A large sample from the Flinders Range are similar and intermediate between *adelaidae* and *flaveolus*, having the red feathers of the forehead extending to the occiput, farther back than in *flaveolus* but not so far as in *adelaidae*. Underparts are redder than *flaveolus* and more mixed with yellow than *adelaidae*. It appears to be a

distinct intermediate subspecies confined to the Flinders Range as Condon indicated. Neighboring populations show different degrees of intermediacy.

Platycercus flaveolus innominatus Mathews

Platycercus flaveolus innominatus Mathews, 1912c, p. 270 (South Australia).

Now *Platycercus elegans flaveolus* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 339; Condon, 1962, p. 114; 1975, p. 194.

Holotype. AMNH 622751, male, collected at Mannum, South Australia, December 17, 1897, according to a Mathews collection label. No original label. From the Mathews (No. 1056 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Mathews (1927) listed this name as a synonym of *subadelaidae*. The type is indistinguishable from *flaveolus*.

Platycercus caledonicus henriettae Mathews

Platycercus caledonicus henriettae Mathews, 1915a, p. 127 (King Island).

Now *Platycercus caledonicus caledonicus* (Gmelin). See Cain, 1955, p. 475.

Syntypes. AMNH 622758, immature male, collected on King Island, Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, April 30, 1914, by Tom Tregellas (this bears a Mathews collection "type" label). AMNH 622759-622763, males, and 622764-622766, females, collected between April 26 and May 4, 1914. Originally described as having red under tail coverts, which is not true of this chosen "type." The character is an individual variant, as Tasmanian specimens prove.

Platycercus caledonicus flindersi Mathews

Platycercus caledonicus flindersi Mathews, 1917b, p. 328 (Flinders Island).

Now *Platycercus caledonicus caledonicus* (Gmelin). See Cain, 1955, p. 475; Condon, 1975, p. 192.

Syntypes. AMNH 622768, male, collected on Flinders Island, Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, November 27, 1912, by Capt. S. A. White. AMNH 622769, male, collected by J. B. Cleland, November 25, and 622767, female,

collected on November 26, 1912. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Platycercus eximius colei Mathews

Platycercus eximius colei Mathews, 1917b, p. 360 (Ballarat, South Australia).

Now *Platycercus eximius eximius* (Shaw). See Cain, 1955, p. 475; Condon, 1962, p. 114; 1975, p. 194.

Holotype. AMNH 622864, male, collected at Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, May 1886, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews (No. 343 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Number 343 appears on Mathews collection labels, including the type label, but this does not correspond with his "Day Book" register.

Platycercus icterotis salvadori Mathews

Platycercus icterotis salvadori Mathews, 1912c, p. 273 (Wilson's Inlet).

Now *Platycercus icterotis icterotis* (Kuhl). See Cain, 1955, p. 474; Condon, 1975, p. 197.

Holotype. AMNH 622907, male, collected at Wilson's Inlet, southwestern Australia, April 26, 1910, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews (No. 4858 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) did not list this name but the range given for *icterotis* (coastal southwestern Australia) indicates that he considered *salvadori* to be a synonym.

Platycercus icterotis whitlocki Mathews

Platycercus icterotis whitlocki Mathews, 1912c, p. 273 (Lake Dundas).

Now *Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys* Salvadori. See Cain, 1955, p. 474; Condon, 1975, p. 197.

Holotype. AMNH 622921, male, collected at Lake Dundas, inland southwestern Australia, October 30, 1904, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews (No. 5158 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Plumage of this specimen is worn. Sides of the head are dirty buff. Feathers of the back are dark

brown, edged with grayish brown, a few marked with red.

Platycercus adscitus elseyi Mathews

Platycercus adscitus elseyi Mathews, 1912c, p. 271 ("Gulf of Carpenteria, Queensland").
Now *Platycercus adscitus adscitus* (Latham). See Cain, 1955, p. 463; Condon, 1975, p. 195.

Holotype. AMNH 622969, not sexed, probably collected on the upper reaches of the Gilbert River at about latitude 18°40'S, longitude 143°20'E, according to MacDonald and Colston (1966, pp. 268, 269), where the A. C. Gregory expedition halted on October 4 and 5, 1866.

This specimen is in worn and faded plumage and of poor preparation. According to Elsey's letters (MacDonald and Colston, *loc. cit.*), the expedition "steepchased" across northern Australia and his specimens were chafed in saddle bags. It does not differ from *adscitus*.

Platycercus adscitus mackaiensis Cain

Platycercus adscitus mackaiensis Cain, 1955, p. 436 (Mackay, northern Queensland).
Now *Platycercus adscitus mackaiensis* Cain. See Condon, 1975, p. 196.

Holotype. AMNH 622983, not sexed, no original label. On a Mathews collection label appears number 6437, which his "Day Book" register records as *Platycercus palliceps* received from Gerrard (Gerrard and Sons, taxidermists and dealers of London) February 4, 1910.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) noted that this subspecies is intermediate between *adscitus* and *palliceps*. Forshaw (1969, p. 197) recognized only those two subspecies.

Platycercus venustus hilli Mathews

Platycercus venustus hilli Mathews, 1910b, p. 28 (Napier Broome Bay).
Now *Platycercus venustus venustus* (Kuhl). See Cain, 1955, p. 464; Forshaw, 1969, p. 201.

Holotype. AMNH 622995, male, collected at Napier Broome Bay, northwestern Australia, June 19, 1910, by G. F. Hill.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Indeed the only dif-

ference I can find [between *venustus* and *hilli*] is in the cheek pattern . . . it seems best to synonymize *hilli* for the present, while recognizing that *hilli* may prove valid." Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) did not mention this name. It is apparent that he did not recognize the validity of the subspecies. From the Mathews (No. 5609 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. It was recognized by Condon (1975, p. 196) with doubt.

Platycercus venustus melvillensis Mathews

Platycercus venustus melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 36 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Platycercus venustus venustus* (Kuhl). See Cain, 1955, p. 464; Condon, 1975, p. 196.

Holotype. AMNH 623014, male, collected on Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, October 30, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10897 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) could find no difference between birds of Melville Island and those of the mainland.

Platycercus barnardi whitei Mathews

Platycercus barnardi whitei Mathews, 1912c, p. 273 (Ulooloo, Flinders Range, South Australia).

Now *Barnardius barnardi whitei* (Mathews). See Cain, 1955, p. 465; Condon, 1962, p. 114; Forshaw, 1969, p. 165.

Holotype. AMNH 623090, male, collected at Ulooloo, Flinders Range, South Australia, at an unknown date. From the Mathews (No. 5409 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. On what is apparently an original label was stamped "Edwin Ashby." Mathews's "Day Book" register shows that it was catalogued on September 14, 1910.

The head, from the red forehead to the yellow collar, is brown not green.

Platycercus barnardi augustus Mathews

Platycercus barnardi augustus Mathews, 1912c, p. 273 (Port Augusta, South Australia).

Now *Barnardius barnardi whitei* (Mathews). See Cain, 1955, p. 456; Condon, 1962, p. 114; Forshaw, 1969, p. 165.

Holotype. AMNH 623093, male, collected in the Flinders Range, northeast of Port Augusta, South Australia, by Capt. S. A. White, October 11, 1911. From the Mathews (No. 9902 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Platycercus zonarius dundasi Mathews

Platycercus zonarius dundasi Mathews, 1912c, p. 274 (Lake Dundas, West Australia).

Now *Barnardius zonarius dundasi* (Mathews). See Condon, 1975, p. 198.

Holotype. AMNH 623130, female, collected at Lake Dundas, Western Australia, May 24, 1905, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews (No. 5166 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This population was said by Condon (*loc. cit.*) to be variable and intermediate between *semitorquatus* and *zonarius*. Cain (1955, p. 464) and Forshaw (1975, p. 222) considered it to be a synonym.

Barnardius zonarius woolundra Mathews

Barnardius zonarius woolundra Mathews, 1919c, p. 44 (Woolundra, West Australia).

Now *Barnardius zonarius zonarius* (Shaw). See Cain, 1955, p. 464; Condon, 1975, p. 198.

Holotype. AMNH 623132, male, collected at Woolundra, Western Australia, May 21, 1919, by Tom Carter, and so designated in the original description.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "The type of *woolundra* presents no characters that could distinguish it from *zonarius* (including *dundasi*) and is correctly synonymized by Peters (1937)." Condon (*loc. cit.*) considered it a synonym of *dundasi*.

Platycercus zonarius connectens Mathews

Platycercus zonarius connectens Mathews, 1912c, p. 274 (East Murchison, West Australia).

Now *Barnardius zonarius connectens* (Mathews). See Cain, 1955, p. 464.

Holotype. AMNH 623205, female, collected at East Murchison, Western Australia, October 22, 1909, by F. Lawson Whitlock. Cain (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "*B. z. connectens* is a fairly distinct form, but Condon [1941] states that specimens from the Fortescue River . . . included both *connectens* and *occidentalis*. *B. z. connectens* is the intermediate in the cline *zonarius-occidentalis* and its recognition is optional." Condon (1975, p. 198) listed it as a synonym of *occidentalis* North.

Purpureicephalus spurius carteri Mathews

Purpureicephalus spurius carteri Mathews, 1915a, p. 128 (Broome Hill, West Australia).

Now *Purpureicephalus spurius* (Kuhl). See Cain, 1955, p. 456; Condon, 1975, p. 192.

Syntypes. AMNH 623215, male, collected at Broome Hill, Western Australia, by Tom Carter, November 3, 1907. This specimen bears Mathews green "type" label. AMNH 623216, 623217, males, collected in April and July, 1906, and AMNH 623218-623221, females, collected March 10, 1907, November 3, 1907, September 12, 1910, March 2, 1912. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "The type specimen of *P. s. carteri* is a bird in rather old, faded plumage. It cannot be distinguished satisfactorily from rather worn specimens of *P. s. spurius* from the coastal region (Wilson's Inlet)." Comparison of the syntypes shows no significant difference.

Northiella haematogaster zanda Mathews

Northiella haematogaster zanda Mathews, 1913a, p. 75 (Moree, New South Wales).

Now *Psephotus haematogaster haematorrhous* (Gould). See Mathews, 1917b, p. 417; Cain, 1955, pp. 455, 467; Condon, 1975, p. 201.

Syntypes. AMNH 623241, male, collected at Moree, New South Wales, Australia, October 1907, by an unknown. AMNH 623242, male, and 623243, 623244, females. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Psephotus haematogaster alter Mathews

Psephotus haematogaster alter Mathews, 1912c, p. 275 (northern Victoria).

Now *Psephotus haematogaster haematogaster* (Gould). See Cain, 1955, p. 467; Condon, 1975, p. 201.

Holotype. AMNH 623272, male, collected at Multoa, Victoria, Australia, June 1902, by an unknown. From the Mathews (No. 1139 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Cain (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "... one may follow Peters (1937) in placing it with *h. haematogaster*."

Psephotus haematonotus virescens Mathews

Psephotus haematonotus virescens Mathews, 1915a, p. 128 (South Australia).

Now *Psephotus haematonotus* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 344; Condon, 1975, p. 199.

Syntypes. AMNH 623335, male, collected in low ranges 50 miles northeast of Adelaide, South Australia, April 4, 1912, by Capt. S. A. White. This specimen is marked "type" on a Mathews collection label. AMNH 623336 and 623337, females, collected on the Palmer River on December 17, 1897.

Psephotus varius exsul Mathews

Psephotus varius exsul Mathews, 1912c, p. 277 (Mt. Magnet, West Australia).

Now *Psephotus varius varius* Clark. See Cain, 1955, p. 469; Condon, 1975, p. 199.

Holotype. AMNH 623348, male, collected on the Mount Magnet Road, Western Australia, November 13, 1899, by an unknown. Mathews received this specimen from the Perth (now Western Australian) Museum according to his "Day Book" record. It was number 5162 in his collection, and so designated in the original description.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "I can find no certain difference between *exsul*, *ethelae*, *rosinae* and *varius*."

Psephotus varius ethelae Mathews

Psephotus varius ethelae Mathews, 1917b, p. 408 (Macdonnell Ranges, Central Australia).

Now *Psephotus varius varius* Clark. See Cain, 1955, p. 469; Condon, 1975, p. 199.

Holotype. AMNH 623355, male, collected in the Macdonnell Ranges of central Australia, August 30, 1913, by Capt. S. A. White, and so designated in the original description.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "There may be a very slight tendency for '*ethelae*' (Central Australia) and '*exsul*' (West Australia), both dry country forms, to be paler and bluer, but the overlap is too great to allow separation. . . I can find no certain difference between *exsul*, *ethelae*, *rosinae* and *varius*."

Psephotus varius rosinae Mathews

Psephotus varius rosinae Mathews, 1912c, p. 277 (Yorke's Peninsula, South Australia).

Now *Psephotus varius varius* Clark. See Cain, 1955, p. 469; Condon, 1962, p. 114; 1975, p. 199.

Holotype. AMNH 623408, male, collected at Stansbury, Yorke's Peninsula, South Australia, April 16, 1911, by Capt. S. A. White. From the Mathews (No. 9293 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "I can find no certain difference between *exsul*, *ethelae*, *rosinae* and *varius*."

Psephotus varius orientalis Mathews

Psephotus varius orientalis Mathews, 1917b, p. 408 (Underbool, Victoria).

Now *Psephotus varius orientalis* Mathews. See Cain, 1955, p. 469; Condon, 1975, p. 199.

Holotype. AMNH 623375, male, collected at Underbool, Victoria, Australia, September 13, 1910, by Frank Howe. From the Mathews (No. 6268 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) noted that populations from Victoria are darker red on the head, richer red on the underparts, and have darker green backs, but that this specimen is not quite representative of this geographical variation, having less red than the average.

Psephotellus pulcherrimus dubius Mathews

Psephotellus pulcherrimus dubius Mathews, 1915a, p. 128 (New South Wales).

Now *Psephotus pulcherrimus* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 346; Condon, 1975, p. 200.

Syntypes. AMNH 623425, male. On a British Museum label (No. 81.12.1.19) appears only: "Loc. E. Australia. Pres. by O. Salvin and F. D. Godwin." This specimen bears the green Mathews collection "type" label. AMNH 623426, male; AMNH 623429, female; and AMNH 623427 and 623428, not sexed, none of which bears an original label nor data other than the dubious locality: New South Wales.

Psephotus dissimilis Collett

Psephotus dissimilis Collett, 1898, p. 356 (Mary River, Northern Territory).

Now *Psephotus chrysopterygius dissimilis* Collett. See Cain, 1955, p. 470; Forshaw, 1969, p. 229; Condon, 1975, p. 200.

Syntypes. AMNH 623431, male, and 623432, female, collected on the Mary River, Northern Territory, Australia, May 9, 1895, by Knut Dahl. Mathews obtained these specimens from the Christiania Museum at the insistence of Professor Collett (Mathews, 1942, p. 53). From the Rothschild collection.

Psephotellus chrysopterygius dorotheae Mathews

Psephotellus chrysopterygius dorotheae Mathews, 1915a, p. 128 (MacArthur River, Northern Territory).

Now *Psephotus chrysopterygius dissimilis* Collett. See Mathews, 1927, p. 346; Condon, 1975, p. 200.

Syntypes. AMNH 623436, male, collected at Boroloola, MacArthur River, Northern Territory, Australia, December 5, 1913, by W. G. Barnard; and AMNH 623437, female, same data. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Psephotellus chrysopterygius nova Mathews

Psephotellus chrysopterygius nova Mathews, 1918a, p. 159 (Watson River, Gulf of Carpentaria, North Queensland).

Now *Psephotus chrysopterygius chrysopterygius* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 346; Condon, 1975, p. 200.

Holotype. AMNH 623438, male, collected on the Watson River, Gulf of Carpentaria, northern

Queensland, Australia, April 14, 1915, probably by F. B. Lawson Whitlock. He did not initial the original label as usual, but handwriting resembles his. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Psephotus elegans carteri Mathews

Psephotus elegans carteri Mathews, 1912c, p. 278 (Broome Hill, West Australia).

Now *Neophema elegans* (Gould). See Cain, 1955, p. 472; Forshaw, 1969, p. 251.

Holotype. AMNH 623441, male, collected at Broome Hill, Western Australia, October 13, 1905, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews (No. 1163 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) found only one character (darker blue band on forehead usually) to distinguish western birds. Forshaw (*loc. cit.*) clearly did not recognize the validity of the form, although he did not mention this name. Condon (1975, p. 202) listed the name but remarked that the form was of uncertain validity.

Neonanodes chrysostomus cyanopterus Mathews

Neonanodes chrysostomus cyanopterus Mathews, 1917b, p. 446 (Melton, Victoria).

Now *Neophema chrysostomus* (Kuhl). See Cain, 1955, p. 475; Condon, 1962, p. 115.

Holotype. AMNH 623485, male, collected at Melton, Victoria, Australia. On an attached British Museum label appears "presented by Donald Mackintosh Esq." and "1900.6.11.12." On what is apparently an original label appears only "Melton ♂." Neither Cain nor Condon (*loc. cit.*) mentioned this name but it is apparent that they did not recognize this supposed form. This specimen accords well with Mathews's (1917b, pl. 316, lower figure) plate. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Neonanodes chrysostomus tasmanica Mathews

Neonanodes chrysostomus tasmanica Mathews, 1915a, p. 128 (Tasmania).

Now *Neophema chrysostomus* (Kuhl). See Mathews, 1927, p. 347; Condon, 1975, p. 202.

Holotype. AMNH 623489, not sexed [male],

collected in northern Tasmania. Number 18453 appears on a Mathews collection label. In his "Day Book" register appears "MacGillivray" (W. D. K. MacGillivray) against that number. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Psephotus chrysogaster mab* Mathews**

Psephotus chrysogaster mab Mathews, 1912c, p. 278 (South Australia).

Now *Neophema chrysogaster* (Latham). See Cain, 1955, p. 475; Condon, 1962, p. 115.

Holotype. AMNH 623498, male, collected in South Australia in November 1886. "Edwin Ashby" is stamped on what is apparently an original label. From the Mathews (No. 1168 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Psephotus petrophilus zietzi* Mathews**

Psephotus petrophilus zietzi Mathews, 1912c, p. 278 (Sir Joseph Banks Islands, Spencer Gulf, South Australia).

Now *Neophema petrophila zietzi* (Mathews). See Cain, 1955, p. 472; Condon, 1962, p. 115; 1975, p. 203.

Holotype. AMNH 623525, male, collected on Sir Joseph Banks Islands, Spencer Gulf, South Australia, March 1898 by someone now unknown. No original label.

Condon (1962) remarked that this type is not representative of the population, having a black, not blue frontal band. Specimens of *zietzi* have "slightly less clear yellow and more brownish yellow on the underside, and a darker blue frontal band." From the Mathews (No. 1170 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Neophema pulchella dombraini* Mathews**

Neophema pulchella dombraini Mathews, 1915a, p. 128 (southern Victoria).

Now *Neophema pulchella* (Shaw). See Mathews, 1927, p. 348; Cain, 1955, p. 470; Condon, 1975, p. 203.

Holotype. AMNH 623534, female, collected in southern Victoria at an unrecorded date by Henry Athelstan Ackworth D'Ombraïn. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Neophema splendida halli* Mathews**

Neophema splendida halli Mathews, 1916a, p. 57 (South Australia).

Now *Neophema splendida* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 348; Cain, 1955, p. 470; Condon, 1975, p. 204.

Holotype. AMNH 623544, male, collected in South Australia at an unrecorded date. Mathews's No. 18450 was received from Robert Hall, as recorded in his "Day Book" register. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. This "type" specimen is an immature bird, as Cain (*loc. cit.*) noted.

***Neopsephotus bourkii pallida* Mathews**

Neopsephotus bourkii pallida Mathews, 1916a, p. 57 (central Australia).

Now *Neophema bourkii* (Gould). See Cain, 1955, p. 470; Condon, 1962, p. 115; 1975, p. 201.

Syntypes. AMNH 623548, female, collected at Flat Rock Hole, east of the Musgrave Ranges, central Australia, July 24, 1914, by Capt. S. A. White. The green Mathews collection label is not attached; a Rothschild label is inscribed "Type." AMNH 623547, 623549, males, collected July 23, 24, 1914.

Cain (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "The type [perhaps more correctly neotype] a female, is as Mathews states, slightly paler than other adult specimens of *bourkii*. But a male from only 30 miles east of the type locality . . . differs hardly at all from other specimens, and females and immatures appear consistently paler than males, especially about the head. Consequently this subspecies cannot be recognized."

***Cyanorhamphus Saisseti* Verreaux and Des Murs**

Cyanorhamphus Saisseti Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860, p. 387 (Nouvelle Calédonie).

Now *Cyanorhamphus novaezealandiae saisseti* Verreaux and Des Murs. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 160; Delacour, 1966, p. 100.

Probable Syntype. AMNH 9546, male (Verreaux No. 49618). Collected on New Caledonia, southwestern Pacific.

Verreaux and Des Murs (*loc. cit.*) wrote ". . . collection ornithologique qui a été recueillie par les soins d'une commission scientifique nommée

par M. Saisset, officier supérieur de la marine Française, commandant des forces navales de cette parti du monde, collection qui fait partie aujourd'hui de l'exposition coloniale du palais de l'industrie." This specimen was once mounted for exhibition.

***Cyanorhamphus forbesi* Rothschild**

Cyanorhamphus forbesi Rothschild, 1893d, p. 529 (Chatham Islands).

Now *Cyanorhamphus auriceps forbesi* Rothschild. See Fleming, 1953, p. 55.

Syntypes. AMNH 623706, collected on the Chatham Islands, east of New Zealand, by H. C. Palmer, 1890. This specimen bears the Rothschild collection type label. AMNH 623707-623714. Some of these specimens bear original labels, but without data. Rothschild collection labels bear the locality and name of collector only.

***Melopsittacus undulatus intermedius* Mathews**

Melopsittacus undulatus intermedius Mathews, 1912c, p. 280 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Shaw). See Mathews, 1927, p. 353; Peters, 1937, p. 272.

Holotype. AMNH 623739, not sexed, collected near Alexandra, Northern Territory, Australia, on an unrecorded day in 1905 by William Stalker. From the Mathews (No. 1191 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Melopsittacus undulatus pallidiceps* Mathews**

Melopsittacus undulatus pallidiceps Mathews, 1912c, p. 280 (Point Torment, West Australia).

Now *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Shaw). See Mathews, 1927, p. 353; Peters, 1937, p. 272.

Holotype. AMNH 623744, female, collected at Point Torment, Western Australia, March 20, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 8757 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Pezoporus terrestris dombraini* Mathews**

Pezoporus terrestris dombraini Mathews, 1914a,

p. 91 (Glengelly River, Southeast Australia). Now *Pezoporus wallicus wallicus* (Kerr). See Mathews, 1927, p. 353; Peters, 1937, p. 273; Condon, 1975, p. 190.

Holotype. AMNH 623820, not sexed, collected in 1903 in the Tantanoola Heath country near the Glenelg River, southeast of Saws, near the western border of Victoria, as recorded in the handwriting of H. A. A. D'Ombrain on the original label. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Pezoporus terrestris leachi* Mathews**

Pezoporus terrestris leachi Mathews, 1912c, p. 280 (Tasmania).

Now *Pezoporus wallicus leachi* Mathews. See Peters, 1937, p. 273; Condon, 1953, p. 14; 1962, p. 116.

Holotype. AMNH 623826, female, collected in Tasmania by Richard H. W. Leach in 1863. From the Mathews (No. 4413 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Tasmanian birds are darker green and have larger black center-spots as Mathews (*loc. cit.*) described them.

***Geopsittacus occidentalis whiteae* Mathews**

Geopsittacus occidentalis whiteae Mathews, 1915a, p. 129 (near Lake Gairdiner, South Australia).

Now *Geopsittacus occidentalis* Gould. See Condon, 1962, p. 116; 1975, p. 190.

Holotype. AMNH 623833, immature male, collected near Lake Gairdiner, South Australia, possibly in 1880, by F. W. Andrews. No original label. On a pink Mathews collection label appears "between Lake Gairdiner and Lake Airaman" [Acraman?]. From the Mathews (No. 8954 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY MUSOPHAGIDAE

***Turacus livingstonei loitanus* Neumann**

Turacus livingstonei loitanus Neumann, 1908c, p. 378 (Loita Mountains, Masailand).

Now *Tauraco livingstonii loitanus* (Neumann). See Chapin, MS.

Holotype. AMNH 623929, male, collected in the Loita Mountains, southwestern Kenya, Africa, January 3, 1894, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

Chapin (1939) did not mention this name. However, page 223 of a copy annotated by him has been amended in his handwriting to read as follows: "*T. l. chalcophus* Neumann, from Mt. Gurui in Tanganyika has little or no white below the eye. *T. l. loitanus* Neumann, of Ufipa to the Loita district of Kenya, is like *schalowi* except that the crest feathers, subapically, are brilliant green, almost bluish green." A footnote to this reads, "Loita and Ufipa specimens agree, wrote Moreau (1944)."

Ruwenzorornis jonhstoni kivuensis Neumann

Ruwenzorornis jonhstoni kivuensis Neumann, 1908a, p. 54 (West Kivu Volcanoes).
Now *Ruwenzorornis johnstoni kivuensis* Neumann. See Chapin, 1939, p. 227.

Holotype. AMNH 624136, male, collected on the western Kivu Volcanoes, August 27, 1907, by Rudolph Grauer. On the original label appears "Vorberged, west'l. Vulkane urvald 2400 m." From the Rothschild collection.

Gymnoschizorhis personata centralis Neumann

Gymnoschizorhis personata centralis Neumann, 1908a, p. 94 (Kitengule, Kagera River, Karagwe, German East Africa).
Now *Gymnoschizorhis personata leopoldi* (Shelley). See Chapin, 1939, p. 235.

Holotype. AMNH 624336, male, collected at Kitengule on the Kagera River, Tanganyika, Africa, May 25, 1907, by Rudolph Grauer. From the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY CUCULIDAE

Cuculus macrourus and *Oxylophus minor* Brehm

Cuculus macrourus Brehm, 1820e, p. 494 (Nieder-Lausitz).
Oxylophus minor Brehm, 1855a, p. 53 (new name for *Cuculus macrourus*).
Now *Clamator glandarius* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 38.

Holotype. AMNH 624380, female, collected August 1813, near Lübben in the Spree Valley,

Brandenburg, Germany. According to Hartert (*loc. cit.*), this was the first specimen ever obtained in Germany. From the Rothschild collection.

Clamator jacobinus taprobanus Hartert

Clamator jacobinus taprobanus Hartert, 1915, p. 254 (northwestern Ceylon).
Now *Clamator jacobinus jacobinus* (Boddaert). See Ripley, 1961, p. 174.

Holotype. AMNH 624512, male, collected at Aripu, northwestern Ceylon, November 26, 1869, by E. Holdsworth. From the Rothschild collection.

Cuculus solitarius magnirostris Amadon

Cuculus solitarius magnirostris Amadon, 1953, p. 416 (Fernando Po).
Now *Cuculus solitarius magnirostris* Amadon. See White, 1965, p. 183.

Holotype. AMNH 297337, adult male, collected at Basepu (Basipu), Fernando Po Island off western Africa on August 21, 1929, by J. G. Correia. White (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "Poorly differentiated; bill longer, 19-20 against 15.5-18.5 mm."

Cuculus mabirae van Someren

Cuculus mabirae van Someren, 1915, p. 116 (Kasala Forest, Uganda).
Now *Cuculus clamosus gabonensis* Lafresnaye. See Chapin, 1939, p. 193; White, 1965, p. 184.

Holotype. AMNH 625395, male, collected in the Kasala Forest, Uganda, on June 24, 1914. On the original label appears: "Col.[onial] and Med.[ical] Service, East Africa," and "L.R.C.P. and S., L.D.S." Chapin (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "I doubt if it is a valid race, for it is plainly allied to *gabonensis*, much less barred below," and he indicates that this character is due to individual variation. White (*loc. cit.*) listed the name as a synonym of *gabonensis*.

Cuculus longipennis Brehm

Cuculus longipennis Brehm, 1855b, p. 271 (Pot-tangow, Pommern).

Now *Cuculus canorus canorus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 37.

Holotype. AMNH 624804, female, collected at Pottangow, Pomerania, July 7, 1848, by Eugen von Homeyer. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Cuculus canorus minor* Brehm**

Cuculus canorus minor A. E. Brehm, 1857, p. 444 (Nord- und Mittelspanien).

Now *Cuculus canorus bangsi* Oberholser. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 570.

Lectotype. AMNH 624987, female, was designated by Hartert (1918b, p. 38).

***Cuculus canorus bakeri* Hartert**

Cuculus canorus bakeri Hartert, 1912a, p. 948 (Shillong, Assam).

Now *Cuculus canorus bakeri* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 571.

Holotype. AMNH 624971, male, collected in the Khasia Hills, Shillong, Assam, India, April 13, 1908, by E. C. Stuart Baker. From the Rothschild collection. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) found this not to be a well differentiated subspecies.

***Cuculus optatus belli* Mathews**

Cuculus optatus belli Mathews, 1916c, p. 83 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi* Moore. See Mathews, 1927, p. 408; Peters, 1940, p. 19.

Syntypes. AMNH 625154, male, collected on the west coast of Lord Howe Island, east of Australia, February 17, 1915. The Mathews collection green "type" label is attached to this specimen. AMNH 625157-625159, males, February 15-17, 1915; AMNH 625155, 625156, females, collected February 16, 1915, and AMNH 625162, male, and 625160, 625161, 625163, females, December 15, 28, 29, 1913; all by Roy Bell. From the Rothschild collection.

***Cuculus waigoui* Mathews**

Cuculus waigoui Mathews, 1918a, p. 291 ("Waigou Island").

Now *Cuculus saturatus saturatus* Blyth. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 70; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 573.

Holotype. AMNH 625117, not sexed, no original label. Said by Mathews (*loc. cit.*) to have been collected on Waigeu Island, northeastern New Guinea, February 7, 1903.

Because information relating to quite another species appears on the Mathews collection label the provenance and date may be questioned. The bird was a winter visitor; wing measures 193 mm., which indicates that the name is probably a synonym of *saturatus*. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) stated that wings of birds from Mongolia, northern China and Japan (*horsfieldi*) measure 195-212 mm., as against 183-193 mm. for birds of Formosa, Fukien, and Nepal (*saturatus*).

***Cuculus intermedius insulindae* Hartert**

Cuculus intermedius insulindae Hartert, 1912a, p. 952 (Kina Balu, Borneo).

Now *Cuculus poliocephalus insulindae* Hartert. See Smythies, 1960, p. 250.

Holotype. AMNH 625275, male, collected on Kina Balu (Mt.), North Borneo, February 14, 1888, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection. Smythies (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this is a well-marked form having rufous (not creamy) undertail coverts.

***Cercococcyx montanus* Chapin**

Cercococcyx montanus Chapin, 1928, p. 6 (Kalongi, 6900 ft., Butahu Valley, Ruwenzori Range).

Now *Cercococcyx montanus montanus* Chapin. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 502; White, 1965, p. 186.

Holotype. AMNH 262587, male, collected at Kalongi, Butahu Valley, 6900 feet, western Ruwenzori Range, eastern Congo region, December 21, 1926, by James P. Chapin (during the Sage Expedition).

***Cacomantis merulinus celebensis* Stresemann**

Cacomantis merulinus celebensis Stresemann, 1931, p. 46 (Pasui, Celebes).

Now *Cacomantis merulinus celebensis* Stresemann. See Peters, 1940, p. 24.

Holotype. AMNH 299115, male, collected at Pasui, 600 m., southern Celebes by Gerd Heinrich.

***Cacomantis variolosus everetti* Hartert**

Cacomantis variolosus everetti Hartert, 1925e, p. 166 (Tawi Tawi, Sulu Archipelago).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus everetti* Hartert. See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 107; duPont, 1971, p. 158.

Holotype. AMNH 625762, female, collected on Tawi Tawi, Sulu Archipelago, Philippines, July 1863, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection. This subspecies has the throat and breast rufous and a shorter wing.

***Cacomantis variolosus oblitus* Hartert**

Cacomantis variolosus oblitus Hartert, 1925e, p. 167 (Batjan, northern Moluccas).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus oblitus* Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 24; Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, p. 202.

Holotype. AMNH 625801, not sexed, collected on Batjan, Moluccas, August 1902, by Johann Waterstradt, according to information on a Rothschild collection label. No original label.

Mees (1965, p. 169) was of the opinion that this name should be considered a junior synonym of "*C. major*" Salvadori (1880, p. 338). Salvadori failed to mention this name in 1891. It had not been mentioned for 85 years and therefore was a *nomen oblitum* in 1965 and invalid under Article 23b of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961, p. 23).

***Cacomantis variolosus stresemanni* Hartert**

Cacomantis variolosus stresemanni Hartert, 1925e, p. 166 (Sofia, Ceram).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus stresemanni* Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 24.

Holotype. AMNH 625763, male, collected at Mt. Sofia, 3000 feet, Ceram, Indonesia, June 19, 1911, by Erwin Stresemann. From the Rothschild collection.

***Cacomantis variolosus obscuratus*
Stresemann and Paludan**

Cacomantis variolosus obscuratus Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, p. 202 (Numfor).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus obscuratus* Stresemann and Paludan. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 71; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 237.

Holotype. AMNH 301290, male, collected on Numfor, in Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea, April 11, 1931, by Georg Stein. From the Rothschild collection. This subspecies is much paler than *infaustus* of neighboring islands, which it resembles otherwise.

***Cacomantis assimilis fortior*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Cacomantis assimilis fortior Rothschild and Hartert, 1914d, p. 4 (mountains of Goodenough Island).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus fortior* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 71; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 237.

Holotype. AMNH 625894, male, collected on Goodenough Island, D'Entrecasteaux Group, off eastern New Guinea, April 17, 1913, by A. S. Meek. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 154). From the Rothschild collection.

***Cacomantis variolosus oreophilus* Hartert**

Cacomantis variolosus oreophilus Hartert, 1925e, p. 168 (Hydrographer Mts., west of Dyke Acland Bay, New Guinea).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus oreophilus* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 71; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 237.

Holotype. AMNH 625865, male, collected in the Hydrographer Mountains, eastern New Guinea, May 12, 1918, by the Eichhorn brothers. From the Rothschild collection.

***Cacomantis blandus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Cacomantis blandus Rothschild and Hartert, 1914b, p. 290 (Manus, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus blandus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 25.

Lectotype. AMNH 625941, male, collected on Manus, Admiralty Islands, southwestern Pacific, September 16, 1913. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 154). Paralectotypes: AMNH 625942-625945, males, and 625946-625950, females, September 6, 7, 22, 24, 1913, all by A. S. Meek collectors. From the Rothschild collection.

***Cacomantis websteri* Hartert**

Cacomantis websteri Hartert, 1898i, p. 370 (New Hanover).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus websteri* Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 25.

Lectotype. AMNH 625922, not sexed, collected on New Hanover, Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, February 15, 1897, by H. Cayley-Webster. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 154). Paralectotypes: AMNH 625923-625925, February and March 1897. From the Rothschild collection.

Cacomantis variolosus tabarensis Amadon

Cacomantis variolosus tabarensis Amadon, 1942b, p. 21 (Tabar Island, Bismarck Archipelago).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus tabarensis* Amadon.

Holotype. AMNH 335452, male, collected on Tabar Island, Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, January 15, 1935, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition. This subspecies has a longer bill than others (17 mm.).

Cacomantis addendus Rothschild and Hartert

Cacomantis addendus Rothschild and Hartert, 1901c, p. 185 (Kulambangra, Solomon Islands).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus addendus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 25; Amadon, 1942b, p. 20.

Holotype. AMNH 625933, male, collected on Kulambangra (Kolombangara), central Solomon Islands, March 5, 1901, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Cacomantis lineatus Dodd

Cacomantis lineatus Dodd, 1913, p. 165 (Nelson, northern Queensland).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus variolosus* (Vigors and Horsfield). See Peters, 1940, p. 26; Condon, 1975, p. 206.

Holotype. AMNH 626048, juvenile, not sexed, collected at Nelson (near Cairns), northern Queensland at an unknown date by an unknown person. No original label. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Cuculus westwoodia Mathews

Cuculus westwoodia Mathews, 1913a, p. 190 (Westwood, Queensland).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus variolosus* (Vigors and Horsfield). See Mathews, 1927, p. 410; Peters, 1940, p. 26.

Holotype. AMNH 626052, female, collected at Westwood, Queensland, Australia, January 8, 1881. Mathews's "Day Book" register indicates that he received this specimen from Collett. Probably it was collected by Knut Dahl (Mathews, 1942, p. 53). From the Mathews (No. 14547 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Cacomantis pyrrhophanus vidgeni Mathews

Cacomantis pyrrhophanus vidgeni Mathews, 1918b, p. 326 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Cacomantis variolosus variolosus* (Vigors and Horsfield). See Mathews, 1927, p. 411; Peters, 1940, p. 26.

Holotype. AMNH 626037, male, collected on Cape York, Queensland, Australia, April 17, 1912, by William MacLennan. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Cacomantis castaneiventris bihagi Mathews

Cacomantis castaneiventris bihagi Mathews, 1914a, p. 92 (Bihagi, head of the Mambare River, New Guinea).

Now *Cacomantis castaneiventris weiskei* (Vigors and Horsfield). See Mathews, 1927, p. 413; Peters, 1940, p. 26.

Holotype. AMNH 626210, male, collected at Bihagi, head of the Mambare River, New Guinea, February 13, 1906, by A. S. Meek. From the Mathews (No. 4221 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Cacomantis heinrichi Stresemann

Cacomantis heinrichi Stresemann, 1931, p. 169 (Sibela, 1500 m., Batjan).

Now *Cacomantis heinrichi* Stresemann. See Peters, 1940, p. 27; Bemmell, 1948, p. 364.

Holotype. AMNH 461235, male, collected at Sibela, 1500 m., Batjan, off southwestern Halmahera, Moluccas, June 30, 1931, by Gerd Heinrich.

***Cuculus rubricatus athertoni* Mathews**

Cuculus rubricatus athertoni Mathews, 1912a, p. 11 (Atherton, North Queensland).

Now *Cacomantis pyrrhophanus prionurus* (Lichtenstein). See Mathews, 1927, p. 412; Peters, 1940, p. 27.

Syntypes. AMNH 626085, male, collected at Atherton, Barron River, northern Queensland, Australia, September 2, 1910, by Allan P. Dodd. This specimen bears the Mathews green "type" label. AMNH 626086, October 19, 1909.

***Cuculus rubricatus albani* Mathews**

Cuculus rubricatus albani Mathews, 1912a, p. 12 (Albany, Southwest Australia).

Now *Cacomantis pyrrhophanus prionurus* (Lichtenstein). See Peters, 1940, p. 27; Slater, 1971, p. 384.

Holotype. AMNH 626070, male, collected near Albany, southwestern Australia, May 15, 1907, by Tom Carter. From the Mathews (No. 1416 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Cuculus rubricatus eyrei* Mathews**

Cuculus rubricatus eyrei Mathews, 1918b, p. 320 (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).

Now *Cacomantis pyrrhophanus prionurus* (Lichtenstein). See Peters, 1940, p. 27; Condon, 1962, p. 116.

Syntypes. AMNH 626118, male, collected on Warunna Creek, Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia, August 25, 1911, by Samuel A. White, and AMNH 626120. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

***Cacomantis excitus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Cacomantis excitus Rothschild and Hartert, 1907a, p. 436 (Owgarra, Angabunga River, New Guinea).

Now *Cacomantis pyrrhophanus excitus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 72; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 238.

Holotype. AMNH 626164, male, collected at Owgarra, Angabunga River, southeastern New Guinea. February 16, 1905, by A. S. Meek (No. A 2104 and so designated in the original description). From the Rothschild collection.

***Cacomantis meeki* Rothschild and Hartert**

Cacomantis meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1902, p. 586 (Ysabel, Solomon Islands).

Now *Cacomantis pyrrhophanus pyrrhophanus* (Vieillot). See Amadon, 1942b, p. 17.

Lectotype. AMNH 626172, female, collected on Isabel Island, Solomon Islands, July 1, 1901, by A. S. Meek (No. 3460). Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 155).

This population was described by Hartert (*loc. cit.*) as having a heavier bill. Amadon (*loc. cit.*), with more material, found that measurements fall well within the range of individual variation of *pyrrhophanus*.

***Rhamphomantis megarhynchus sanfordi* Stresemann and Paludan**

Rhamphomantis megarhynchus sanfordi Stresemann and Paludan, 1932a, p. 17 (Waigeu).

Now *Rhamphomantis megarhynchus sanfordi* Stresemann and Paludan. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 74; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 243.

Holotype. AMNH 300703, female, collected on Waigeu Island, off northwestern New Guinea, May 24, 1931, by Georg Stein. This population differs from *megarhynchus* in having the breast grayer, contrasting with the ochraceous abdomen, according to Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*).

***Owenavis osculans rogersi* Mathews**

Owenavis osculans rogersi Mathews, 1912a, p. 13 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Chrysococcyx osculans* Gould. See Peters, 1940, p. 28; Slater, 1971, p. 384; Condon, 1975, p. 208.

Holotype. AMNH 626236, female, collected on Point Torment, northwestern Australia, February 14, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 8385 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. For reasons for abandoning "*Misocalius*" as a generic concept see Berger, 1955; Friedmann, 1968.

***Chrysococcyx auratus sharpei* van Someren**

Chrysococcyx auratus sharpei van Someren, 1922, p. 53 (South Africa).

Now *Chrysococcyx cupreus sharpei* van Someren. See Moreau and Chapin, 1951, p. 188.

Lectotype. AMNH 626335, not sexed, collected on the Ifafa River, Natal, southern Africa, in 1895 by Woodward. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 154).

Moreau and Chapin (*loc. cit.*) showed that South African birds have shorter wings and tails than those of the Congo region, and with little or no overlap. They accepted *sharpei* as a valid subspecies. White (1965, p. 187) listed the name as a synonym of *cupreus*, dismissing the difference as "some ill-defined variation in tail length."

Chrysococcyx cupreus insularum
Moreau and Chapin

Chrysococcyx cupreus insularum Moreau and Chapin, 1951, p. 178 (Principé, Gulf of Guinea).

Now *Chrysococcyx cupreus insularum* Moreau and Chapin. See White, 1965, p. 187.

Holotype. AMNH 266075, adult male, collected on the north end of Principé Island, Gulf of Guinea, western Africa, September 27, 1928, by José G. Correia. Birds of Principé have longer tails than those of any other population.

Chrysococcyx klaasi somereni Chapin

Chrysococcyx klaasi somereni Chapin, 1954, p. 89 (Hillesheid, Juba River, southern Somaliland).

Now *Chrysococcyx klaasi* (Stephens). See White, 1965, p. 186.

Holotype. AMNH 704637, male, collected at Hillesheid on the Juba River, southern Somaliland, by an unknown person. Presented by V. G. L. van Someren.

White (*loc. cit.*) stated: "The pronounced white wing edgings of *somereni* can be matched elsewhere." Marginal notes in Chapin's hand (Chapin MS, 1939) indicated that he agreed that *somereni* is a synonym.

Chrysococcyx basalis mellori Mathews

Chrysococcyx basalis mellori Mathews, 1912a, p. 14 (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia).

Now *Chrysococcyx basalis* (Horsfield). See Mathews, 1927, p. 414; Peters, 1940, p. 31.

Holotype. AMNH 626764, male, collected on Warunda Creek, Eyre's Peninsula, South Austral-

ia, August 24, 1911, by Samuel A. White. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. For reasons for abandoning the generic concept "*Chalcites*" for Asiatic species see Berger, 1955; Friedmann, 1968.

Chrysococcyx basalis wyndhami Mathews

Chrysococcyx basalis wyndhami Mathews, 1912a, p. 14 (Point Torment, North-West Australia).

Now *Chrysococcyx basalis* (Horsfield). See Hartert and Stresemann, 1925, p. 158; Mathews, 1927, p. 414.

Holotype. AMNH 626706, female, collected at Point Torment, northwestern Australia, April 14, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 8662 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Chrysococcyx plagosus tasmanicus Mathews

Chrysococcyx plagosus tasmanicus Mathews, 1912a, p. 17 (Tasmania).

Now *Chrysococcyx lucidus plagosus* (Latham). See Mathews, 1927, p. 415; Peters, 1940, p. 32.

Holotype. AMNH 626947, female, collected in Tasmania, December 1876, probably by J. A. Leach. No original label. From the Mathews (No. 4633 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Chrysococcyx plagosus carteri Mathews

Chrysococcyx plagosus carteri Mathews, 1912a, p. 17 ("Broome Hill, South-West Australia").

Now *Chrysococcyx lucidus plagosus* (Latham). See Hartert and Stresemann, 1925, p. 159; Condon, 1975, p. 209.

Holotype. AMNH 626949, male, collected at Albany, southwestern Australia, January 31, 1910, by Tom Carter, as appears on what is apparently an original label. From the Mathews (No. 1465 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Chalcites lucidus aeneus Warner

Chalcites lucidus aeneus Warner, 1951, p. 106 (Malekula Island, New Hebrides).

Now *Chrysococcyx lucidus aeneus* Warner.

Holotype. AMNH 213509, male, collected on Malekula Island, New Hebrides, southwestern Pacific, August 18, 1926, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This population was described as follows: "Adult male—Larger than *layardi* and *harterti* in all measurements: smaller than *lucidus* and *plagosus* in wing length but bill larger. Closest to *layardi* but bill broader and longer. . ." Friedmann (1968, p. 110) made no mention of this name.

Chrysococcyx rufomerus Hartert

Chrysococcyx rufomerus Hartert, 1900c, p. 21 (Damar Island).

Now *Chrysococcyx malayanus rufomerus* Hartert. See Friedmann, 1968, p. 109.

Lectotype. AMNH 626987, male, collected at Wulur, Damar Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, Banda Sea, East Indies, December 11, 1898, by Heinrich Kühn. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 155). Paralectotypes: AMNH 626985-626989, males, and 626990, female, collected November 9 through December 21, 1898. From the Rothschild collection.

Lamprococcyx lucidus australis Mathews

Lamprococcyx lucidus australis Mathews, 1916c, p. 83 ("Queensland").

Now *Chrysococcyx lucidus lucidus* (Gmelin). See Hartert and Stresemann, 1925, p. 159; Mayr, 1932, p. 2.

Holotype. AMNH 626843, not sexed. No original label. "Queensland, Nov. 93" appears on a Mathews collection label. The original description is as follows: "Type: Queensland, November 1893." This is the only specimen of this species in the Mathews collection with the above data. Mathews collection number 1458.

Eleven years later Mathews (1927, p. 415) stated that the type of *Lamprococcyx l. australis* came from the "Capricorn Group, Queensland." AMNH 626844, male, was collected on North West Island, Capricorn Group, October 11, 1910, by Samuel A. White. To this specimen are attached the original label (marked in White's hand "to be returned"), a Mathews collection green "Type" label, the Mathews yellow "Figured" label, and a Rothschild collection "Type" label.

Both specimens are representatives of *Chalcites lucidus lucidus*. The Capricorn specimen appears to have no status as a "type."

Chalcites lucidus harterti Mayr

Chalcites lucidus harterti Mayr, 1932, p. 8 (Rennell Island).

Now *Chrysococcyx lucidus harterti* (Mayr). See Peters, 1940, p. 32; Friedmann, 1968, p. 110.

Holotype. AMNH 226455, male, collected on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, southwestern Pacific, May 28, 1930, by Hannibal Hamlin, W. F. Coultas and W. J. Eyerdam of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Chalcites malayanus salvadorii Hartert and Stresemann

Chalcites malayanus salvadorii Hartert and Stresemann, 1925, p. 162 (Tepa, Babar).

Now *Chrysococcyx malayanus salvadorii* (Hartert and Stresemann). See Friedmann, 1968, p. 109.

Holotype. AMNH 627136, male, collected on Tepa, Babar Islands, between Timor and Timorlaut, Indonesia, September 15, 1905, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection. This is the only known specimen of the subspecies.

Chrysococcyx barnardi Mathews

Chrysococcyx barnardi Mathews, 1912a, p. 20 (Coomooboolaroo).

Now *Chrysococcyx malayanus minutillus* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 416; Peters, 1940, p. 34.

Holotype. AMNH 627025, male, collected at Coomooboolaroo, Dawson River, Queensland, Australia, November 29, 1908, probably by Samuel A. White. From the Mathews (No. 1464) and the Rothschild collection. This specimen is in worn and faded plumage. No trace of brown on wing coverts or upper tail coverts is apparent. There are specimens such as this, both from Cape York (*russatus*) and from northwestern Australia (*minutillus*), which are not identifiable as to subspecies.

Chrysococcyx minutillus perplexus Mathews

Chrysococcyx minutillus perplexus Mathews,

1912a, p. 38 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Chrysococcyx malayanus minutillus* Gould. See Peters, 1940, p. 34; Friedmann, 1968, p. 109.

Syntypes. AMNH 626995, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, December 17, 1908, by John P. Rogers, and AMNH 626994, same data. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Surniculus lugubris brachyurus Stresemann

Surniculus lugubris brachyurus Stresemann, 1913b, p. 340 (Bentong, Pahang, Malay Peninsula).

Now *Surniculus lugubris barussarum* Oberholser. See Peters, 1940, p. 35; Delacour, 1947, p. 118.

Holotype. AMNH 624702, male, collected at Bentong, Pahang, Malay Peninsula, June 21, 1910. "Ex Herbert C. Robinson" appears on a Rothschild collection label.

Surniculus lugubris chalybaeus Salomonsen

Surniculus lugubris chalybaeus Salomonsen, 1953, p. 237 (Lamao, Bataan, Luzon).

Now *Surniculus lugubris chalybaeus* Salomonsen. See Ripley and Rabor, 1958, p. 38; duPont, 1971, p. 159.

Holotype. AMNH 459223, male, collected at Lamao, Bataan Peninsula, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 20, 1947, by E. T. Gilliard.

Descriptions of this population: "Differs from *velutinus* [of Basilan] by having the head, neck, mantle and underparts glossy black" are somewhat misleading. The head, hind-neck, and mantle, are more iridescent purplish blue, not as blackish.

Surniculus lugubris suluensis Salomonsen

Surniculus lugubris suluensis Salomonsen, 1953, p. 237 (Tawi-Tawi, Sulu Islands).

Now *Surniculus lugubris suluensis* Salomonsen. See Ripley and Rabor, 1958, p. 38.

Holotype. AMNH 624752, male, collected on Tawi-Tawi Island, Sulu Archipelago, July 1893,

by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

As Salomonsen (*loc. cit.*) and Ripley and Rabor (*loc. cit.*) have shown, this population differs from that of Luzon (*chalybaeus*) in its blacker head, mantle, and underparts. From *velutinus* of Basilan (Malamaui is a small island off the coast) it differs in having a relatively long tail. (Wing-tail index 93.5-96, as against 83.1-90.) This name was listed as a synonym of *velutinus* by duPont (1971, p. 159).

Microdynamis parva grisescens Mayr and Rand

Microdynamis parva grisescens Mayr and Rand, 1936, p. 1 (Madang, Astrolabe Bay, New Guinea).

Now *Microdynamis parva grisescens* Mayr and Rand. See Peters, 1940, p. 36; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 243.

Holotype. AMNH 267118, male, collected near Madang, Astrolabe Bay, north coast of New Guinea, August 23, 1929, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition. This population resembles *parva* of southern and extreme western New Guinea except that the upperparts are more grayish, according to Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*).

Eudynamis scolopaceus enigmaticus Rothschild

Eudynamis scolopaceus enigmaticus Rothschild, 1926, p. 235 (hills northwest of Tengueh, Yunnan).

Now *Eudynamis scolopacea chinensis* Cabanis and Heine. See Hartert, 1928b, p. 226; Peters, 1940, p. 37.

Holotype. AMNH 627172, male, collected in the hills northwest of Tengueh (7000 ft.), northwestern Yunnan, China, April 1925, by George Forrest (No. 6201 and so designated). From the Rothschild collection.

Eudynamis orientalis harterti Ingram

Eudynamis orientalis harterti Ingram, 1912, p. 279 (Hainan).

Now *Eudynamis scolopacea harterti* Ingram. See Hachisuka, 1939, p. 59; Cheng, 1955, p. 182.

Syntypes. AMNH 627232, male, and 627240,

female, collected near Hoi-How, Hainan Island, China, March 19, 1902, by Katsumata. This population differs from mainland birds by having longer bills. From the Rothschild collection.

***Eudynamis scolopacea paraguena* Hachisuka**

Eudynamis scolopacea paraguena Hachisuka, 1934, p. 213 (Taguso, Palawan).

Now *Eudynamis scolopacea paraguena* Hachisuka. See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 265.

Holotype. AMNH 627288, female, collected at Taguso, Palawan, Philippine Islands, June 27, 1887, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

Three females from Palawan and the Sulu Islands are much darker on the back than series from Mindanao and other Philippine Islands, as Delacour and Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked. This name was listed as a synonym of *mindanensis* by duPont, 1971, p. 160.

***Eudynamis scolopacea onikakko* Hachisuka**

Eudynamis scolopacea onikakko Hachisuka, 1934, p. 214 (Calapan, Mindoro).

Now *Eudynamis scolopacea mindanensis* (Linnaeus). See Ripley and Rabor, 1958, p. 39; duPont, 1971, p. 160.

Holotype. AMNH 627285, female, collected at Calapan, Mindoro, Philippine Islands, May 30, 1888, by J. B. Steere. From the Rothschild collection. As Ripley and Rabor remarked, there is no difference between populations of Mindoro and Mindanao.

***Eudynamis cyanocephala everetti* Hartert**

Eudynamis cyanocephala everetti Hartert, 1900b, p. 231 (western Sumba).

Now *Eudynamis scolopacea everetti* Hartert. See Mayr, 1944, p. 150.

Lectotype. AMNH 627378, adult male, collected in western Sumba, Indonesia, December 1896, by Alfred Everett. Paralectotype: AMNH 627377, female, same data as above.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked that although Hartert described this population as differing from *cyanocephala* of Australia only in its smaller size,

females differ from that subspecies in having spots and bars on back, wings and tail brown or a dirty whitish, not pure white.

***Eudynamis scolopacea corvina* Stresemann**

Eudynamis scolopacea corvina Stresemann, 1931, p. 170 (Gamkonora, Halmahera).

Now *Eudynamis scolopacea corvina* Stresemann. See Peters, 1940, p. 38.

Holotype. AMNH 461234, male, collected at Gamkonora, Halmahera, Moluccas, East Indies, May 15, 1931, by Gerd Heinrich.

***Eudynamis orientalis salvadorii* Hartert**

Eudynamis orientalis salvadorii Hartert, 1900b, p. 232 ("New Ireland").

Now *Eudynamis scolopacea salvadorii* Hartert. See Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967, p. 198.

Lectotype. AMNH 627386, not sexed, no original label nor reliable data. Hartert (1925b, p. 153), designating the lectotype, wrote: "We have a male and female said to have been collected on New Ireland by a Mr. Curtis, or some missionary". From the Rothschild collection.

Eudynamis orientalis alberti

Rothschild and Hartert

Eudynamis orientalis alberti Rothschild and Hartert, 1907a, p. 440 (Gizo, Solomon Islands). Now *Eudynamis scolopacea alberti* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 236; Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 35.

Holotype. AMNH 627424, male, collected on Gizo, south of New Georgia, central Solomon Islands, October 31, 1903, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Eudynamis orientalis subcyanocephalus

Mathews

Eudynamis orientalis subcyanocephalus Mathews, 1912a, p. 21 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Eudynamis scolopacea subcyanocephala* Mathews. See Bemmell, 1948, p. 367; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 244.

Holotype. AMNH 627513, male, collected on

Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, October 19, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 1470 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Urodynamis taitensis belli Mathews

Urodynamis taitensis belli Mathews, 1918c, p. 24 (Norfolk Island).

Now *Urodynamis taitensis* (Sparrman). See Mathews, 1927, p. 419; Peters, 1940, p. 40.

Holotype. AMNH 627566, male, collected on Norfolk Island, southwestern Pacific, November 2, 1912, by Roy Bell. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Scythrops novaehollandiae neglectus Mathews

Scythrops novaehollandiae neglectus Mathews, 1912c, p. 297 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Scythrops novaehollandiae* Latham. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 75; Stresemann, 1940, p. 456.

Holotype. AMNH 629004, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, December 18, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 1480 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Coccyzus Julieni Lawrence

Coccyzus Julieni Lawrence, 1864a, p. 42 (Sombrero, Leeward Is., West Indies).

Now *Coccyzus euleri* (Cabanis).

Holotype. AMNH 44495, young bird, not sexed, no original label. On a Lawrence collection label appears "Sombrero, A.A.J." and on the reverse side "Presented by A. A. Julien, Oct. 20, 1863." On AMNH labels appears "= *C. euleri*, young, R. R." [Robert Ridgway] and "*Coccyzus euleri*, J.T.Z." [John Todd Zimmer]. Inner webs of primaries are white, not brown as in *americanus*. Wing 124 mm., tail 122 mm. Peters' listing of this name as a synonym of *americanus* appears to have been an error.

The collector (*in* Lawrence, 1864b, p. 99) wrote: "In 1863, Oct. 20th, while taking a walk,

I suddenly came upon this bird in a cavity of a rock; he appeared greatly frightened; having no gun with me I chased him, and a boy finally struck him with a stone. There is no local name for it here" [Sombrero]. Whether or not this specimen was mislabeled cannot now be determined. Records of stray birds, far from their usual habitat, and especially during the hurricane season, are many.

Piaya cayana caucuae Stone

Piaya cayana caucuae Stone, 1909, p. 499 (Rio Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Piaya cayana nigricrissa* (Cabanis). See Peters, 1940, p. 46; Schauensee, 1949, p. 493.

Holotype. AMNH 71581, male, collected on the Rio Cauca, Colombia, May 27, 1898, by J. H. Batty.

Piaya cayana boliviana Stone

Piaya cayana boliviana Stone, 1909, p. 501 (Yungas, Bolivia).

Now *Piaya cayana boliviana* Stone. See Gyldenstolpe, 1945, p. 92.

Holotype. AMNH 30850, collected at 6000 feet, Yungas of Bolivia, 1885, by H. H. Rusby. According to Gyldenstolpe (*loc. cit.*) this is a "tolerably" good subspecies.

Piaya cayana insulana Hellmayr

Piaya cayana insulana Hellmayr, 1906b, p. 43 (Chaguaranas, Trinidad).

Now *Piaya cayana insulana* Hellmayr. See Junge and Mees, 1958, p. 46.

Holotype. AMNH 475764, male, collected at Chaguaranas, Trinidad, January 11, 1903, by E. André. From the Rothschild collection.

Piaya rutila orinocensis Cherrie

Piaya rutila orinocensis Cherrie, 1916, p. 393 (Sacupana, Orinoco Delta).

Now *Piaya minuta minuta* (Vieillot). See Peters, 1940, p. 49; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 150.

Holotype. AMNH 67013, not sexed, collected at Sacupana, Orinoco Delta, June 1896, by H. H. Rusby.

Piaya rutila chaparensis Cherrie

Piaya rutila chaparensis Cherrie, 1916, p. 392 (Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia).
Now *Piaya minuta chaparensis* Cherrie. See Peters, 1940, p. 49.

Holotype. AMNH 148298, male, collected at Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia, March 1912, by George K. Cherrie.

Rhopodytes tristis saliens Mayr

Rhopodytes tristis saliens Mayr, 1938d, p. 306 (Chapa, Tonkin).
Now *Rhopodytes tristis saliens* Mayr. See Delacour and Greenway, 1940, p. 130; Smythies, 1953, p. 328.

Holotype. AMNH 290463, female, collected at Chapa, Tonkin (border of northern Vietnam and Yunnan, China), November 11, 1929, by W. Lowe and J. Delacour. This population has a shorter wing and longer tail than birds of the Himalayas and those from Malaya, Siam, and southern Indochina.

Rhopodytes tristis hainanus Hartert

Rhopodytes tristis hainanus Hartert, 1910d, p. 218 (No-Tai, Hainan).
Now *Rhopodytes tristis hainanus* Hartert. See Mayr, 1938d, p. 306; Cheng, 1955, p. 182.

Holotype. AMNH 628519, male, collected at No-Tai, Hainan Island, China, September 25, 1902, by Katsumata for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama. From the Rothschild collection.

Phoenicophaeus calorhynchus rufiloris Hartert

Phoenicophaeus calorhynchus rufiloris Hartert, 1903d, p. 24 (Buton).
Now *Phaenicophaeus calyorchynchus rufiloris* Hartert. See Stresemann, 1940, p. 460.

Holotype. AMNH 628684, male, collected on southwestern Buton Island, southeast of Celebes, November 25, 1901, by Heinrich Kühn (No. 4136). From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is apparently known only by three specimens. They are smaller than specimens from Celebes, according to Stresemann (*loc. cit.*).

Phoenicophaës curvirostris deningeri Stresemann

Phoenicophaës curvirostris deningeri Stresemann, 1913b, p. 347 (Tegal, Bali).
Now *Phaenicophaeus curvirostris deningeri* Stresemann. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 151; Peters, 1940, p. 55.

Holotype. AMNH 628701, male, collected at Tegal (1500 ft.), Bali, March 4, 1911, by Erwin Stresemann. From the Rothschild collection.

Morococcyx erythropygus macrourus Griscom

Morococcyx erythropygus macrourus Griscom, 1930, p. 2 (Progreso, Guatemala).
Now *Morococcyx erythropygus erythropygus* (Lesson). See Land, 1970, p. 133.

Holotype. AMNH 394283, male, collected at Progreso, valley of the Motagua, Guatemala.

This subspecies was described on the basis of two specimens as having a shorter tail. Land (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "... *M. e. macrourus* is believed to be a synonym, since two specimens taken in the described range ... were relatively short-tailed as in the nominate form."

Dromococcyx rufigularis Lawrence

Dromococcyx rufigularis Lawrence, 1867, p. 233 (Guatemala).
Now *Dromococcyx phasianellus rufigularis* Lawrence. See Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, 1950, p. 136.

Holotype. AMNH 44460, not sexed, no original label. "C.V.P." appears on a Lawrence collection label. Lawrence (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Obtained from Dr. C. H. Van Patten, who had no knowledge concerning it, except that it came from a high mountain region."

Neomorphus salvini aequatorialis Chapman

Neomorphus salvini aequatorialis Chapman, 1923a, p. 5 (Huilca, 4000 ft., Ecuador).
Now *Neomorphus geoffroyi aequatorialis* Chapman. See Peters, 1940, p. 62; Griscom and Greenway, 1941, p. 156.

Holotype. AMNH 156781, not sexed [♀], col-

lected at Huilca (4000 ft.), "Macas region," Ecuador, at an unknown date by E. H. Feyer.

Neomorphus nigrogularis Chapman

Neomorphus nigrogularis Chapman, 1914b, p. 194 (foot of Mt. Duida, Venezuela).
Now *Neomorphus rufipennis* (Gray). See Gilliard, 1941, p. 465; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 153.

Holotype. AMNH 120273, male, collected at the foot of Mt. Duida (700 ft.), March 23, 1912, by Leo E. Miller.

Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) listed this name with the remark that "a male from Mt. Auyan-Tepui is similar to the type of *N. r. nigrogularis* . . . and closely approaching certain of the Caura Valley (series of five) *rufipennis*." Phelps and Phelps (*loc. cit.*) listed the name in synonymy without comment, probably because differences noted are due to individual variation.

Neomorphus napensis Chapman

Neomorphus napensis Chapman, 1928, p. 5 (junction of Rio Curaray with Rio Napo, Ecuador).
Now *Neomorphus pucheranii pucheranii* (Deville). See Peters, 1940, p. 63.

Holotype. AMNH 255363, not sexed, collected by Olalla hijos, December 20, 1925, at the junction of the Rio Curaray and Rio Napo, Ecuador ("Voca Curaray" appears on the original label).

Peters (*loc. cit.*) recognized Hellmayr's fixation of the type locality of *Cultrides pucheranii* Deville, 1851, as Santa Maria de las Yaguas, Rio Yaguas (tributary of the Putumayo), Peru, thus forcing *napensis* Chapman into synonymy.

Centropus albidiventris Rothschild

Centropus albidiventris Rothschild, 1904d, p. 59 (Gizo, Solomon Islands).
Now *Centropus milo albidiventris* Rothschild. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 236.

Holotype. AMNH 628208, male, collected on Gizo, New Georgia group, central Solomon Islands, November, 3, 1903, by A. S. Meek. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 153). From

the Rothschild collection. This subspecies differs from *milo* of Guadalcanal in its darker underparts.

Centropus phasianinus propinquus Mayr

Centropus phasianinus propinquus Mayr, 1937a, p. 4 ("Ifar, Sentani Lake, New Guinea").
Now *Centropus phasianinus propinquus* Mayr. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 248.

Holotype. AMNH 293675, male, collected at Ifaar, Sentani Lake, northwestern New Guinea, September 28, 1928, by Ernst Mayr. From the Rothschild collection. Described as being very close to *nigricans* but smaller.

Centropus phasianinus obscuratus Mayr

Centropus phasianinus obscuratus Mayr, 1937a, p. 4 (Fergusson Island).
Now *Centropus phasianinus obscuratus* Mayr. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 248.

Holotype. AMNH 223654, female, collected on Fergusson Island, D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago, east of New Guinea, November 24, 1928, by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This population differs from *thierfelderi* of southern New Guinea (between the Merauke and Fly rivers) by having wing quills broadly barred with reddish brown, and having head and underparts blackish.

Polophilus phasianinus yorki Mathews

Polophilus phasianinus yorki Mathews, 1916a, p. 58 (Cape York, Queensland).
Now *Centropus phasianinus phasianinus* (Latham). See Mathews, 1927, p. 421; Peters, 1940, p. 69.

Syntypes. AMNH 628415, female, collected at Peak Point, Cape York, Queensland, Australia, February 14, 1913, by Robin Kemp. This specimen bears the Mathews type label. AMNH 628409, 428410, male?, March 12, 19, 1913, and 628411-628414, females, April 7, 18, 25, and July 21, 1913, collected at Cable Station, Cape York; AMNH 62418, juvenile, collected at Tukna Creek, Cape York, May 3, 1913; AMNH 628419, male?, collected at Utingu, Cape York,

June 16, 1913; and 628420-628428, females, collected at Utingu June 10-August 1, 1913. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. Mathews (*loc. cit.*) stated "differs in its smaller size" which does not appear to be a fact.

Polophilus phasianinus melvillensis Mathews

Polophilus phasianinus melvillensis Mathews, 1919a, p. 391 (Melville Island).

Now *Centropus phasianinus macrourus* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 421; Peters, 1940, p. 69.

Syntypes. AMNH 628389, female, collected on Melville Island, Australia (bears Mathews's "type" label), and 628390, female, November 3, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. Mathews (*loc. cit.*) assumed that only a black phase occurred on Melville Island.

Centropus bernsteini manam Mayr

Centropus bernsteini manam Mayr, 1937a, p. 3 (Vulcan Island).

Now *Centropus bernsteini manam* Mayr. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 247.

Holotype. AMNH 450939, male, collected on Vulcan (or Manam) Island, off the coast of north-central New Guinea, December 7, 1913, by collectors for A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection. Originally described as larger than *bernsteini* (wing 179-190 mm. as against 160-172 mm. for males), it is accepted without comment by Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*).

Centropus sinensis parroti Stresemann

Centropus sinensis parroti Stresemann, 1913, p. 323 (Ceylon).

Now *Centropus sinensis parroti* Stresemann. See Ripley, 1961, p. 184.

Holotype. AMNH 628144, collected in Ceylon on an unrecorded date by E. Ernest Green. From the Rothschild collection. This is the form of southern India.

Centropus sinensis anonymous Stresemann

Centropus sinensis anonymous Stresemann, 1913, p. 323 (Tawi Tawi, Jolo-Sulu).

Now *Centropus sinensis anonymous* Stresemann. See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 111; du Pont, 1971, p. 162.

Holotype. AMNH 628142, female, collected on Tawi Tawi, Sulu Archipelago, Philippines, July 1893, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection. This population differs from those of the Philippines proper in having shorter wings, which are darker brown.

Centropus bengalensis sarasinorum Stresemann

Centropus bengalensis sarasinorum Stresemann, 1912, p. 338 (Lesser Sunda Islands and Celebes, listed in original description).

Now *Centropus bengalensis sarasinorum* Stresemann. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 152; Peters, 1940, p. 72.

Lectotype. AMNH 627999, female, collected on Kalidupa Island, Tukang Besi Islands, off southeastern Celebes, January 4, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). Paralectotypes: AMNH 627983, female, Lirung, Talaut Islands, March 1897, "J. W."; AMNH 627984, male, Esang, Talaut Islands, October 22, 1894, C. W. Cursham; AMNH 627986-627988, females, Great Sanghi Island, July 17, 22, 1893, C. W. Cursham; AMNH 627989, 627990, female and male, Siao Island, Sanghi Islands, June-July, 1893, C. W. Cursham; AMNH 627991, Banka, Celebes, May 13, 1893, C. W. Cursham; AMNH 627992, Limbe Straits, Celebes, September 18, 1883, Powell; AMNH 627993, low country near Macassar, Celebes, July 1896, William Doherty; AMNH 627994, 627995, male and female, Indralaman, southern Celebes, October 1895, Alfred Everett; AMNH 627996-628001, three males, three females, Kalidupa Island, January 2-6, 1902, Heinrich Kühn; AMNH 628002, female, Kalao Island, south of Celebes, December 1895, Alfred Everett; AMNH 928003, 928004, female, male, Djampea Island, December 1895, Alfred Everett; AMNH 928005-928007, female, male, northern Lombok (3000 ft.), William Doherty; AMNH 628008, sex ?, Sumbawa, H. Guillemard; AMNH 628009, sex ?, Sitonda Island, near Tambora, Sumbawa, May 1896, William Doherty; AMNH 628010, female, Bima, Sumbawa, February 1896, William Doherty; AMNH 628011,

female, Waingopo, Sumba, September 1896, Alfred Everett; AMNH 628013, male, Sumba, February 1896, William Doherty; AMNH 628014, 628015, male, female, southern Flores, October 1896, Alfred Everett; AMNH 628016, Savu Island, August 1896, Alfred Everett; AMNH 628017, Pantar Island, April 1897, Alfred Everett; AMNH 628018, 628019, male, female, Alor Island, April 1897, Alfred Everett; AMNH 628020, female, Atapu, Timor, August 1897, Alfred Everett; AMNH 628021-628035, South West Islands (Wetter, Kisser, Romah, Letti, Moa), five males, nine females, May 1901-December 1902, Heinrich Kühn.

Centropus grilli caeruleiceps Neumann

Centropus grilli caeruleiceps Neumann, 1904a, p. 380 (Lake Abaya).
Now *Centropus toulou grilli* Hartlaub. See White, 1965, p. 188.

Holotype. AMNH 627885, female, collected at Lake Abaya, southern Abyssinia, May 18, 1895, by A. Donaldson Smith. This subspecies was listed with a question mark by Hartert (1925b, p. 152) with the remark that "Possibly the type of *caeruleiceps* is an unusual coloration of *grillii*." Chapin (MS) agreed with White (1965) in listing this name as a synonym. From the Rothschild collection.

Centropus monachus occidentalis Neumann

Centropus monachus occidentalis Neumann, 1908a, p. 77 (West Africa from the Gold Coast to Gaboon).
Now *Centropus monachus occidentalis* Neumann. See Chapin MS; White, 1965, p. 189.

Holotype. AMNH 627793, male, collected at Ombrokua (Ugoma), Ogowe River, Gabon, western Africa, August 26, 1907, by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

Centropus monachus angolensis Neumann

Centropus monachus angolensis Neumann, 1908a, p. 77 (Canhoca, northern Angola).
Now *Centropus monachus fischeri* Reichenow. See White, 1965, p. 189.

Holotype. AMNH 627806, male, collected at Canhoca, northern Angola, December 17, 1903,

by W. J. Ansorge (No. 1476). From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1925b, p. 153) listed this form with a question mark and indicated that the barring on the tail was due to individual variation. Traylor, in his list of Angola birds (1963), did not mention this name.

Centropus superciliosus intermedius
van Someren

Centropus superciliosus intermedius van Someren, 1921, p. 125 (Mombassa, east Africa).
Now *Centropus superciliosus superciliosus* Hemprich and Ehrenberg. See Peters, 1940, p. 75.

Holotype. AMNH 627722, male, collected at Changamwe, near Mombasa, Kenya, April 12, 1919, by V. G. L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

This name was preoccupied by *Centrococyx intermedius* Hume, and renamed *Centropus s. furvus* by Friedmann, which is listed as a synonym by Peters (*loc. cit.*). White (1965, p. 190) did not list these names, but indicated by the range of *superciliosus* that he agreed.

Centropus celebensis trigeminus Stresemann

Centropus celebensis trigeminus Stresemann, 1931, p. 84 (Uru, base of Latimodjong Mts., southern Celebes).
Now *Centropus celebensis rufescens* (Meyer and Wigglesworth). See Stresemann, 1940, p. 463; Peters, 1940, p. 76.

Holotype. AMNH 298850, female, collected at Uru (Oeroe), base of Latimodjong Mountains, southern Celebes, August 24, 1930, by Gerd Heinrich. From the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY TYTONIDAE

Strix flammea schmitzi Hartert

Strix flammea schmitzi Hartert, 1900d, p. 534 (Funchal, Madeira).
Now *Tyto alba schmitzi* (Hartert). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 631.

Holotype. AMNH 629195, male, collected April 16, 1898, at Funchal, Madeira, by Father Schmitz (No. 264). From the Rothschild collection. Differs from *gracilirostris* of the Canary

Islands in being paler below and having coarser spots above and below by an average, according to Vaurie (*loc. cit.*).

Strix flammea gracilirostris Hartert

Strix flammea gracilirostris Hartert, 1905e, p. 31 (Fuertaventura, Canary Islands).

Now *Tyto alba gracilirostris* (Hartert). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 630.

Holotype. AMNH 629207, male, collected on Fuertaventura Island, Canaries, May 28, 1904, by Polatzek. From the Rothschild collection. Differs from *detorta* in being paler and from other Palearctic subspecies in its smaller size and slenderer bill.

Strix Kirchhoffi Brehm

Strix Kirchhoffi A. E. Brehm, 1857, p. 440 (Spanien).

Now *Tyto alba alba* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1913a, p. 1031.

Holotype. AMNH 629121, male, collected in Spain, November 1856, by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1918b, p. 41) remarked that this is the only Spanish specimen in the collection. The primaries have been torn out.

Strix splendens Brehm

Strix splendens C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 40 (Nordostafrika).

Now *Tyto alba alba* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 40.

Lectotype. AMNH 629158, male, collected near Cairo, Egypt, in November 1848, by Hemprich and Ehrenberg. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 40), who stated that this specimen was received in exchange from the Berlin Museum where there were several specimens collected by Hemprich and Ehrenberg. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Strix margaritata Brehm

Strix margaritata C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 40 (no locality).

Now *Tyto alba alba* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1913a, p. 1031.

Lectotype. AMNH 629167, male, collected presumably in Egypt. Received from Duke Paul of Württemberg, according to Brehm (1858, p. 216). Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 41). From the Rothschild collection.

Strix paradoxa Brehm

Strix paradoxa C. L. Brehm, 1858, p. 217 (Algeria).

Now *Tyto alba alba* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1918a, p. 1032.

Holotype. AMNH 629147, male, collected in Algeria, July 13, 1855, by Dr. L. Buvry. From the Rothschild collection.

Strix adspersa Brehm

Strix adspersa C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 40 (no locality given).

Now *Tyto alba guttata* (Brehm). See Hartert, 1913a, p. 1029.

Holotype. AMNH 629224, collected by Eisenberg in Altenburg, Thüringen, April 5, 1816 (Hartert, 1918b, p. 41). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Strix maculata Brehm

Strix maculata C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 40 (Nordostafrika).

Now *Tyto alba affinis* (Blyth). See Hartert, 1922a, p. 2198.

Holotype. AMNH 629262, female, collected at Khartoum, Sudan, northern Africa, May 16, 1851, by A. E. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Tyto alba detorta Hartert

Tyto alba detorta Hartert, 1913, p. 38 (Cape Verde Islands).

Now *Tyto alba detorta* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 630.

Holotype. AMNH 629305, male, collected on São Tiago, Cape Verde Islands, December 4, 1897, by Boyd Alexander. According to Vaurie (*loc. cit.*), this is the darkest of all subspecies of Barn Owl.

Tyto alba microsticta Koelz

Tyto alba microsticta Koelz, 1950, p. 3 (Jahrum, Fars, Iran).

Now *Tyto alba erlangeri* Sclater. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 632.

Holotype. AMNH 803060, male, collected at Jahrum, Fars, Iran, March 25, 1940, by Walter Koelz. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) listed this name as a synonym without comment.

Tyto alba stertens Hartert

Tyto alba stertens Hartert, 1929d, p. 98 (Cachar).

Now *Tyto alba stertens* Hartert. See Ripley, 1961, p. 285; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 633.

Holotype. AMNH 629321, male, collected on a nest on the roof of the Forest Offices at Silchar, Cachar, Assam, India, November 1895 by E. C. Stuart Baker. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is grayer above than *alba*, less gray above, and less broadly and darkly barred on wings and tail than *affinis*. It also is larger than other Palearctic subspecies on the average, according to Vaurie (*loc. cit.*).

Strix flammea sumbaënsis Hartert

Strix flammea sumbaënsis Hartert, 1897a, p. 270 (Sumba).

Now *Tyto alba sumbaensis* (Hartert). See Mayr, 1944, p. 141.

Holotype. AMNH 629353, female, collected at Waingapo, Sumba, East Indies, September 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) recognized this subspecies without comment.

Tyto alba everetti Hartert

Tyto alba everetti Hartert, 1929d, p. 99 (Savu).

Now *Tyto alba delicatula* (Gould). See Mayr, 1944, p. 151.

Holotype. AMNH 629344, male, collected on Savu Island, about 100 miles west of Timor, August 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) quoted Amadon to the effect

that the unique mature specimen of a type series of nine is indistinguishable from *delicatula*, and remarked that he was in agreement. The wing of that specimen measures 282 mm. Unfortunately it is not the holotype, which is immature (primaries in sheaths); wing measures 242 mm.

Tyto alba kuehni Hartert

Tyto alba kuehni Hartert, 1929d, p. 99 ("Kisar").

Now *Tyto alba delicatula* (Gould). See Mayr, 1944, pp. 150, 151.

Holotype. AMNH 629340, male, collected on Kisar (Kisser) Island, Lesser Sunda Islands, East Indies, May 11, 1901, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) found no differences between Australian birds (*delicatula*) and those of Timor and the Lesser Sundas. Of size difference he wrote: "The zone of overlap is from 288 mm. to 291 mm. and it includes 11 of the 37 available specimens, that is, 30 per cent . . . the recognition of *kuehni* is, therefore, inadvisable."

Strix flammea meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Strix flammea meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1907a, p. 446 (Collingwood Bay, New Guinea).

Now *Tyto alba meeki* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 77; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 251.

Holotype. AMNH 629362, male, collected at Collingwood Bay, southeastern New Guinea, September 5, 1906, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Tyto alba alexandrae Mathews

Tyto alba alexandrae Mathews, 1912c, p. 256 (Alexandra, Northern Territory).

Now *Tyto alba delicatula* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 279; Peters, 1940, p. 80.

Holotype. AMNH 629376, male, collected at Alexandra, Northern Territory, Australia, November 27, 1905, by William Stalker. From the Mathews (No. 910 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) mentioned only a shorter

wing in differentiating this population. The measurements are bridged by individual variation.

Tyto alba crassirostris Mayr

Tyto alba crassirostris Mayr, 1935, p. 3 (Boang Island, Tanga Group).
Now *Tyto alba crassirostris* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 335322, female, collected on Boang Island, off eastern New Ireland, southwestern Pacific, February 4, 1935, by William F. Coultas.

Mayr described this population as differing from Australian *delicatula* in having stronger bill and feet and darker coloration. Wing 285-290 mm. He stated that it was known only from the type locality. Coultas collected two males and four females on Boang Island.

Tyto alba interposita Mayr

Tyto alba interposita Mayr, 1935, p. 3 (Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Is.).
Now *Tyto alba interposita* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 215565, male, collected on Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Islands, southwestern Pacific, September 21, 1926, by R. H. Beck and J. G. Correia of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Birds of the Santa Cruz, Banks, and northern New Hebrides islands have buffier, more ochraceous underparts than others.

Strix flammea bargei Hartert

Strix flammea bargei Hartert, 1892, p. 13 (Curaçao).
Now *Tyto alba bargei* (Hartert). See Voous, 1957, p. 179.

Lectotype. AMNH 476499, male, collected at the Fort, Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, July 7, 1892, by Ernst Hartert. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 260). Hartert (1893) wrote that two specimens, loaned by Herr Ludwig, were identical with his one specimen.

Birds of Curaçao are smaller than any other population of Barn Owls.

Strix flammea contempta Hartert

Strix flammea contempta Hartert, 1898d, p. 500 ("Cayambe, 9223 ft., Ecuador").
Now *Tyto alba contempta* (Hartert). See Chapman, 1926, p. 253; Schauensee, 1949, p. 496.

Lectotype. AMNH 476481, female, collected at Cayambe (9373 ft.), Ecuador, June 25, 1897, by W. F. H. Rosenberg (No. 610). Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 260). Paralectotype: AMNH 476482 with the same data. From the Rothschild collection.

Strix flammea var. nigrescens Lawrence

Strix flammea var. nigrescens Lawrence, 1878a, p. 64 (Dominica).
Now *Tyto alba nigrescens* (Lawrence). See Bond, 1956, p. 81.

Syntype. AMNH 44828, female, collected on Dominica, Lesser Antilles, September 19, 1877, by Frederick A. Ober (No. 374). From the Lawrence collection. The male syntype is in the Smithsonian Institution (Natl. Mus. of Nat. Hist.); see Deignan, 1961, p. 139.

Strix cayelii Hartert

Strix cayelii Hartert, 1900b, p. 228 (Kayeli, Buru).
Now *Tyto novaehollandiae cayelii* (Hartert). See Hartert, 1925b, p. 259; Bemmell, 1948, p. 364.

Holotype. AMNH 629476, female, collected at Kayeli, Buru, Moluccas, October 1898, by Dumas. From the Rothschild collection.

Tyto manusi Rothschild and Hartert

Tyto manusi Rothschild and Hartert, 1914b, p. 291 (Manus, Admiralty Islands).
Now *Tyto novaehollandiae manusi* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 82.

Holotype. AMNH 629475, male, collected on Manus, Admiralty Islands, western Pacific, on October 10, 1913, by collectors for A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen remained unique until W. F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition obtained a male and female January 30, March 6, 1934.

Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli Mathews

Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli Mathews, 1912c, p. 257 (East Kimberley, West Australia).
Now *Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli* Mathews. See Mees, 1964, p. 45; Condon, 1975, p. 218.

Holotype. AMNH 629443, "female," collected in the East Kimberley District, West Australia, July 31, 1901, by John T. Tunney. From the Mathews (No. 4485 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection. This specimen is probably a male, as Mees (1964, p. 57) remarked. The wing measures only 300 mm., as against 330, 332 for females.

Mees (*loc. cit.*) said: "An average-sized race." His measurements show no difference between *novaehollandiae* of New South Wales and Queensland and *kimberli* (298-333 mm. as against 303-320 for western males). He said further: "often very pale in color but extremely variable," which is correct. Two specimens from the South Alligator River represent the paler *kimberli* and the darker *novaehollandiae*. This is a poorly marked form.

Tyto novae-hollandiae mackayi Mathews

Tyto novae-hollandiae mackayi Mathews, 1912a, p. 34 (Mackay, Queensland).
Now *Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli* Mathews. See Mees, 1964, p. 45; Condon, 1975, p. 218.

Holotype. AMNH 629451, not sexed, probably male, collected at Mackay, Queensland, Australia. Not sexed, no original label, no data. The specimen was purchased from Gerrard, dealer of London. From the Mathews (No. 6400 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection. Wing length (307 mm.) indicated male.

Mathews (1927, p. 280) listed this name as a synonym of "*kimberli*," as did Mees (*loc. cit.*), who wrote: "the type of *mackayi* seems to fit here though it is perhaps slightly darker." It is slightly darker and could as well be listed as a synonym of *novaehollandiae* as of the poorly marked *kimberli*.

Tyto novae-hollandiae melvillensis Mathews

Tyto novae-hollandiae melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 35 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis* Mathews. See Mees, 1964, p. 44; Condon, 1975, p. 218.

Holotype. AMNH 629444, "female," collected at Cooper's Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island, off Northern Australia, October 26, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10795 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (1927, p. 280) listed this name as valid. Peters (1940, p. 83) listed it as a synonym of *kimberli*. Two specimens have the white underparts washed with buffy and have the head and upper back darker than those from Rockhampton, Gracemere, and Mackay but are otherwise similar to them. They represent intermediates tending toward the darker, browner phase of plumage. Wing of type measures 315 mm., the second specimen, also sexed as a female, 301 mm. It is probable that both are males. If they are indeed females then they represent a smaller subspecies, as Mees (*loc. cit.*) remarked. The V-shaped spots on underparts are to be found elsewhere; they probably represent an individual variation. Condon (*loc. cit.*) said: "A small subspecies. Mask vinaceous; cinnamon below."

Tyto galei Mathews

Tyto galei Mathews, 1914c, p. 12 (northern Queensland).

Now *Tyto novaehollandiae galei* Mathews. See Mees, 1964, p. 44; Condon, 1975, p. 218.

Holotype. AMNH 629449, male, collected on the Pascoe River, northern Queensland, Australia, July 16, 1913, perhaps by W. D. K. Macgillivray who was in that vicinity on that day. "Macgillivray" appears against this name in Mathews's "Day Book" catalogue. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

This, the most northerly mainland population, is more grayish brown on the back than others and is smaller (wings of two males 281, 277 mm.). *T. n. castanops* of Tasmania is the largest and darkest. The two available specimens are paler gray above than other specimens from Australia. No brown or buff appears in the plumage. Peters (1940, p. 82) listed this name as a synonym of "*kimberli*," but Mees (*loc. cit.*) recognized it as a valid subspecies, even though known by only two specimens, as did Condon (*loc. cit.*).

Tyto novae-hollandiae whitei Mathews

Tyto novae-hollandiae whitei Mathews, 1912a, p. 34 (Adelaide, South Australia).

Now *Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Stephens). See Mathews, 1927, p. 279; Condon, 1962, p. 117; Mees, 1964, p. 41.

Holotype. AMNH 629456, not sexed, collected near Adelaide, South Australia, no original label, no indication of provenance in Mathews's "Day Book" catalogue. From the Mathews (No. 913 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is probably a male (wing 301 mm.). It falls within the range of individual variation of *novaehollandiae*.

Tyto novae-hollandiae riordani Mathews

Tyto novae-hollandiae riordani Mathews, 1912a, p. 35 ("Warrnambool", Victoria).

Now *Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Stephens). See Mathews, 1927, p. 280; Mees, 1964, p. 41; Condon, 1975, p. 218.

Holotype. AMNH 629453, female, collected near Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia, January 24, 1904, by Hugh Riordan.

This specimen is white below, mottled grayish with scattered buffy feathers above, and falls well within the range of variation of *novaehollandiae*, though larger (wing 346 mm.). Two specimens collected near Warrnambool in May 1914, by the same person, are very much darker with dark masks. One, not sexed but probably male, is relatively small (wing 293 mm.). A second, indicated to be immature by the collector, is in similar dark plumage. Both are indistinguishable from a series of nine specimens from Tasmania (*castanops*) in their dark plumage.

Tyto longimembris dombraini Mathews

Tyto longimembris dombraini Mathews, 1914a, p. 91 (Victoria).

Now *Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Stephens). See Mathews, 1927, p. 280; Mees, 1964, p. 41.

Syntypes. AMNH 629454, male, collected at Casterton, Victoria, April 1902, by Hugh Rior-

dan, and AMNH 629455, female, collected at the same place in May by the same person.

Tyto novaehollandiae perplexa Mathews

Tyto novaehollandiae perplexa Mathews, 1912c, p. 257 (East Beverley, West Australia).

Now *Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Stephens). See Mees, 1964, p. 41; Condon, 1975, p. 217.

Holotype. AMNH 629440, female, collected at East Beverley, southern Western Australia, May 16, 1905, by W. H. Bateman. From the Mathews (No. 4484 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata Mathews

Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata Mathews, 1912c, p. 257 ("Johnston" River, north Queensland).

Now *Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata* Mathews. See Mees, 1964, p. 51; Condon, 1975, p. 219.

Holotype. AMNH 629490, male, collected on the Johnstone River, northern Queensland, April 9, 1900, by E. Olive.

Mees (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Much smaller than the nominate race; upper surface with large white spots, and strongly vermiculated, under surface paler, abdomen usually whitish. A very distinct race."

Tyto tenebricosa magna Mathews

Tyto tenebricosa magna Mathews, 1912c, p. 258 (Victoria).

Now *Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa* (Gould). See Mees, 1964, p. 49; Condon, 1975, p. 219.

Holotype. AMNH 629494, female, no original label. "Victoria, December 1892" appears on a Mathews collection label. From the Mathews (No. 4341 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection. Mathews received this specimen from "Coles" (perhaps A. W. Coles, taxidermist of Melbourne) his "Day Book" catalogue reveals.

Tyto longimembris chinensis Hartert

Tyto longimembris chinensis Hartert, 1929d, p. 104 (Suey Kow, Fukien).

Now *Tyto longimembris chinensis* Hartert. See Yen, 1933, p. 242; Cheng, 1955, p. 184.

Holotype. AMNH 629432, not sexed, collected at Shuikow, central Fukien, December 1889, by C. B. Rickett. From the Rothschild collection.

Yen (*loc. cit.*) recognized *chinensis* and described *T. l. melli* from Kwangtung. Cheng listed *melli* as a synonym of *chinensis*. Recent authors have considered *longimembris* (1839) and *capensis* (1834) of Africa to be conspecific.

***Tyto longimembris georgiae* Mathews**

Tyto longimembris georgiae Mathews, 1912a, p. 75 (Northern Territory).

Now *Tyto longimembris longimembris* (Jerdon). See Mees, 1964, p. 46; Condon, 1975, p. 219.

Holotype. AMNH 629423, female, collected on the Victoria River, Northern Territory, Australia, April 6, 1895, by Knut Dahl. From the Mathews (No. 12114 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

***Tyto longimembris papuensis* Hartert**

Tyto longimembris papuensis Hartert, 1929d, p. 103 (Owgarra, Angabunga River, New Guinea).

Now *Tyto longimembris papuensis* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 77; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 253.

Holotype. AMNH 629427, female, collected at Owgarra, Angabunga River (6000 ft.), New Guinea, November 27, 1904, by A. S. Meek.

As do recent authors, Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) considered *longimembris* to be conspecific with *capensis*.

FAMILY STRIGIDAE

***Scops luciae* Sharpe**

Scops luciae Sharpe, 1888a, p. 478 (Kina Balu, Borneo).

Now *Otus spilocephalus luciae* (Sharpe). See Smythies, 1957, p. 644.

Lectotype. AMNH 630187, female, collected on Kina Balu (8000 ft.), North Borneo, February 24, 1888, by John Whitehead. Paralectotype: AMNH 630186, male, collected February 9, 1888. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 262). From the Rothschild collection.

The female lectotype is paler brown than a small sample from Kina Balu. A male is intermediate, and Sharpe (1889, p. 78) wrote of a second male, much darker and apparently similar to typical specimens. The lectotype probably represents a color phase, which is bridged by individual variation.

***Pisorhina alfredi* Hartert**

Pisorhina alfredi Hartert, 1897d, p. 527 (Repok Mts., Flores).

Now *Otus alfredi* (Hartert). See Stresemann, 1925a, p. 193.

Lectotype. AMNH 630191, male, collected in the Repok Mountains (3500 ft.), southern Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands, East Indies, November 1896, by Alfred Everett. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 262). Paralectotypes: AMNH 630189, male, 630190, female, collected October, November 1896, by the same man. From the Rothschild collection.

Stresemann (*loc. cit.*) wrote that this is a distinct species related to the *spilocephalus* group.

***Scops rupestris* Brehm**

Scops rupestris C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 43 (Pisa). Now *Otus scops scops* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 38.

Holotype. AMNH 630063, female "caught on the nest" at Pisa, Italy, June 20, 1829, by an unknown. From the Rothschild collection.

***Scops rufescens* Brehm**

Scops rufescens C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 43 (southern France).

Now *Otus scops scops* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 38.

Holotype. AMNH 630049, female, collected in southern France by an unknown at an unknown date. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "A strongly rufescent specimen; such strongly developed erythrism are rare among *O. scops*."

***Scops minor* Brehm**

Scops minor C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 43 ("Zauchen in Kärnthen").

Now *Otus scops scops* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 38.

Lectotype. AMNH 630068, male, collected at Zauchen, May 10, 1836, by an unknown person. Paralectotype: AMNH 630067, female. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). From the Rothschild collection.

Scops pygmea Brehm

Scops pygmea C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 43 ("Im Winter in Nordostafrika").

Now *Otus scops senegalensis* (Swainson). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 38; Delacour, 1941, p. 140.

Holotype. AMNH 630042, male, collected at Sennaar, January 1, 1851, by A. E. Brehm. From the Rothschild collection.

Delacour (*loc. cit.*) stated that the wing formula is similar to *Otus scops senegalensis*. He wrote: "Color phases: Hardly different from *O. s. senegalensis*, but said to be rather more faintly marked, tending to *Otus scops scops*. Probably not valid, but comparative materials are insufficient."

Otus senegalensis graueri Chapin

Otus senegalensis graueri Chapin, 1930, p. 4 (Lueba, northwest shore of Lake Tanganyika). Now *Otus scops senegalensis* (Swainson). See White, 1965, p. 193.

Holotype. AMNH 262638, male, collected at Lueba, northwestern shore of Lake Tanganyika, July 25, 1927, by James P. Chapin, during the Sage Expedition.

Chapin (MS) did not alter his opinion of 1930 and 1939, that *ugandae* and *graueri* were recognizable subspecies.

Scops sibuensis Sharpe

Scops sibuensis Sharpe, 1893, p. 9 (Sibutu, Philippines).

Now *Otus manadensis sibuensis* (Sharpe). See Mayr in Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 115; du Pont, 1971, p. 168.

Syntypes. AMNH 629974 and 629975, females, collected on Sibutu, Sulu Islands, Philippines, July 1893, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from *mirus* of Mindanao in its longer wing and in having darker underparts.

Marshall (*in litt.*) believed this to be a subspecies of *mantananensis*.

Pisorhina sulaensis Hartert

Pisorhina sulaensis Hartert, 1898c, p. 126 (Sula Mangoli).

Now *Otus magicus sulaensis* (Hartert). See Bemmell, 1948, p. 364.

Lectotype. AMNH 629951, male, Mangole Island, Sula Islands, western Moluccas, October 1897, by William Doherty. Paralectotype: immature female, collected on Sula Besi, October 1897, by Doherty. From the Rothschild collection.

Marshall (*in litt.*): "*Otus magicus*. I have just returned with tape recordings from Biak and the Moluccas and have found that the same owl is on Flores, Ambon, Biak, and Halmahera (Ripley). Therefore *sulaensis*, *kalidupae*, and *tempestatis*, lying between those islands, are probably the same, belonging to the species *Otus magicus*."

Pisorhina manadensis kalidupae Hartert

Pisorhina manadensis kalidupae Hartert, 1903d, p. 21 (Kalidupa, Tukang Besi).

Now *Otus magicus kalidupae* (Hartert). See Stressemann, 1925a, p. 195.

Lectotype. AMNH 629963, female, collected on Kalidupa Island, Tukang Besi Islands, Banda Sea, East Indies, December 29, 1901, by Heinrich Kühn. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 262). Paralectotypes: AMNH 629962, male, collected January 10, 1897; and 629964, juvenile, not sexed, collected January 4, 1902, by Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

Marshall (*in litt.*): "*Otus magicus*. I have just returned with tape recordings from Biak and the Moluccas and have found that the same owl is on Flores, Ambon, Biak, and Halmahera (Ripley). Therefore *sulaensis*, *kalidupae*, and *tempestatis*, lying between those islands, are probably the same, belonging to the species *Otus magicus*."

Pisorhina manadensis tempestatis Hartert

Pisorhina manadensis tempestatis Hartert, 1904c, p. 190 (Wetar Island).

Now *Otus magicus tempestatis* (Hartert). See Stresemann, 1925a, p. 195.

Holotype. AMNH 629953, male, collected on Wetar (Wetter) Island, north of eastern Timor, East Indies, October 15, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

Marshall (*in litt.*): "*Otus magicus*. I have just returned with tape recordings from Biak and the Moluccas and have found that the same owl is on Flores, Ambon, Biak, and Halmahera (Ripley). Therefore *sulaensis*, *kalidupae*, and *tempestatis*, lying between those islands, are probably the same, belonging to the species *Otus magicus*."

Scops whiteheadi Ogilvie-Grant

Scops whiteheadi Ogilvie-Grant, 1895, p. 40 (mountains of Lepanto, northern Luzon).

Now *Otus bakkamoena whiteheadi* (Ogilvie-Grant.) See Peters, 1940, p. 97; duPont, 1971, p. 168.

Syntype. AMNH 629913, male, collected in the Mount Data, Lepanto Province, northeastern Luzon, January 25, 1895, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

Stresemann (1925a, p. 193) listed this species under the name *whiteheadi* Og.-Grant and *megalotis* Walden as a synonym, saying: "Typus untersucht: im Jugendkleid befindlich und daher vorläufig nicht vergleichbar, aber wahrscheinlich zu der bisher *O. whiteheadi* genannten Art gehörig." Hachisuka (1934, p. 53) stated that the type of *megalotis* represents the young of *whiteheadi*, which name he also used. Apparently the name *megalotis* has not been used for more than 50 years, and therefore should have been forgotten. Other syntypes are in the British Museum.

Otus bakkamoena kangeana Mayr

Otus bakkamoena kangeana Mayr, 1938c, p. 14 (Kangean Island).

Now *Otus bakkamoena kangeana* Mayr. See Peters, 1940, p. 99.

Holotype. AMNH 629863, male, collected on Kangean Island, Sunda Sea, north of Bali, September [ca. 1896] by E. Prillwitz. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies described by Mayr (*loc. cit.*): [Two males and one female] "are very light both above and below. The female is somewhat washed with rufous below, the males almost whitish, with the streaking about as much developed as in Sumatran birds. The black spots on back and crown are very small and the collar and scapular patches are very light."

Scops fuliginosa Sharpe

Scops fuliginosa Sharpe, 1888, p. 197 (vicinity Puerto Princesa, Palawan).

Now *Otus bakkamoena fuliginosus* (Sharpe). See duPont, 1971, p. 169.

Holotype. AMNH 629937, juvenile female, collected at Taguso, Palawan, Philippines, July 18, 1887, by John Whitehead (No. 1572).

As Hartert remarked (1925b, p. 262), "Evidently Sharpe, when describing *S. fuliginosa*, failed to notice that the type was a young bird, and that some incoming feathers show that the adult plumage is quite different—in fact, apparently much like that of *Otus everetti* from Mindanao. . . . I am inclined to think that it is a small form. . ." duPont (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Differs from *everetti* by having a reduced collar on the hind neck and more rufous above; face and chin rufous brown, not white; underparts darker brown with heavy dark brown streaks; also smaller (wing 139)."

Scops asio var. *enano*

"Lawrence MSS" Ridgway

Scops asio var. *enano* "Lawrence MSS" Ridgway in Baird and Ridgway, 1873, p. 200 ("Eastern Mexico south to Guatemala").

Now *Otus trichopsis trichopsis* (Wagler). See Moore and Peters, 1939, p. 45; Peters, 1943, p. 62; Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, 1950, p. 141.

Syntype. AMNH 44811, "male" (probably female). No original label, no data. "Mexico," "male," and ".50" appear on one side of a Lawrence collection label, and *Scops asio* var. *enano* Ridgway, "Type," on the other.

This specimen is "the manuscript holotype of the bird Lawrence intended to name," as Moore and Peters (*loc. cit.*) wrote. Its large size (wing 148 mm., tail 72) indicates that it is a female

representative of a northern population. Primaries number 3, 4, 5 appear to be incised. The same authors restrict the type locality to Oaxaca, Mexico. A second syntype is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College; it is the Guatemalan specimen referred to in the original description, according to Peters (1943, p. 62).

Otus guatemalae dacrysis
tactus
Moore and Peters

Otus guatemalae dacrysis Moore and Peters, 1939, p. 53 (Jalapa, Nicaragua).

Now *Otus guatemalae dacrysis* Moore and Peters. See Monroe, 1968, p. 155.

Holotype. AMNH 103292, male, collected at Jalapa, northern Nicaragua, January 20, 1909, by William B. Richardson.

This subspecies was described as differing from *guatemalae* in having the posterior underparts whiter, and the "bristly tips of the face" more prominent. Monroe (*loc. cit.*) appears to have recognized the form with some doubt. He remarked that the group is much in need of revision.

Otus guatemalae napensis Chapman

Otus guatemalae napensis Chapman, 1928, p. 3 (Below San José de Sumaco, Ecuador).

Now *Otus guatemalae napensis* Chapman. See Peters, 1940, p. 105.

Holotype. AMNH 185228, female, collected below San José de Sumaco, eastern Ecuador, April 19, 1924, by Olalla hijos.

This subspecies, originally described from three specimens, was said to be similar to *guatemalae* but smaller, and having the markings throughout generally finer. Measurements: wings 160, 164, 165 mm., as against 157, 167, 167; tails 75 mm., as against 79, 80, 85; tarsi 26 mm., as against 29, 31.5, 32.

Otus choliba duidae Chapman

Otus choliba duidae Chapman, 1929a, p. 7 (Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Otus choliba duidae* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 155.

Holotype. AMNH 245914, male, collected at 5000 feet, Mt. Duida, Venezuela, January 3, 1929, by Olalla hijos, Tyler Duida Expedition.

Ciccaba albogularis meridensis Chapman

Ciccaba albogularis meridensis Chapman, 1923, p. 1 (Escorial, 2300 m., near Mérida, Venezuela).

Now *Otus albogularis meridensis* (Chapman). See Peters, 1940, p. 108; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 156.

Holotype. AMNH 100444, collected at Escorial (2300 m.) near Mérida, Venezuela, November 24, 1902, by S. B. Gabaldon.

Ciccaba aequatorialis Chapman

Ciccaba aequatorialis Chapman, 1922, p. 4 ("Ambato, Ecuador").

Now *Otus ingens ingens* (Salvin). See Traylor, 1952, p. 2; Schauensee, 1966, p. 142.

Holotype. AMNH 35591, not sexed, collected at Ambato (probably on the slope of the eastern Andes), Ecuador, at an unknown date by M. A. Vascomez.

Traylor (*loc. cit.*) stated that if this type belongs truly in the species *ingens* then *aequatorialis* is a synonym. The type without question is *ingens*, having the chin pale brown, vermiculated with darker brown (not white as in *albogularis*), the back paler brown (without white spots), and in having white, or pale brownish, feathers at the nape of the neck. The tail is shorter than that of *albogularis*. Measurements of two specimens of *ingens* from Ecuador 95 and 105 mm. (type of "*aequatorialis*"), and for three specimens of *O. i. minimus* from Peru and Bolivia 99, 99, 100 mm., as against seven specimens of *albogularis* from Ecuador and Peru: 110, 111, 112, 115, 118 mm. The wing-tail index ($\frac{WXT}{100}$) is 195 mm. for *ingens* and 227 mm. for *albogularis*.

Bubo virginianus neochorus Oberholser

Bubo virginianus neochorus Oberholser, 1914, p. 46 (Fox Island River, Newfoundland).

Now *Bubo virginianus heterocnemis* (Oberholser). See Peters, 1940, p. 112; Godfrey, 1966, p. 213.

Holotype. AMNH 763783, female, collected on Fox Island River, Newfoundland, July 8, 1912, by Leonard C. Sanford.

Godfrey (*loc. cit.*) did not mention this name but does include Newfoundland in the range of *heterocnemis*.

***Bubo virginianus scotinus* Oberholser**

Bubo virginianus scotinus Oberholser, 1908, p. 371 (Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela).

Now *Bubo virginianus scotinus* Oberholser. See Peters, 1940, p. 113; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 157.

Holotype. AMNH 177079, collected at Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela, June 28, 1907, by George K. Cherrie (No. 15030).

***Bubo bubo hispanus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Bubo bubo hispanus Rothschild and Hartert, 1910, p. 110 (Aguilas, Spain).

Now *Bubo bubo hispanus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 581.

Holotype. AMNH 631493, male, collected at Aguilas, near Murcia, Spain, Gray collection. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1925b, p. 263) recorded the date of collection as February 12, 1898, but this date is not on the original label. There appears, "Shot side nest, 12 feet (two eggs)." The date seems to be early for nesting.

***Bubo bubo interpositus* Rothschild and Hartert**

Bubo bubo interpositus Rothschild and Hartert, 1910, p. 111 ("Eregli, Asia Minor").

Now *Bubo bubo interpositus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 582.

Holotype. AMNH 631505, male, collected at Eregli, southern Turkey, February 15, 1909, by P. Úrmos. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1925b, p. 263) listed this name as a synonym of *ruthenus*, although he spoke of the darker coloration. Vaurie found the darker coloration to be a constant character, that the birds are consistently more yellowish, with the brown pattern darker.

***Bubo bubo aharonii* Rothschild and Hartert**

Bubo bubo aharonii Rothschild and Hartert,

1910, p. 112 (Wadi Suenit, Jordan Valley, Palestine).

Now *Bubo bubo ascalaphus* × *B. b. interpositus*. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 583.

Holotype. AMNH 631515, near Wadi Suenit, Jordan Valley, Palestine, April 5, 1909, by J. Aharoni. From the Rothschild collection.

***Strix pulsatrix* Wied**

Strix pulsatrix Wied, 1820, pp. 365, 366 (Rio Grande do Belmonte).

Now *Pulsatrix perspicillata pulsatrix* (Wied). See Pinto, 1935, p. 110; Peters, 1940, p. 124.

Holotype. AMNH 6335, male, taken near Isla do Chave, about 70 miles up the Rio Grande do Belmonte (Jaquitinhonha), Bahia, Brazil, in late September 1816, by Prince Wied-Neuwied. He wrote (*loc. cit.*) "A large owl regularly uttered its loud cry every morning and evening at twilight. After a long search we finally succeeded in taking it." This bird is then described in a footnote. This is the only mention of the taking of a large owl, although he mentions cries of unknown owls elsewhere, and described a pygmy owl, taken farther south a year earlier.

***Glaucidium microrhynchum* Brehm**

Glaucidium microrhynchum C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 36.

Now *Glaucidium passerinum passerinum* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 40.

Holotype. AMNH 630959, female, collected at Finspång, southern Sweden, March 1855, by a person unknown. From the Rothschild collection.

***Strix minutissima* Wied**

Strix minutissima Wied, 1830, p. 242 (interior of the State of Bahia, Brazil).

Now *Glaucidium minutissimum minutissimum* (Wied). See Pinto, 1938, p. 229; Peters, 1940, p. 129; Schauensee, 1966, p. 143.

Syntypes. AMNH 6345, male, and 6345 bis, female, collected in the interior of Bahia, Brazil, 1816, by Prince Wied-Neuwied.

Glaucidium brasilianum duidae Chapman

Glaucidium brasilianum duidae Chapman, 1929a, p. 8 (Mt. Duida, 4700 ft., Venezuela).
Now *Glaucidium brasilianum duidae* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 158.

Holotype. AMNH 245915, male, collected on Mt. Duida ("Laterite Valley," 4700 ft.), February 22, 1929 by Olalla Brothers for the Tyler Duida Expedition.

Glaucidium brasilianum olivaceum Chapman

Glaucidium brasilianum olivaceum Chapman, 1939, p. 6 (Mt. Auyan-Tepui, Venezuela, 1100 m.).
Now *Glaucidium brasilianum olivaceum* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 158.

Holotype. AMNH 305637, male, collected on Mt. Auyan Tepui (1100 m.), January 22, 1938, by W. F. Coultas and E. T. Gilliard of the Phelps Expedition.

Birds of this population are smaller than those of *duidae*. This form is generally distributed along the Orinoco according to Phelps and Phelps (*loc. cit.*).

Glaucidium brasilianum ucayalae Chapman

Glaucidium brasilianum ucayalae Chapman, 1929a, p. 9 (Sarayacú, Rio Ucayali, Peru).
Now *Glaucidium brasilianum ucayalae* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 501.

Holotype. AMNH 237712, male, collected near Sarayacú, Rio Ucayali, Peru, April 19, 1927, by Olalla hijos.

Strix ferruginea Wied

Strix ferruginea Wied, 1820, p. 105 (Paulista, Bahia).

Now *Glaucidium brasilianum brasilianum* (Gmelin). See Ridgway, 1914, p. 782.

Syntypes. AMNH 6895, male, 6343, female, collected at Paulista, about 15 miles northeast of Macahe, Bahia, Brazil, late September (?20th), 1815, by Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

Wied (*loc. cit.*) wrote "We shot several very small owls of the kind which the natives call caburé"; he described this bird in a footnote.

Glaucidium brasilianum tucumanum Chapman

Glaucidium brasilianum tucumanum Chapman, 1922, p. 5 (Rosario de Larma, 4800 ft., Salta, Argentina).
Now *Glaucidium brasilianum brasilianum* (Gmelin). See Olrog, 1963, p. 172.

Holotype. AMNH 140625, male, collected at Rosario de Larma (4800 ft.), Province of Salta, Argentina, January 10, 1916, by Leo Miller and H. S. Boyle.

Glaucidium radiatum principum Koelz

Glaucidium radiatum principum Koelz, 1950, p. 3 (Siriohi, Rajputana, western India).
Now *Glaucidium radiatum radiatum* (Tickell). See below.

Holotype. AMNH 803061, male, collected at Oriá, Siriohi, Rajputana (now Rajasthan), India, January 5, 1949, by Walter Koelz.

This name seems to have been ignored by authors. The characters: greater width of light bars on upper parts and white bars on lower back and scapulars, alleged to differentiate this population, appear to be due to individual variations.

Glaucidium tephronotum medje Chapin

Glaucidium tephronotum medje Chapin, 1932a, p. 3 (Medje, Ituri Forest, Belgian Congo).
Now *Glaucidium tephronotum medje* Chapin. See White, 1965, p. 198.

Holotype. AMNH 158029, male, collected at Medje, Ituri Forest, Congo, May 7, 1910, by James P. Chapin.

Glaucidium tephronotum lukolelae Chapin

Glaucidium tephronotum lukolelae Chapin, 1932a, p. 4 (Lukolela, middle Congo River).
Now *Glaucidium tephronotum medje* Chapin. See White, 1965, p. 198.

Holotype. AMNH 296777, female, collected near Lukolela (or Lukolele), middle Congo River, August 5, 1930, by James P. Chapin.

Chapin (MS) remarked that specimens in the Musée Congo Belge (at Tervuren, Belgium) had been collected, which were "apparently this subspecies." White (*loc. cit.*) stated that specimens at Tervuren do not support the validity of

this form, which had been known only by this unique type. Friedmann and Williams (1968) mentioned differences due to wear.

***Glaucidium cuculoides persimile* Hartert**

Glaucidium cuculoides persimile Hartert, 1910d, p. 205 (Hainan Island).

Now *Glaucidium cuculoides persimile* Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 134; Cheng, 1955, p. 193.

Holotype. AMNH 631046, female, collected on Five Finger Mountains, Hainan Island, China, April 25, 1899, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

***Micropallas whitneyi idoneus* Ridgway**

Micropallas whitneyi idoneus Ridgway, 1914, pp. 807, 810 (Hidalgo, Texas).

Now *Micrathene whitneyi idonea* (Ridgway). See Peters, 1940, p. 135; American Ornithologists' Union Check-list, 1957, p. 283.

Holotype. AMNH 80966, male. On a Sennett collection label appears: "Taken by F. B. Armstrong in camp, April 5, 1889. Purchased from Goodale and Frazar." Ridgway (*loc. cit.*) gives Hidalgo, Texas, as type locality. Frank B. Armstrong was a professional taxidermist of Laredo, Texas, in 1889.

***Ninox humeralis queenslandica* Mathews**

Ninox humeralis queenslandica Mathews, 1911c, p. 62 ("The Hollows, Mackay, Queensland"). Now *Ninox rufa queenslandica* Mathews. See Peters, 1940, p. 137; Mees, 1964, p. 9; Condon, 1975, p. 213.

Holotype. AMNH 630260, "male," no original label. "Mackay, N. Queensland" appears on one of three Mathews collection labels. It is number 6119 of the Mathews collection. His "Day Book" register reveals that it was bought of Gerard, dealer of London, January 1, 1911. The locality may be questionable. Measurements (wing 346 mm.; tail 222) indicate a male (not female as Mees recorded). From the Rothschild collection.

This unique specimen is very much darker than the normally buffy brown *rufa*, both above and on bars below. It resembles a dark phase of plumage. Apparently the only other record, a

sight record from Water Park Creek, in the same forest zone as Mackay (only 150 miles south of that place) makes no mention of anything extraordinary about the "Rufous Owl" seen there (Wolstenholme, 1925, p. 243).

Mathews's description is misleading. The brown bars on the under surface are very dark brown, whereas they are described only as "with a very slight tinge of buff" by him (*loc. cit.*). He made no mention of the dark brown head and back.

***Ninox strenua victoriae* Mathews**

Ninox strenua victoriae Mathews, 1912a, p. 75 (Victoria).

Now *Ninox strenua* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 137; Condon, 1962, p. 117.

Holotype. AMNH 630274, not sexed, no data, except "Victoria" on what may be an original label. Mathews designated his type as number 12115. No information about the provenance of this appears in his "Day Book" register. From the Rothschild collection.

***Ninox connivens suboccidentalis* Mathews**

Ninox connivens suboccidentalis Mathews, 1912c, p. 255 (Northern Territory).

Now *Ninox connivens occidentalis* Ramsay. See Mathews, 1927, p. 276; Mees, 1964, p. 34.

Holotype. AMNH 630338, female, collected at Port Keats, eastern coast of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf, Northern Territory, Australia, June 1907, by an unknown person. A label, upon which the name Winking Owl is printed in large type, may be that of a dealer. From the Mathews (No. 909) and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

***Ninox boobook cinnamomina* Hartert**

Ninox boobook cinnamomina Hartert, 1906e, p. 293 (Babber, South West Islands).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae cinnamomina* Hartert. See Mees, 1964, p. 15.

Holotype. AMNH 630563, male, collected at Tapa, Babber (Babar) Island, Southwest Islands, eastern Banda Sea, East Indies, August 22, 1905, by a native hunter for Heinrich Kühn (No. 6606). From the Rothschild collection.

Mees (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "A very beautiful and distinct race, both above and below deep cinnamon."

Ninox novaeseelandiae pusilla Mayr and Rand

Ninox novaeseelandiae pusilla Mayr and Rand, 1935, p. 3 (Dogwa, Oriomo River, Territory of Papua).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae pusilla* Mayr and Rand. See Mees, 1964, p. 16.

Holotype. AMNH 421868, male, collected at Dogwa, Oriomo River, southeastern New Guinea, February 16, 1934, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

Mees (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this population is very similar to that of northern Australia but that New Guinea birds are slightly darker, more vinaceous above.

Ninox novaeseelandiae moae Mayr

Ninox novaeseelandiae moae Mayr, 1943, p. 13 (Moa Island).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae moae* Mayr. See Mees, 1964, p. 15.

Holotype. AMNH 630523, female, collected on Moa, off the northeastern tip of Timor, November 30, 1902 by Heinrich Kühn.

Mees (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this population is "more or less" intermediate between those of Timor (*fusca*) and the Lesser Sundas (*cinna-momina*).

Ninox boobook mixta Mathews

Ninox boobook mixta Mathews, 1912c, p. 255 ("Parry's Creek, North-West Australia").

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata* (Bonaparte). See Peters, 1940, p. 139; Mees, 1964, p. 17.

Holotype. AMNH 630469, female, collected at Parry's Creek, northwestern Australia, February 17, 1909, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 893 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Mayr (1943, p. 15) recognized this subspecies. Mees (*loc. cit.*) found too much variation to allow that.

Ninox boobook melvillensis Mathews

Ninox boobook melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 34 (Melville Island).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae melvillensis* Mathews. See Mees, 1964, p. 17; Condon, 1975, p. 214.

Holotype. AMNH 630475, male, collected on Melville Island, off Northern Territory, Australia, October 17, 1911, by John P. Rogers.

This population was considered to be identical with that of northern Australia by Peters (1940, p. 139, and Mayr 1943). Mees (*loc. cit.*) found Melville Island birds to be darker than those of the mainland Northern Territory. Measurements: Melville Id. (4), wing 196-212 mm.; tail 110-115 mm.; Mt. Shalbridge (about 90 miles south of Darwin) (2), wing 219 mm.; tail 118-121 mm.; S. Alligator River, Alexandra (4), wing 223-232 mm.; tail 120-133 mm.

Ninox boobook macgillivrayi Mathews

Ninox boobook macgillivrayi Mathews, 1913a, p. 194 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata* (Bonaparte). See Mayr, 1943, p. 14; Mees, 1964, p. 17; Condon, 1975, p. 214.

Holotype. AMNH 630504, female, collected on Patison Creek, Cape York, north Queensland, Australia, June 4, 1912, by Robin Kemp. From the Mathews (No. 13881 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) thought that the Cape York population differs from that of Raffles Bay (type locality of *ocellata*, in the vicinity of Port Essington), which latter he had not seen. He assumed the population of Melville Island not to differ from that of nearby Port Essington. Mees (*loc. cit.*), having seen specimens from the vicinity of Port Essington, stated that they are paler than those of Melville Island. Mayr (*loc. cit.*, p. 14) wrote: "If the Coburg (vicinity Port Essington) population should be lighter than Melville Island birds *macgillivrayi* would become a synonym of *ocellata*."

Spiloglaux novaeseelandiae everardi Mathews

Spiloglaux novaeseelandiae everardi Mathews,

1916b, p. 332 ("Everard Ranges, Central Australia").

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata* (Bonaparte). See Mees, 1964, p. 17; Condon, 1962, p. 117.

Holotype. AMNH 630494, male, collected in the Everard Range, South Australia, on the border of Northern Territory, August 2, 1914, by J. B. Cleland. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mees (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this specimen is indistinguishable from those of northwestern Australia (*mixta*). I agree. Condon (*loc. cit.*) listed this as a synonym of *N. n. boobook*. He wrote: "there appears to be great individual variation in the markings of underparts (?due to age) in most forms of this species."

Ninox novaeseelandiae arida Mayr

Ninox novaeseelandiae arida Mayr, 1943, p. 16 (Fitzroy River, Northwest Australia).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata* (Bonaparte). See Mees, 1964, p. 20; Condon, 1975, p. 214.

Holotype. AMNH 630464, male, collected on the Fitzroy River, northwestern Australia, April 12, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) characterized this population as the palest of all the races of this species. Mees (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that Mayr wrote that two skins from Sedan, Cloncurry River, Queensland "are not clearly separable from *arida*." Mees found specimens from Oldea, South Australia, quite as pale. "Hence, the palest birds are known from three separate areas, each about 1000 miles away from the others."

Ninox boobook halmaturina Mathews

Ninox boobook halmaturina Mathews, 1912c, p. 254 (Kangaroo Island).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae halmaturina* Mathews. See Mees, 1964, p. 26; Condon, 1962, p. 117; 1975, p. 215.

Holotype. AMNH 630439, female, collected on Middle River, Kangaroo Island, Australia, October 18, 1905, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews (No. 889 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Condon (*loc. cit.*) remarked that there appears to be great individual variation in the markings of the underparts in this species. He recognized *halmaturina* on the bases of darker color and smaller size.

Spiloglaux boweri Mathews

Spiloglaux boweri Mathews, 1913a, p. 74 (Cairns, north Queensland).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae lurida* De Vis. See Peters, 1940, p. 139; Mees, 1964, p. 25.

Holotype. AMNH 630561, male, collected at Peterson's Pocket, Cairns, northern Queensland, Australia, December 19, 1884, by T. H. Bowyer-Bower. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Spiloglaux boobook leachi Mathews

Spiloglaux boobook leachi Mathews, 1913a, p. 74 (Victoria).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis* (Gould). See Mees, 1964, p. 27; Condon, 1975, p. 215.

Holotype. AMNH 630435, male, collected near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, April 30, 1913, by Tom Tregellas. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mees (*loc. cit.*) remarked that, although he had regarded this name to be a synonym of *boobook*, he had found the type to be a "normal specimen of *leucopsis*." It is a migrant from Tasmania or an island in Bass Strait.

Spiloglaux boobook clelandi Mathews

Spiloglaux boobook clelandi Mathews, 1913a, p. 74 (Flinders Island).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis* (Gould). See Mees, 1964, p. 27; Condon, 1975, p. 215.

Holotype. AMNH 630524, male, collected on Flinders Island, Bass Strait, south of Australia, November 23, 1912, by J. B. Cleland. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mees remarked (*loc. cit.*) that it is not yet known that these birds breed on islands in Bass Strait. This bird may have been a migrant from Tasmania, but the date suggests that it might have been a breeding bird.

Spiloglaux boobook tregellasi Mathews

Spiloglaux boobook tregellasi Mathews, 1913a, p. 74 (Frankston, Victoria).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook* (Latham). See Mees, 1964, p. 23; Condon, 1975, p. 215.

Holotype. AMNH 630433, female, Frankston, Victoria, April 13, 1909, presumably collected by Tom Tregellas. Mathews's number 8062 was received from Tregellas. From the Rothschild collection.

Mees listed this name as a synonym without comment.

Spiloglaux novaeseelandiae tasmanica Mathews

Spiloglaux novaeseelandiae tasmanica Mathews, 1917a, p. 70 (Tasmania).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis* (Gould). See Mees, 1964, p. 27; Condon, 1975, p. 215.

Holotype. AMNH 630525, "male?," collected at Busby Park, Tasmania, March 1886, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews assumed that *leucopsis* was not identifiable, which is not the fact.

Ninox boobook royana Mathews

Ninox boobook royana Mathews, 1912a, p. 120 (Norfolk Island).

Now *Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata* (Latham). See Peters, 1940, p. 140; Mees, 1964, p. 29.

Syntypes. AMNH 630548, female, collected at Red Road, Norfolk Island, western Pacific, September 25, 1912, by Roy Bell. AMNH 630549-630559 (same data). From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews apparently overlooked the older name *undulata*.

Ninox meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Ninox meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1914c, p. 105 (Manus, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Ninox meeki* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 145.

Holotype. AMNH 630739, male, collected on Manus, Admiralty Islands, September 6, 1913, by collectors for Albert S. Meek (No. 5989).

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) considered this very distinct

species to be related to *variegata (solomonis)* of New Britain "but [*variegata*] is barred underneath, not striped, and the tarsus is fully feathered, not covered with bristles only." Later (1925b, p. 261) he wrote: "The nearest ally seems to be *Ninox dimorpha* of Papua, but it would be hazardous to suggest that the two were subspecies." Mayr (1937a, p. 6) found *dimorpha* to differ to the extent that he postulated a new genus (*Uroglaux*) for it; the principal difference being the relatively much longer tail.

Ninox variegata superior Hartert

Ninox variegata superior Hartert, 1925d, p. 121 (New Hanover).

Now *Ninox solomonis superior* Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 145.

Holotype. AMNH 630750, not sexed, collected on New Hanover, Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, February 21, 1897, by Cayley Webster.

The name *variegata* Quoy and Gaimard has been rejected according to the code of zoological nomenclature [Internatl. Code Zool. Nomenclature, 1961, Art. 59(c), p. 57].

Spiloglaux jacquinoti eichhorni Hartert

Spiloglaux jacquinoti eichhorni Hartert, 1929c, p. 7 (Choiseul, Solomon Islands).

Now *Ninox jacquinoti eichhorni* (Hartert). See Mayr, 1945b, p. 237.

Holotype. AMNH 630779, male, collected on Choiseul, Solomon Islands, December 10, 1903, by Albert F. Eichhorn.

Ninox jacquinoti mono Mayr

Ninox jacquinoti mono Mayr, 1935, p. 2 (Mono Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Ninox jacquinoti mono* Mayr. See Peters, 1940, p. 145.

Holotype. AMNH 448907, male, collected on Mono (or Treasury Island), Solomon Islands, August 11, 1901, by A. S. Meek.

Ninox jacquinoti floridae Mayr

Ninox jacquinoti floridae Mayr, 1935, p. 2 (Florida Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Ninox jacquinoti floridae* Mayr. See Peters, 1940, p. 146.

Holotype. AMNH 220676, male, collected on Florida Island, Solomon Islands, May 24, 1927, by Hicks, engineer of the schooner "France" of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Ninox jacquinoti malaitae Mayr

Ninox jacquinoti malaitae Mayr, 1931c, p. 14 (Malaita, Solomon Islands).

Now *Ninox jacquinoti malaitae* Mayr. See Peters, 1940, p. 146.

Holotype. AMNH 226710, male, collected on Malaita Island, Solomon Islands, April 6, 1930, by Hannibal Hamlin and W. F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Spiloglaux roseoaxillaris Hartert

Spiloglaux roseoaxillaris Hartert, 1929c, p. 6 (Bauro, San Cristobal, Solomon Islands).

Now *Ninox jacquinoti roseoaxillaris* (Hartert). See Peters, 1940, p. 146; Mayr, 1945b, p. 237.

Holotype. AMNH 217087, male, collected on Bauro Island, off San Cristobal, Solomon Islands, April 9, 1927, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Athene Vidalii Brehm

Athene Vidalii A. E. Brehm, 1857, p. 440 ("Ganz Spanien. . .").

Now *Athene noctua vidalii* Brehm. See Peters, 1940, p. 147; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 610.

Lectotype. AMNH 631210, female, collected at Murcia, southeastern Spain, September 10, 1856, by A. E. Brehm. Designation by Hartert, 1918b, p. 40. Paralectotype: AMNH 631211, not sexed, collected at Murcia, November 1, 1856, by A. E. Brehm. This subspecies was described by C. L. Brehm more fully (1858a, p. 224). From the Rothschild collection.

Athene major Brehm

Athene major C. L. Brehm, 1858a, p. 222 ("Pommern").

Now *Athene noctua noctua* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 40.

Lectotype. AMNH 631154, female, collected

in Pomerania, Germany, in 1853 by E. von Homeyer. Type designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 40). From the Rothschild collection. A second specimen from Pomerania (AMNH 631153) is perhaps a paralectotype.

Athene indigena Brehm

Athene indigena C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 37 ("lebt in Griechenland. . .").

Now *Athene noctua indigena* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 40; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 611.

Holotype. AMNH 631219, female, collected in Attica, Greece, April 1842, by an unknown. From the Rothschild collection.

Athene intercedens Brehm

Athene intercedens C. L. Brehm, 1858a, p. 227 ("Algerien").

Now *Athene noctua glaux* (Savigny). See Hartert, 1912a, p. 1003; 1918b, p. 40.

Holotype. AMNH 631258, male, collected on Lake Fetzara, plain of Ain-Mokra, May 3, 1855, by L. von Buvry. From the Rothschild collection.

Athene ferruginea Brehm

Athene ferruginea C. L. Brehm, 1858a, p. 229 ("Achmin in Oberegypten").

Now *Athene noctua glaux* (Savigny). See Hartert, 1912a, p. 1003; 1918b, p. 40.

Holotype. AMNH 631289, male, collected at Achmin, upper Egypt, March 8, 1850, by A. E. Brehm. From the Rothschild collection.

Athene passerina vulgaris Brehm

Athene passerina vulgaris C. L. Brehm, 1858a, p. 223 ("Renthendorf").

Now *Athene noctua noctua* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 40 (footnote).

Syntypes. AMNH 631169, male, collected at Orthal (Orlatal), Germany, January 1, 1810, by C. L. Brehm; AMNH 631160, female, July 17, 1847; AMNH 631162, female, November 5, 1810; AMNH 631166, female, July 17, 1847; all collected at Rodathal, Germany, by C. L. Brehm. This name appears on Brehm labels in his handwriting. Difference between these specimens and

those identified as *passerina* (=noctua) or "*leucophrys*" of Brehm is not apparent. From the Rothschild collection.

Athene passerina leucophrys Brehm

Athene passerina leucophrys C. L. Brehm, 1858a, p. 223 ("Nord- und Mitteleuropa").
Now *Athene noctua noctua* (Scopoli). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 40 (footnote).

Syntypes. AMNH 631159, female, collected at Renthendorf, Germany, December 20, 1838, by C. L. Brehm; AMNH 631156, juvenal female, collected at Sandersleben am Harg, June 17, 1846; AMNH 631158, juvenal female, collected on the same day and place by C. L. Brehm. This name appears on the original labels of all these specimens in Brehm's handwriting. No difference between these and those identified as *passerina* (=noctua) by Brehm is apparent. From the Rothschild collection.

Athene noctua solitudinis Hartert

Athene noctua solitudinis Hartert, 1924d, p. 18 (Mount Todera, Air and Ahaggar Mts.).
Now *Athene noctua saharae* (Kleinschmidt). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 609.

Holotype. AMNH 631377, female, collected on Mount Todera, Air, southern Sahara, September 23, 1922, by A. Buchanan. From the Rothschild collection.

Athene noctua lilith Hartert

Athene (oder *Carine*) *noctua lilith* Hartert, 1913a, p. 1006 (Der-*ez-Zor*, on the Euphrates).
Now *Athene noctua lilith* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 609.

Holotype. AMNH 631352, male, collected at Der-*ez-Zor*, eastern Syria, May 15, 1911, by J. Aharoni. From the Rothschild collection.

Peters (1940, p. 148) remarked that this population "is somewhat intermediate between *saharae* and *bactriana*, sometimes placed in the synonymy of one, sometimes in that of the other." Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) characterized it as a very "sandy" bird, paler than other populations.

Athene brama albida Koelz

Athene brama albida Koelz, 1950, p. 2 (Saadatabad, Kirman, Iran).
Now *Athene brama indica* Koelz. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 613.

Holotype. AMNH 803059, male, collected at Saadatabad, Laristan, southern Iran, July 22, 1939, by Walter Koelz.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "The population ("*albida*") of southern Iran shows a tendency to average slightly paler than that of northern India."

Speotyto cunicularia becki
Rothschild and Hartert

Speotyto cunicularia becki Rothschild and Hartert, 1902a, p. 405 (Guadalupe Island, Lower California).

Now *Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea* (Bonaparte). See Ridgway, 1914, p. 820; Peters, 1940, p. 150.

Holotype. AMNH 485428, male, collected on Guadalupe Island, eastern Pacific, December 1, 1900, by Rollo H. Beck. From the Rothschild collection.

The description was written on the basis of this bird alone.

Speotyto cunicularia punensis Chapman

Speotyto cunicularia punensis Chapman, 1914c, p. 318 (Puna Island, Ecuador).
Now *Speotyto cunicularia punensis* Chapman. See Bangs and Noble, 1918, p. 449; Peters, 1940, p. 152.

Holotype. AMNH 123970, male, collected on Puna Island, Ecuador, April 6, 1913, by William B. Richardson.

Chapman (1926, p. 250) characterized this race, with more material, as the palest. Bangs and Noble (*loc. cit.*) had also noted this.

Syrnium lineatum Lawrence

Syrnium lineatum Lawrence, 1862, p. 462 (Panama).

Now *Ciccaba virgata virgata* (Cassin). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 177.

Holotype. AMNH 44776, male, collected on

the Panama Railroad, Atlantic slope, Panama, in 1862, by James McLennan.

Syrnium whiteheadi Sharpe

Syrnium whiteheadi Sharpe, 1888, p. 196, pl. 3 (near Puerto Princesa, Palawan).

Now *Strix seloputo wiepkeni* (Blasius). See Mayr in Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 266; duPont, 1971, p. 177.

Lectotype. AMNH 630803, male, collected at Taguso, near Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippine Islands, July 9, 1887, by John Whitehead. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 261). Paralectotype: AMNH 630804, female, collected July 16, 1887, at the same place, by Whitehead. Sharpe (*loc. cit.*) stated Whitehead collected several specimens. From the Rothschild collection.

Strix leptogrammica vaga Mayr

Strix leptogrammica vaga Mayr, 1938c, p. 15 (Bengkoker, northern Borneo).

Now *Strix leptogrammica vaga* Mayr. See Smythies, 1960, p. 271.

Holotype. AMNH 630821, male, collected at Bengkoker, northern Borneo, October 15, 1885, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

Smythies (*loc. cit.*) noted that birds of this population are "duller" and larger than those of southern Borneo.

Strix leptogrammica connectens Koelz

Strix leptogrammica connectens Koelz, 1950, p. 3 (Bastar State, Central Provinces, India).

Now *Strix leptogrammica andranae* Sykes. See below.

Holotype. AMNH 803062, female, collected at Amraoti, Bastar, Central Provinces, India, March 27, 1949, by Walter Koelz.

Ripley (*in verbis*) with more material found that supposed difference in size is bridged by individual variation.

The locality appears as "Amrasti" on the original label, which is a lapse.

Strix ocellata grandis Koelz

Strix ocellata grandis Koelz, 1950, p. 4 (Junagadh, Kathiawar, India).

Now *Strix ocellata grandis* Koelz. See Ripley, 1961, p. 198.

Holotype. AMNH 803063, male, collected at Sasan, Junagadh, Kathiawar, India, February 3, 1949, by Walter Koelz.

Ripley (*loc. cit.*) listed this name without comment upon its validity.

Strix ocellata griseescens Koelz

Strix ocellata griseescens Koelz, 1950, p. 4 (north-east of Gorakhpur).

Now *Strix ocellata griseescens* Koelz. See Ripley, 1961, p. 198.

Holotype. AMNH 803064, male, collected at Nichlaur, northeast of Gorakhpur, United Provinces, India, February 5, 1947, by Walter Koelz.

Ripley (*loc. cit.*) listed this name without comment upon its validity.

Syrnium aedium Brehm

Syrnium aedium C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 39 (Mecklenberg).

Now *Strix aluco aluco* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1913a, p. 1022.

Holotype. AMNH 631855, male, collected at Mecklenberg, Germany, November 10, 1834, by Pastor Zander. From the Rothschild collection.

Strix chacoensis Cherrie and Reichenberger

Strix chacoensis Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921, p. 1 (Fort Wheeler, Paraguayan Chaco).

Now *Strix rufipes chacoensis* Cherrie and Reichenberger. See Peters, 1940, p. 162.

Holotype. AMNH 149387, male, collected at Fort Wheeler, Paraguayan chaco, September 2, 1916, by George K. Cherrie of the Roosevelt Expedition.

Otus minor Brehm

Otus minor C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 42 (Attica, Greece).

Now *Asio otus otus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 39.

Lectotype. AMNH 629627, female, collected in Greece, May 1847, probably by Dr. A. Lindermayer, according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*), who designated the type. From the Rothschild collection.

Otus assimilis Brehm

Otus assimilis C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 413 ("Ost-europa").

Now *Asio otus otus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 39.

Lectotype. AMNH 629630, female, collected near Sarepta, southern Russia, March 1853, by Herrnhuter Brothers, according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*), who designated the type. From the Rothschild collection.

Otus leucopsis Brehm

Otus leucopsis C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 413 ("Ost-europa bei Sarepta").

Now *Asio flammeus flammeus* (Pontoppidan). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 39.

Lectotype. AMNH 629764, male, collected near Sarepta, southern Russia, April 2, 1853, by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Asio flammeus bogotensis Chapman

Asio flammeus bogotensis Chapman, 1915b, p. 370 (Savanna of Bogota, Colombia).

Now *Asio flammeus bogotensis* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 503.

Holotype. AMNH 121454, female, collected on the Savanna of Bogotá, Colombia (8750 ft.), February 19, 1913, by George K. Cherrie, et al.

Asio flammeus sanfordi Bangs

Asio flammeus sanfordi Bangs, 1919, p. 97 (Sea Lion Island, Falkland Islands).

Now *Asio flammeus sanfordi* Bangs. See Peters, 1940, p. 170.

Holotype. AMNH 165334, female, collected on Sea Lion Island, Falkland Islands, December 17, 1915, by Rollo H. Beck. From the Brewster-Sanford collection. "Setting" appears on the original label against "condition of sexual organs."

Asio flammeus ponapensis Mayr

Asio flammeus ponapensis Mayr, 1933b, p. 1 (Ponape, Caroline Islands).

Now *Asio flammeus ponapensis* Mayr. See Baker, 1951, p. 218.

Holotype. AMNH 331224, female, collected on Ponape, Caroline Islands, southwestern Pacific, December 12, 1930, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This population is slightly smaller and darker than *flammeus*, which is to be found on the Marianas on migration.

Pseudopteryx solomonensis Hartert

Pseudopteryx solomonensis Hartert, 1901d, p. 25 (Ysabel Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Nesasio solomonensis* (Hartert). See Mayr, 1945b, p. 237.

Holotype. AMNH 631731, female, collected on Ysabel (or Isabel) Island, Solomon Islands, July 9, 1901, by A. S. Meek (No. 3531). From the Rothschild collection.

Nyctale Baedekereri Brehm

Nyctale Baedekereri C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 38 (Savoie).

Now *Aegolius funereus funereus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1913a, p. 996; 1918b, p. 39.

Lectotype. AMNH 631099, female, collected in Savoie, France, April 12, 1853, by an unknown. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 39). From the Rothschild collection.

Nyctale minor Brehm

Nyctale minor C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 38 (Renthendorf).

Now *Aegolius funereus funereus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 39.

Holotype. AMNH 631082, male, collected near Renthendorf, Thuringia, Germany, November 10, 1854, presumably by C. L. Brehm. From the Rothschild collection.

Cryptoglaux rostrata Griscom

Cryptoglaux rostrata Griscom, 1930c, p. 1 (Sacapulas, Rio Negro Valley, Guatemala).

Now *Aegolius ridgwayi rostratus* (Griscom). See Land, 1970, p. 142.

Holotype. AMNH 406619, female, collected near Sacapulas, Rio Negro Valley (4500 ft.),

Guatemala, March 5, 1928, by A. W. Anthony. From the Dwight collection.

FAMILY PODARGIDAE

Podargus strigoides mungi Mathews

Podargus strigoides mungi Mathews, 1912c, p. 283 (Mungi, N. W. Australia).

Now *Podargus strigoides phalaenoides* Gould. See Peters, 1940, p. 175.

Holotype. AMNH 632238, male, collected at Mungi Rock Hole, 8 miles southeast of Mount Alexander, West Kimberley District, near Jugurra Creek, which flows north into the Fitzroy River, northern West Australia, June 27, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9387, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

On the original label appears: "Iris yellow; Feet and Tarsi olive brown; Bill, tip black, balance brown. Stomach contained fragments of insects."

Variations of size and shade of color in this species are according to a north-south cline (see Huxley, 1939; Mayr, 1963, pp. 361-366). Birds from northern regions are much smaller and paler than those of the south. Subtle variations between those extremes occur according to latitude.

This type differs from three specimens purported to be Gould's syntypes of *phalaenoides* (see Stone and Mathews, 1913, p. 151; Schauensee, 1957, p. 177; Deignan, 1951, p. 71) in having the areas of subtle brownish gray vermiculated feathers of throat and breast extending further downward to the lower breast (kindly lent by the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia). This characteristic was described by Gould (1845, p. 5): "beautiful, delicate and moth-like painting of the plumage." Neither Gould's nor Mathews's plates do justice to this. The wing is longer (233 mm. as against 205, 209 mm.). The wing length of the three skins from Gould's collection accords with those from extreme northern regions: they may well have come from Port Essington, Coburg Peninsula, but that they are syntypes is unlikely, for Gould in his original description (1840, p. 142) implied that he had but one, and it was given to him by Benjamin Bynoe.

Benjamin Bynoe was surgeon aboard H.M.S. *Beagle*. The *Beagle* did not arrive at Port Essing-

ton, Coburg Peninsula (lat. 11°20'S), until July 18, 1839 (Stokes, 1846, p. 552). The superscription to Gould's original description of *Podargus phalaenoides* (*loc. cit.*) stated that his letter to the Zoological Society of London was dated "May 10, 1839, Van Dieman's Land." Therefore the type specimen could not have been collected by Benjamin Bynoe at Port Essington (see Campbell, 1922, p. 191; Whittell, 1954, pp. 100-102).

According to John Lort Stokes's account the *Beagle's* boats, exploring north of the ship's anchorage, did not row further north than Point Adieu (lat. 15°14'S) in 1838. On their return to the ship she sailed south on April 10 of that year to the Swan River, and eventually Sydney, where she remained from July 24 to November 11. The ship then proceeded southward to Bass Strait, where islands were surveyed and charted. On March 11, 1839, she returned to Sydney, and remained there until May 22, when she sailed north to Cape York and Port Essington. John Gould was also in Sydney from late February until April 11, 1839, when he returned to "Van Dieman's Land" (Hobart, Tasmania). It was probably during that time that he was given the type of *Podargus phalaenoides* together with other specimens.

Six years later Gould (1845, p. 5) stated equivocally: "The present bird, which is from Port Essington," and further, "I have several specimens from the northwest coast of Australia, and Mr. Gilbert states that it is abundant in every part of the Coburg Peninsula." The specimen referred to as "the present bird" could not have been his type specimen, given to him by Benjamin Bynoe. That statement may well have caused Mathews to restrict the type locality to Port Essington.

Twenty years later Gould (1865, p. 548) wrote: "Bynoe's specimens were obtained during the survey of the northwest coast. . . and George Grey's during his expedition to the same coast." Grey's (1841) account of his explorations gives no reason to believe that any of his party collected at Port Essington.

Almost certainly the type of *phalaenoides* was collected in the vicinity of King Sound, not far from Derby, for the *Beagle* was in that region during two months (February-March 1838), and much of the collecting mentioned by Stokes (1846) was done there. When a restriction of type locality is erroneous it should be corrected

(Recommendation 72E, Internatl. Comm. on Zool. Nomenclature, 1957).

That such correction would cause serious changes in nomenclature in this case is doubtful, for the differences (paler, grayer, or darker rusty) between populations of the Coburg Peninsula and King Sound are due to individual variations. For example: a male from Mount Anderson, almost exactly midway between Derby and Mungi Rock Hole, and about 50 miles from both, is pale gray, inseparable from four of five males from Derby. Two of a sample of six females from Melville Island are pale gray. The remaining four are darker and rustier, resembling the types of *mungi* and *centralia* especially in the rusty brown wash on the throat. A female from Derby is inseparable from the putative types of Gould from Port Essington. Two others are darker and grayer.

The type of *mungi* differs from a sample of three males from Derby in being washed with brown and in having the areas of subtly vermiculated feathers of throat and breast, mentioned above, extending further downward. The appearance is generally darker, rusty brown. The occiput is more heavily streaked with black. This last character appears to be a sexual, and in some populations (see under *melvillensis* below) appears as a seasonal one. In these respects it resembles very closely a male of "*centralia*" Mathews described from Apperinna Bore (lat. 26°50'S, long. 134°10'E), northern South Australia.

In size this type is rather large. Wing measures 233 mm., but falls within the range of individual variation of those latitudes (Broome, 234 mm.; Derby, 216-226 mm.; Mt. Casuarina, western coast Joseph Bonaparte Gulf, 229 mm.; Mt. Shortridge, about 80 miles south of Darwin, 233 mm.).

Mathews (1912c) described this specimen as being darker than *phalaenoides* Gould. This he repeated in his *Birds of Australia* (1918b, p. 36), adding that it is larger. In 1927 (p. 356) he listed it as a valid subspecies. Mack (in Peters, 1940, p. 175) listed the name as a synonym of *phalaenoides*, as did Condon (1975, p. 221), and this appears to be correct.

Podargus strigoides centralia Mathews

Podargus strigoides centralia Mathews, 1918b, p. 34 (Apperinna Bore, central Australia).

Now *Podargus strigoides brachypterus* Gould.
See Peters, 1940, p. 176; Condon, 1969, p. 67.

Holotype. AMNH 632189, female, collected at Apperinna Bore, not far from Lambina (lat. 26°50'S, long. 134°10'E), middle reaches of the Alberga River, northern South Australia, August 8, 1913, by Samuel A. White. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection. On the original label appears "Iris yellow; Feet dark brownish-red; Bill brownish-red." On the reverse side appears: "Not numerous, an occasional pair would be met-with." A male bears the same data.

These topotypes represent a phase of plumage. In size they accord with the southwestern population (*brachypterus*).

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) described these birds as follows: "Captain White's expeditions to the Gawler Ranges, Eyre Peninsula and central Australia, have furnished a series which must receive a subspecific name as they are noticeably lighter than the preceding birds [of the Mallee of Victoria] and are, moreover, slightly smaller. The largest male measures 248 mm., and the average wing measurement of males is 243 mm., of females 240 mm." In 1927 (p. 356, here spelled *centralis*) he listed this name as a synonym of *mungi* (see also above).

The topotypes of *centralia* and that of "*mungi*" cannot be distinguished from each other by their plumage. This plumage may be described as an intermediate between the brownish (or rusty) and the grayer phases occurring as variations in any given population of the species. Birds of this variation are less heavily streaked with black and are usually washed with pale brown. The fine vermiculations of throat and breast, described by Gould (1845, p. 5) as "beautiful, delicate and moth-like painting of the plumage" extends to the lower breast. That this is a variation of plumage is indicated by the fact that five of seven females (of a series of 17) from Melville Island are in this category.

Two males and a female, marked "*centralia*" in pencil on Mathews collection labels, collected in the Gawler Ranges and Eyre's Peninsula are probably the specimens mentioned by Mathews as forming part of his type series. In their plumage they are inseparable from a series of 11 from Broome Hill, southwestern Australia (*brachypterus* Gould). They are darker and more heav-

ily streaked with black than the topotypes of *centralia*. Wings measure 243, 243, 247 mm. Wings of *centralia* topotypes measure: male 250, female 234 mm. These measurements fall within the range of individual variation of samples from southwestern Australia (Broome Hill, Southern Cross, Yellowdine; males 243-250 mm., females 226-236 mm.).

Condon (*loc. cit.*) maintained the validity of this subspecies as follows: "Common. Confined to the arid interior. . . This subspecies is paler (non-rufous) with the black streaks of the body narrower and the head light colored and narrowly streaked with black." The types of *mungii* Mathews, 1912 and *centralia* Mathews, 1918, are almost identical in plumage. The wing of the male topotype of *centralia* is 16 mm. longer than that of *mungii*, which is to be expected according to the north to south increase in size characteristic of the species and according with Bergmann's rule. These three topotypes are lightly washed with rufous. They are paler than all specimens from south of latitude 22°S, but even paler gray (not rufous) specimens occur within populations of darker birds on the northern coasts. In the population of humid, tropical Melville Island are pale (non-rufous) specimens, darker specimens and four females which are finely marked, washed with rufous, especially on the throat, and inseparable in coloration from the types of *mungii* and *centralia*. A phase of plumage and a regular north to south variation in size is indicated.

Podargus strigoides dendyi Mathews

Podargus strigoides dendyi Mathews, 1912c, p. 283 (Derby, North-West Australia).

Now *Podargus strigoides phalaenoides* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 355; Peters, 1940, p. 175.

Holotype. AMNH 632226, male, collected at Derby, Northwestern Australia, December 5, 1910, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 6286, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) described this population as follows: "Differs from *P. s. phalaenoides* in its smaller size: wing 218-225 mm. (wing of *phalaenoides* 233 mm.)." The wing of this type measures 216 mm. Four topotypes measure: males,

222, 226 mm., and females 206, 211. Mathews (1918b, p. 36) maintained this as a valid subspecies on the basis of size, but in 1927 (p. 356) he listed the name as a synonym of his *mungii*.

For reasons given above (under *mungii*) this name must be listed as a synonym of *phalaenoides*, for the type locality is in the neighborhood of King Sound.

All authors have noted the great individual variation in this species. Small samples from northwestern West Australia and Northern Territory illustrate this, some being relatively paler and grayer, others darker and more rusty. Two, perhaps a pair, taken on the same day at Derby are almost exactly similar to two from the Gould collection, supposedly from Port Essington, Coburg Peninsula. Five others from Derby, one from Mt. Anderson (50 miles south of Derby) are somewhat grayer and less rusty, more heavily streaked with blackish brown. A female from Parry's Creek, near Wyndham and 500 miles northwest of Derby, is similar to these, but a female from Point Torment, only 10 miles away, is rustier. In short, populations of the vicinity of King Sound and those of the Coburg Peninsula do not differ geographically.

Podargus strigoides melvillensis Mathews

Podargus strigoides melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 37 (Melville Island).

Now *Podargus strigoides phalaenoides* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 355; Peters, 1940, p. 175; Condon, 1975, p. 221.

Holotype. AMNH 632254, female, collected at Cooper's Camp, Apsley Straits, Melville Island, Australia, October 28, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10866, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (1912a, p. 37) described this population as follows: "Differs from *P. s. phalaenoides* in its much smaller size; wing 203 mm." This he repeated in 1918 (p. 32). In 1927 (p. 355) he listed the name as a synonym of *phalaenoides* without comment. Mack (in Peters, 1940, p. 175) followed. Deignan (1951, p. 72) recognized the population as a valid subspecies on the basis of size and more brownish coloration.

This population might possibly be recognized

as an insular population, a questionable subspecies.

Comparison of 10 males and five females from Melville Island with five males and four females from the vicinity of Derby shows that Melville Island males are somewhat more heavily striped with blackish above, and especially on the head, but only when those collected in the same season are compared. Three specimens collected in June are paler and hardly to be distinguished. There are also subtle brownish vermiculations on feathers of the throat. This character is more apparent in females, four of the five females being easily separable from those of Derby by this character. Throat and breast may be said to be washed with rusty brown, which character appears independently in other populations. Like the males their heads are more heavily marked with blackish brown, contrasting with the back.

These characters are subtle. Whether the browner plumage of the Melville Island birds is truly a geographical variation or rather a tendency toward the brown phase of plumage may be questioned. Measurements of this series of 23 specimens shows that birds of Derby average slightly larger (213 mm. as against 208 mm.), but only 13.5 percent of this sample of 24 skins may be so identified.

A pair from the South Alligator River, about 80 miles from the coast, differ in being slightly more gray and having the crown less heavily streaked. The male is larger (wing 222 mm.) but the female (wing 201 mm.) falls well within the range of individual variation of Melville Island females.

Podargus strigoides capensis Mathews

Podargus strigoides capensis Mathews, 1918b, p. 35 (Jardine Creek, Cape York).

Now *Podargus strigoides phalaenoides* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 355; Peters, 1940, p. 175; Condon, 1975, p. 221.

Holotype. AMNH 632276, male [?], collected on the Jardine River, extreme northern Cape York, April 29, 1911, by W. R. McLennan.

Mathews had three males and one female from the Jardine River. He described these (*loc. cit.*) as being "smaller than those from southern localities, the [average] wing measurement of males

being 211 mm., the largest measuring 217 mm." In 1927 (p. 355) he listed this name as a synonym of *gouldi* Masters, 1875, the type locality of which is the Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria.

Wings of two undoubted male topotypes measure 214, 217 mm., a third (the type) 203 mm.; the female, 190 mm. These measurements fall within the range of individual variation of specimens from the vicinity of King Sound, type locality of *phalaenoides* (see above under *P. s. mungi*). Males 216-226 mm. and females 206-211 mm. Average of *capensis* 206 mm., of *phalaenoides* 214 mm.

Two of the three male topotypes have the head more heavily striped with black than those of King Sound. But one of those is as dark, leaving three of a series of nine indistinguishable. The single female cannot be separated from those of King Sound. There are therefore two characters by which *capensis* might be recognized, but only on the averages. If no more than 70 percent of specimens can be recognized with certainty it does not seem correct to classify any given population as taxonomically distinct.

A sample of seven specimens from Normanston, Alexandria, Leichardt River (*gouldi*) does not differ in shade of color from a series from the vicinity of King Sound (*phalaenoides*). Wings of *gouldi* measure 222-229 mm. (av. 223 mm.) as against 219 mm. for *phalaenoides*, but measurements fall within ranges of individual variation. Mathews (1927, p. 355) included the populations of Cairns and Cooktown under the name *gouldi*.

Podargus strigoides cornwalli Mathews

Podargus strigoides cornwalli Mathews, 1912c, p. 282 (Mackay, Queensland).

Now *Podargus strigoides cornwalli* Mathews. See Peters, 1940, p. 175.

Holotype. AMNH 632217, not sexed (probably male), collected at Mackay, Queensland, Australia, by an unknown person. No original label. From the Mathews (No. 6429 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Mathews number 6429 was purchased from Gerrard, dealer of London, April 2, 1910, according to his "Day Book."

Mathews described this subspecies as follows: "Differs from *P. s. strigoides* in its very much

paler coloration and smaller size." In 1927 (p. 355) he listed the name as a synonym of *P. s. gouldi* (type locality Norman River, north-western Queensland), which appears to be a synonym of *P. s. phalaenoides* Mack (in Peters, 1940, p. 175) listed it as a valid subspecies. Condon (1975, p. 220) listed it as a synonym, but noted "possibly recognizable."

There are two specimens from Mackay in the Mathews collection. They are paler than birds from the vicinity of Sydney (*strigoides*) and smaller (wings 265, a male, and 266 mm., as against 277-295 mm. for *strigoides*). They are larger than a series of five males from Normanston, Alexandria and Leichardt River (wing 222-229 mm.). Therefore this would appear to be an easily recognizable subspecies. It is intermediate between the small, pale birds of the northern coasts and the large, dark birds of the south, both size and color being according to a cline.

Podargus strigoides victoriae Mathews

Podargus strigoides victoriae Mathews, 1912c, p. 282 (Victoria).

Now *Podargus strigoides victoriae* Mathews. See Peters, 1940, p. 176; Condon, 1969, p. 67.

Holotype. AMNH 632170, male, collected at Bayswater, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, November 1, 1910, by Tom Tregellas. From the Mathews (No. 8055 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

On the original label appears: "This fine male was shot on the nest about 3 in the afternoon, the female evidently sitting in the night. Only 1 egg in nest. The nest was the smallest and flimsiest I ever saw, merely about 2 dozen small sticks. I could not locate the female." This is a large bird: wing 287 mm., tail 219 mm.

Mathews (*loc. cit.*) described this bird as follows: "Differs from *P. s. strigoides* in its larger size: wing 292-300 mm.; typical birds from New South Wales, wing 289-9 [*sic*] mm. He wrote (1912b, pp. 33, 34) "... I class all the Victorian birds as a slightly larger subspecies, as the average is slightly larger and a third of the birds examined are absolutely larger in the wing than the largest New South Wales specimen." In 1927 (p.

355) he listed this name as a synonym of *strigoides*.

Mack (in Peters, 1940, p. 176) listed this as a valid subspecies with the range extending from "south of Sydney, south and west to the vicinity of Adelaide." Condon (1969, p. 67) maintained this as a valid subspecies: "Common. South-East of South Australia and wetter parts of Victoria. Note. This is a large race." The range of *P. s. brachypterus* Gould is "Mainland [of South Australia] (wetter forests and Mallee) . . . Note. Specimens from the Mt. Lofty Ranges are small, like those from the Mallee districts." No comparison between Victorian and southwestern Australian birds was made. In 1975 (p. 220), Condon listed this as a synonym of *strigoides*, noting "possibly recognizable."

Comparison of a sample of nine males and five females from the vicinity of Melbourne (*victoriae*) with seven males and six females from the neighborhood of Sydney shows that birds of Sydney (*strigoides*) are somewhat more heavily streaked with black on the back as a rule. Seventy percent of males and 90 percent of females of this series can so be distinguished in series. Four of the six females are darker below than those of Sydney. Accurate identification of individuals is liable to error, so various are the individual differences. There is no other difference in color. In size (length of wing) males of *victoriae* are larger on the average (288 mm., as against 282 mm.). The range of individual variation (279-301 mm., as against 277-292 mm.) allows only one of a series of 16 to be identified with certainty. The population of Melbourne can be classified as a poorly marked subspecies. It represents the large, dark extreme of the north-south cline of mainland Australia.

Birds from the vicinity of Adelaide and eastern South Australia are smaller (wings of males 242-258 mm., females 241-244 mm.). In this they resemble those of southwestern Australia (wings of males 243-250 mm., females 226-236 mm.).

Podargus strigoides rossi Mathews

Podargus strigoides rossi Mathews, 1912c, p. 282 (South Australia).

Now *Podargus strigoides brachypterus* Gould.

See Peters, 1940, p. 176; Condon, 1962, p. 117.

Holotype. AMNH 632184, male. No original label. What appears to be "Nackerville," South Australia, April 13, 1903, is transcribed on a Mathews collection label. Mathews collection number 9496 is recorded as having been received from Ashby (Edwin Ashby). From the Rothschild collection.

Mathews's (*loc. cit.*) description is as follows: "Differs from *P. s. strigoides* in its darker (blackish) coloration and its smaller size; wing 255 mm.; average wing 252-6 mm." Six years later he wrote (1918a, p. 34): "The preceding three subspecies [*strigoides*, *victoriae*, *cuvieri*] grade easily and are little differentiated, so that it was surprising when Victorian ornithologists pointed out that the *Podargus* of the Mallee of Victoria and South Australia adjoining was a distinct and much smaller bird. Of this fact there can be no denial, as the largest specimen, the type of *rossi*, only measures (a male) 256 mm. in the wing, while as regards coloration the specimens are darker than *P. s. victoriae*." In 1927 (p. 356) he listed the name as a valid subspecies. Mack (in Peters, 1940, p. 176) listed the name as a synonym of *brachypterus* Gould of southwestern Australia, as did Condon (1951, p. 35, 1975, p. 221), which appears to be correct.

This specimen is very heavily streaked with black, the head is black and the ground color is lark brownish gray. The throat is dark reddish brown heavily streaked with black. It is darker than two females from Eyre's Peninsula, but resembles them in their heavy black streaking and rusty throats.

In size it is similar to a pair from Gerhamin (Gyarrin), west shore of Lake Tyrrell, and a probable male from Lillydale, about 100 miles east of Port Pirie, localities between and almost equidistant from Melbourne and Adelaide. Measurements are intermediate (wing of the type of *rossi* 254 mm., male from Gerhamin 255 mm., and Lillydale 258 mm.). They are closer to those of *brachypterus* (see above under *P. s. victoriae*).

Podargus papuensis baileyi Mathews

Podargus papuensis baileyi Mathews, 1912c, p. 281 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Podargus papuensis* Quoy and Gaimard. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 79; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 258; Condon, 1975, p. 221.

Holotype. AMNH 632463, male, collected at Cairns, Queensland, Australia, October 1908, by an unknown person. No original label. From the Mathews (No. 1201 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. The wing measures 298 mm.

Mathews (1912a, p. 46) listed this name as a synonym. In 1927 (p. 357) he listed it as a distinct subspecies. Mayr (*loc. cit.*) and Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) mentioned Cape York in the range of *papuensis*.

Podargus papuensis conigravi Mathews

Podargus papuensis conigravi Mathews, 1912c, p. 281 (Waigeu).

Now *Podargus papuensis* Quoy and Gaimard. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 79; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 258.

Holotype. AMNH 632419, male, collected on Waigeu Island, northwestern New Guinea, February 1, 1903, by Johann Waterstradt. From the Mathews (No. 1200, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) wrote "... it is true that there is much variation in size, but populations of large, medium and small sized birds, when arranged geographically, form a checkerboard pattern which makes recognition of subspecies impractical."

Podargus papuensis rogersi Mathews

Podargus papuensis rogersi Mathews, 1912c, p. 281 (Cape York).

Now *Podargus papuensis* Quoy and Gaimard. See Mathews, 1927, p. 357; Mayr, 1941b, p. 79; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 258.

Holotype. AMNH 632451, male, collected on Cape York, September 8, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9773 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Cyphorina plumifera neglecta Mathews

Cyphorina plumifera neglecta Mathews, 1916a, p. 57 (Southern Queensland).

Now *Podargus ocellatus plumiferus* Gould. See Condon, 1975, p. 222.

Holotype. AMNH 632372, female, no original label. On a Mathews collection label appears: "southern Queensland near N. S. Wales border." Against the Mathews collection number 18441 appears in his register, "Day Book," "Aust. Visit," which perhaps means that he obtained it during his visit to Australia in 1914. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is in the brown plumage characteristic of females of this species. The wing measures 228 mm. and the tail 232 mm. Schauensee (1957, p. 177) recorded the measurements of Gould's syntypes of *plumifera* as follows: Wing of male 235, tail 238 mm., and an unsexed specimen, wing 227 mm., tail 243 mm. Measurements of seven specimens from northern Cape York: male, wings, 180-186 mm., tail 183-199 mm.; female, 177-185 mm., tail 178-188 mm. It was suggested by Schauensee that this population does not represent a subspecies of *ocellatus* but a distinct species. The tail is very long relative to the wing thus resembling *ocellatus* more than *strigoides* or *papuensis*. In plumage it resembles *ocellatus* also, rather than the other two species. It would appear to illustrate a step-cline.

Podargus intermedius Hartert

Podargus intermedius Hartert, 1895a, p. x (Kiriwina, Trobriand Islands).

Now *Podargus ocellatus intermedius* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 79; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 260.

Lectotype. AMNH 632353, male, collected on Kiriwina, Trobriand Islands, off northeastern New Guinea, May 18, 1895, by Albert S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection. Hartert (1925b, p. 157) designated this type. Paralectotype: AMNH 632355, female, was collected April 5, 1895.

As a rule this population has longer wings (211-243 mm.) than those of populations of New Guinea and neighboring islands. The wing of the type: 211 mm., tail, 189 mm.

Podargus meeki Hartert

Podargus meeki Hartert, 1898g, p. 8 (Sudest Island).

Now *Podargus ocellatus meeki* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 80; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 260.

Lectotype. AMNH 632341, female, collected on Sudest (or Tagula) Island, Louisiade Islands, off eastern New Guinea, April 9, 1898, by A. S. Meek. A male, AMNH 632338 and a female, AMNH 632339 are paralectotypes. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 157). From the Rothschild collection.

Podargus inexpectatus Hartert

Podargus inexpectatus Hartert, 1901d, p. 24 (Ysabel, Solomon Islands).

Now *Podargus ocellatus inexpectatus* Hartert. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 238.

AMNH 632362, male, collected on Ysabel, Solomon Islands, June 22, 1901, by A. S. Meek.

Batrachostomus javensis chaseni Stresemann

Batrachostomus javensis chaseni Stresemann, 1937, p. 326 (Taguso, Palawan).

Now *Batrachostomus javensis chaseni* Stresemann. See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 266; duPont, 1971, p. 178.

Holotype. AMNH 450963, male, collected at Taguso, Palawan, Philippines, August 5, 1887, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY NYCTIBIIDAE

Nyctibius longicaudatus chocoensis Chapman

Nyctibius longicaudatus chocoensis Chapman, 1921, p. 5 (Novita, Rio San Juan, Choco, Colombia).

Now *Nyctibius aethereus chocoensis* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 504.

Holotype. AMNH 111501, male, collected at Novita (400 ft.), Rio San Juan, Cauca, Colombia, December 23, 1911 by A. A. Allen and Leo E. Miller.

Caprimulgus aethereus Wied

Caprimulgus aethereus Wied, 1820, p. 236, footnote (Rio Mucuri, Brazil).

Now *Nyctibius aethereus aethereus* (Wied). See

Pinto, 1938, p. 230; Schauensee, 1966, p. 147.

Syntypes AMNH 6837, male, 5871, female, collected on the Rio Mucuri (Macuré), Bahia, Brazil, February or March 1816, by collectors for Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

Whether or not both this species and *longicaudatus* (Spix) breed in eastern Para is not yet known.

Nyctibius maculosus Ridgway

Nyctibius maculosus Ridgway, 1912, p. 92 ("Ambato, Ecuador").

Now *Nyctibius leucopterus maculosus* Ridgway. See Chapman, 1926, p. 273; Peters, 1940, p. 181.

Holotype. AMNH 35571, not sexed, no data. "Ambata" and "Vascomag," appear on what is apparently an original label.

Chapman (*loc. cit.*) said that this genus is unknown from the "arid temperate of the interandine tableland" in which Ambato lies. He suggested that the bird came from the region "near or below Baños," in eastern Ecuador.

Caprimulgus leucopterus Wied

Caprimulgus leucopterus Wied, 1821, p. 227, footnote (Bahia, Brazil).

Now *Nyctibius leucopterus leucopterus* (Wied). See Pinto, 1938, p. 231; Peters, 1940, p. 181.

Syntypes. AMNH 5868, 5867, males, collected in the forest near Conquista, Bahia, winter of 1817, for Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

Wied (*loc. cit.*) stated that the bird was collected near Conquista.

FAMILY AEGOTHELIDAE

Aegotheles insignis tatei Rand

Aegotheles insignis tatei Rand, 1941, p. 10 (Palmer Junction, Papua).

Now *Aegotheles insignis tatei* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 81; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 265.

Holotype. AMNH 426001, female, collected 5 miles below the Palmer River junction with the Fly River, southeastern New Guinea, June 2,

1936, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

This population is smaller than others (wings 138-145 mm.), according to Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*).

Aegotheles pulcher Hartert

Aegotheles pulcher Hartert, 1898g, p. 8 (mountains of British New Guinea).

Now *Aegotheles insignis pulcher* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 81.

Holotype. AMNH 632114, not sexed, no original label. Hartert (1925b, p. 157) wrote: "This specimen was bought in London. Later on I recognised that it was undoubtedly collected by Emil Weiske, and most likely came from the Upper Aroa River."

Rand and Gilliard (1967, p. 265) considered this to be a synonym of *insignis*.

Aegotheles cristatus major Mayr and Rand

Aegotheles cristatus major Mayr and Rand, 1935, p. 4 (Dogwa, southern New Guinea).

Now *Aegotheles cristatus major* Mayr and Rand. See Diamond, 1967, p. 6.

Holotype. AMNH 421872, female, collected at Dogwa, on the Oriomo River, southern New Guinea, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

This subspecies resembles *affinis* of western New Guinea but differs in having the barring of the breast reduced and in its larger size. Wing 147, 139 mm., as against 134, 135 mm.

Aegotheles cristata olivei Mathews

Aegotheles cristata olivei Mathews, 1918b, p. 65 (Cairns, Queensland).

Now *Aegotheles cristatus cristatus* (J. White). See Peters, 1940, p. 182; Condon, 1975, p. 223.

Holotype. AMNH 632016, male, collected at Cairns, northern Queensland, Australia, November 1902, by P. Schraeder. From the Mathews (No. 1228, and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is in the gray phase of plumage, and is very slightly paler than birds from southern Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. The sides of the face are brown.

In available samples an increasing incidence of the brown phase of plumage is apparent in northern birds and this appears to increase from east to west. Only two of a series of 15 skins from Victoria and South Australia have the sides of the face brown. When specimens in the gray phase are compared, differences are not apparent. If a series of 10 skins from northwestern Australia and Cape York are compared, only four can be diagnosed as coming from one population or the other. Two females from the South Alligator River and two from Melville Island are inseparable from two males and a female from Cooktown, Cape York. A female in the intermediate grayish brownish plumage from Cooktown is identical with one in similar plumage from the South Alligator River. There is no difference in size between populations. Wings measure: Cape York, 123-137 mm.; New South Wales, 126-133 mm.; Victoria, 123-134 mm.; southwestern Australia, 125-134 mm.; and northwestern Australia, 130-139 mm. Difference between populations appears only in greater or lesser incidence of the brown phase of plumage.

Aegotheles cristata melvillensis Mathews

Aegotheles cristata melvillensis Mathews, 1918b, p. 67 (Melville Island).

Now *Aegotheles cristatus cristatus* (J. White). See Mathews, 1927, p. 308, and above under *A. c. olivei*.

Holotype. AMNH 631973, male, collected near Snake Bay, Melville Island, northern Australia, January 6, 1912, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews stated correctly in his original description that this population is close to southeastern birds. In 1927 he listed this name as a synonym of the supposed northwestern subspecies, named *leucogaster*, which Mees (1961, p. 108) recognized as a generally more sand-colored, brownish subspecies.

Aegotheles cristata murchisoniana Mathews

Aegotheles cristata murchisoniana Mathews, 1912c, p. 284 (East Murchison, West Australia).

Now *Aegotheles cristatus cristatus* (J. White). See Peters, 1940, p. 182; Mees, 1961, p. 108.

Holotype. AMNH 631975, female, collected at East Murchison, Western Australia, October 22, 1909, by F. Lawson Whitlock. From the Mathews (No. 3884, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews (1927, p. 358) listed this name as a synonym of *rufa* Hall, which appears to be a name for the rufous phase. Mees (*loc. cit.*) stated: "Specimens from East Murchison and north to West Pilbarra are all somewhat greyer both above and below (the extent of freckling being reduced) and have always some rufous; a few individuals are in the rufous phase." He included these birds in the range of *cristatus*, so relegating the name to synonymy.

Aegotheles cristata centralia Mathews

Aegotheles cristata centralia Mathews, 1918b, p. 67 (Stevenson's River, South Australia).

Now *Aegotheles cristatus cristatus* (J. White). See Mees, 1961, p. 108; Condon, 1962, p. 118.

Holotype. AMNH 631977, male, collected on Stevenson's River near Eringa (about lat. 26° 15'S, long. 134° 45'E), South Australia, October 5, 1913, by Samuel A. White. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is in the sandy brownish plumage typical of northwestern Australia and should be listed as a synonym of *leucogaster* if recognition of such a subspecies be thought to be desirable, as Mees (*loc. cit.*) did think.

Aegotheles cristata tasmanica Mathews

Aegotheles cristata tasmanica Mathews, 1918b, p. 65 (Prospect, near Launceston, Tasmania).

Now *Aegotheles cristatus cristatus* (J. White). See Condon, 1975, p. 223.

Holotype. AMNH 631961, male, collected at Prospect, near Launceston, Tasmania, March 15, 1901, by P. Thompson. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described birds from Tasmania as being "darker at sight." He had two in his collection. The male type is indeed darker than Victorian birds. The female, which is perhaps not quite mature, is paler.

Aegotheles wallacei gigas Rothschild

Aegotheles wallacei gigas Rothschild, 1931b, p. 268 (Mount Derimapa, Gebruders Range).

Now *Aegotheles wallacii gigas* Rothschild. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 263; Diamond, 1969, p. 13.

Holotype. AMNH 302853, male, collected on Mount Derimapa, Weyland Mountains (5000 ft.), western New Guinea, July 17, 1930, by F. Shaw Mayer.

Birds of the Weyland Mountains are larger than other populations, according to Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*).

Aegotheles wallacii manni Diamond

Aegotheles wallacii manni Diamond, 1969, p. 12 (Mt. Menawa, Bewani Mts., Sepik District, Mandated Territory of New Guinea).

Now *Aegotheles wallacii manni* Diamond.

Holotype. AMNH 789760, female, collected on Mount Menawa (at 3200 ft.), Bewani Mts., Sepik District, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, August 2, 1966, by Jared M. Diamond.

Diamond (*loc. cit.*) described this population as being intermediate in size between *gigas* and *wallacii*. Like *gigas* it occupies a mountainous area.

Aegotheles albertisii wondiwoi
Mayr and Rand

Aegotheles albertisii wondiwoi Mayr and Rand, 1936a, p. 242 (Wondiwoi, Wandammen Mts., Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Aegotheles albertisii wondiwoi* Mayr and Rand. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 264.

Holotype. AMNH 448908, female, collected at Wondiwoi, Wandammen Mts., west coast of Geelvink Bay, western New Guinea (now West Irian) by Ernst Mayr.

Birds of this population resemble *albertisii* of extreme western New Guinea, but wings are longer.

Aegotheles albertisii archboldi Rand

Aegotheles albertisii archboldi Rand, 1941a, p. 10 (9 km. northeast of Lake Habbema, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Aegotheles albertisii archboldi* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 81.

Holotype. AMNH 305669, male, collected 9 km. east of Lake Habbema (about 15 km. north of Mount Wilhelmina (lat. 4°15'S, long. 138°41'E), west-central New Guinea (West Irian), October 28, 1938, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

Rand and Gilliard (1967, p. 264) characterized this subspecies as richer in color and coarser in pattern, and perhaps a full species.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE

Nannochordeiles pusillus septentrionalis
Hellmayr

Nannochordeiles pusillus septentrionalis Hellmayr, 1908, p. 78 ("Maipures, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela").

Now *Chordeiles pusillus septentrionalis* (Hellmayr). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 165.

Holotype. AMNH 476955, male, collected at Maipures, Rio Orinoco, Colombia, January 22, 1899, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie. From the Rothschild collection.

The type locality (lat. 5°17'N, long. 67°51'W) is in Colombia.

Chordeiles pusillus esmeraldae
Zimmer and Phelps

Chordeiles pusillus esmeraldae Zimmer and Phelps, 1947, p. 1 (Esmeralda, Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Chordeiles pusillus esmeraldae* Zimmer and Phelps. See Friedmann, 1948, p. 411.

Holotype. AMNH 272525, female?, collected at Esmeralda, Mt. Duida, Venezuela, October 2, 1928, by the Tyler Duida Expedition.

Friedmann (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "This race differs from both *pusillus* and *septentrionalis* in having the undertail coverts strongly barred."

Chordeiles texensis Lawrence

Chordeiles texensis Lawrence, 1856, p. 167 (Texas).

Now *Chordeiles acutipennis texensis* Lawrence. See Oberholser, 1914a, p. 104, American Ornithologists' Union, 1957, p. 296.

Syntypes. AMNH 43852, male, and 43851, female, collected in Texas (locality restricted to Ringgold Barracks, near Rio Grande City, by Oberholser, *loc. cit.*) at an unknown date. "Presented by Capt. J. P. McCown" appears on a Lawrence collection label.

***Chordeiles acutipennis aequatorialis* Chapman**

Chordeiles acutipennis aequatorialis Chapman, 1923, p. 1 (Duran, Prov. Guayas, Ecuador).
Now *Chordeiles acutipennis aequatorialis* Chapman. See Peters, 1940, p. 187.

Holotype. AMNH 166773, female, collected at Duran (sea level), Province of Guayas, Ecuador, July 6, 1920, by George K. Cherrie.

Chapman (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this is obviously an intermediate between *acutipennis* and *pruinus* [= *exilis*].

***Chordeiles virginianus aserriensis* Cherrie**

Chordeiles virginianus aserriensis Cherrie, 1896, p. 136 (San José, Costa Rica).
Now *Chordeiles minor aserriensis* Cherrie. See Oberholser, 1914a, p. 71; Slud, 1964, p. 136.

Holotype. AMNH 476901, male, collected in the valley of the Aserri River near San José, Costa Rica, November 2, 1893, by George K. Cherrie. Plumage is coming into adult. From the Rothschild collection.

This population resembles *howelli* but differs in smaller size and more grayish upper parts, according to Oberholser (*loc. cit.*).

***Chordeiles Gundlachii* Lawrence**

Chordeiles Gundlachii Lawrence, 1856, p. 165 (Cuba).
Now *Chordeiles minor gundlachii* Lawrence. See Bond, 1956, p. 88.

Syntype. AMNH 43839, male, collected in Cuba. No original label, no data. Lawrence (*loc. cit.*) stated that he had also a female (not in this museum); both received from Dr. J. Gundlach of Cardenas.

Wetmore and Swales (1931), American Ornithologists' Union Check-list (1957, p. 296, n.), suggested that the West Indian breeding populations are specifically distinct. Eisenmann (1962,

p. 9), because of color pattern similar to *acutipennis* and difference from *minor* in call, followed this suggestion.

***Chordeiles minor panamensis* Eisenmann**

Chordeiles minor panamensis Eisenmann, 1962, p. 4 (Cerro Campana, Panama).
Now *Chordeiles minor panamensis* Eisenmann. See Wetmore, 1968, p. 206.

Holotype. AMNH 768852, female, collected at Cerro Campana, western Panamá, Panamá (2500 ft.), May 7, 1961, by J. E. Ambrose, Jr.

Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) characterized this population as similar in size and black dorsal background color to *C. m. chapmani*, but with other markings darker, buff to rufous; undersurface buff to tawny.

***Caprimulgus diurnus* Wied**

Caprimulgus diurnus Wied, 1830, p. 326 (Bahia, Brazil).
Now *Podager nacunda nacunda* (Vieillot). See Allen, 1889, p. 261.

Holotype. AMNH 6838, female, collected in Bahia, Brazil, February 1817, for Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

Temminck used this specimen to describe *C. diurnus* in 1823.

***Eurostopodus argus harterti* Mathews**

Eurostopodus argus harterti Mathews, 1912c, p. 291 (Northern Territory).
Now *Eurostopodus guttatus guttatus* (Vigors and Horsfield). See Condon, 1975, p. 225.

Holotype. AMNH 632513, male, collected at Newery Station, Northern Territory, Australia, June 23, 1902, probably by John T. Tunney, who was not very far from Darwin on that day. From the Mathews (No. 5217 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This name was recognized by Peters (1940, p. 190). Mathews described the population of northern Australia as being darker than *argus* [= *guttatus*]. Ten specimens from northern and northwestern Australia cannot be distinguished from a sample of two from southwestern Queens-

land (Birdsville), two from Victoria ("Mallee," Kow Plains) and two from southern West Australia (Yellowdine). Wings of northwestern birds, 210-231 mm.; southern birds, 215-224 mm.

Eurostopodus mystacalis victoriae Mathews

Eurostopodus mystacalis victoriae Mathews, 1916a, p. 58 (Victoria).

Now *Eurostopodus mystacalis mystacalis* (Temminck). See Peters, 1940, p. 190.

Syntypes. AMNH 632483, male, collected at Olinda, Victoria, Australia, October 12, 1912, probably by Tom Tregellas, whose neat handwriting appears on an original label. AMNH 632482, female, no original label. "Victoria" appears on a Mathews collection label. He bought the specimen from A. W. Coles, dealer, of Melbourne as a notation against his number 4346 in his register attests. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

These birds are not paler than birds of New South Wales, as originally described. This name was omitted by Condon (1975, p. 224). He listed *Eurostopodus* as a synonym of *Caprimulgus*.

Eurostopodus mystacalis exul Mayr

Eurostopodus mystacalis exul Mayr, 1941d, p. 6 (Tao, northwestern New Caledonia).

Now *Eurostopodus mystacalis exul* Mayr. See Delacour, 1966, p. 111.

Holotype. AMNH 337760, female, collected at Tao, on the coastal plain, near Mt. Panié, northwestern New Caledonia, August 1, 1939, by Lindsay Macmillan.

This specimen is unique. It was in egg-laying condition and weighed 77 grams. Wing 179 mm., tail 130 mm., bill, from gape, 35 mm. It differs from *mystacalis* in being much paler (gray) above and in lacking the brown spots on the outer webs of second, third and fourth primaries.

Eurostopodus diabolicus Stresemann

Eurostopodus diabolicus Stresemann, 1931, p. 103 (Kumarsot, northern Celebes).

Now *Eurostopodus diabolicus* Stresemann. See Peters, 1940, p. 190.

Holotype. AMNH 461232, female, collected

near the village of Kumarsot (Kumasat, 250 m.), foot of the Kalabat Volcanoes, northern Celebes, March 5, 1931, by Gerd Heinrich (No. 3972). It is unique. Wing 204 mm.; tail 135; bill (from gape) 42 mm.

Lyncornis archboldi Mayr and Rand

Lyncornis archboldi Mayr and Rand, 1935, p. 4 (West slope of Mt. Tafa, 2400 m.).

Now *Eurostopodus archboldi* (Mayr and Rand). See Peters, 1940, p. 191; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 269.

Holotype. AMNH 419729, male, collected on the west slope of Mt. Tafa, 2400 m., southeastern New Guinea (Papua), September 23, 1933, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

This species resembles *Eurostopodus diabolicus* Stresemann of Celebes in its generally dark coloration and coarser pattern more closely than it does *mystacalis*. It differs from both in lacking the white bars on primaries. Feathers at the sides of the throat are white in this species, brown in *diabolicus*. Gray feathers of head are paler and less clearly stippled.

Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli Sennett

Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli Sennett, 1888a, p. 44 (Nueces River, Nueces County, Texas).

Now *Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli* Sennett. See Peters, 1940, p. 192; American Ornithologists' Union, 1957, p. 293.

Syntypes. AMNH 81548, male, collected on the Nueces River, Nueces County, Texas, March 22, 1887, by J. M. Priour; and AMNH 81549, female, same data.

Microsiphonorhis brewsteri Chapman

Microsiphonorhis brewsteri Chapman, 1917, p. 329 (Túbano, Province of Azua, Dominican Republic).

Now *Siphonorhis brewsteri* (Chapman). See Bond, 1956, p. 87.

Holotype. AMNH 163903, female, collected near Tubano, Dominican Republic, West Indies, February 10, 1917, by Rollo H. Beck.

Nyctiphrynus lautus Miller and Griscom

Nyctiphrynus lautus Miller and Griscom, 1925a, p. 1 (Peña Blanca, Nicaragua).
Now *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus lautus* Miller and Griscom. See Peters, 1940, p. 195.

Holotype. AMNH 103685, female, collected at Peña Blanca, northeastern Nicaragua, June 5, 1909, by William B. Richardson.

This unique type represents the most northerly population of the genus. It is smaller than birds from Colombia (wing 116 mm., tail 103 mm.).

Caprimulgus rosenbergi Hartert

Caprimulgus rosenbergi Hartert, 1895a, p. x, bis (Rio Dagua, Colombia).
Now *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus rosenbergi* (Hartert), See Schauensee, 1949, p. 510.

Holotype. AMNH 477271, female, collected on the Rio Dagua, Colombia, April 2, 1895, by W. F. H. Rosenberg.

Hartert (1922b, p. 402) stated that this subspecies was described from a single female, "but afterwards Rosenberg shot another female, and his correspondents Miketta and Fleming collected several more." These are all from Ecuador. AMNH 477272, male, collected on Rio Bogoté, March 23, 1901, by R. Miketta; AMNH 477273, male, Rio Sapayo, November 21, 1901, by R. Miketta; AMNH 477274, female, collected at Bulun, December 4, 1901, by Miketta; and AMNH 477275, female, collected January 24, 1897, by Rosenberg.

After having been stored in a vault during World War II for safety the type could not be found on return of other types to this museum.

Antrostomus notabilis Nelson

Antrostomus notabilis Nelson, 1905, p. 111 (Victoria, Tamaulipas).
Now *Caprimulgus salvini salvini* Hartert. See Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1950, p. 156; Schauensee, 1966, p. 150.

Holotype. AMNH 81519, male, collected at Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, April 13, 1888, by J. M. Priour. From collection of G. Bennett.

Caprimulgus sericocaudatus mengeli
Dickerman

Caprimulgus sericocaudatus mengeli Dickerman, 1975, p. 19 (59 km. east of Pucallpa, Dept. Loreto, Peru).

Now *Caprimulgus sericocaudatus mengeli* Dickerman.

Holotype. AMNH 811079, adult male, collected Instituto Veterinario de Investigaciones Tropicales y de Alturas, 59 km. east of Pucallpa, Department of Loreto, Peru, November 15, 1972, by Hannalore E. Hinsch (No. HEH-A-506).

Dickerman (*loc. cit.*) determined that the type material of *C. sericocaudatus* was collected in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro, and restricted the type locality as first reviser. This specimen, a male from Yarinacocha, Peru, and a female from Santarem, Amazonia, Brazil, differ in their smaller size and sootier coloration of plumage.

Caprimulgus ridgwayi minor Griscom

Caprimulgus ridgwayi minor Griscom, 1929, p. 10 (Progreso, Guatemala).

Now *Caprimulgus ridgwayi troglodytes* Griscom. See Griscom, 1930d, p. 85 (new name for *minor*, preoccupied by *Caprimulgus minor* Forster, 1771).

Holotype. AMNH 58537, male, collected at Progreso, Guatemala, September 20, 1924, by A. W. Anthony.

This population was described as having shorter wings than that of Mexico (wing 148 mm.).

Systellura ruficervix roraimae Chapman

Systellura ruficervix roraimae Chapman, 1929b, p. 2 (Philipp Camp, 6000 ft., Mt. Roraima, Venezuela).

Now *Caprimulgus longirostris roraimae* (Chapman). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 169.

Holotype. AMNH 236552, male, collected at Philipp Camp (6000 ft.), Mt. Roraima, Venezuela, November 11, 1927, by T. Donald Carter of the Lee Garnett Day Expedition.

Systellura ruficervix atripunctata Chapman

Systellura ruficervix atripunctata Chapman,

1923, p. 2 (Acobamba, 10,000 ft., Junín, Peru).

Now *Caprimulgus longirostris atripunctatus* (Chapman). See Zimmer, 1930, p. 269.

Holotype. AMNH 168932, male, collected at Acobamba (10,000 ft.), Province of Junín, Peru, December 31, 1919, by H. Watkins.

This population is paler and grayer than that of Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia. It is a "well marked form," according to Zimmer (*loc. cit.*).

Stenopsis cayennensis monticola Chapman

Stenopsis cayennensis monticola Chapman, 1914a, p. 172 (San Antonio, 6600 ft., western Andes, above Cali, Colombia).

Now *Caprimulgus cayennensis apertus* Peters. See Peters, 1940, p. 201 (new name for *monticola* preoccupied by *C. monticolus* Franklin, 1831); Schauensee, 1949, p. 512.

Holotype. AMNH 107747, female, collected at San Antonio (6600 ft.) western Andes, above Cali, Colombia, January 23, 1911, according to Chapman (*loc. cit.*). "Cawla, Colombia" appears on the original label.

Stenopsis maculicaudus Lawrence

Stenopsis maculicaudus Lawrence, 1862a, p. 459 (Para).

Now *Caprimulgus maculicaudus* (Lawrence). See Peters, 1940, p. 201; Schauensee, 1966, p. 151.

Syntype. AMNH 43874, male, collected at Para, Brazil at an unknown date by "Mr. V. Schulte Buckow" according to Lawrence (*loc. cit.*). "Para Boccowe" appears on a Lawrence collection label. No original label.

Setopagis anthonyi Chapman

Setopagis anthonyi Chapman, 1923, p. 4 (Portovelo, Ecuador).

Now *Caprimulgus parvulus anthonyi* (Chapman). See Peters, 1940, p. 202.

Holotype. AMNH 166785, male, collected at Portovelo (2400 ft.), Province del Oro, Ecuador, September 3, 1920, by George K. Cherrie.

Caprimulgus europaeus meridionalis Hartert

Caprimulgus europaeus meridionalis Hartert, 1896d, p. 370 ("southern Europe and northwestern Africa" restricted to Mt. Parnassus, Greece by Hartert, 1912a, p. 848).

Now *Caprimulgus europaeus meridionalis* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 640.

Lectotype. AMNH 632785, male, collected on Mount Parnassus, Greece, July 10, 1895, by Strimeneas brothers. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 402). Paralectotypes: AMNH 632786-632791, males, and 632792, 632793, females, all collected in June, July 1895, by the same persons. From the Rothschild collection.

This population of southern Europe and northern Africa is characterized by smaller size, and usually slightly paler coloration.

Caprimulgus nubicus taruensis van Someren

Caprimulgus nubicus taruensis van Someren, 1919, p. 25 (Tsavo, Kenya).

Now *Caprimulgus nubicus taruensis* van Someren. See White, 1965, p. 202.

Holotype. AMNH 633076, collected at Tsavo, Kenya, East Africa, March 17, 1918 by V. G. L. van Someren.

Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, p. 684) listed this name as a synonym of *C. n. torridus* Phillips without explanation. White (*loc. cit.*) maintained that this population has shorter wings (150-151 mm., as against 154-161 mm.) and has the wing spots darker, more chestnut colored.

Caprimulgus eximius simplicior Hartert

Caprimulgus eximius simplicior Hartert, 1921, p. 109 (Zinder and Damergu, French West Africa).

Now *Caprimulgus eximius simplicior* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 643.

Holotype. AMNH 633449, male, collected at Zinder, French West Africa (now Niger), January 26, 1920, by A. Buchanan. From the Rothschild collection.

White (1965, p. 203) listed this name with the remark that the subspecies is doubtfully distinct. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) had no doubts of its validity. He wrote: "Less golden orange above and on the

wings, duller than *eximius*, paler on the breast, and more narrowly and abundantly barred with whitish bars speckled with brown on the central tail feather."

Caprimulgus macrurus hainanus Mayr

Caprimulgus macrurus hainanus Mayr, 1938d, p. 310 (Cheteriang, Hainan).

Now *Caprimulgus macrurus hainanus* Mayr. See Cheng, 1955, p. 203.

Holotype. AMNH 632871, female, collected at Cheteriang, Hainan Island, south China, January 10, 1904, by Katsumata, collector for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama. From the Rothschild collection.

This population was described as having slightly longer wings on the average than *ambiguus* of nearby Indochina and being darker, more rufous in coloration.

Caprimulgus macrurus oberholseri
Rothschild and Hartert

Caprimulgus macrurus oberholseri Rothschild and Hartert, 1918a, p. 322 (Lombok).

Now *Caprimulgus macrurus oberholseri* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 208.

Holotype. AMNH 632850, male, collected on Lombok, East Indies (Indonesia), June 1896, by Alfred Everett.

This population was described as similar to *macrurus* of Java but more rufescent below, especially on throat and chest. This is true of the two from Lombok and two from Java. From the Rothschild collection.

Caprimulgus macrurus kuehni
Rothschild and Hartert

Caprimulgus macrurus kuehni Rothschild and Hartert, 1918a, p. 322 (Tual, Little Kei Island).

Now *Caprimulgus macrurus kuehni* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1940, p. 208; Bemmell, 1948, p. 362.

Holotype. AMNH 632978, male, collected at Tual, Little Key Island, south of New Guinea in the Banda Sea, May 10, 1898, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

This population was described as smaller than *mesophanis* of Obi, Buru and Ceram (wings 175-177 mm.).

Caprimulgus macrurus schillmölleri Stresemann

Caprimulgus macrurus schillmölleri Stresemann, 1931, p. 170 (Gamkonora, Halmahera).

Now *Caprimulgus macrurus schillmollerii* Stresemann. See Peters, 1940, p. 208; Mayr, 1941b, p. 82; Bemmell, 1948, p. 362.

Holotype. AMNH 461233, male, collected at Gamkonora, Halmahera, Moluccas, May 8, 1931, by Gerd Heinrich.

This population was described correctly as darker than *oberholseri* of Lombok and Sumbawa, *mesophanis* of the southern Moluccas, and *yorki* of the Cape York Peninsula, Australia, and New Guinea.

Mees (1965, p. 171) has revived the name *schlegelii* Meyer, 1874, fixing the type locality at Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia, and listing *yorki* Mathews and *schillmollerii* as synonyms. Meyer's name appears not to have been used for 50 years and is therefore a *nomen oblitum* (Internat. Code Zool. Nomenclature, Art. 23b).

Caprimulgus macrurus yorki Mathews

Caprimulgus macrurus yorki Mathews, 1912c, p. 291 (Cape York).

Now *Caprimulgus macrurus yorki* Mathews. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 82; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 267; Parker, 1966, p. 121; Condon, 1975, p. 225.

Holotype. AMNH 632939, male, collected on Cape York (probably on the Chester River), August 7, 1898, by collectors for A. S. Meek. From the Mathews (No. 1361, and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Mees (1965, p. 171) listed this name as a synonym of *schlegelii* Meyer, which is a *nomen oblitum*.

Caprimulgus macrurus keatsi Mathews

Caprimulgus macrurus keatsi Mathews, 1912c, p. 291 ("Point Keats, Northern Territory").

Now *Caprimulgus macrurus yorki* Mathews. See Mathews, 1927, p. 397; Peters, 1940, p. 208; Condon, 1975, p. 225.

Holotype. AMNH 632935, male, collected at Port Keats (lat. 14°15'S, long. 129°13'E), Northern Territory, Australia, January 1906, by Edwin Ashby. From the Mathews (No. 1359 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

***Caprimulgus macrurus albolaxatus*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Caprimulgus macrurus albolaxatus Rothschild and Hartert, 1918a, p. 323 (Vulcan Island).
Now *Caprimulgus macrurus yorki* Mathews. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 82.

Holotype. AMNH 632971, male, collected on Vulcan Island, or Manam, off northern New Guinea, November 27, 1913, by A. S. Meek's collectors.

***Rossornis macrurus coincidens* Mathews**

Rossornis macrurus coincidens Mathews, 1918b, p. 241 (Cairns, Queensland).
Now *Caprimulgus macrurus yorki* Mathews. See Mathews, 1927, p. 397; Peters, 1940, p. 209.

Syntypes AMNH 632958, male, collected at Cairns, Queensland, Australia, October 1908, by Schrader, to which Mathews's (No. 1363) and the Rothschild collection "type" labels are attached. No original label. AMNH 632959, female, October 1911, at Cairns.

***Rossornis macrurus rogersi* Mathews**

Rossornis macrurus rogersi Mathews, 1918b, p. 242 (Melville Island).
Now *Caprimulgus macrurus yorki* Mathews. See Mathews, 1927, p. 397; Peters, 1940, p. 209.

Syntypes. AMNH 632956, male, collected southeast of Gordon Point, Melville Island, off Northern Territory, Australia, May 29, 1912, by John P. Rogers. Mathews's and Rothschild's collection labels are attached to this. AMNH 632951, male, Cooper's Camp, Apsley Strait, Melville Island; AMNH 632953 and 632954, juvenal with the same data.

***Caprimulgus macrurus meeki*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Caprimulgus macrurus meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1918a, p. 321 (Sudest Island).

Now *Caprimulgus macrurus meeki* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 82; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 267.

Holotype. AMNH 632963, male, collected on Sudest Island, Louisiade Archipelago, off eastern New Guinea, May 4, 1916, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) stated that this population is similar to *yorki* of mainland New Guinea but darker.

***Caprimulgus keniensis* van Someren**

Caprimulgus keniensis van Someren, 1919, p. 25 (north of Mt. Kenia).

Now *Caprimulgus rufigena fraenatus* Salvadori. See Peters, 1940, p. 210; White, 1965, p. 204.

Holotype. AMNH 633293, male, collected north of Mt. Kenia, Kenya, East Africa, April 1919, by A. B. Percival. From the Rothschild collection.

***Caprimulgus asiaticus gurgaoni* Koelz**

Caprimulgus asiaticus gurgaoni Koelz, 1939, p. 80 (Hatin, Gurgaon, southeastern Punjab).
Now *Caprimulgus asiaticus gurgaoni* Koelz. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 637; Hüe and Etchécopar, 1970, p. 423.

Holotype. AMNH 633103, male, collected at Hatin, Gurgaon, southeastern Punjab, India, at an unknown date, by Cleveland. From the Rothschild collection.

***Caprimulgus affinis kasuidori* Hachisuka**

Caprimulgus affinis kasuidori Hachisuka, 1932a, p. 81 (Savu, Lesser Sunda Islands).
Now *Caprimulgus affinis kasuidori* Hachisuka. See Mayr, 1944, p. 152.

Holotype. AMNH 633163, male, collected on Savu, Lesser Sunda Islands, East Indies, August 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

According to Mayr (*loc. cit.*) this is "a very pale, gray, and boldly patterned form. . . Savu specimens are somewhat intermediate between the Sumba and the Timor populations, but closer to the former."

Caprimulgus affinis timorensis Mayr

Caprimulgus affinis timorensis Mayr, 1944, p. 152 (Noilmina, Timor).
Now *Caprimulgus affinis timorensis* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 307984, male, collected at Noilmina, Timor, February 8, 1932, by Georg Stein.

According to Mayr (*loc. cit.*) this, the easternmost population, is pale gray, like birds of neighboring Sumba, but less grayish, the upper parts lighter, the pattern finer and sandier.

Caprimulgus affinis undulatus Mayr

Caprimulgus affinis undulatus Mayr, 1944, p. 152 (Flores).
Now *Caprimulgus affinis undulatus* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 633166, female, collected in southern Flores, East Indies, November 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

Paler and more evenly colored than *affinis* of Java, which it resembles according to Mayr (*loc. cit.*).

Caprimulgus apatelius Neumann

Caprimulgus apatelius Neumann, 1904c, p. 143 (Galana River, Lake Abaya, Ethiopia).
Now *Caprimulgus fossii apatelius* Neumann. See Chapin, 1939, p. 427; White, 1965, p. 207.

Holotype. AMNH 633542, male, collected on the Galana River, Lake Abaya, Ethiopia, December 31, 1900, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

This population is characterized by a paler, more sandy coloration, by having the black pattern less well marked and by having a longer bar of white on outer tail feathers, according to Chapin (*loc. cit.*) and White (*loc. cit.*).

FAMILY APODIDAE

Collocalia gigas Hartert and Butler

Collocalia gigas Hartert and Butler, 1901, p. 65 (Selangor, Malay States).

Now *Collocalia gigas* Hartert and Butler. See Delacour, 1947, p. 141.

Holotype. AMNH 634789, female, collected

near Selangor, Malay States, by A. L. Butler. From the Rothschild collection.

Collocalia whiteheadi nuditarsus Salomonsen

Collocalia whiteheadi nuditarsus Salomonsen, 1962, p. 510 (Baroka, Bioto Creek, near Hall Sound, Papua).

Now *Collocalia whiteheadi nuditarsus* Salomonsen. See Diamond, 1972, p. 182.

Holotype. AMNH 419805, female, collected at Baroka, Bioto Creek (30 m. altitude), near Hall Sound, southern New Guinea, April 18, 1933, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

Diamond (*loc. cit.*) wrote of this distinct taxon: "Whether *nuditarsus* is actually conspecific with *whiteheadi* of the Philippines is uncertain."

Collocalia whiteheadi papuensis Rand

Collocalia whiteheadi papuensis Rand, 1941, p. 10 (15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, Dutch New Guinea).

Now *Collocalia papuensis* Rand. See Somadikarta, 1967, p. 1; Diamond, 1972, p. 182.

Holotype. AMNH 305670, male, collected 15 km. southwest of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, west-central New Guinea (now West Irian), January 20, 1939, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

Somadikarta (*loc. cit.*) discovered that this species has but three toes.

Collocalia lowi orientalis Mayr

Collocalia lowi orientalis Mayr, 1935, p. 3 (Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands).

Now *Collocalia whiteheadi orientalis* Mayr. See Salomonsen, 1962, p. 511; Somadikarta, 1967, p. 6.

Holotype. AMNH 225168, male, collected at Domma (Doma), northeastern Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, May 28, 1927, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Somadikarta (*loc. cit.*) considered it best to regard this as a distinct species. He wrote: "it differs from *C. papuensis*, *C. nuditarsus*, and *C. whiteheadi* (North Luzon) in having a pale rump, the fourth toe and tarsus thinly feathered, and a less curved bill."

Collocalia lowi palawanensis Stresemann

Collocalia lowi palawanensis Stresemann, 1914a, p. 10 (Puerto Princesa, Palawan).

Now *Collocalia whiteheadi palawanensis* Stresemann. See Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 267; duPont, 1971, p. 183.

Holotype. AMNH 634757, male, collected near Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippine Islands, June 30, 1887, by von Platen. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (in Delacour and Mayr, *loc. cit.*) characterized this as a large form, black with a greenish tinge above, brownish gray below; duPont (*loc. cit.*) listed this and *whiteheadi* as subspecies of the Indian species *brevirostris*, without stating his reasons. Deignan (1955) did not include these in his review of *brevirostris*.

Collocalia francica natunae Stresemann

Collocalia francica natunae Stresemann, 1930, p. 181 (Gunong Ranai, Bunguran Island, North Natuna Islands).

Now *Collocalia fuciphaga natunae* Stresemann. See Smythies, 1960, p. 285.

Holotype. AMNH 634762, female, collected on Gunong Ranai, Bunguran Island, North Natuna Islands, September 1894, by Charles Hose. From the Rothschild collection.

Collocalia fuciphaga micans Stresemann

Collocalia fuciphaga micans Stresemann, 1914a, p. 6 (Savu).

Now *Collocalia inexpectata micans* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1944, p. 134.

Holotype. AMNH 634676, male, collected on Savu Island, Indonesia, August 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) records seven males, four females as collected by Georg Stein on Timor in 1932.

Collocalia pelewensis Mayr

Collocalia pelewensis Mayr, 1935, p. 3 (Palau Islands).

Now *Collocalia inexpectata pelewensis* Mayr. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 292; Baker, 1951, p. 221.

Holotype. AMNH 332022, female, collected on

Palau, Palau Islands, Micronesia, December 11, 1931, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This population has short wings but not so short as those of *bartschi* of Guam.

Collocalia vanikorensis ponapensis Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis ponapensis Mayr, 1935, p. 3 (Ponapé, Caroline Islands).

Now *Collocalia inquieta ponapensis* Mayr. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 292; Baker, 1951, p. 226.

Holotype. AMNH 331343, female, collected on Ponapé, Caroline Islands, November 22, 1930, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Baker (*loc. cit.*) remarked that the difference between *inquieta* and *vanikorensis* is slight indeed. He followed Mayr's (1937b) review.

Collocalia francica heinrichi Stresemann

Collocalia francica heinrichi Stresemann, 1932a, p. 110 (Talassa, South Celebes).

Now *Collocalia vanikorensis heinrichi* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1937b, p. 11.

Holotype. AMNH 299153, female, collected at Talassa (Maros), southern Celebes, November 10, 1931, by Gerd Heinrich.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Very similar to *aenigma* [Riley, 1918], but abdomen lighter and grayer, upper parts more greenish [not blue]; size smaller."

Collocalia fuciphaga moluccarum Stresemann

Collocalia fuciphaga moluccarum Stresemann, 1914a, p. 7 (Banda).

Now *Collocalia vanikorensis moluccarum* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1937b, p. 9; Bemmél, 1948, p. 362; Ripley, 1959, p. 4.

Holotype. AMNH 634739, female, collected on Banda, south of Ceram, southern Molucca Islands, Indonesia, December 29, 1895, by Cayley Webster. From the Rothschild collection.

Both Mayr (*loc. cit.*) and Bemmél (*loc. cit.*) found it doubtful that birds of other islands of the Moluccas (which have been recorded as this subspecies) do so belong. The wing is shorter than that in *vanikorensis*.

Collocalia vanikorensis coultasi Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis coultasi Mayr, 1937b, p. 7 (Malai Bay, Manus, Admiralty Islands).
Now *Collocalia vanikorensis coultasi* Mayr. See Peters, 1940, p. 225.

Holotype. AMNH 334780, female, collected on Malai Bay, Manus, Admiralty Islands, western Pacific, January 3, 1934, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This population was described as being generally paler than *vanikorensis*.

Collocalia vanikorensis lihirensis Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis lihirensis Mayr, 1937b, p. 6 (Lihir Island, Lihir Group, near New Ireland).
Now *Collocalia vanikorensis lihirensis* Mayr. See Peters, 1940, p. 225.

Holotype. AMNH 335906, female, Lihir Island, Lihir Group, east of New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, western Pacific, September 15, 1934, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This population was described as similar to *vanikorensis* but larger, with a bigger bill; upper parts darker and more greenish.

Collocalia vanikorensis waigeuensis
Stresemann and Paludan

Collocalia vanikorensis waigeuensis Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, pp. 164, 168 (Waigeu).
Now *Collocalia vanikorensis waigeuensis* Stresemann and Paludan. See Mayr, 1937b, pp. 4, 9; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 277.

Holotype. AMNH 300713, male, collected on Waigeu Island, off western New Guinea, May 16, 1931, by Georg Stein.

This population was described as resembling *steini* of the islands in Geelvink Bay, but having shorter wings and tails. Mayr (*loc. cit.*) appears to have been doubtful of the validity of these subspecies.

Collocalia vanikorensis steini
Stresemann and Paludan

Collocalia vanikorensis steini Stresemann and Paludan, 1932, p. 167 (Numfor).
Now *Collocalia vanikorensis steini* Stresemann

and Paludan. See Mayr, 1937b, pp. 4, 9; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 277.

Holotype. AMNH 301316, female, collected on Numfor Island, Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea, April 14, 1931, by Georg Stein.

This population was described by Mayr (*loc. cit.*) as "a medium-sized dark race. In coloration very much like *vanikorensis*, but tail apparently slightly shorter. . . ." It is doubtful that this subspecies is recognizable.

Collocalia vanikorensis granti Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis granti Mayr, 1937b, p. 8 (Setekwa River, Dutch New Guinea).
Now *Collocalia vanikorensis granti* Mayr. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 277.

Holotype. AMNH 450940, male, collected on the Setekwa River, southern coast of western New Guinea (West Irian), August 4, 1910, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) described this population as "A small, light form. Rather similar to *tagulae* [of the Louisiade Islands], but a little darker, both above and on the abdomen; much lighter than *steini* or *waigeuensis*. . . ."

Collocalia vanikorensis tagulae Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis tagulae Mayr, 1937b, p. 7 (Tagula, Louisiade Archipelago).
Now *Collocalia vanikorensis tagulae* Mayr. See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 277.

Holotype. AMNH 450941, female, collected on Tagula Island, Louisiade Archipelago, east of New Guinea, May 3, 1916, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

This population was described by Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) as similar to *granti* but with longer wings.

Collocalia francica yorki Mathews

Collocalia francica yorki Mathews, 1916c, p. 77 (Peak Point, Cape York).
Now *Collocalia vanikorensis yorki* Mathews. See Mayr, 1937b, p. 9; Condon, 1975, p. 227.

Holotype. AMNH 634738, male, collected on Peak Point, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia, September 10, 1913, by Robin Kemp.

From the Mathews (No. 18188, and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

Mathews described this bird as differing from *terraereginae* in lacking the whitish rump, in being darker below, and in having the bill bigger and broader. He had only this one. Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked that it was intermediate in color between *vanikorensis* and *granti* but that more material was required to characterize it. In his remarks on the species *vanikorensis* Mayr (*op. cit.* p. 4) wrote: "There are only two alternatives in treating this species: either we recognize no races at all and sink *moluccarum*, *yorki*, *steini*, and *waigeuensis* in the synonymy of *vanikorensis* or else we give each circumscribed population a subspecific name." Quoting this Mees (1965, p. 172) remarked: "My own opinion is that when populations are not clearly separable, they should not be named." Condon (*loc. cit.*) listed this race as valid. He wrote: "A medium sized, rather dark subspecies."

Collocalia francica sororum Stresemann

Collocalia francica sororum Stresemann, 1931, p. 12 (Uru, 800 m., west base Latimodjong Mts., Celebes).

Now *Collocalia spodiopygia sororum* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1937b, p. 16.

Holotype. AMNH 292443, male, collected at Uru (800 m.), western base of the Latimodjong Mountains, Celebes, August 12, 1930, by Gerd Heinrich.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) listed this as a valid subspecies of the white-rumped *spodiopygia* group with the remark that it is "not very different" from *C. spodopygia infuscata* Salvadori of the Moluccas.

Collocalia francica eichhorni Hartert

Collocalia francica eichhorni Hartert, 1924c, p. 269 (St. Matthias Island).

Now *Collocalia spodiopygia eichhorni* Hartert. See Mayr, 1937b, p. 16.

Holotype. AMNH 634624, male, collected on St. Matthias Island, north of New Hanover, Bismarck Archipelago, western Pacific, June 10, 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

Collocalia francica reichenowi Stresemann

Collocalia francica reichenowi Stresemann, 1912, p. 350 (Guadalcanar).

Now *Collocalia spodiopygia reichenowi* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1937b, p. 16; Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 39.

Holotype. AMNH 634622, female, collected on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, May 9, 1901, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Collocalia francica zoonava Mathews

Collocalia francica zoonava Mathews, 1916c, p. 89 (Johnstone River, Queensland).

Now *Collocalia spodiopygia terrae-reginae* (Ramsay). See Mathews, 1927, p. 400; Mayr, 1937b, p. 16.

Holotype. AMNH 634636, male, collected on the Johnstone River, about 100 miles south of Cairns, northern Queensland, Australia, June 21, 1900, by E. Olive. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Collocalia agnota Oberholser

Collocalia agnota Oberholser, 1906, p. 179 (key) (New Caledonia).

Now *Collocalia spodiopygia leucopygia* Wallace. See Stresemann, 1925a, p. 184; Mayr, 1937b, p. 16.

Holotype. AMNH 8757, female, from the Verreaux collection.

This specimen was mounted for many years. The brown back appears to be due to post mortem change.

Collocalia francica assimilis Stresemann

Collocalia francica assimilis Stresemann, 1912, p. 350 (Fiji Islands).

Now *Collocalia spodiopygia assimilis* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1937b, p. 16.

Holotype. AMNH 634614, no data, no original label. From the collection of Walter Buller and the Rothschild collection.

Collocalia vanikorensis baru Stresemann and Paludan

Collocalia vanikorensis baru Stresemann and

Paludan, 1932, p. 167 (Kampong Baru, Jobi). Now *Collocalia hirundinacea baru* Stresemann and Paludan. See Mayr, 1937b, p. 12; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 276.

Holotype. AMNH 301538, female, collected at Kampong Baru, Jobi (Japen) Island, Geelvink Bay, northwestern New Guinea, March 25, 1931, by Georg Stein.

Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) characterized this population as being smaller and having the upper parts darker and more bluish than *hirundinacea*.

***Collocalia fuciphaga hirundinacea* Stresemann**

Collocalia fuciphaga hirundinacea Stresemann, 1914a, p. 7 (Upper Utaqua River, southern Snow Mountains, New Guinea).

Now *Collocalia hirundinacea hirundinacea* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1937b, pp. 11-15; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 276.

Holotype. AMNH 634650, male, collected on the upper Utaqua River, southern Snow Mountains (Nassau Range), western-central New Guinea (now West Irian), July 28, 1910, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is in worn plumage and brownish gray ("foxed"), this change of shade probably being due to post mortem change, as Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked.

***Collocalia fuciphaga mayri* Hartert**

Collocalia fuciphaga mayri Hartert, 1930c, p. 93 (Siwi, Arfak Mountains, New Guinea).

Now *Collocalia hirundinacea hirundinacea* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1937b, p. 13.

Holotype. AMNH 634649, male, collected at Siwi, Arfak Mts., western New Guinea (now West Irian), May 25, 1928, by Ernst Mayr. From the Rothschild collection.

***Collocalia esculenta sumbawae* Stresemann**

Collocalia esculenta sumbawae Stresemann, 1925a, p. 189 (Tambora, Sumbawa).

Now *Collocalia esculenta sumbawae* Stresemann. See Mayr, 1944, p. 154.

Holotype. AMNH 634570, male, collected at Tambora (3000 ft.), Sumbawa, East Indies, April-May 1896 by William Doherty. From the Rothschild collection.

This is glossier than *neglecta* of Timor and *perneglecta* of the South West Islands according to Mayr (*loc. cit.*).

***Collocalia esculenta perneglecta* Mayr**

Collocalia esculenta perneglecta Mayr, 1944, p. 153 (Wetar, South West Islands).

Now *Collocalia esculenta perneglecta* Mayr.

Holotype. AMNH 634549, female, collected on Wetar Island, South West Islands, East Indies, October 6, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn.

This population was described as being intermediate between *neglecta* of Timor and *sumbawae* of Sumbawa, Sumba and Flores.

***Collocalia esculenta minuta* Stresemann**

Collocalia esculenta minuta Stresemann, 1925a, p. 189 (note 3)(Kalao).

Now *Collocalia esculenta minuta* Stresemann.

Holotype. AMNH 634568, female, collected on Kalao Island, Flores Sea, East Indies, December 1895, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

***Collocalia esculenta stresemanni*
Rothschild and Hartert**

Collocalia esculenta stresemanni Rothschild and Hartert, 1914b, p. 293 (Manus, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Collocalia esculenta stresemanni* Rothschild and Hartert. See Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967, p. 200.

Holotype. AMNH 634482, male, collected on Manus, Admiralty Islands, west of New Ireland, southwestern Pacific, September 13, 1913, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

***Collocalia esculenta becki* Mayr**

Collocalia esculenta becki Mayr, 1931a, p. 16 (Florida Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Collocalia esculenta becki* Mayr. See Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 40.

Holotype. AMNH 217501, male, collected on Florida, Solomon Islands, southwestern Pacific, June 20, 1927, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

***Collocalia esculenta makirensis* Mayr**

Collocalia esculenta makirensis Mayr, 1931a, p. 15 (San Cristobal, Solomon Islands).
Now *Collocalia esculenta makirensis* Mayr. See Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 40.

Holotype. AMNH 217434, female, collected on San Cristobal, Solomon Islands, April 4, 1927, by Frederick P. Drown of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

***Collocalia esculenta desiderata* Mayr**

Collocalia esculenta desiderata Mayr, 1931a, p. 15 (Rennell Island).
Now *Collocalia esculenta desiderata* Mayr. See Bradley and Wolff, 1958, p. 102.

Holotype. AMNH 226447, female, collected on Rennell Island, southeastern Solomon Islands, May 25, 1930, by Hannibal Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

***Chaetura zonalis pallidifrons* Hartert**

Chaetura zonalis pallidifrons Hartert, 1896d, p. 368 (Jamaica).
Now *Streptoprocne zonalis pallidifrons* (Hartert). See Bond, 1956, p. 89.

Lectotype. AMNH 477435, male, collected on the Ferry River, St. Catherine, Jamaica, February 19, 1896, by C. B. Taylor. Designation by Hartert, 1922b, p. 399. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote of a series of skins from Jamaica. There is only this one now in the American Museum collected before 1907.

***Hemiprocne minor* Lawrence**

Hemiprocne minor Lawrence, 1882, p. 355 (Bogotá).
Now *Streptoprocne zonalis albicincta* (Cabanis). See Hartert, 1892a, p. 362; Ridgway, 1911, pp. 698, 699.

Holotype. AMNH 43612, not sexed, no original label.

***Streptoprocne zonalis altissima* Chapman**

Streptoprocne zonalis altissima Chapman, 1914d, p. 604 (La Guneta, 10,300 ft., near Quindio Pass, Colombia).

Now *Streptoprocne zonalis altissima* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 515.

Holotype. AMNH 111521, male, collected at Laguneta (10,300 ft.), near Quindio Pass, Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia, September 11, 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller.

***Hirundo collaris* Wied**

Hirundo collaris Wied, 1820, p. 75 (Bahia).
Now *Streptoprocne zonalis zonalis* (Shaw). See Ridgway, 1911, p. 697.

Holotype. AMNH 5865, male, collected between Cabo Frio and Lake Ararauna, southern Bahia, in early September 1815 by collectors for Prince Wied-Neuwied.

***Chaetura chapmani* Hellmayr**

Chaetura chapmani Hellmayr, 1907, p. 62 (Caparo, Trinidad).
Now *Chaetura chapmani chapmani* Hellmayr. See Junge and Mees, 1958, p. 53; Schauensee, 1966, p. 154.

Holotype. AMNH 477346, originally sexed as female, probable male, collected at Caparo, Trinidad, West Indies, March 27, 1894, by Frank M. Chapman. From the Rothschild collection.

Schauensee recorded this species from Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and northern Brazil.

***Chaetura chapmani viridipennis* Cherrie**

Chaetura chapmani viridipennis Cherrie, 1916a, p. 183 (Doze Outubro, Matto Grosso, Brazil).
Now *Chaetura chapmani viridipennis* Cherrie. See Naumburg, 1930, p. 144; Wetmore, 1968, p. 227.

Holotype. AMNH 127383, male, collected at Doze Outubro, Matto Grosso, Brazil, February 17, 1914, by George K. Cherrie of the Roosevelt Expedition.

Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this subspecies is slightly larger (wing 127-128.8 mm.) but that the supposed color difference (more greenish sheen on the wings) is not constant. He included Acre, Brazil, and Antioquia, northern Colombia in the range.

***Chaetura Gaumeri* Lawrence**

Chaetura Gaumeri Lawrence, 1882b, p. 245 (Yucatan).

Now *Chaetura vauxi gaumeri* Lawrence. See Paynter, 1955, p. 144; Wetmore, 1968, p. 232.

Syntypes. AMNH 43592, male, collected in Yucatan probably by a Dr. Brown, whose name appears on what is perhaps the original label, date unknown. Lawrence received the specimen from George F. Gaumer. AMNH 43591, no data, is a syntype.

***Chaetura Yucatanica* Lawrence**

Chaetura Yucatanica Lawrence, 1885b, p. 156 (Silam, Yucatan).

Now *Chaetura vauxi gaumeri* Lawrence. See Ridgway, 1911, p. 722.

Holotype. AMNH 43590, immature, collected at Silam, Yucatan, Mexico, June 1884, by George F. Gaumer. This specimen bears the notation "107?" on the original label and is therefore the one mentioned in Gaumer's note by Lawrence (*loc. cit.*).

Ridgway (*loc. cit.*) in listing this name in synonymy noted only "= young."

***Chaetura peregrinator* Lawrence**

Chaetura peregrinator Lawrence, 1885c, p. 273 (Temax, Yucatan).

Now *Chaetura vauxi gaumeri* Lawrence. See Ridgway, 1911, p. 722.

Syntype. AMNH 43596, young, collected at Temax, Yucatan, Mexico, September 12, 1885, by a collector for George Gaumer.

On the original label appears: "One of 32 specimens caught in a well [cenote] in Temax Sept. 12, 1885. The flock consisted of about 150 individuals." Gaumer wrote Lawrence (*loc. cit.*): "I send you 20 tails and one entire bird." AMNH 43593, 43594, not sexed, collected at Temax in May or June 1884 are probably syntypes. The 20 tails are not to be found.

***Chaetura sabini ogowensis* Neumann**

Chaetura sabini ogowensis Neumann, 1908a, p. 69 (Lake Onange, Ogowe River, Gaboon).

Now *Chaetura sabini ogowensis* Neumann. See Chapin, 1939, p. 441; Amadon, 1953, p. 419.

Holotype. AMNH 634883, male, collected at Lake Onange, Ogowe River, Gabon, western Africa, July 17, 1907, by W. J. Ansorge.

Chapin (MS) appears never to have altered his opinion of the validity of this subspecies. It was listed as a synonym of *sabini* by Bannerman (1933, p. 202) because the size difference "is unlikely to hold good." Amadon (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "The largest of these 33 specimens [from Fernando Po and the mainland] has a wing length of 127 mm.; most of them have a wing not above 122 mm. If specimens from Sierra Leone, type locality of nominate *sabini*, have an average wing length of 132, the smaller race *ogowensis* from Lower Guinea is probably valid." White (1965) did not list this name.

***Chaetura thomensis* Hartert**

Chaetura thomensis Hartert, 1900e, p. 53 (Pedroma, Sao Thomé).

Now *Chaetura sabini thomensis* Hartert. See Amadon, 1953, p. 418.

Lectotype. AMNH 634897, not sexed, collected at Pedroma, Sao Thomé Island, Gulf of Guinea, in 1899 by Mocquerys. Designation by Hartert, 1922b, p. 400. Paralectotypes: AMNH 634894 and 634895, not sexed, collected at Buenos Aires, December 1899, January 1900, and AMNH 634896, collected at Pedroma, Sao Thomé, November 1899, all by Mocquerys. From the Rothschild collection.

Amadon (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this appears to be no more than a well marked insular subspecies, and I agree.

***Chaetura cinereiventris phaeopygos* Hellmayr**

Chaetura cinereiventris phaeopygos Hellmayr, 1906c, p. 83 (Carrillo, Costa Rica).

Now *Chaetura cinereiventris phaeopygos* Hellmayr. See Slud, 1964, p. 140; Wetmore, 1968, p. 234.

Holotype. AMNH 477357, female, collected at Carrillo, Costa Rica, October 11, 1898, by C. F. Underwood.

Chaetura dominicana colardeaui Lawrence

Chaetura dominicana colardeaui Lawrence, 1891, p. 59 (Guadeloupe).

Now *Chaetura martinica* (Hermann). See Ridgway, 1911, p. 725; Bond, 1956, p. 89.

Holotype. AMNH 55103, male, collected on Guadeloupe, West Indies, in July 1890 by St. F. Colardeau.

Chaetura ussheri sharpei Neumann

Chaetura ussheri sharpei Neumann, 1908a, p. 57 (Efulen, Cameroon).

Now *Chaetura ussheri sharpei* Neumann. See Chapin, 1939, p. 443.

Holotype. AMNH 634867, male, collected at Efulen, Cameroon, July 15, 1905, by G. L. Bates. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from all others in being darker, with the throat more heavily mottled.

Chaetura ussheri benguellensis Neumann

Chaetura ussheri benguellensis Neumann, 1908a, p. 57 (Blasbalk Fontein, Angola).

Now *Chaetura ussheri benguellensis* Neumann. See Traylor, 1963, p. 87.

Holotype. AMNH 634862, male, collected at Blasbalk Fontein, Angola, November 26, 1905, by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

Chaetura andrei Berlepsch and Hartert

Chaetura andrei Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, p. 91 (Caicara, Orinoco River, Venezuela).

Now *Chaetura andrei andrei* Berlepsch and Hartert. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 175.

Holotype. AMNH 477325, male, collected at Caicara, Orinoco River, March 21, 1898, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie. From the Rothschild collection.

Chaetura andrei meridionalis Hellmayr

Chaetura andrei meridionalis Hellmayr, 1907, p. 63 (State of Santiago, Argentina).

Now *Chaetura andrei meridionalis* Hellmayr. See Olog, 1963, p. 180.

Holotype. AMNH 477329, male, collected in the State of Santiago del Estero, Argentina, February 2, 1906, by G. Dinelli. From the Rothschild collection.

Chaetura melanopygia Chapin

Chaetura melanopygia Chapin, 1915, p. 509 (Avakubi, Ituri Dist., Belgian Congo).

Now *Chaetura melanopygia* Chapin. See Bannerman, 1951, p. 299; White, 1965, p. 216.

Holotype. AMNH 158736, male, collected at Avakubi, Ituri District, Congo, August 15, 1913, by James P. Chapin (No. 4986).

Chaetura brachyura ocyptetes Zimmer

Chaetura brachyura ocyptetes Zimmer, 1953, p. 10 (Palambra, Dept. Piura, Peru).

Now *Chaetura brachyura ocyptetes* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 175123, male, collected at Palambra, Department of Piura, Peru, October 11, 1922, by Harry Watkins (No. 6344).

Cypseloides cryptus Zimmer

Cypseloides cryptus Zimmer, 1945, p. 588 (Inca Mine, Rio Tavara, Peru).

Now *Cypseloides cryptus* Zimmer. See Wetmore, 1968, p. 243.

Holotype. AMNH 72095, male, collected at Inca Mine, Rio Tavara, Peru ("Juliaca" appears on the original label), November 16, 1899, by H. H. Keays.

Wetmore (1968, p. 223) characterized this species as differing from others in having the throat and breast alike, a dark grayish brown, in lacking prominent spines on tail feathers, and in having a longer tarsus (15 mm. or more).

Cypseloides fumigatus major Rothschild

Cypseloides fumigatus major Rothschild, 1931a, p. 36 (Tucuman, Argentina).

Now *Cypseloides fumigatus rothschildi* Zimmer. See Zimmer, 1945, p. 589.

Holotype. AMNH 477443, male, collected at Tapia, Province of Tucuman, Argentina, November 7, 1901, by G. Dinelli. From the Rothschild collection.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that *C. f. major* Rothschild was preoccupied by *Chaetura major* Bertoni, 1900.

***Cypseloides lemosi* Eisenmann and Lehmann**

Cypseloides lemosi Eisenmann and Lehmann, 1962, p. 3 (Santander, Cauca, Colombia).
Now *Cypseloides lemosi* Eisenmann and Lehmann. See Schauensee, 1966, p. 154.

Holotype. AMNH 703324, adult female, collected at Santander, Cauca, Colombia, April 24, 1961, by F. Carlos Lehmann V.

A white pectoral area distinguishes this species from all others of the genus.

***Cypseloides phelpsi* Collins**

Cypseloides phelpsi Collins, 1972, p. 4 (Mt. Auyan-tepui, Venezuela).
Now *Cypseloides phelpsi* Collins.

Holotype. AMNH 324213, male, collected on Mount Auyan-tepui, Venezuela, February 14, 1938, by G. H. H. Tate, W. H. Phelps, W. F. Coultas, and E. T. Gilliard of the Phelps Venezuela Expedition.

Birds of Duida and Auyan-tepui are larger and darker than those of Guyana and Trinidad, type locality of *C. rutila rutila*.

***Apus melba archeri* Hartert**

Apus melba archeri Hartert, 1928d, p. 363 (Hargeisa, Somaliland).
Now *Apus melba archeri* Hartert. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 783.

Holotype. AMNH 635512, male, collected at Hargeisa (4000 ft.), Somaliland, June 28, 1918, by Sir Geoffrey Archer. From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of this population are paler and smaller.

***Cypselus fuscicollis* Brehm**

Cypselus fuscicollis Brehm, 1855a, p. 45 (Africa).
Now *Apus melba africanus* (Temminck). See Hartert, 1912a, p. 835; 1918b, p. 36.

Holotype. AMNH 635516, male, collected at the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, spring of an unknown year, by a person unknown. "♂ vere,

promontorium bonae spei" appears on a Brehm collection label. From the Rothschild collection.

***Micropus willsi* Hartert**

Micropus willsi Hartert, in Rothschild and Hartert, 1896, p. 231 (East Imerina, Madagascar).
Now *Apus melba willsi* (Hartert). See Delacour, 1932, p. 49; Rand, 1936b, p. 413.

Holotype. AMNH 635522, not sexed, collected in eastern Imerina, Madagascar, February 11, 1896, by H. Wills. From the Rothschild collection.

***Apus melba bakeri* Hartert**

Apus melba bakeri Hartert, 1928d, p. 363 (Catton Estate, Ceylon).
Now *Apus melba bakeri* Hartert. See Ripley, 1961, p. 209.

Holotype. AMNH 635515, not sexed, collected at Catton Estate (4500 ft.), Ceylon, 1866, by S. Bligh. From the Rothschild collection.

***Apus nakuruensis* van Someren**

Apus nakuruensis van Someren, 1919, p. 58 (Nakuru, Kenya Colony).
Now *Apus apus niansae* (Reichenow). See R. Meinertzhagen, 1922, pp. 40-41.

Holotype. AMNH 635256, male, collected at Nakuru, Kenya, May 14, 1917, by V. G. L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1922b, p. 401) agreed with Meinertzhagen in relegating this name to synonymy.

***Apus apus Brehmorum* Hartert**

Apus apus Brehmorum Hartert, 1901i, vol. 4, p. 233 (southern Spain, Madeira, Canaries).
Now *Apus pallidus brehmorum* Hartert. See Bannerman, 1963, p. 154; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 650.

Lectotype. AMNH 635303, male, collected near Funchal, Madeira, July 7, 1892, by Padre Schmitz. From the Museo Seminar and the Rothschild collection. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 401). Paralectotypes: AMNH 635301, male, June 15, 1892; AMNH 635302, July 18, 1892, by Father Schmitz.

***Micropus colcloughi* Mathews**

Micropus colcloughi Mathews, 1915a, p. 129 (Cape York).

Now *Apus pacificus pacificus* (Latham). See Mathews, 1927, p. 405; Peters, 1940, p. 249.

Syntypes. AMNH 635411, male, collected on Cape York, Queensland, Australia, by M. Colclough (bears Mathews's type label). AMNH 635412, 635413, females, collected February 8, 9, 1913, at Cable Station, Cape York, and AMNH 635414-635417, males, collected on Claudie River, Cape York, December 27, 1913, all by Robin Kemp.

In his original description Mathews remarked "appears to be an occasional visitor."

***Apus unicolor alexandri* Hartert**

Apus unicolor alexandri Hartert, 1901f, p. 328 (São Nicolão, Cape Verde Islands).

Now *Apus unicolor alexandri* Hartert. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 653; Bannerman and Bannerman, 1968, p. 384.

Holotype. AMNH 635381, male, collected at São Nicolão, Cape Verde Islands, November 8, 1897, by Boyd Alexander. From the Rothschild collection.

Bannerman and Bannerman (*loc. cit.*) regarded this as a distinct species, following Bourme (1966, p. 427), who concluded that neither this nor *unicolor* of the Canaries migrate, after examining "all available collections."

***Apus affinis bannermani* Hartert**

Apus affinis bannermani Hartert, 1928d, p. 365 (Pedroma, São Thomé).

Now *Apus affinis bannermani* Hartert. See Amdon, 1953, p. 418.

Holotype. AMNH 635570, not sexed, collected at Pedroma, São Thomé, Gulf of Guinea, West Africa, November 1899, by Mocquerys. From the Rothschild collection.

***Apus affinis aerobates* Brooke**

Apus affinis aerobates Brooke, 1969, p. 167 (Mbadaka Equateur, Congo Kinshasa).

Now *Apus affinis aerobates* Brooke.

Holotype. AMNH 296816, male, collected at

Mbadaka (Colquilhatville), Congo, March 11, 1931, by James P. Chapin.

Brooke (*loc. cit.*) stated that *A. a. abyssynicus* (Streubel), the name used by authors, applies to the pale form of the northeastern deserts. Stresemann informed him that the type was collected at Massawa or on Arabian coasts. *Apus affinis aerobates* applies to the dark birds of the Congo region.

***Micropus peruvianus* Chapman**

Micropus peruvianus Chapman, 1919a, p. 253 (Ollantaytambo, 9700 ft., Peru).

Now *Apus andecolus peruvianus* (Chapman). See Hellmayr, 1932, p. 244; Zimmer, 1953, p. 16.

Holotype. AMNH 145007, female, collected at Ollantaytambo, 9700 feet, July 22, 1916, by George K. Cherrie and Frank M. Chapman.

***Apus andecolus dinellii* Hartert**

Apus andecolus dinellii Hartert, 1908, p. 43 (Jujuy and Mendoza, Argentina).

Now *Apus andecolus andecolus* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). See Hellmayr, 1932, p. 243 (note); Peters, 1940, p. 252.

Holotype. AMNH 477500, male, collected at Angosta Perchela, 2550 m., Jujuy, Argentina, November 3, 1905, by G. Dinelli. From the Rothschild collection.

***Duidia tatei* Chapman**

Duidia tatei Chapman, 1929a, p. 11 (Summit High Point Camp (7100 ft.), Mt. Duida).

Now *Aeronautes montivagus* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 178; Schauensee, 1966, p. 156.

Holotype. AMNH 245939, male, collected at the Summit High Point Camp (7100 ft.), Mt. Duida, Venezuela, January 12, 1929, by G. H. H. Tate of the Tyler Duida Expedition.

FAMILY HEMIPROCNIIDAE

***Hemiprocne longipennis harterti* Stresemann**

Hemiprocne longipennis harterti Stresemann, 1913b, p. 339 (Deli, Sumatra).

Now *Hemiprocne longipennis harterti* Stresemann. See Delacour, 1947, p. 145.

Holotype. AMNH 634239, female, collected at Batu Sankahan (1800 ft.), Deli, Sumatra, January 1889, by Ernst Hartert. From the Rothschild collection.

***Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata* Stresemann**

Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata Stresemann, 1914, p. 110 (Amahei, Ceram).

Now *Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata* Stresemann. See Bemmell, 1948, p. 361.

Holotype. AMNH 634339, male, collected at Amahei, Ceram, East Indies, April 30, 1911, by Erwin Stresemann. From the Rothschild collection.

***Macropteryx mystacea woodfordiana* Hartert**

Macropteryx mystacea woodfordiana Hartert, in Rothschild and Hartert, 1896, p. 19 ("Guadalcanar").

Now *Hemiprocne mystacea woodfordiana* (Hartert). See Mayr, 1945b, p. 239.

Lectotype. AMNH 634391, male, collected on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, June 24, 1896, by C. Woodford. Type designation by Hartert, 1922b, p. 398. Paralectotype: AMNH 634392, female, with the same data. From the Rothschild collection.

***Macropteryx comata major* Hartert**

Macropteryx comata major Hartert, 1895b, p. 473 (Philippine Islands).

Now *Hemiprocne comata major* Hartert. See Mayr in Delacour and Mayr, 1946, p. 130; duPont, 1971, p. 189.

Holotype. AMNH 634429, male, collected on Luzon, date not recorded, by G. A. Baer. From the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY TROCHILIDAE

***Doryfera johanna dissita* Chapman**

Doryfera johanna dissita Chapman, 1929a, p. 12 (Mt. Duida, 4700 ft., Venezuela).

Now *Doryfera johanna guianensis* (Boucard). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 179.

Holotype. AMNH 245917, male, collected on Mt. Duida (4700 ft.), January 16, 1929, by Olla hijos.

***Glaucis affinis* Lawrence**

Glaucis affinis Lawrence, 1858, p. 261 (Rio Napo, Ecuador).

Now *Glaucis hirsuta affinis* Lawrence. See Ridgway, 1911, p. 333.

Holotype. AMNH 37021, not sexed, collected on the Rio Napo, Ecuador, date unrecorded (?1857), by collectors for William E. Moore. On what may be an original label appears "iris noir, bec noir."

***Trochilus ferrugineus* Wied**

Trochilus ferrugineus Wied, 1832, p. 120 (Brazil).

Now *Glaucis hirsuta hirsuta* (Gmelin). See Allen, 1889, p. 257; Ridgway, 1911, p. 332.

Syntypes. AMNH 5427, male, AMNH 5431, female, AMNH 5432, juvenile, collected in Bahia, Brazil, 1815-1817.

***Trochilus Antoniae* Bourcier and Mulsant**

Trochilus Antoniae Bourcier and Mulsant, 1846, p. 329 (Cayenne).

Now *Threnetes niger* (Linnaeus). See Simon, 1921, p. 250.

Syntype (possible): AMNH 37034, not sexed, collected in French Guiana by an unknown person, date unknown. From the Verreaux collection.

This specimen was mounted at one time. It bears a Verreaux collection label. In the characteristic handwriting appears "Type / *Antoniae* Bourc. / G^{re}. Threnetes Gould / Cayenne." Only one specimen appears in the Verreaux collection catalogue. On another label appears, written by Daniel G. Elliot: "*Threnetes Antoniae*. Type / Cayenne ex Bourcier." Elliot in his review with Salvin (1873, p. 278) stated only that he had two specimens, one from Verreaux and one from Verdey; neither then nor in his review of the Trochilidae (1879, p. 7) did he claim this as "type."

This specimen agrees with the original description except that the anal region is not now "herissée d'un duvet blanc."

No doubt a syntype was once in the Musée de Caen as Deslongchamps (1881, p. 32) stated.

***Phaethornis berlepschi* Ernst and Claudia Hartert**

Phaethornis berlepschi Ernst and Claudia Hartert, 1894, p. 56 (Rio Pescado, western slopes of the Andes, Ecuador).

Now *Phaethornis syrmatophorus syrmatophorus* Gould. See Hellmayr, 1911, p. 1179; Simon, 1921, p. 254.

Lectotype. AMNH 478979, male, collected on the Rio Pescado, western slopes of the Andes, Ecuador in January (year not recorded) by O. T. Baron. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 404). From the Rothschild collection. AMNH 478980, 478981, males, and 478982, 478983, females, with the same data, are paralectotypes.

***Phaethornis mexicanus* Hartert**

Phaethornis mexicanus Hartert, 1897e, p. 425 (Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico).

Now *Phaethornis malaris mexicanus* Hartert. See Zimmer, 1950, p. 20.

Holotype. AMNH 478929, not sexed, collected at Dos Arroyos, near Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico by O. T. Baron. Data not recorded. From the Rothschild collection. No original label.

***Phaethornis moorei* Lawrence**

Phaethornis moorei Lawrence, 1858, p. 258 (Ecuador).

Now *Phaethornis malaris moorei* Lawrence. See Zimmer, 1950, pp. 17, 18.

Holotype. AMNH 37084, not sexed (?male) collected on the Rio Napo, Ecuador, date not recorded, by collectors for William E. Moore.

"Napo" appears on a Lawrence collection label. On what may be an original label appears "iris noir / bec noir."

***Phaethornis baroni* Hartert**

Phaethornis baroni Hartert, 1897e, p. 426 (Naranjal, Rio Pescado, Ecuador).

Now *Phaethornis malaris baroni* Hartert. See Zimmer, 1950, p. 25.

Lectotype. AMNH 478909, not sexed, collected at Naranjal, Rio Pescado, western Ecuador, May, year not recorded but probably 1893, by O. T. Baron. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 403). From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen bears the Rothschild collection red type label. In his original description Hartert wrote: "The measurements of the type of *P. baroni*, from Naranjal, are as follows: Total length about 150 mm, wing 58 (59 and 60 in the others), central rectrices 68, lateral 23, exposed culmen 39." These correspond with measurements of this specimen.

***Phaethornis affinis ochraceiventris* Hellmayr**

Phaethornis affinis ochraceiventris Hellmayr, 1907, p. 54 (Humaytha, left bank Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Phaethornis malaris ochraceiventris* Hellmayr. See Zimmer, 1950, p. 24.

Holotype. AMNH 478905, not sexed, collected at Humaytha, west bank of the Rio Madeira, August 23, 1906, by W. Hoffmanns (No. 1147). From the Rothschild collection.

***Phaethornis malaris insolitus* Zimmer**

Phaethornis malaris insolitus Zimmer, 1950, p. 18 (Rio Huaynia, junction with Rio Casquiare, "Venezuela").

Now *Phaethornis malaris insolitus* Zimmer. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 182.

Holotype. AMNH 431897, male, collected on the Rio Huaynia, at the confluence with the Rio Casquiare, right (west) bank, Colombia, May 9, 1929, by Olalla hijos.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) believed that all subspecies formerly considered to be allied to *superciliosus* (excepting *saturation* only) are related more closely to *malaris* of Cayenne. The differences were described as being the greater curvature and shorter length of the bill of *superciliosus* as well as the whiter (less buffy) under tail coverts and outer rectrices.

***Phaethornis malaris ucayali* Zimmer**

Phaethornis malaris ucayali Zimmer, 1950, p. 22 (Lagarto, right bank upper Rio Ucayali, Peru). Now *Phaethornis malaris ucayali* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 238865, male, collected at Lagarto, right bank of the upper Rio Ucayali, Peru, March 11, 1928, by Olalla hijos.

This population was described as being intermediate between *P. m. moorei* of the Rio Napo and *ochraceiventris* of the south bank of the

Amazon from northeastern Peru to the Rio Madeira, Brazil.

***Phaethornis eurynome pinheiroi* Ruschi**

Phaethornis eurynome pinheiroi Ruschi, 1965, p. 1.

Now *Phaethornis eurynome pinheiroi* Ruschi.

Holotype. AMNH 801434, male, collected at Fazenda da Alegria, Rio Piracicaba, Santa Barbara, Minas Gerais, Brazil, September 16, 1962, by Augusto Ruschi (No. 6416 and so designated).

Measurements (in mm.) of this specimen: wing 62, tail 66, bill (from gape) 38. These measurements are greater than those given in the original description. The roseate underparts and more extensive black stripe behind the eye, mentioned as differences, are not apparent in two specimens.

***Phaethornis villosus* Lawrence**

Phaethornis villosus Lawrence, 1858, p. 259 (Ecuador).

Now *Phaethornis hispidus* (Gould). See Zimmer, 1950, p. 29.

Syntype. AMNH 37099, not sexed, collected on the Rio Napo, Ecuador, date not recorded (? 1857), by collectors for William E. Moore. On what may be an original label appears "iris noir, bec noir." On a Lawrence collection label appears "Napo" and "Type." AMNH 37098, with the same data, is a syntype. Lawrence (*loc. cit.*) quoted Moore as having written that his hummingbirds were "... all collected between the head waters of the Rio Napo and Quito, ... at the base of the Bolivian Andes."

***Trochilus Philippii* Bourcier**

Trochilus Philippii Bourcier, 1847, p. 623 ("la Bolivie").

Now *Phaethornis philippii* (Bourcier). See Zimmer, 1950, p. 31-33.

Syntype (probable). AMNH 37055, not sexed, country of origin not properly recorded; probably either northeastern Peru or headwaters of the Amazon in western Brazil. Neither the name of the collector nor date is recorded.

Elliot (1879, p. 12) stated: "Unique type in

my collection." It agrees with the original description. Mulsant and Verreaux (1873, p. 88) listed specimens in the following collections: Bourcier, Verreaux, Gould, Muséum de Paris, Sallé. He did not list Elliot's specimen.

There were no specimens of this taxon in the Musée de Caen, according to Deslongchamps (1881, p. 65). Berlioz (*in verbis*) believed it to be a syntype in all probability.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) discussed the question of type locality and concluded that Peru is "a possible type locality" after having compared specimens from northeastern Peru and a good sample from the headwaters of the Amazon. Schauensee (1966, p. 160) defined the range of the species: "Eastern Peru; western Brazil south of the Amazon eastward to the Rio Madeira; ?Bolivia (no exact locality)." As Zimmer pointed out there is no record for Bolivia. It may be doubted that political boundaries were well established in the Andes Mountains in 1846.

Discussing this type Zimmer wrote further: "... the type is clearly labeled 'Peru,' although it is not certain who wrote the locality on the label. Judging by the styles of handwriting and the crossing of the lines in one place, the small tag that serves for a label was first inscribed: 'Type / *Dephilippi*.' In a different hand the generic name 'Phaethornis' was added above the specific name, and below it 'Peru' and 'Bourcier' were written on separate lines. I judge the original inscription was by Bourcier himself, and the generic name may possibly have been added later by him, although he described the species as *Trochilus*. The words 'Peru' and 'Bourcier' are in Elliot's handwriting, agreeing with similar inscriptions on other birds in the Elliot collection. It is strange that he should have given the type locality as Peru since ... in 1879 he cites the locality as Bolivia, although the type was by that time in his possession!"

It is probable that Elliot obtained this specimen from Verreaux for the reason that the words "Type / *Dephillipi*" appear to be in his handwriting rather than that of Bourcier as Zimmer surmised. It is similar to the handwriting on labels of the "Maison Verreaux, Magazin de Zoologie, 9 Place Royal, Paris." In the catalogue of the Verreaux collection the locality of this bird is recorded as "Bolivie Pérou," which helps to explain some discrepancies.

The names "*de Felippi*," "*des Philippi*," etc. as listed by authors are synonymous.

Pygmornis chapadensis Allen

Pygmornis chapadensis J. A. Allen, 1893, p. 122 (Chapada, Matto Grosso).

Now *Phaethornis nattereri* Berlepsch. See Simon, 1921, p. 260; Naumburg, 1930, p. 147.

Holotype. AMNH 34078, male, collected at Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil, March 12, 1883, by H. H. Smith.

Phaethornis rupurumii amazonicus Hellmayr

Phaethornis rupurumii amazonicus Hellmayr, 1906c, p. 82 (Itaituba, near Santarem, Brazil). Now *Phaethornis rupurumii amazonicus* Hellmayr. See Simon, 1921, p. 256; Griscom and Greenway, 1941, p. 169.

Holotype. AMNH 479080, female, collected at Itaituba, near Santarem, lower Amazon, Brazil, January 19, 1906, by W. Hoffmanns (No. 468).

Simon (*loc. cit.*) stated that the name *rupurumii* (as spelled by Boucard) should be spelled *rupurunii*. The lapse has been repeated for long by many and should probably be continued.

Phaethornis nigricinctus Lawrence

Phaethornis nigricinctus Lawrence, 1858, p. 260 (Ecuador).

Now *Phaethornis ruber nigricinctus* Lawrence. See Zimmer, 1950, p. 33.

Holotype. AMNH 37144, collected on the Rio Napo, Ecuador, date unrecorded (?c. 1857), by William E. Moore.

"Napo" and "M" appear on a Lawrence collection label.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) listed "*?Trochilus Adolphei* Lesson, 1843," with this name, and stated (p. 35): "I am not sure that the name *adolphei* is not applicable to this form." He remarked that this is apparently the smallest form in the genus.

Phaethornis stuarti Hartert

Phaethornis stuarti Hartert, 1897f, p. 39 (Salinas, Beni River, Bolivia).

Now *Phaethornis stuarti stuarti* Hartert. See Zimmer, 1950, p. 36; Schauensee, 1966, p. 161.

Lectotype. AMNH 479241, not sexed, collected at Salinas, Beni River, Bolivia, July 1895, by A. Maxwell Stuart. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 404). From the Rothschild collection.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) found that *Phaethornis longipennis* Berlepsch and Stolzmann is more closely related to *stuarti* than to *ruber*, in which species it had been listed. Therefore *ruber* and *stuarti* presumably breed in eastern Peru. Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) listed *stuarti* as a distinct species. Peters (1945, p. 14) listed the name as possibly a subspecies of *ruber*.

Trochilus Aspasiae Bourcier and Mulsant

Trochilus Aspasiae Bourcier and Mulsant, 1856, p. 188 ("Nouvelle Grenade").

Now *Phaethornis griseogularis griseogularis* Gould. See Zimmer, 1950, pp. 40-41.

Neotype. AMNH 37133, not sexed [female], exact locality and date of collection not known. No original label.

Only what is apparently an Elliot collection label is attached. It is marked "Type." Elliot (1879, p. 18) did not state that the type was in his collection as he often did, but only that he had seen the type. Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) wrote that this "type" was in the American Museum. He stated that it is a "Bogota trade skin in the 'female plumage.'" No specimen of *Trochilus aspasiae* is listed in the original Verreaux collection catalogue; probably Elliot obtained it at a sale of the Bourcier collection. Except for the fact that the tip of the upper mandible has been broken off this specimen agrees with the original description.

Phaethornis striigularis subrufescens Chapman

Phaethornis striigularis subrufescens Chapman, 1917b, p. 283 (Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia). Now *Phaethornis longuemareus subrufescens* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 541.

Holotype. AMNH 117654, not sexed, collected at Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia, August 30, 1912, by William B. Richardson.

Pygmornis amaura Bourcier

Pygmornis amaura Bourcier, 1856, p. 552 ("Nouvelle Grenade, environs de Bogota").

Now *Phaethornis longuemareus striigularis* Gould.
See Zimmer, 1950, p. 51.

Lectotype. AMNH 37129, not sexed, no original label. On an Elliot collection label appears "River Napo, N. Grenada / Type."

A specimen is recorded in the Verreaux collection catalogue as coming from Rio Napo; it is probable that this specimen was the one so recorded. Such confusion of type locality casts doubt upon the status as a "type." Chapman (1926, p. 287) listed this specimen as a type with Napo as the locality. Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) did likewise but included it with Bogota trade skins which he examined.

The name was not mentioned by Elliot in his review of the Trochilidae.

Phaethornis atrimentalis Lawrence

Phaethornis atrimentalis Lawrence, 1858, p. 260 ("Napo, Ecuador").

Now *Phaethornis longuemareus atrimentalis* Lawrence. See Zimmer, 1950, p. 47.

Holotype. AMNH 46225, not sexed, collected on the Rio Napo, Ecuador, date unknown (?1857), by William E. Moore.

Phaethornis longuemareus aethopyga Zimmer

Phaethornis longuemareus aethopyga Zimmer, 1950, p. 48 (Caxiricatuba, right bank Rio Tapajoz, Brazil).

Now *Phaethornis longuemareus aethopyga* Zimmer. See Phelps and Phelps, 1952, pp. 44; Behnke-Pedersen, 1972, p. 47.

Holotype. AMNH 285949, male, collected at Caxiricatuba, south bank of the Rio Tapajoz, Amazonia, Brazil, May 20, 1931, by Alfonso M. Olalla.

Eutoxeres baroni Hartert and Hartert

Eutoxeres baroni Hartert and Hartert, 1894, p. 54, 55 (Rio Pescado, near Naranjal, Ecuador).

Now *Eutoxeres aquila heterura* Gould. See Hartert, 1922b, p. 404.

Holotype. AMNH 479282, female, collected on the Rio Pescado, near Naranjal, western Ecuador, date not recorded, by O. T. Baron.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "The extent of the white tips to the rectrices varies and specimens

with more or less white occur in the same places." He listed this name as a synonym of *E. a. aquila*.

Tr(ochilus) Condamini Bourcier

Tr(ochilus) Condamini Bourcier, 1851, p. 187 (Archidona, Ecuador).

Now *Eutoxeres condamini condamini* (Bourcier). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 542; Behnke-Pedersen, 1972, p. 54.

Holotype (probable). AMNH 37009, not sexed, collected at Archidona, eastern Ecuador, 1850, by Jules Bourcier. An editorial note preceding the description states that Bourcier collected the birds described in 1849 and 1850 while consul in Ecuador. There were no specimens in the Musée de Caen (Deslongchamps, 1881, p. 17).

No original label. On an Elliot collection label appears "*Eutoxeres Condaminei*. Type / Archidona, Ecuador." On the reverse appears: "Shot by Mr. Bourcier in 1850," all in Elliot's handwriting. A specimen is recorded in the Verreaux collection catalogue. Elliot stated in his review of the Trochilidae (1879, p. 13) that the "type" was in his collection. Berlioz, having seen this specimen, believed it to be the holotype in all probability.

Aphantochroa cuvieri saturator Hartert

Aphantochroa cuvieri saturator Hartert, 1901g, p. 33 (Coiba Island, Panama).

Now *Phaeochroa cuvierii saturator* (Hartert). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 284.

Lectotype. AMNH 479575, "male," collected on Coiba Island, Panama, May 3, 1901, by H. Batty. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 405).

Wetmore remarked that this specimen is probably a female because of its small size (wing 70 mm.).

Campylopterus largipennis diamantinensis Ruschi

Campylopterus largipennis diamantinensis Ruschi, 1963, p. 5 (Corrego das Pedras, Diamantina, Minas Gerais).

Now *Campylopterus largipennis diamantinensis* Ruschi.

Holotype. AMNH 801435, male, collected at

Corrego das Pedras, Diamantina, Minas Gerais, Brazil, September 14, 1963.

This subspecies was described as having a larger bill than *Campylopterus largipennis* of the Guianas and in having the base of outer rectrices green rather than blackish blue. There are greenish reflections on the outer webs of two specimens from British Guiana but less than this type. Eleven specimens from the Guianas differ from this specimen by this characteristic. Bills (from base) measure 29-32 mm., that of the type 29 mm.

***Campylopterus duidae* Chapman**

Campylopterus duidae Chapman, 1929a, p. 13 (Mt. Duida, 5000 ft., Venezuela).

Now *Campylopterus hyperythrus duidae* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 189.

Holotype. AMNH 245919, male, collected on Mt. Duida, 5000 feet, Venezuela, by Olalla hijos.

***Campylopterus phainopeplus* Salvin and Godman**

Campylopterus phainopeplus Salvin and Godman, 1879, p. 202 (Sierra Nevada, Santa Marta, Colombia).

Now *Campylopterus phainopeplus* Salvin and Godman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 543; 1966, p. 163.

Synotype. AMNH 46286, male, collected at San José, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, March 14, 1878, by F. Simons. "Presented by O. Salvin" appears on a small Lawrence collection label in G. N. Lawrence's handwriting. On what is apparently the original label appears: "San José, 5000 / March 14 / Chupa Flora." Salvin and Godman (*loc. cit.*) quote F. Simons: "I had the pleasure of meeting them again among the banana groves of San José." He collected several specimens.

***Campylopterus splendens* Lawrence**

Campylopterus splendens Lawrence, 1858, p. 262 (Napo, Ecuador).

Now *Campylopterus villavicensio* (Bourcier). See Chapman, 1926, p. 289.

Holotype. AMNH 37187, male, collected on the Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador, date not recorded, by William E. Moore.

***Eupetomena macroura boliviana* Zimmer**

Eupetomena macroura boliviana Zimmer, 1950a, p. 6 (Reyes, Dept. Beni, Bolivia).

Now *Eupetomena macroura boliviana* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 479428, male, collected at Reyes, Department of Beni, Bolivia, August 1895, by A. Maxwell Stuart (No. 5). From the Rothschild collection.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) described this population as intermediate between *macroura* of Cayenne and *hirundo* of the Urubamba Valley, Peru, having the breast a little bluer than *macroura* but more deeply hued than *hirundo*. Gyldenstolpe (1945, p. 102) remarked that one specimen from Reyes has the pileum greenish blue, others of darker-less greenish blue.

***Trochilus ater* Wied**

Trochilus ater Wied, 1820, p. 366 (Brasil).

Now *Melanotrochilus fuscus* (Vieillot). See Elliot, 1879, p. 48; Simon, 1921, p. 269.

Syntypes. AMNH 5526, adult male, 5527, adult male, 5528, juvenal male, collected near Isla de Chave, about 70 miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande de Belmonte (Jaquitinhonha), Bahia, Brazil, late September 1816, by Prince Wied-Neuwied.

***Colibri delphinae greenewalti* Ruschi**

Colibri delphinae greenewalti Ruschi, 1962, p. 2. Now *Colibri delphinae greenewalti* Ruschi.

Holotype. AMNH 788902, male, collected on the Rio Paraguaçu, 3 km. from Andaraí, Bahia, Brazil, January 7, 1962, by Augusto Ruschi. A letter from Ruschi (in the American Museum of Natural History) states that this is the "type."

The malar region is more bluish, less violet in this specimen than those from the Bogota region. There are specimens from Trinidad and Venezuela which have this area quite as extensive.

***Petasophora rubrigularis* Elliot**

Petasophora rubrigularis Elliot, 1879, p. 51 (note) ("New Grenada").

Now *Colibri thalassinus cyanotus* (Bourcier). Having examined this skin, Berlioz believed it to be a "Bogota trade skin," without ques-

tion, and an aberrant example of *Colibri* [*Petasophora*] *thalassinus cyanotus* (Bourcier).

Holotype. AMNH 37399, not sexed, appears not to represent a population. Zimmer (1950b, p. 2) discussed it as follows: "... Elliot's *Petasophora rubrigularis* ... was based on an abnormal individual of the *thalassinus* group, not of *coruscans* ... The type ... , a bird not fully adult, having the brilliant throat area limited to an elongate median patch, leaving the chin and sides of the throat bluish green. This bright patch ... is pinkish instead of green. In addition, the tail is dull in general coloration, though with the characteristic pattern of the species and furthermore with the basal half of the median feathers pale brownish. Proportions are those of *thalassinus*, and the bluish tone of the chin suggests assignment to *thalassinus thalassinus* and, although there is no locality on the label other than "New Grenada" (the bird came to Elliot in a large consignment of trade skins that he thought might have been from Bogota, as indeed many of them probably were), the preparation is not that of a "Bogota skin" but is very like examples ... accredited to Guatemala. ..."

Trochilus petasophorus Wied

Trochilus petasophorus Wied, 1821, p. 191; 1832, p. 78 (Brasilia).
Now *Colibri serrirostris* (Vieillot). See Zimmer, 1950b, p. 4.

Syntypes. AMNH 6834, male, 6897, male, collected in Bahia, border of Minas Gerais, summer of 1816, by Prince Wied-Neuwied.

Orthorhynchus emigrans Lawrence

Orthorhynchus emigrans Lawrence, 1877, p. 50 ("Venezuela").
Now *Orthorhynchus cristatus emigrans* Lawrence. See Bond, 1956, p. 96.

Syntypes. AMNH 38315, male, 38318, male. Type locality (suggested by Ridgway, 1911, p. 664, and since accepted) is Grenada, Lesser Antilles, to which group the subspecies is confined. No original label. Collector and date not recorded.

Mellisuga Merrittii Lawrence

Mellisuga Merrittii Lawrence, 1860, p. 110 (Veraguas, New Grenada).

Now *Klais guimeti merrittii* (Lawrence). See Zimmer, 1950b, p. 11; Wetmore, 1968, p. 296.

Holotype. AMNH 46881, not sexed [male imm.], collected in the district of El Mineral, Prov. Veraguas (Rio Santiago near north coast), date not recorded, by D. J. K. Merritt.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) wrote that examples from Panama have "the glittering cap, at least posteriorly, more bluish than do any of the South American examples, which have the crown violaceous or purplish." Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) added that females from Central America differ from South American birds by this same character.

Chrysolampis chlorolaema Elliot

Chrysolampis chlorolaema Elliot, 1870, p. 346 (Colombia).

Lampornis calosoma Elliot, 1872, p. 351. New name for *C. chlorolaema* Elliot (not *chlorolaemus* Gould).

Now considered to be a hybrid between *Anthracothorax nigricollis* and *Chrysolampis mosquito*. See Berlioz and Jouanin, 1944, p. 150; Schauensee, 1949, p. 580.

Holotype. AMNH 37316, a "Bogota trade skin," bearing only an Elliot collection label, represents hybrids known by Bogota and Bahia trade skins only, which fact, as Berlioz and Jouanin (*loc. cit.*) remarked, is indicative of a hybrid origin, especially as both parents occur in those regions together commonly. Intermediate, and almost certainly hybrid, characters are apparent.

A similar skin (AMNH 482141, male, from the Rothschild collection) has been mentioned by Hartert (1897g, p. 531). It differs markedly from Elliot's type in being larger, in having head and back paler, in having the chin and throat paler iridescent green without bluish reflections. The tail has violaceous reflections, similar to *nigricollis*, when seen from above; that of the type has not, thus approaching the color of the tail of *Chrysolampis mosquito*. Both specimens have the feathering over nostrils intermediate between the presumed parents. The black band on upper breast characteristic of *mosquito* is present in the

Rothschild specimen but lacking in Elliot's type. The black band across the back is present in both specimens. Both specimens are intermediate in size between the presumed parents but differ from each other in this respect.

***Abeillia abeillei aurea* Miller and Griscom**

Abeillia abeillei aurea Miller and Griscom, 1925a, p. 2 (San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua).

Now *Abeillia abeillei aurea* Miller and Griscom. See Monroe, 1968, p. 179.

Holotype. AMNH 103341, male, collected at San Rafael del Norte (above 4000 ft.), Nicaragua, February 3, 1909, by William B. Richardson.

Monroe (*loc. cit.*) found the differences (smaller size, more bronze, less green above) valid as originally described.

***Lophornis verreauxi klagesi* Berlepsch and Hartert**

Lophornis verreauxi klagesi Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, p. 89 (Suapuré and La Pricion, Caura River, Venezuela).

Now *Lophornis chalybea klagesi* Berlepsch and Hartert. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 195.

Holotype. AMNH 485285, male, collected at Suapuré, Caura River, Venezuela, January 1, 1900, by S. M. Klages. From the Rothschild collection.

***Lophornis pavoninus duidae* Chapman**

Lophornis pavoninus duidae Chapman, 1929a, p. 15 (Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Lophornis pavonina duidae* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 196.

Holotype. AMNH 245920, male, collected on Mt. Duida (4700 ft.), February 8, 1929, by Olalla hijos.

***Eucephala subcaerulea* Elliot**

Eucephala subcaerulea Elliot, 1874, p. 87 ("Brazil?").

Now *Chlorestes notatus notatus* (Reichenbach). See Zimmer, 1950b, pp. 24-28.

Holotype. AMNH 38713, not sexed [male], collected in Bahia, Brazil, according to Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) on an unknown date.

According to Zimmer, who made a careful study of this species, this specimen is an aberrant example of populations from Pará to Pernambuco and Bahia, individuals of which vary considerably, especially in the bluish as against greenish reflections of the breast feathers. The breast of this specimen is blue.

***Chlorostes notatus obsoletus* Zimmer**

Chlorostes notatus obsoletus Zimmer, 1950b, p. 26 (Puerto Indiana, Mouth of Rio Napo, Peru).

Now *Chlorestes notatus obsoletus* (Zimmer).

Holotype. AMNH 231122, male, collected at Puerto Indiana, mouth of the Rio Napo, northern Peru, August 10, 1926, by Olalla hijos.

This population was described as "similar to *C. n. notatus* and *C. n. puruensis* but underparts greener and less bluish . . . and blue chin spot very weak or lacking."

***Chlorostilbon assimilis* Lawrence**

Chlorostilbon assimilis Lawrence, 1861, p. 292 (New Grenada).

Now *Chlorostilbon assimilis* Lawrence. See Wetmore, 1968, p. 305.

Holotype. AMNH 47112, not sexed [male], collected on the line of the Panama Railway, probably on the Atlantic side, date not recorded.

Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) wrote that the difference between the color of the crown and back and the shorter upper tail coverts in relation to the tail indicate a distinct species. Zimmer (1950c, pp. 6-12) united all forms from Mexico to Brazil under the specific name *mellisugus*.

***Chlorostilbon mellisuga duidae*
Zimmer and Phelps**

Chlorostilbon mellisuga duidae Zimmer and Phelps, 1952, p. 4 (Mt. Duida, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela).

Now *Chlorostilbon mellisugus duidae* Zimmer and Phelps.

Holotype. AMNH 270609, male, collected on Mt. Duida, Territorio Amazonas (1400 m.), February 21, 1929, by Olalla hijos.

***Chlorostilbon osberti* Gould**

Chlorostilbon osberti Gould, 1860, p. 309 (Duenas, Guatemala).

Now *Chlorostilbon mellisugus osberti* Gould. See Griscom, 1932, p. 205; Zimmer, 1950c, p. 6; Monroe, 1968, p. 217.

Syntype (probable). AMNH 38805, male. Two labels are attached. On a smaller one (apparently cut from an advertisement for Gould's 'Humming Birds') appears the name *C. osberti*, reference to the original description and "Type." On an Elliot collection label appears "Duenas, Guatemala" and "Type." Elliot (1875, p. 168) recorded three specimens in his collection collected by Salvin at Duenas (near Antigua), Guatemala. This is probably one of that series. Only two were entered in the museum catalogue. AMNH 38804 cannot be found. "Type" appears on many specimen labels of the Elliot collection, attached to skins which are not types. Other syntypes are in the British Museum (Warren, 1966, p. 217).

***Chlorostilbon caribaeus* Lawrence**

Chlorostilbon caribaeus Lawrence, 1871, p. 13 (Curaçao).

Now *Chlorostilbon mellisugus caribaeus* Lawrence. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 197.

Syntype. AMNH 38859, male, collected on the island of Curaçao, West Indies, date unrecorded. "T. Bland" appears on the label. Lawrence (*loc. cit.*) stated that three specimens were sent to Bland by Henry H. Raven. Whereabouts of the other two is not known. Wings and tail of this specimen are spread and it has glass eyes, but the feet and legs do not indicate that it was ever mounted.

***Chlorostilbon nitens* Lawrence**

Chlorostilbon nitens Lawrence, 1861a, p. 305 ("Venezuela").

Now *Chlorostilbon mellisugus nitens* Lawrence. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 197.

Holotype. AMNH 38833, male, collected in Venezuela (Phelps and Phelps, *loc. cit.*, suggested Maracaibo as type locality) on an unknown date by a person unknown. Lawrence (*loc. cit.*) re-

corded that the specimen was given him by William Galbraith, taxidermist, of New York City.

***Chlorostilbon caribaeus nanus*
Berlepsch and Hartert**

Chlorostilbon caribaeus nanus Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, p. 86 (Caicara, Orinoco River, Venezuela).

Now *Chlorostilbon mellisugus caribaeus* Lawrence. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 197.

Holotype. AMNH 481104, male, collected by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie, February 19, 1898, at Caicara, Orinoco River, Venezuela.

***Trochilus Alice* Bourcier and Mulsant**

Trochilus Alice Bourcier and Mulsant, 1848, p. 274 (Caracas).

Now *Chlorostilbon alice* Bourcier and Mulsant. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 199.

Holotype (probable). AMNH 38882, collected at Caracas, Venezuela, on an unknown date by an unknown person. No original label. This specimen was once mounted. On a fragment of label, which probably appeared on the mounted bird, appears "Type" / "*aliceae*" / "Caracas" in what seems to be Verreaux's handwriting. A specimen was recorded in the Verreaux catalogue. Elliot in his review of the Trochilidae (1879, p. 248) stated that the type was in his collection.

This specimen conforms well with the original description.

***Hylocharis magica* Mulsant and Verreaux**

Hylocharis magica Mulsant and Verreaux, 1872, p. 110 ("Mazatlan, Basse California").

Now *Cynanthus latirostris magicus* (Mulsant and Verreaux). See Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, 1950, p. 166; American Ornithologists' Union, 1957, p. 308.

Holotype. AMNH 38748, not sexed, collected at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, by an unknown person, date unknown. No original label. On an Elliot collection label appears "*Circe magica*. Type. Mazatlan, Cal. ex Verreaux." It is not listed in the Verreaux collection catalogue.

Elliot (1879, p. 235) stated: "Type in my collection," and this was accepted by Ridgway

(1911, p. 373), who wrote: "The type of *Hylacharis magica* (in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History) is a mounted specimen, and differs very much in coloration from other specimens, the usual bronze-green of the upper parts being replaced by a rather dull purplish or coppery bronze, that of the under parts strongly tinged with the same . . ." He suggested that this is due to postmortem change, which seems unlikely for other specimens of the same era, and once mounted, have not been so affected. Simon (1921, p. 297) also accepted this as a type.

Berlioz, having examined this specimen, believed it represents a subspecies of *latirostris*, differing in its smaller size. He considered it to be a valid type, the original description being inaccurate, as were many of the time. Mulsant and Verreaux did describe a bird with bronze reflections, but the striking difference indicated by Ridgway is not stressed in the original description. Their characterizations are difficult to apply to this specimen. They wrote: "Tectrices alaires vertes, passant au vert cuivreux," and "bleu acier sur les tectrices caudales." The wing coverts of this specimen are bronze and the tail coverts are very dark violaceous with slight bronzy reflections. Also they wrote: "Dessus du corps revetu de plumes vertes pré, à reflets mi moré sur le dos et le croupion, puis cuivreux violacé." The upper back is bronze without trace of green.

No doubt this aberrant immature specimen is a representative of the species *latirostris* but it is not characteristic of the birds of western Mexico.

Cyananthus latirostris Swainson

Cyananthus latirostris Swainson, 1827, p. 441 (Mexico, Table Land?).

Now *Cyananthus latirostris latirostris* Swainson. See Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, 1950, p. 167.

Syntype (probable). AMNH 38753, male. A worn Verreaux label is attached. On it appears: "Circe Bourcier / *Latirostris* Swains. / male / Type / Mexique." The specimen was once mounted. It differs from the original description in being green, not bluish, on the belly. Elliot wrote: "type in my collection" in his review of

the Trochilidae (1879, p. 235). Zimmer (1950c, p. 23) also stated that this was a "type or cotype." Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore (1950, p. 166) located the "type" in Cambridge University. It is probable that there are many syntypes, for Moore (1939, p. 59) quoted the collector, Bullock, to the effect that he brought back 70 in cages to London in 1822. Perhaps this specimen was one of those. AMNH 38753 and 38754, from the Gould collection, are probably syntypes also.

Trochilus Fannyi DeLattre and Bourcier

Trochilus Fannyi DeLattre and Bourcier, 1846, p. 310 ("bords du rivièrè Dagua, près de Bonaventure, Nouvelle Grenade").

Now *Thalurania furcata fannyi* (DeLattre and Bourcier). See Berlioz, 1932, p. 532; Schauensee, 1949, p. 550.

Syntype (possible). AMNH 37773, female, collected on the banks of the Rio Dagua, near Buenaventura, western Colombia, date unrecorded, by A. DeLattre. No original label. On a small green label appears "fanny / ♀ / S. Bonaventure," and on the reverse side in Elliot's handwriting appears: "St. Bonaventure / near Popayan / killed by Delattre." An Elliot collection label, with the same data, is also attached; only the word "Type" is added.

Elliot (1879, p. 101) listed this name as a synonym of *Thalurania eriphile* (Lesson); he mentioned no type. Zimmer (1950c, p. 19) mentioned this specimen as a cotype (=syntype) without discussing it. Mulsant and Verreaux (1876, p. 69) mentioned the type of *fannyi* as having been in the Bourcier collection. A specimen, which was once in the Musée de Caen, was recorded by Deslongchamps (1881) as having come from "Equateur."

This specimen agrees with the original description. Its history is perhaps too obscure for formal recognition as a syntype. It is without question a "Bogota trade skin" (Berlioz, *in verbis*, 1975).

Thalurania simoni Hellmayr

Thalurania simoni Hellmayr, 1906, p. 8 (Teffé, Rio Solimoes).

Now *Thalurania furcata simoni* Hellmayr. See Zimmer, 1950c, pp. 18-19.

Lectotype. AMNH 481544, male, collected at Teffé, Rio Solimoes, Brazil, May 19, 1906, by W. Hoffmans (No. 664). Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 407). Paralectotypes: AMNH 481545, male, 481546, female, with the same data. From the Rothschild collection.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) noted much individual variation in this population. He wrote "[*simoni*], in larger series, may prove to be only an extreme of *balzani*. . . ."

Thalurania furcata orenocensis Hellmayr

Thalurania furcata orenocensis Hellmayr, 1921, p. 32 (Nericagua, upper Orinoco River, Venezuela).

Now *Thalurania furcata orenocensis* Hellmayr. See Hartert, 1922b, p. 408; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 200.

Holotype. AMNH 481516, male, collected at Nericagua, upper Orinoco River, Venezuela, April 13, 1899, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie (No. 12515). From the Rothschild collection.

Thalurania furcata fissilis Berlepsch and Hartert

Thalurania furcata fissilis Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, p. 87 (Caura River, Venezuela).

Now *Thalurania furcata fissilis* Berlepsch and Hartert. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 201.

Holotype. AMNH 481452, male, collected in the Suapure Mountains above the Rio Caura, Venezuela, December 15, 1899, by Samuel M. Klages (No. 1562). From the Rothschild collection.

Thalurania balzani Simon

Thalurania balzani Simon, 1896, p. 259 ("Yungas, Bolivia").

Now *Thalurania furcata balzani* Simon. See Gyldenstolpe, 1945, pp. 105, 106.

Syntype. AMNH 481523, not sexed [male]. Only "Yungas" appears on what may be an original label. Collected by Dr. Balzan. From the Rothschild collection.

Bond and Schauensee (1943, p. 204) suggested Reyes, Bolivia, as an appropriate type

locality because specimens from Yungas have dark under tail coverts. Under tail coverts of this specimen are pure white.

Thalurania eriphile baeri Hellmayr

Thalurania eriphile baeri Hellmayr, 1907, p. 27 (Goyaz, Goyaz, Brazil).

Now *Thalurania furcata baeri* Hellmayr. See Pinto, 1938, p. 271.

Holotype. AMNH 481554, male, collected at City of Goyaz, Goyaz, Brazil, April 1906, by G. A. Baer (No. 2073). From the Rothschild collection.

Talurania Lerchi Mulsant and Verreaux

Talurania Lerchi Mulsant and Verreaux, 1872a, p. 108 ("Nouvelle Grenade" = Colombia).

Now *Thalurania lerchi* Mulsant and Verreaux. Berlioz (*in verbis*), having examined this specimen, is now of the opinion that it is the holotype of a valid taxon in all probability. The population is known also from a specimen in his collection (*ex* collection Gounelle, No. 2255).

Holotype. AMNH 38724, adult male, no original label. A Verreaux collection label (with the characteristic decorative blue border) is attached. On it appears: "*Thalurania* / *Lerchi*, Muls. et / Jules Verreaux. Soc. Linn. Lyon. 10 / aout 1868 (type) / Nlle. Grenade / ♂," and this in what is probably Verreaux's handwriting. On the opposite side appears "Type of Fig. 119, p. 231. Syn. of *Trochilidae*" in Elliot's handwriting.

The specimen was once mounted. Simon and Hellmayr (1908, p. 9) remarked "prép. de Bogota," but having been mounted and dismounted such characteristics are not now apparent.

That this is the holotype seems most probable. Elliot (1874, p. 264) wrote that he had recently acquired the unique type of *Thalurania lerchi* Mulsant and Verreaux, and claimed the type again in his review of the *Trochilidae* (1879, p. 232).

Simon and Hellmayr (1908, p. 9) examined this skin and concluded that it represented a not quite mature example of a valid taxon. Berlioz (1964, p. 98; 1965, p. 2) believed it to be a hybrid, *Thalurania nigrofasciata* and *Chrysuronia*

oenone being the assumed parents. Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) repeated this.

This specimen no doubt belongs in the genus *Thalurania*. It has none of the characteristics of *Chrysuronia*. The tail is relatively long (36 mm.; 35-39 in *nigrofasciata*; 31-33 *C. oenone*). It is strongly forked, the rectrices being wide and dark blue. The tail of *Chrysuronia* is rounded or almost square; the rectrices narrower, more pointed, and have strong coppery reflections.

Agyrtria tenebrosa Hartert

Agyrtria tenebrosa Hartert, 1899d, p. 15 ("Bogota, Colombia").

Now *Thalurania lerchi* Mulsant and J. Verreaux. See Simon and Hellmayr, 1908, p. 9; Hartert, 1922b, p. 406.

Holotype. AMNH 481327, male, no original label, no data, "Bogota préparation" (Simon and Hellmayr, *loc. cit.*). The right leg is missing.

This specimen resembles the holotype of *T. lerchi* (see above) but differs slightly in having chin iridescent green with no blue feathers and in having a faintly bronze tinge to the dark green feathers of both upper and under tail coverts. The latter are edged with dark brown and gray. Two-thirds of the mandible is pale brownish, or a dirty white, resembling that of *Chrysuronia oenone* but not the black mandible of *Thalurania furcata* subsps., this being more obvious in this specimen than in the type of *lerchi*, suggesting also their hybrid origin.

Simon and Hellmayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this specimen is "moins adulte" [than the type of *lerchi*], probably because of the grayish white feathers which appear on the throat. They remarked also: "Le *lerchi* présente une petite tache bleu au bord postérieur de la région parotique, qui manque au *tenebrosa*."

Trochilus Duchassaini Bourcier

Trochilus Duchassaini Bourcier, 1851, p. 187 ("Les bois entre la Gorgone et Panama").

Now *Lepidopyga coeruleogularis coeruleogularis* (Gould). See Elliot, 1879, p. 238; Salvin, 1892, p. 233.

Syntype. AMNH 38771, subadult male, no

original label. Bourcier stated (*loc. cit.*) that all species described were collected by him in "la République de l'Equateur durant le séjour qu'il a fait en 1849 et 1850 comme consul général," but the type locality is stated also as above. "La Gorgone" probably was Gorgona, a small town northeast of Panama on the railway line which does not appear on modern maps. Bourcier probably had only this one.

This specimen agrees with the perfunctory original description. It was said to be the "type" by Elliot (*loc. cit.*), and Ridgway (1911, p. 540, note) accepted this. It was once mounted. The name does not appear in the Verreaux catalogue.

Simon (1921, p. 299) recognized this as a valid subspecies of *coeruleogularis* but later authors have not (Wetmore, 1968, p. 315).

Trochilus Goudoti Bourcier

Trochilus Goudoti Bourcier, 1843, p. 100 ("Ibaqué, Nouvelle Grenade").

Now *Lepidopyga goudoti goudoti* (Bourcier). See Ridgway, 1911, p. 538; Schauensee, 1966, p. 171. Berlioz, *in verbis*, 1975, agreed after having seen this specimen.

Syntype (probable). AMNH 38772, not sexed [male], collected at Ibaqué, Colombia, for J. Bourcier. No original label. What is apparently a Verreaux label bears the notation "type." It was once mounted. Elliot, in his review of the Trochilidae (1879, p. 239), stated that the "type" was in his collection. It conforms well with the original description. Mulsant and Verreaux (1875, p. 66) listed specimens from the following collections: Bourcier, Verreaux, Gould, Elliot, Salvin, Muséum de Paris, Loddiges, Boucard, Sallé. Deslongchamps (1881) recorded two males as having been in the Musée de Caen.

Sapphironia luminosa Lawrence

Sapphironia luminosa Lawrence, 1862a, p. 458 (Barranquilla, Colombia).

Now *Lepidopyga goudoti luminosa* (Lawrence). See Schauensee, 1966, p. 171.

Holotype. AMNH 38774, male, collected at Barranquilla, Colombia, date unknown, by George Crowther.

T. [rochilus] latirostris Wied

T. latirostris Wied, 1832, p. 64 (islands in Rio Belmonte, Bahia).

Now *Hylocharis sapphirina* (Gmelin). See Zimmer, 1950c, p. 23.

Holotype. AMNH 5838, male (Wied collection label "female"), collected on an island of the Rio Belmonte, Bahia, Brazil, in the summer of 1816.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) referred to this specimen as a type or co-type. No other specimen has been recorded.

Hylocharis cyanus conversa Zimmer

Hylocharis cyanus conversa Zimmer, 1950c, p. 24 (Camp-woods, Prov. Sara, Bolivia).

Now *Hylocharis cyanus conversa* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 480547, male, collected at Camp-woods, Province of Sara, Bolivia, June 24, 1906, by J. Steinbach.

Zimmer described this population as similar in coloration to *H. c. cyanus* (Bahia to São Paulo) but with a longer bill as in *rostrata* of eastern Peru and northwestern Bolivia, from which males differ in having the belly paler, and with weaker, paler green tips to feathers of that area. Under tail coverts paler.

Hylocharis ruficollis maxwelli Hartert

Hylocharis ruficollis maxwelli Hartert, 1898j, p. 519 (Plains near Reyes, Rio Beni, Bolivia).

Now *Hylocharis chrysura maxwelli* Hartert. See Gyldenstolpe, 1945, p. 103.

Holotype. AMNH 480528, not sexed, collected on plains near Reyes, Rio Beni, Bolivia, August 1895, by A. Maxwell Stuart.

Simon (1921, p. 312) listed this name as a synonym of *chrysura* and Peters (1945, p. 54) followed this. Hartert (1922b, p. 405) maintained that this is a recognizable subspecies. Bond and Schauensee (1943, p. 202) and Gyldenstolpe (1945, p. 104) showed that this population differs from *chrysura* in having the average wing and tail measurements smaller.

Trochilus Grayi DeLattre and Bourcier

Trochilus Grayi DeLattre and Bourcier, 1846, p. 307 (Popayan, Nouvelle Grenade).

Now *Hylocharis grayi grayi* (DeLattre and Bourcier). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 553.

Syntype. AMNH 38711, female. No original label, no data. On an oval Verreaux collection label with the characteristic blue border appears "Type / T. Grayi / Nlle Grenade" in what is apparently Verreaux's handwriting. The name appears in the Verreaux catalogue. The specimen accords well with the original description. It was once mounted. Elliot (1879, p. 228) stated that the type was in his collection. It is possibly a syntype.

Trochilus Humboldtii Bourcier and Mulsant

Trochilus Humboldtii Bourcier and Mulsant, 1852, p. 142 (les bords de la rivière Mira, Prov. Esmeraldas, République de l'Équateur). Now *Hylocharis humboldtii* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Chapman, 1926, p. 294; Schauensee, 1949, p. 553.

Syntypes. AMNH 38243, no original label. On an Elliot collection label appears: "*Chrysuronia Humboldtii*, ♂, Type / Esmeraldas, Ecuador." This specimen agrees with the original description except that the tail feathers are described as follows: "subexternes et surtout les externes sensiblement plus étroites. Grisâtres à l'extrémité." The outer tail feathers of the male are not grayish at the tip; those of the female syntype are. Perhaps this was a lapse on the part of the authors. AMNH 38244, female, agrees well with the original description. Elliot (1879, p. 168) stated that the two types were in his collection.

According to Berlioz (*in verbis*), these specimens are most probably the syntypes of a distinct species. Peters (1945, p. 54) listed the name as a subspecies of *Hylocharis grayi*.

Chrysuronia oenone intermedia Hartert

Chrysuronia oenone intermedia Hartert, 1898j, p. 519 ("upper Amazon").

Now *Chrysuronia oenone josephinae* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Hartert, 1922b, p. 406; Zimmer, 1950c, p. 30.

Holotype. AMNH 480719, male, collected "apparently from Pebas, upper Amazons," ac-

ording to Hartert (*loc. cit.*). "Peru" appears on what may be an original label. Hartert stated that the specimen was purchased from H. Whitely whose name is also on the label. Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) restricted the type locality of *josephinae* to Pebas, Peru and wrote: "Hartert's '*intermedia*,' of course, falls as a synonym of *josephinae* as Hartert himself was prepared to admit." From the Rothschild collection.

Agyrtria alleni Elliot

Agyrtria alleni Elliot, 1888, p. 263 (Yungas, Bolivia).

Now *Chrysuronia oenone alleni* (Elliot). See Hellmayr, 1913, p. 248; Zimmer, 1950c, p. 30.

Holotype. AMNH 30784, not sexed [female], collected in the Yungas of Bolivia, June 1885, by H. H. Rusby.

Hellmayr (*loc. cit.*) believed this to be a synonym of *josephinae* (immature male or female). Peters (1945, p. 55) followed. Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "... and the type exhibits well the extensive coppery color on the lower rump. ... appears to be an adult female rather than a young male." He recognized it as a valid subspecies.

Aithurus taylori Rothschild

Aithurus taylori Rothschild, 1894a, Vol. 3, p. xlvii (St. Andrew, Jamaica).

Now *Trochilus polytmus polytmus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1922b, p. 408.

Holotype. AMNH 482394, male, collected at St. Andrew, north of Kingston, Jamaica, March 24, 1894, by C. B. Taylor.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "There can be no doubt that specimens with golden-red patch on throat from St. Andrew are only aberrant. ..."

Waldronia milleri Chapman

Waldronia milleri Chapman, 1929a, p. 14 (Mt. Duida, 4700 ft., Venezuela).

Now *Polytmus milleri* (Chapman). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 204; Schauensee, 1966, p. 173.

Holotype. AMNH 245918, male, collected on Mt. Duida, 4700 feet, Venezuela, February 13, 1929, by Olalla hijos.

Leucippus Baeri Simon

Leucippus Baeri Simon, 1901, p. 202 (Tumbes, Peru).

Now *Leucippus baeri* Simon. See Hartert, 1922b, p. 405; Schauensee, 1966, p. 173.

AMNH 479651, not sexed; AMNH 479652, 479653, not sexed, collected at Caleta Gran, Province of Tumbes, Perú, 1898, by G. A. Baer. On what are probably original labels appears "*Leucippus Baeri* E. Simon / Gran Tumbes / G. A. Baer," and, in different ink, "Type" on all three. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*), who remarked that these three specimens, from the Rothschild collection, as well as the two in Simon's collection, should be regarded as cotypes. Zimmer (1950d, p. 4) accepted this. Berlioz (1962, p. 13) pointed out that the two cotypes mentioned by Simon (*loc. cit.*) were in Simon's collection: they are now in the Berlioz collection. Simon made mention of only the two specimens: there is no reason to believe that Simon had more before him when he described the bird. Hartert's designation of lectotypes is invalid (see Intl. Comm. Zool. Nomen., Art. 74).

Agyrtria candida pacifica Griscom

Agyrtria candida pacifica Griscom, 1929, p. 10 (Finca Carolina, near Tumbador, Guatemala).

Now *Amazilia candida pacifica* (Griscom). See Monroe, 1968, p. 182; Land, 1970, p. 159.

Holotype. AMNH 393993, male, collected at Finca Carolina, ten miles south of Tumbador, Department of San Marcos, Pacific slope of western Guatemala, October 24, 1925, by A. W. Anthony.

This population is confined to the Pacific slope of Guatemala. Land (*loc. cit.*) stated that birds are larger, have heavier bills and are more extensively green below than *candida*.

Uranomitra whitelyi Boucard

Uranomitra whitelyi Boucard, 1893, p. 8 (Aunai, British Guiana).

Now *Amazilia chionopectus whitelyi* (Boucard). See Simon, 1921, p. 328.

Syntype (probable). AMNH 156266, female, collected at "Aunai" (Annai, lat. 3°47'N, long.

59°06'W), south-central Guyana, March 16, 1891, by H. Whitely. This information appears on what is certainly an original label. A Muséum Boucard collection label is also attached; the notes "typical specimen," and on the reverse side, "cotype" appear on it. A Rothschild collection label is also attached but no "type" label. Hartert in his catalogue of the types in Tring (1922b) failed to mention this skin. Boucard (*loc. cit.*) stated "types in the Muséum Boucard." Jouanin (1950, p. 15) described three syntypes in the Muséum National (Paris).

Amazilia versicolor kubtchecki Ruschi

Amazilia versicolor kubtchecki Ruschi, 1959, p. 5 ("No Gama próximo ao Catetinho, Goias, Brasília").

Now *Amazilia versicolor kubtchecki* Ruschi.

Holotype. AMNH 801436, male, collected at Gama, near Catetinho, Goyaz, Brazil, October 24, 1958, by A. Ruschi. The type is stated to have been deposited in the Museu de Biologia, Prof. Mello-Leitaõ, Sta. Teresa, Espiritu Santo, in the original description. There can be no doubt that the holotype is AMNH 801436, for the type was designated as a specimen collected on October 24, 1958; paratypes listed were collected in November 1958.

Thaumatias Luciae Lawrence

Thaumatias Luciae Lawrence, 1867, p. 233 (Honduras).

Now *Amazilia luciae* (Lawrence). See Monroe, 1968, p. 182.

Holotype. AMNH 38555, not sexed [male], collected in Honduras on a date unknown by an unknown person.

This species was known only by this unique type for 47 years. It was thought by some authors to be a hybrid. Ten additional specimens have been found in Honduras. It is listed as a species by Eisenmann (1955, p. 48).

Thaumatias nitidicauda Elliot

Thaumatias nitidicauda Elliot, 1878, p. 38 (in key), p. 48 ("Cayenne").

Now *Amazilia fimbriata fimbriata* (Gmelin). See Zimmer, 1950d, p. 15, 18.

Holotype. AMNH 38557, not sexed [immature female]. No original label, no data. Elliot (1879, p. 208) corrected the type locality to Guiana. On an Elliot collection label appears a note in pencil: "=Ag. f. fimbriata C. E. H[ellmayr]." Zimmer did not recognize the subspecies *Amazilia f. maculicauda* (Gould), described from British Guiana, and under which this name has been listed as a synonym.

Agyrtria fluviatilis laeta Hartert

Agyrtria fluviatilis laeta Hartert, 1900f, p. 360 (Nauta, Peru).

Now *Amazilia fimbriata laeta* (Hartert). See Zimmer, 1950d, p. 12.

Holotype. AMNH 479923, male, collected at Nauta, Peru by J. Hauxwell and purchased from H. Whitely, according to Hartert (1922b, p. 405).

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) recognized this as a valid subspecies "with hesitation." According to him the population differs from *fluviatilis* only by an average of 1/10 of 1 mm. in length of wing and tail. It does not appear to be recognizable, for less than 50 percent of the one population can be differentiated.

Thaumatias nigricauda Elliot

Thaumatias nigricauda Elliot, 1878, p. 37, 47 (Bahia).

Now *Amazilia fimbriata nigricauda* (Elliot). See Hellmayr, 1929, p. 394; Griscom and Greenway, 1941, p. 172; Zimmer, 1950d, p. 16.

Syntypes. AMNH 38558, not sexed. On an Elliot collection label appears in his handwriting "*Thaumatias nigricauda* / Trinidad. H. Whitely. Type." AMNH 38560 bears the same data and is marked "a type." Both agree with the original description except that the upper tail coverts are not purple but dull rather brownish green. A third specimen (AMNH 38559) is in bad condition, the lower part of the body and the tail are missing. It is marked "a type."

Amazilia fimbriata alia Zimmer

Amazilia fimbriata alia Zimmer, 1950d, p. 17 (Porto de Moz, Rio Xingu, Brazil).

Now *Amazilia fimbriata alia* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 429106, male, collected at Porto de Moz, Rio Xingu, Brazil, September 13, 1931 by Alfonso M. Olalla.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) remarked that various authors have characterized the birds of the lower Amazon as intermediate between *fimbriata* and *nigricauda*. Characters are variable. They do not constitute a well-marked subspecies.

Trochilus vulgaris Wied

Trochilus vulgaris Wied, 1832, p. 72 ("Rio").
Now *Amazilia fimbriata tephrocephala* (Vieillot).
See Simon, 1921, p. 321.

Syntypes. AMNH 5788, not sexed, collected near Rio de Janeiro in the late summer of the year 1815 by Prince Maximilian. AMNH 5790 bears the same data.

Agyrtria lactea zimmeri Gilliard

Agyrtria lactea zimmeri Gilliard, 1941, p. 471 (Mt. Auyan-tepui, Venezuela).
Now *Amazilia lactea zimmeri* (Gilliard). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 208.

Holotype. AMNH 324308, female, collected at 1100 m. on Mt. Auyan-tepui, Venezuela, December 11, 1937 by collectors of the Phelps Venezuela Expedition (No. 392).

Trochilus Franciae Bourcier and Mulsant

Trochilus Franciae Bourcier and Mulsant, 1846, p. 324 ("Bogota").
Now *Amazilia franciae franciae* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Schauensee, 1966, p. 175.

Syntype. AMNH 38483, male. This specimen was once mounted. On a Verreaux collection label (oval, with blue border) appears: "Type / *T. Franciae* Bourc. and Mul. / Nlle Grenade." The name appears in the Verreaux collection catalogue. Elliot (1879, p. 198) stated that the type was in his collection. This specimen accords well with the original description. Deslongchamps (1881, p. 290) recorded two males and a juvenal, from Bourcier's collection, as having been in the Musée de Caen.

Agyrtria leucogaster bahiae Hartert

Agyrtria leucogaster bahiae Hartert, 1899e, p. 140 ("Bahia").
Now *Amazilia leucogaster bahiae* (Hartert). See Hellmayr, 1929, p. 395.

Lectotype. AMNH 479667, not sexed. A Bahia trade skin. Hartert (1922b, p. 405) called attention to his error in the original description which relates to *leucogaster* of the Guianas. *Agyrtria leucogaster bahiae* is larger with a slightly stouter bill. AMNH 479668-479671 are paralectotypes and all Bahia trade skins. From the Rothschild collection.

Cyanomyia microrhyncha Elliot

Cyanomyia microrhyncha Elliot, 1876b, p. 316 ("Honduras?").
Now *Amazilia microrhyncha* (Elliot). See Eisenmann, 1955, p. 48; Monroe, 1968, p. 184; Phillips, 1971, p. 679.

Holotype. AMNH 38481, not sexed, provenance unknown. It remains a unique type.

Monroe (*loc. cit.*) was of the opinion that this specimen represents an aberrant example of *A. cyanocephala* in spite of the bronze-tinted tail, without greenish tinge, and lack of whitish edges on feathers of the sides and under tail coverts. All of these characters are unlike *cyanocephala*, as shown by Eisenmann (*loc. cit.*). Phillips (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that the specimen was in partial molt and seemed to be a juvenal example of *Amazilia cyanocephala guatemalensis* (Gould), which is characterized by its more bronzy, less greenish tail. Except for the bill, Phillips's is a tenable theory, but in a series of 95 specimens in all stages of plumage there is no example with a bill such as this (14 mm.). It is perhaps an abnormality.

Trochilus cyanifrons Bourcier

Trochilus cyanifrons Bourcier, 1843, p. 100 ("Ibagné, dans la Colombie").
Now *Amazilia cyanifrons cyanifrons* (Bourcier). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 556; *idem*, 1966, p. 175.

Syntype (probable). AMNH 38696, not sexed, collected at Ibagué, Tolima, Colombia. The characteristic Verreaux collection label (oval with

blue border) is attached and reads: "Type, 1843, *T. cyanifrons* / Bourcier et Muls. [Mulsant's name does not appear in the original description] N^{lle}. G^{de}." Elliot (1879, p. 226) stated that the type was in his collection. The specimen agrees with the original description.

Amizilis beryllina viola Miller

Amizilis beryllina viola W. Miller, 1905, p. 353 (Jaipa, Sinaloa).

Now *Amazilia beryllina viola* (Miller). See Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1950, p. 170.

Holotype. AMNH 91380, male, collected at Jaipa, Sinaloa, Mexico, April 18, 1904, by J. H. Batty.

Saucerottea erythronotos caurensis
Berlepsch and Hartert

Saucerottea erythronotos caurensis Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, p. 84 (Suapure, Caura River, Venezuela).

Now *Amazilia tobaci caurensis* (Berlepsch and Hartert). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 210.

Holotype. AMNH 480197, male, collected in mountains west of Suapure, Caura River, Venezuela, May 10, 1900, by Samuel M. Klages. From the Rothschild collection.

Amazilia tobaci caudata Zimmer and Phelps

Amazilia tobaci caudata Zimmer and Phelps, 1949, p. 5 (Campos Alegre Valley, State of Sucre, Venezuela).

Now *Amazilia tobaci caudata* Zimmer and Phelps.

Holotype. AMNH 480172, male, collected at Campos Alegre, State of Sucre, Venezuela, February 6, 1898, by Henry Caracciolo (No. 53).

Amazilia lawrencei Elliot

Amazilia lawrencei Elliot, 1889, p. 209 ("Bogota?").

Now *Amazilia lawrencei* Elliot. See Berlioz and Jouanin, 1944, p. 150; Schauensee, 1949, p. 582.

Holotype. AMNH 38631, not sexed [female or young male]. This specimen has only an Elliot collection label attached. It remains a unique

type. Berlioz and Jouanin (*loc. cit.*) thought that Simon's (1921) listing of this name as a synonym of *viridigaster* was quite plausible but still rather doubtful. Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) listed it with presumed hybrids and doubtful species.

It does not appear to be wise to list the name as a synonym of nominate *viridigaster* as Simon (*loc. cit.*) and Peters (1945, p. 71) have done, for the belly is dark brown, not gray; the under tail coverts are brown and the tail is chestnut brown, not dark blue, with the median rectrices having well-defined, faintly violaceous, black tips. The rump is green like the back, not grayish or brownish gray, and the upper tail coverts are brown spotted with green.

In its general appearance this specimen resembles *Amazilia viridigaster cupreicauda* Salvin and Godman. It differs in having a longer wing, tail, and bill (wing 55 mm., tail 31 mm., exposed culmen 18 mm.). A series of *cupreicauda* from Guiana and southeastern Venezuela measure: wings 50.5-53 mm., tails 25-28 mm., and culmens 16-17 mm. It agrees in measurements with a series of nominate *viridigaster* from western Venezuela and "Bogota trade skins" (wings 53-56 mm., tails 29-31 mm., and culmens 17-19 mm.). It differs from the sample of 22 specimens of *cupreicauda* as well in lacking the coppery tone of feathers on the back, wing coverts, and rump. The tail also lacks a coppery tone. The belly is dark brown, not gray. For these reasons it would be improper to list this name as a synonym of *cupreicauda*.

From both subspecies this specimen differs in the very slightly more bluish reflections of feathers of head, throat and breast.

In somewhat similar fashion this specimen differs from *A. t. tzacatl*. That species is larger in proportions than *viridigaster* and "*lawrencei*." Wings measure 53-56 mm., tails 30-31, and bills 19-21 mm. Tails of *tzacatl* are less cupreous and less brightly iridescent than those of *cupreicauda*; more specimens have more apparent and darker tips to tail feathers as well.

Both *tzacatl* and *viridigaster* occur together in Colombia and both are common in "Bogota trade skin" collections. It is possible that this unique specimen ("*lawrencei*"), itself a "Bogota" skin, represents a hybrid, and more probably *tzacatl* × *viridigaster* than *viridigaster* × *cupreicauda* for the latter do not occur together.

Eriocnemis incultus Elliot

Eriocnemis incultus Elliot, 1889, p. 210 ("Bogota?").

Now *Amazilia viridigaster viridigaster* (Bourcier). See Simon, 1921, p. 335; Peters, 1945, p. 71.

Holotype. AMNH 38888, not sexed. This specimen is in poor condition; the base of the lower mandible and feathers of the throat and upper breast are missing. As Salvin (1892, p. 372) and Chapman (1929a, p. 14) remarked, this is an example of a melanistic form. It resembles *viridigaster* in its proportions (wing 53 mm., tail 30 mm., exposed culmen 18 mm.) and in its square blackish blue tail. The head and upper back are blackish brown, feathers of the lower back and belly grayish brown edged with dirty white. Similar specimens are in the American Museum of Natural History.

Saucerottea cupreicauda duidae Chapman

Saucerottea cupreicauda duidae Chapman, 1929a, p. 13 (Mt. Duida, 4700 ft., Venezuela).

Now *Amazilia viridigaster duidae* (Chapman). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 211.

Holotype. AMNH 245940, male, collected at "Primen, Picacho," 4700 feet, Mt. Duida, Venezuela, December 21, 1928, by Olalla hijos for the Tyler Duida Expedition.

Specimens from Mt. Duida are coppery, not pure green on head and upper back.

Saucerottia edwardi margaritarum Griscom

Saucerottia edwardi margaritarum Griscom, 1927a, p. 4 (Pedro Gonzales Id., Pearl Islands, Panama).

Now *Amazilia edwardi margaritarum* (Griscom). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 332.

Holotype. AMNH 257141, female, collected on Pedro Gonzales Island, Pearl Islands, Panama Bay, February 18, 1927, by L. Griscom and M. Crosby.

Saucerottia edwardi crosbyi Griscom

Saucerottia edwardi crosbyi Griscom, 1927a, p. 5 (Cape Garachiné, Panama).

Now *Amazilia edwardi edwardi* (DeLattre and Bourcier). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 330.

Holotype. AMNH 257142, male, collected at Cape Garachiné, Panama, March 5, 1927, by L. Griscom and M. Crosby.

Characters used to distinguish this form originally are subject to individual variation, according to Wetmore (*loc. cit.*).

Trochilus Corallirostris Bourcier and Mulsant

Trochilus Corallirostris Bourcier and Mulsant, 1846, p. 328 ("Escuintla, dans la République de Guatemala").

Now *Amazilia rutila corallirostris* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Ridgway, 1911, p. 419.

Syntype (probable). AMNH 38627, not sexed. No original label. On the characteristic oval Verreaux label appears: "1846 Type / *T. corallirostris* / Bourcier et Muls. / Escuintla, Guatemala." The specimen was once mounted. This specimen accords well with the original description.

Elliot (1879, p. 219) in his review of the family listed this name as a synonym of *Ornismya cinnamomea* Lesson, stating that he had Bourcier's type before him, and, by inference, designating the lectotype.

Cyanomyia viridifrons Elliot

Cyanomyia viridifrons Elliot, 1871, p. 267 (Putla, Oaxaca).

Now *Amazilia viridifrons* (Elliot). See Berlioz, 1932, p. 533; Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1950, p. 174. Berlioz, having seen this specimen in 1975, agrees.

Syntypes. AMNH 38471, male, collected at Putla, Oaxaca, on a date unknown, by Rebouch, as appears on an Elliot collection label. The chin of this specimen is soiled with a brown stain. AMNH 38472, female, same data, is in good condition.

Amazilia lucida Elliot

Amazilia lucida Elliot, 1877, p. 404 (Colombia).

Now *Amazilia viridigaster viridigaster* (Bourcier). Berlioz, having seen this specimen in 1975, is (provisionally) in agreement.

Holotype. AMNH 38669, male. On an Elliot collection label appears: "*Amazilia lucida* / Colombia / Type / Whitely." It differs from typical nominate *viridigaster* in having the rump green,

the upper tail coverts green with bronzy reflections, and the tail dark bronze with blackish violaceous tips. It apparently is an individual variation, approaching the geographical variations of southeastern Venezuela (*cupreicauda* and *duidae*), the brownish, or greenish brown, under tail coverts being characteristic of those subspecies. It lacks the bronze reflections elsewhere, being pure iridescent green above and below. Measurements (in mm.) are those of *viridigaster*: wing 57, tail 33, and exposed culmen 18.5. A specimen from Cúcuta, Colombia, near the Venezuelan border resembles it closely.

It is probable that Peters's (1945, p. 76) listing of this name as a synonym of *violiceps* was a lapse.

Eupherusa poliocerca Elliot

Eupherusa poliocerca Elliot, 1871, p. 266 (Putla, Oaxaca).

Now *Eupherusa poliocerca* Elliot. See Friedmann, Griscom and Moore, 1950, p. 174; Rowley and Orr, 1964, p. 81.

Holotype. AMNH 38583, male, collected at Putla, Oaxaca, Mexico, on an unknown date, by Rebouch, according to data on an Elliot collection label.

Rowley and Orr (*loc. cit.*) regarded this as a distinct species because of its large size, broad outer rectrices and color pattern of tail.

Eupherusa cyanophrys Rowley and Orr

Eupherusa cyanophrys Rowley and Orr, 1964, p. 82 (11 miles south of Juchatengo, 4700 ft., Oaxaca).

Now *Eupherusa cyanophrys* Rowley and Orr.

Holotype. AMNH 788920, adult, male, collected 11 miles south of Juchatengo, 4700 feet, Oaxaca, Mexico.

This taxon differs from obviously related forms (*policerca* and *eximia*) in having the forehead and crown iridescent blue. It is known only from isolated rain forest.

Mellisuga albo-coronata Lawrence

Mellisuga albo-coronata Lawrence, 1855, p. 137 ("Belen, Veragua, New Grenada").

Now *Microchera albo-coronata albo-coronata* (Lawrence). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 342.

Syntypes. AMNH 37787, male, 37788, juvenile male, 37789, juvenile male or ?female, collected at Belen, Veragua, Panama, autumn 1852, by Dr. J. K. Merritt.

Chalybura aeneicauda Lawrence

Chalybura aeneicauda Lawrence, 1865a, p. 38 (Venezuela).

Now *Chalybura buffonii aeneicauda* Lawrence. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 558; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 212.

Holotype. AMNH 37358, male, collected in Venezuela (San Esteban, Puerto Caballo, designated as type locality by Phelps and Phelps, *loc. cit.*) by S. C. Nash.

Chalybura intermedia Hartert and Hartert

Chalybura intermedia Ernst and Claudia Hartert, 1894, p. 44 ("Western Ecuador").

Now *Chalybura buffonii intermedia* Hartert and Hartert. See Schauensee, 1966, p. 176.

Holotype. AMNH 481731, not sexed [male], collected on the road from Guayaquil to Loja between Pogia and Santa Rosa, southwestern Ecuador, in July, by O. T. Baron, according to Hartert (1922b, p. 408) and notes on a Rothschild collection label. This specimen is beautifully mounted as were most of Baron's specimens.

Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "It is possible that *C. caeruleogaster* . . . of Colombia east of the Andes and *C. intermedia*, of southwestern Ecuador may be distinct species." They have been so listed by authors in the past.

Chalybura urochrysa incognita Griscom

Chalybura urochrysa incognita Griscom, 1928, p. 3 (Tacarcuna, eastern Panama).

Now *Chalybura urochrysa isaurae* (Gould). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 347.

Holotype. AMNH 135442, male, collected at Tacarcuna, eastern Panama, March 30, 1915, by William B. Richardson.

Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) wrote that the type locality is the Rio Tacarcuna, 575 m. elevation, Darien, Panama. He found that numerous specimens in the presumed range of this supposed form agree with *isaurae* of western Panama.

***Delatiria henrica salvini* Ridgway**

Delatiria henrica salvini Ridgway, 1908, p. 195 (Calderas, Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala).

Now *Lampornis amethystinus salvini* (Ridgway). See Friedmann, Griscom, and Moore, 1950, p. 176.

Holotype. AMNH 46304, male, collected in the calderas of the Volcan de Fuego, 7000-8000 feet elevation, Guatemala, September 1873, by Osbert Salvin, according to notations on a Lawrence collection label.

***Trochilus Viridi-Pallens* Bourcier and Mulsant**

Trochilus Viridi-Pallens Bourcier and Mulsant, 1846, p. 321 ("Coban, dans la république de Guatemala").

Now *Lampornis viridi-pallens viridi-pallens* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Ridgway, 1911, p. 509; Land, 1970, p. 163.

Syntypes. AMNH 37213, male, and 37214, female. No original labels. On the characteristic Verreaux labels (oval with blue border) appears only "Type / *T. viridipallens* / Bourcier et Mulsant / 1846." Elliot (1879, p. 31) in his review of the family stated that he had the types before him. The male does not accord well with the original description in this respect: the median tail feathers were said to be "d'un brun bleu foncé." The tail of this specimen is in molt, the old central tail feathers being brown without a trace of blue. Two bluish central tail feathers (2 mm. in length) are molting in. It seems unlikely that the original description (meticulous otherwise) would not have made note of this. The female, AMNH 37214, accords well with the original description.

Berlioz, having examined these in 1975, does not question their validity as syntypes, remarking that the original description is inaccurate, as often has been the case.

***Oreopyra venusta* Lawrence**

Oreopyra venusta Lawrence, 1867c, p. 484 (Costa Rica).

Now *Lampornis castaneiventris calolaema* (Salvin). See Ridgway, 1911, p. 506.

Holotype. AMNH 46318, male, collected in

Costa Rica. From the collection of Mr. Garsia and the Lawrence collection.

***Lampornis castaneiventris homogenes* Wetmore**

Lampornis castaneiventris homogenes Wetmore, 1967, p. 235 (Chitra, 4700 ft., Pacific Slope, Veraguas, Panama).

Now *Lampornis castaneiventris homogenes* Wetmore.

Holotype. AMNH 246095, male, collected at Chitrá, Pacific slope, Veraguas, Panama (4700 ft.), February 26, 1926, by Rex R. Benson.

***Urosticte ruficrissa* Lawrence**

Urosticte ruficrissa Lawrence, 1864a, p. 44 (Ecuador).

Now *Urosticte ruficrissa* Lawrence. See Chapman, 1926, p. 314; Schauensee, 1966, p. 177.

Holotype. AMNH 37675, male, collected in Ecuador ("Quito" appears on a Lawrence collection label). Date and collector not recorded.

Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) regarded this taxon as a subspecies of *U. benjamini* (Bourcier.).

***Ionolaima frontalis* Lawrence**

Ionolaima frontalis Lawrence, 1858, p. 263 ("between the headwaters of Rio Napo and Quito").

Now *Heliodoxa schreibersii schreibersii* (Bourcier). See Zimmer, 1951a, p. 1.

Holotype. AMNH 37441, male, collected between the headwaters of the Rio Napo and Quito, Peru, 1857?, by William E. Moore (No. 106).

***Heliomaster spectabilis* Lawrence**

Heliomaster spectabilis Lawrence, 1867d, p. 472 ("Costa Rica").

Now *Eugenes fulgens spectabilis* (Lawrence). See Slud, 1964, p. 161; Wetmore, 1968, p. 359.

Holotype. AMNH 37456, female, collected in Costa Rica on an unrecorded date. From the Garsia and the Lawrence collection.

***Oreotrochilus stolzmanni* Salvin**

Oreotrochilus stolzmanni Salvin, 1895, p. 17

(Huamachuco, 10,400 ft., and near Cajamarca, 10,000, 12,000 ft.).

Now *Oreotrochilus estella stolzmanni* Salvin. See Zimmer, 1951a, p. 37; Schauensee, 1966, p. 179.

Syntypes. AMNH 482489-482492, males, collected at Huamachuco, 10,400 feet, Peru, March 24, 1894, by O. T. Baron, according to data on original labels, and AMNH 482493, male, collected near Cajamarca, 10,000 feet, May 6, 1894, and AMNH 482494, 482495, females, collected at 12,000 feet near Cajamarca, May 17, 1894, all by O. T. Baron. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert did not list these syntypes in his accounts of the types at Tring (1922b), even though "cotype" appears on the original label. Warren (1966) mentioned five syntypes in the British Museum.

Trochilus Bougueri Bourcier

Trochilus Bougueri Bourcier, 1851, p. 186 ("les grands bois, regions chaudes, de Nanégan, Equateur").

Now *Urochroa bougueri bougueri* (Bourcier). See Chapman, 1926, p. 302; Schauensee, 1966, p. 180.

Holotype (probable). AMNH 37458, male, collected near Nanégal, western Ecuador. "Elle été tuée par M. Jameson environs de Quito" (Mulsant and Verreaux, 1874, p. 193). Elliot (1879, p. 62) in his review of the Trochilidae stated: "Description from type specimen in my collection." This specimen accords well with Elliot's description. The original description is inadequate, stating for example: "le dessous bleu brillant." The chin is in fact greenish brown; the cheeks brown; the throat is iridescent green, becoming violet on the breast; lower breast and belly brown with scattered iridescent green feathers.

Berlioz believed this to be the holotype in all probability, having examined this specimen in 1975.

Urochroa leucura Lawrence

Urochroa leucura Lawrence, 1864a, p. 43 (Ecuador).

Now *Urochroa bougueri leucura* Lawrence. See Chapman, 1926, p. 303.

Syntype. AMNH 46474, not sexed [female]. No original label. No data other than the locality, Ecuador, on a Lawrence collection label. This appears to be a "Bogota" or "Quito trade skin."

Aglaeactis cupripennis cajabambae Zimmer

Aglaeactis cupripennis cajabambae Zimmer, 1951, p. 7 (Cajabamba, Peru).

Now *Aglaeactis cupripennis cajabambae* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 483064, male, collected at Cajabamba (10,000 ft.), Peru, April 8, 1894, by O. T. Baron. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies was described as similar to *parvula* Gould but having black, not dark rufous, markings on the throat.

Aglaeactis castelnaudii regalis Zimmer

Aglaeactis castelnaudii regalis Zimmer, 1951, p. 4 (Rumicruz, Dept. of Pasco, Peru).

Now *Aglaeactis castelnaudii regalis* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 174007, male, collected at Rumicruz, Department of Pasco (formerly part of Junin), 9700 feet, Peru, February 28, 1922 by Harry Watkins.

Originally described as similar to *A. c. castelnaudii* but lower underparts more pronouncedly rufescent; gular patch brighter and clearer rufous, without dusky tips on the feathers; tail more extensively rufous, with the bronzy olive or dusky markings on median feathers confined to a terminal bar.

Trochilus Saül DeLattre and Bourcier

Trochilus Saül DeLattre and Bourcier, 1846, p. 309 ("environs de Quito, Equateur").

Now *Lafresnaya lafresnayi saül* (DeLattre and Bourcier). See Zimmer, 1930, p. 282; Schauensee, 1949, p. 563.

Syntype. AMNH 37351, not sexed [female], collected near Quito, Ecuador, for DeLattre and Bourcier. The characteristic Verreaux label (oval, with blue border) is attached; on it appears "Type / T. Saüli (Gayi) par Delattre and Bourcier / [?--] Equateur."

The original description states: "partie inférieure blanc roux pailleté de vert brillant, disparaissant sur l'abdomen," and following: "Femelle: elle diffère du mâle par des petites paillettes vert foncé sur un fond plus roux." This indicates that he had females, or perhaps immature males, before him. Elliot (1879, p. 44) described the mature male correctly: "Throat, breast, and flanks metallic grass green; abdomen black." He made no claim to a type, as he usually did. Zimmer (1951, p. 12) stated that male and female "co-types" are in the American Museum of Natural History.

AMNH 37353, male, with Verreaux label attached, may be regarded as a syntype also.

Berlioz, having examined these specimens in 1975, considered that they were syntypes representing the population of Ecuador and northern Peru. Deslongchamps (1881, p. 159) listed a male as "probablement le type du Bourcier" in the Musée de Caen. This is thought to have been destroyed during World War II.

Lafresnaya lafresnayi orestes Zimmer

Lafresnaya lafresnayi orestes Zimmer, 1951, p. 14 (San Pedro, south of Chachapoyas, Peru). Now *Lafresnaya lafresnayi orestes* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 235458, male, collected at San Pedro (8600-9400 ft.), south of Chachapoyas, Peru, January 24, 1926, by Harry Watkins (No. 10030).

Originally described as being similar to *L. l. saül* but with the dark bands at the tips of the outer rectrices narrower. From *rectirostris* it differs in having the bill more strongly arcuate and in having terminal markings on outer rectrices only slightly narrower (less than in comparison with *saül*).

Pterophanes peruvianus Boucard

Pterophanes peruvianus Boucard, 1895, p. 263 (Peru).

Now *Pterophanes cyanopterus peruvianus* Boucard. See Zimmer, 1951, pp. 16-19.

Syntypes. AMNH 483027 and AMNH 483028, males, have labels on which appears "Muséum Boucard / *Pterophanes peruvianus*,

male, col. Buckley. Bolivia / Type. Gen. H. B. p. 263." On smaller labels the same data, in the same handwriting, appear with the exception of the word "type." From the Rothschild collection.

Boucard's original description as follows: "My specimens from Peru and Bolivia, collected by M. M. Whitely and Buckley, are larger and slightly different in colouration [from *temminckii* = *cyanopterus*]. The upper and underside are of darker green, the median rectrices and upper tail coverts are not bronzy but dark shining green. . . . Whitely's specimens from Peru having been collected first." Because he designated no type these specimens and others of Whitely's and Buckley's collections are technically syntypes, as noted by Zimmer (*loc. cit.*). Hartert made no mention of these in his account of the types in Tring (1922b). Jouanin (1950, p. 20) claimed a specimen in Paris, from the Boucard collection and collected in Peru by Whitely, as "type."

A third specimen (AMNH 37497 from the Elliot collection) collected by Whitely in Peru in 1871, as stated on an original label, is perhaps also a syntype. All three specimens illustrate well the character of the extent of blue on the primaries (much greater in *peruvianus*, as stated by Zimmer in his review of the species, *loc. cit.*). The shade of green, mentioned in Boucard's description, varies.

Helianthea coeligena ferruginea Chapman

Helianthea coeligena ferruginea Chapman, 1917b, p. 298 (San Antonio, above Cali, western Andes, Colombia).

Now *Coeligena coeligena ferruginea* (Chapman), See Schauensee, 1949, p. 564; Zimmer, 1951a, p. 24.

Holotype. AMNH 108816, male, collected at San Antonio (6600 ft.), above Cali, Cauca, Colombia, March 30, 1911 by William B. Richardson.

Bourcieria assimilis Elliot

Bourcieria assimilis Elliot, 1879, p. 78 ("Ecuador?").

Now *Coeligena prunellei* (Bourcier). See Simon, 1921, p. 362.

Holotype. AMNH 37575, not sexed [female?], without data, a "Bogota trade skin." An Elliot collection label is attached. On this appears "*Lapropygia assimilis* / Ecuador. Ibis 1876. Type." Elliot (1876, p. 58) remarked only that he was not ready to describe "a specimen of *Lampropygia*" that had long been in his possession. No doubt this is the specimen to which he referred and described three years later.

This specimen is identical with five "Bogota trade skins" from the Rothschild collection. They appear to be a plumage variation of *Coeligena prunellei*. All have purple (not blue) throats. Color of the scapulars is apparently due to individual (or perhaps age or sex) variation. Those of the type are more bronzy than others. No bronze tinge appears in one apparently mature male skin. Much such variation appears in a large sample of "Bogota" skins typical of *prunellei*. There is no difference in size. Type measurements: wing 72; tail 41; exposed culmen 26 mm. Measurements (in mm.) of Rothschild collection specimens (5): wings 73-77; tails 41-44; exposed culmen 28-29. Measurements of *C. prunellei* ("Bogota skins"): wings 73-81; tails 45-48; exposed culmen 26-28.

It is possible that a population resembling these trade skins will be found, more probable that it represents a plumage variation as Schauensee (1949, p. 565) and Berlioz (1936a, p. 208) wrote. Variations in the color of the throat are common in the Trochilidae.

Coeligena torquata margaretae Zimmer

Coeligena torquata margaretae Zimmer, 1948, p. 411 (La Lejia, Peru).
Now *Coeligena torquata margaretae* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 234391, male, collected at La Lejia, north of Chachapoyas, central Andes of northern Peru (9000 ft.), March 13, 1925, by Harry Watkins (No. 8992).

This taxon was originally described as differing (in the male only) from all other forms of the species by having two spots of metallic color on the top of the head, separated by a black line; the anterior spot smaller and more bluish, the posterior one larger and more greenish.

Coeligena torquata omissa Zimmer

Coeligena torquata omissa Zimmer, 1948, p. 413 (Huaisampillo, southeastern Peru).
Now *Coeligena torquata omissa* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 37550, male, collected at Huaisampillo (9000 ft.), southeastern Peru, April 1872, by Henry Whitely. From the Elliot collection.

This subspecies was originally described as similar to *C. t. inca* of northern Bolivia but differing in the male by more pronounced green on the throat, a more evident green tinge (in certain lights) on the head, a somewhat bluer, less greenish, frontal patch. Females cannot be distinguished with certainty.

Coeligena iris flagrans Zimmer

Coeligena iris flagrans Zimmer, 1951a, p. 32 (Chugur, Dept. Cajamarca, Peru).
Now *Coeligena iris flagrans* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 235792, male, collected at Chugur (9000 ft.), Department of Cajamarca, Peru, April 12, 1926, by Harry Watkins (No. 10216).

This subspecies was originally described as similar to *C. i. iris* of northwestern Peru but with the hind neck and back markedly coppery; less blackish on hind neck and less greenish on the mantle.

Heliangelus claudia Hartert

Heliangelus claudia Hartert, 1895c, p. 484 ("Columbia").
Now *Heliangelus clarisse clarisse* (Longuemare).
See Hartert, 1922b, p. 410.

Holotype. AMNH 483662, not sexed, a "Bogota trade skin." This is a melanistic variant of *H. c. clarisse* as Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote.

Heliangelus dubius Hartert

Heliangelus dubius Hartert, 1897g, p. 532 ("Bogota").
Now *Heliangelus clarisse clarisse* (Longuemare).
See Simon, 1921, p. 367; Hartert, 1922b, p. 409.

Holotype. AMNH 483661, not sexed. A "Bo-

gota trade skin" purchased in London for the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "I have little doubt now that Simon correctly places my name *dubius* in the list of synonyms of *H. clarissae*, but the throat is dark glittering violet-blue, not rosy-red with a purplish tinge. Therefore *H. dubius* can hardly be called a melanism of *clarissae*; the different shape of the glittering throat patch is, I am now convinced, due to incomplete molt."

***Heliangelus amethysticollis decolor* Zimmer**

Heliangelus amethysticollis decolor Zimmer, 1951, p. 23 (Rumicruz, Dept. of Pasco, central Peru).

Now *Heliangelus amethysticollis decolor* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 174024, male, collected at Rumicruz (9700 ft.), Department of Pasco, central Peru, March 22, 1922, by Harry Watkins.

Originally described as similar to *H. a. lativittatus* of southeastern Ecuador but differing, in the male, by lighter, less bluish green frontal patch, and less blackish sides and back of the head.

***Heliotrypha Barrali* Mulsant and Verreaux**

Heliotrypha Barrali Mulsant and J. Verreaux, 1872b, p. 106 (Rives de la rivière Saldane, Prov. Antioquia, Colombia).

Now considered to be a hybrid *Eriocnemis aureliae* × *Heliangelus exortis*. See Berlioz, 1936, p. 235. In 1975 Berlioz, having seen this specimen, did not alter his opinion.

Holotype. AMNH 37655, male, collected on the bank of the Rio Saldana (Prov. Tolima?), see Schauensee, 1949, p. 583.

Attached to this specimen is an Elliot collection label on which appears: "*Heliotrypha barrali* [sic]. Type, male, Colombia." And on the reverse side: "Figured by Mulsant in his work on T. [rochilidae]. The tail of this specimen has by accident been changed from steel black to chestnut, also some feathers on the body—D. [aniel] G. [ireaud] E. [lliot]." Elliot (1879, p. 88) in his review of the family, wrote that his description was taken from the "type in his collection"; he

described the lateral rectrices as blue-black. They are now brown tipped with black. The left flank is brown and the central under tail coverts have pale brown centers, the outer have green centers. It was a curious accident that resulted thus. The original description reads: "Rectrices d'un bleu d'acier." The specimen was once mounted.

Mulsant and Verreaux (1876, p. 101) wrote that they had to thank M. Sallé for the opportunity to describe this bird, which once belonged to the Comte de Barral, and now [1875?] is part of the rich collection of M. Elliot who permitted us to have it figured. The throat of the figured bird is paler blue, less leaden, and the sides of the head are greener, less bronzy than this specimen. Other differences are due to damage mentioned above. This is most probably the specimen to which they referred.

Treatment of the name *barrali* has varied because of the statement preceding the original description that was presented to the Linné Society of Lyon in 1868. The actual date of publication was January 1872.

Recently the issue has been the validity of the taxa. There are two forms which resemble each other closely except that one has the throat green (*speciosa* Salvin, 1891, and "*simoni*" Bocard, 1892), the other has an iridescent steel blue or bluish green throat (*squamigularis* Gould, 1871, and "*barrali*" Mulsant and Verreaux, 1872). The two were listed as valid species by Peters (1945, p. 107). Hartert (1922b, p. 409) had stated that all four names represented aberrant forms, implying that only one taxon was involved. Berlioz (1936, p. 235) suggested that all these specimens represent hybrids between *Heliotrypha exortis* and *Eriocnemis aureliae*. In April 1975 he did not change his opinion after examining the type. Schauensee (1966, p. 184) listed those forms to be hybrids (*Heliangelus* × *Eriocnemis*) without naming supposed parents specifically.

This specimen (as well as the type of *simoni*; see below) is similar to *Eriocnemis aureliae*, and unlike *Heliotrypha exortis*, in three characters, i.e.: the greater exposure of the nasal operculum, the narrower rectrices, the under tail coverts decomposed to a lesser extent. Some of these feathers have green centers (others discolored by acci-

dent) edged with white, as in *aureliae*, not entirely white. These characters have been used to distinguish the genus *Haplophaedia*, recognized by some authors.

It resembles *exortis* in the shade of green of head, back, and upper tail coverts and is similarly iridescent. The throat plaque (absent in *aureliae*) is light, metallic greenish with some silvery reflections. The central rectrices are green as in *exortis*, not dark blue.

Comparison of measurements (in mm.) shows no differences which would exclude a theory of hybridism: *H. "barrali"*, wing 66; tail 42; bill 18. *H. "simoni"*, wing 66.5; tail 41; bill 19. *Heliotrypha exortis*, wing 63-64; tail 41-44. *E. aureliae*, wing 61-63; tail 41-46.

A sample of seven specimens variously identified at Tring, as well as in the American Museum of Natural History, emphasizes the random occurrence of characters and strengthens a hypothesis of hybrid origin.

Of five specimens of the blue-throated *squamigularis* (= "*barrali*") two have relatively narrow rectrices, as in *aureliae*, another has the throat slightly more greenish. On the label of this specimen appears: "Does not agree with *speciosus*. I have one quite like it which I put down as a variety of *barrali*"; this is an unknown handwriting. Probably Hartert (*loc. cit.*) referred especially to this specimen when he wrote of intermediates in the Rothschild collection. Two have the chin dark bronze, three have iridescent steel blue chins similar to the throat. One of these has white under tail coverts, as in *exortis*, others green. Two have the sides of the head dark bronze as in the green-throated *speciosus* (= "*simoni*"). Measurements (in mm.): wings 65-66; tails 39-42; exposed culmen 17-19.

Color of throat is variable in the Trochilidae. An example of melanistic variation of *Heliangelus exortis* (Fraser) has a steely blue throat, not green as in typical birds. In a sample of 35 specimens of *Amazilia viridigaster* are 32 green throats and three blue. In a large sample of *Caliphlox amethystina* a single green-throated bird is to be found.

Heliotrypha Simoni Boucard

Heliotrypha Simoni Boucard, 1892, p. 76 ("Bogota, Columbia").

Now is considered to be a hybrid *Eriocnemis aureliae* × *Heliangelus exortis*. See Berlioz, 1936, p. 235.

Syntype. AMNH 483683, male, is a "Bogota trade skin." On a label of the "Muséum Boucard" appears: "*Heliotrypha Simoni* / Typical specimen. Colombia," in what appears to be Boucard's handwriting. Hartert (1922b, p. 409) claimed this as a syntype and listed the name as a synonym of *Heliangelus barrali* (which see above), remarking: "I have no doubt that *H. speciosa* Salvin (of which *simoni* is absolutely a synonym) is nothing but an aberration of *H. barrali*, from which it only differs in having the throat-patch green instead of glittering silvery leaden or greenish-lead grey, especially since two of our specimens are quite intermediate." A second syntype is in Paris (Jouanin, 1950, p. 22).

This specimen is similar to a sample of *H. barrali* (see above under *H. barrali* for details) except that the throat is green, not iridescent silvery, or leaden, grayish green, which is a variable character in Hummingbirds. In having the chin and sides of the neck dark bronze it agrees with two of five specimens of *barrali*, also indicating a variable character.

Berlioz (1936, pp. 233-236) suggested that specimens identified as *Heliotrypha* (= *Heliangelus*) *simoni* Boucard are hybrids of *Heliangelus exortis* (Fraser) × *Eriocnemis aureliae* (Bourcier and Mulsant), to which opinion he held in 1975.

Peters (1945, pp. 107, 108) listed *Heliangelus squamigularis* Gould, 1871 (= *H. barrali* Mulsant and Verreaux, 1872) and *H. speciosa* Salvin, 1891 (= *simoni* Boucard, 1892).

Schauensee (1966, p. 184) stated that *H. squamigularis* and *H. speciosus* (including *barrali* and *simoni* as synonyms) are hybrids of *Eriocnemis* × *Heliangelus* without naming supposed parents specifically, and this appears to be the most probably correct solution.

Trochilus nigrivestis Bourcier and Mulsant

Trochilus nigrivestis Bourcier and Mulsant, 1852, p. 144 ("Tumbaro, Equateur").

Now *Eriocnemis nigrivestis* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Chapman, 1926, p. 312; Schauensee, 1966, p. 184.

Syntype (probable). AMNH 38448, male. This

specimen was once mounted, as were all Verreaux specimens in the American Museum of Natural History. To it is attached a Verreaux collection label, on which appears: "Type / *T. nigri-vestris* [sic] / male, Bourcier et Mulsant / Equateur 1852." It accords with the original description except that the throat is violet rather than blue as described, not only originally but also by Elliot (1879, p. 194), who also claimed the type. The color of the throat (blue, violet, or greenish blue) is an individual variation. It may be doubted that this was the specimen originally described, but that it is a syntype is probable on historical grounds.

Eriocnemis berlepschi Hartert

Eriocnemis berlepschi Hartert, 1897g, p. 531 (Bogota, Colombia).

Now *Eriocnemis vestitus vestitus* (Lesson). See Simon, 1921, p. 371; Hartert, 1922b, p. 408.

Holotype. AMNH 483215, not sexed. A "Bogota trade skin." This specimen is a melanistic variant according to Simon (*loc. cit.*) and Hartert. The color of the throat is a slightly darker steel blue, but very similar to that of a melanistic variant of *Heliangelus exortis* as well as that of a specimen of the supposed hybrid *H. barrali* (see above).

Vestipedes paramillo Chapman

Vestipedes paramillo Chapman, 1917b, p. 301 (Paramillo, western Andes, Colombia).

Now *Eriocnemis vestitus paramillo* (Chapman). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 569.

Holotype. AMNH 133144, male, collected at Paramillo (12,500 ft.), western Andes, Colombia, January 29, 1915, by Leo E. Miller and Howarth Boyle.

Eriocnemis evelinae Hartert and Hartert

Eriocnemis evelinae Hartert and Hartert, 1894, p. 59 (Pastaza, Ecuador).

Now *Eriocnemis vestitus smaragdinipectus* Gould. See Hartert, 1922b, p. 408; Peters, 1945, p. 109.

Holotype. AMNH 483209, juvenile female, collected at Pastaza, Ecuador, by O. T. Baron.

This name was listed by Peters (*loc. cit.*) as a

synonym of *smaragdinipectus* on geographical grounds for, as Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked, it cannot be identified to subspecies.

Trochilus Godini Bourcier

Trochilus Godini Bourcier, 1851, p. 186 ("Vallée de Guayabamba, Equateur").

Now *Eriocnemis nigri-vestis* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Chapman, 1926, p. 311.

Syntype (possible). AMNH 38435, "male" [*recte* female], collected perhaps in the Guaiabamba Valley, northwestern Ecuador, in 1849 or 1850 for Jules Bourcier. A damaged Verreaux collection label is attached. On it appears: "Type / *T. Godini* Bourc. / tue en 1850 / Equateur /" There is also an illegible notation, this in Verreaux's handwriting, not Bourcier's. On an Elliot collection label appears: "Figured by Gould. Mon. Tro. / Killed in 1850. Bourcier." Elliot (1879, p. 193) stated: "Type in my collection."

As Chapman (*loc. cit.*) stated, this specimen is in fact a female of *Eriocnemis nigri-vestis*. It has the well-marked glittering blue gular patch; the under tail coverts are not the lustrous, glittering purple, and the bill is more slender than that of *godini*. This specimen is possibly a syntype. Warren (1966) stated that the syntypes of *godini* are in the British Museum, which were obtained by Gould in exchange from Bourcier.

Eriocnemis dyselii Elliot

Eriocnemis dyselii Elliot, 1872a, p. 294 ("Ecuador?").

Now *Eriocnemis cupreo-ventris* (Fraser). See Simon, 1921, p. 372; Peters, 1945, p. 110.

Holotype. AMNH 38452, not sexed. Only Elliot collection label is attached, on which appears "*Eriocnemis Dyselii* Elliot. Type / Ecuador? Bourcier" in Elliot's handwriting. In his original description (*loc. cit.*) Elliot wrote: "Four specimens, precisely alike, were, as I was informed, contained in the small collection of birds from which my example was taken. . . ." It is probable that they formed a part of the Bourcier collection because "Bourcier" was noted on the label. This specimen was once mounted. It agrees with the original description, and is almost completely black. Measurements (in mm.): wing 59; tail 38; exposed culmen 18.

Eriocnemis chrySORAMA Elliot

Eriocnemis chrySORAMA Elliot, 1874c, p. 375 (Ecuador?).

Now *Eriocnemis cupreo-ventris* (Fraser). See Simon, 1921, p. 372; Peters, 1945, p. 110.

Holotype. AMNH 38434, not sexed. This specimen has only an Elliot collection label attached. On that appears "*E. chrySORAMA* Elliot / Ecuador? *Type*." And on the reverse side: "Figured by Mulsant in his work on the Trochilidae." A description appears in Mulsant and Verreaux (1876, p. 44) but no plate in the copy at hand.

This specimen is an extreme of a coppery-green shade. In a series of 35 there are three which approach this. It appears to be an individual variation, although the two most coppery have shorter wings (61 mm. as against 64-66 mm. These are both "Bogota trade skins" and it is possible that an isolated population, smaller and more coppery, may still be found.

Eriocnemis luciani marcapatae Zimmer

Eriocnemis luciani marcapatae Zimmer, 1951, p. 32 (Marcapata, southeastern Peru).

Now *Eriocnemis luciani marcapatae* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 483248, male, collected at Marcapata, southeastern Peru, 1905, by G. Ockenden. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies was originally described as being similar to *E. l. sapphiropygia* of central Peru, but general coloration darker blue; back of head and hind neck less strongly coppery; under tail coverts more violaceous, less bluish.

Eriocnemis mosquera bogotensis Hartert

Eriocnemis mosquera bogotensis Hartert, 1897g, p. 531 ("Bogota, Colombia").

Now *Eriocnemis mosquera* (DeLattre and Bourcier). See Chapman, 1917, p. 302; Schauensee, 1966, p. 185.

Holotype. AMNH 483258, not sexed. "Bogota trade skin."

Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) remarked that more specimens might show that *bogotensis* is distinguishable by a longer bill.

Eriocnemis derbyi longirostris Hartert

Eriocnemis derbyi longirostris Hartert, 1895d, p. 69 ("Bogota").

Now *Eriocnemis derbyi longirostris* Hartert. See Chapman, 1917, p. 302; Schauensee, 1949, p. 570.

Lectotype. AMNH 483335, not sexed. A "Bogota trade skin." From the Rothschild collection. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 409).

This is the form of the northern and central portions of the Central Andes of Colombia, according to Schauensee (*loc. cit.*).

Trochilus Derbyi DeLattre and Bourcier

Trochilus Derbyi DeLattre and Bourcier, 1846, p. 306 ("Volcan du Puracé, près de Popayan," Colombia).

Now *Eriocnemis derbyi derbyi* (DeLattre and Bourcier). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 570; 1966, p. 185.

Syntypes. AMNH 38397, male, AMNH 38398, female. To the female is attached the characteristic Verreaux collection label (oval with blue border) on which appears: "Type / *T. Derbyi*, Bourc. 1846 / Nlle. G. / Popayan." An Elliot collection label is attached to the male, upon which appears "*Eriocnemis Derbyanus*, male, Type / Popayan, N. Grenada / Bourcier" in Elliot's handwriting. He listed the name *Derbyi* DeLattre and Bourcier as a synonym of *Derbyanus* Bonaterre, 1854, in his review of the family (1879, p. 189), claiming both specimens as types in his collection. Chapman (1917b, p. 302; 1926, p. 312) stated that he had seen the "types"; no doubt these specimens. Both agree well with the original descriptions.

Eriocnemis assimilis Elliot

Eriocnemis assimilis Elliot, 1876a, p. 227 ("Apollo and Tilo-tilo, Bolivia").

Now *Haplophaedia aureliae assimilis* (Elliot). See Zimmer, 1951, p. 34.

Syntypes. AMNH 38400, female, and AMNH 38401, not sexed [female], collected by C. Buckley, presumably in the late "seventies." Only Elliot collection labels are attached upon which appears "Bolivia," "Buckley," and "a

type." Elliot wrote in his original description that he had two females collected by Buckley in his collection, and in 1879 (p. 190) wrote "type in my collection," no doubt referring to these specimens. Both have pale buff tarsal tufts, characteristic of the population. Even though Buckley's skins were labeled by his agent in London, they probably came from Bolivia or southeastern Peru.

***Ocreatus underwoodii ambiguus* Zimmer**

Ocreatus underwoodii ambiguus Zimmer, 1951, p. 41 (Salento, western Quindio Andes, Cauca, Colombia).

Now *Ocreatus underwoodii ambiguus* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 111643, male, collected at Salento, western Quindio Andes, Cauca, Colombia, September 28, 1911, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller (No. 660).

Males of this subspecies were described originally as differing from those of *underwoodii*, of the region of Bogota, in having the tail longer with smaller spatules, and from *melanantherus* in being generally darker, with larger spatules. Females are similar to those of *melanantherus*.

***Spathura underwoodii bricenoi* Hartert**

Spathura underwoodii bricenoi Hartert, 1899f, p. 72 (Merida, Venezuela).

Now *Ocreatus underwoodii discifer* (Heine). See Hartert, 1922b, p. 409.

Lectotype. AMNH 483391, female, collected on Monte Animas (2500 m.), near Merida, Venezuela, January 12, 1897, by Salamon Briceño Gabaldon hijos. From the Rothschild collection. Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked that he had overlooked Heine's name of 1863 when he described this bird.

***Trochilus Addae* Bourcier**

Trochilus Addae Bourcier, 1846, p. 312 ("Bolivie").

Now *Ocreatus underwoodii addae* (Bourcier). See Zimmer, 1951, pp. 39, 45.

Holotype (probable). AMNH 38091, not

sexed. To this specimen is attached only an Elliot collection label. In his handwriting appears "*Spathura Addae*. Type / Bolivia: -Bourcier." Elliot stated in his review of the family "[Description] From Bourcier's type in my collection" (1879, p. 143).

This specimen agrees well with the original description and may have been Bourcier's holotype as Elliot implied. Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) was of that opinion.

***Trochilus Eucharis* Bourcier and Mulsant**

Trochilus Eucharis Bourcier and Mulsant, 1848, p. 274 (no type locality. Mountains S.E. Huánuco, Peru, suggested by Zimmer).

Now *Lesbia nuna eucharis* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Zimmer, 1951, pp. 47-49.

Holotype. AMNH 38104, male. This specimen bears only an Elliot collection label, upon which in his handwriting appears "*Lesbia eucharis*, male. Type / New Grenada. Bourcier."

It agrees well with the original description (measurement of the outer tail feathers, "0.045 mm.," is a *lapsus* for 145). The tip of the bill is missing. Of the bill Zimmer wrote (*loc. cit.*): "it is clearly straighter, less arcuate, than in *victoriae*. . . . Even in its broken condition, however, the bill shows evidence of resemblance to that of *nuna*." He pointed out that the green centers of feathers of the under tail coverts (mentioned in the original description and apparent in this specimen) are not present in *victoriae*. The pattern of dark feathers on chin and throat (apparent only in certain lights) is not as elongated or pointed as in *victoriae*.

Elliot (1879, p. 147) stated that Bourcier's type was in his collection. Mulsant and Verreaux (1876, p. 290) wrote: ". . . le type de Bourcier est entre les mains de M. Elliot, qui a eu la bonté de le me prêter. . . ." This specimen was once mounted. It was probably acquired by Elliot from the Verreaux collection about 1870, for the name appears in the Verreaux collection catalogue, and no other specimen of the subspecies was catalogued at that time in the American Museum of Natural History.

Salvin (p. 147) in 1892 listed a specimen from San Buenaventura, Colombia, from the Gould

collection, as type. This has been repeated by authors. Warren (1966) also claimed that specimen as holotype. Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that Bourcier and Mulsant, in the original description, would probably not have written "Patrie . . . [inconnue]" if their type had been labeled as coming from Colombia. This, together with the statement of Mulsant and Verreaux that the type was in Elliot's collection, would appear to be conclusive.

Lesbia aequatorialis Boucard

Lesbia aequatorialis Boucard, 1893a, p. 6 ("Rio Napo," Ecuador).

Now *Lesbia victoriae victoriae* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Zimmer, 1951, pp. 53, 54.

Syntype. AMNH 484226, male. To this specimen is attached a Muséum Boucard label on which appears: "*Lesbia aequatorialis*, Male, Col. Buckley. Ecuador. 1880." On a Rothschild collection label is noted "cotype of *aequatorialis*."

Hartert mentioned the name (marking that it was a distinct subspecies) but made no claim to this specimen as a type (1922b, p. 412). Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) listed the name only in quotation marks under *victoriae* but wrote: "since no type was originally selected, this specimen presumably may be considered one of the numerous cotypes of that proposed form." He wrote: "There is a tendency for the Ecuadorian birds to have longer bill and tail than the Colombian examples, but the overlap is considerable . . . 44 per cent [of a good sample of both] unidentifiable. . ."

Psalidoprymna juliae Hartert

Psalidoprymna juliae Hartert, 1899f, p. 75 (Northern Peru).

Now *Lesbia victoriae juliae* (Hartert). See Zimmer, 1951, p. 53.

Lectotype. AMNH 484245, male, collected at Cajabamba (9000 ft.), Peru, January 1894, by O. T. Baron. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 412).

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "North-Peruvian birds [*juliae*] are distinguishable from the Ecuadorian and Colombian form, *victoriae*, by shorter tail and bill, more golden green coloration on the average, and paler, less deeply tawny belly and under tail-coverts in the male plumage."

Psalidoprymna pallidiventris Simon

Psalidoprymna pallidiventris Simon, 1902, p. 182 ("Algamarca, Araquada and Cojabamba, Peru").

Now *Lesbia nuna pallidiventris* (Simon). See Zimmer, 1951, p. 45.

Syntypes. AMNH 484282-484286, males, 484287, female, collected at Cajabamba (9000 ft.), March 29-April 10, 1894, by O. T. Baron. AMNH 484291-484294, not sexed, collected at Cajabamba, Araquada, Algamarca, March, April 1900, by G. A. Baer. Other specimens may have been in the sample originally described. These are listed because of the localities mentioned by Simon originally. All are from the Rothschild collection. Hartert did not list them in his account of types at Tring (1922b).

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) determined that Cajabamba (lat. 07°37'S, long. 78°03'W), northern Peru, is the locality mentioned by Simon as Cojabamba or Cochabamba.

Lesbia Ortoni Lawrence

Lesbia Ortoni Lawrence, 1869, p. 269 (Quito Valley, Ecuador).

Now considered to be a hybrid *Ramphomicron microrhynchum* × *Lesbia victoriae*. See Schauensee (1947, p. 110). Berlioz agrees (*in verbis*), having examined this specimen in 1975.

Holotype. AMNH 156651, not sexed. Attached is a label of Vassar College Museum, on which appears "*Lesbia Ortonii*" and "Orton coll." It was once mounted and the label was attached for exhibition purposes. Lawrence (*loc. cit.*) stated that it was the only one found by James Orton and was at Vassar College. It appears to be Lawrence's type without question.

This specimen agrees with the original description except that the central tail feathers are very dark green at the base, terminal two-thirds being dark reddish bronze, not green. The original description states that feathers of the back have concealed green bases. In this specimen the green "bases" occupy more than one-half the feathers, which are tipped with deep violet, giving the back a mottled green-violet appearance. This may be due to postmortem distortion of the skin. It agrees also with Gould's plate (1880-1887, pl. 51, in the copy at hand), except that the outer tail feathers are blackish brown with faint dark

greenish reflections, not as bluish as in the plate.

Lawrence (*loc. cit.*) noted the resemblance of this specimen to Gould's (1858a, pl. 176) figure of his *Cometes glyceria*, which Simon (1921, p. 379) recognized as senior synonym. Authors have followed this treatment, reasoning that the green back (not purple) of the type of *glyceria* indicated a sub-juvenile plumage, which is true of the purple-backed *Ramphomicron microrhynchum*. Relationship between that species, *ortoni-glyceria* and *Lesbia victoriae* (= *amaryllis*) was noted as early as 1877 by Mulsant and Verreaux (p. 283).

Schauensee (1947, p. 110) suggested that the type of *glyceria* (now in the British Museum) and that of *ortoni* are hybrids *Ramphomicron microrhynchum* × *Lesbia victoriae*, and this is most probable, as the following characters demonstrate.

In length of wing, tail and bill, as well as in form and color of the tail, this specimen is intermediate between the supposed parents. The outer tail feathers are greatly elongated and the outer webs are edged with white for two-thirds of their length as in *Lesbia victoriae*. In shape they resemble those of *Ramphomicron microrhynchum*, being wider, more rounded at the tip, and in lacking the terminal racquets of *Lesbia*. Color pattern of the central rectrices is intermediate. In *Lesbia* they are tipped with green, with red-bronze for two-thirds of their length in "*ortoni*." Bases of those feathers are faintly bronze in *Ramphomicron*, suggesting the ruddy bronze of this specimen.

Other characters are shared with one or the other supposed parent. The bill is slightly curved, underparts are slightly paler green, and under tail coverts are buff-colored, lacking sharply marked black midline. In these respects it resembles *Lesbia*.

It resembles *Ramphomicron* in the brilliant purple head and upper parts. Those feathers are green at the base, the green bases being more apparent in this specimen than in *Ramphomicron*, but the characteristic appears not to be due to age.

Metallura theresiae Simon

Metallura theresiae Simon, 1902, p. 181 (Prov. Pataz, Tayabamba).

Now *Metallura theresiae* Simon. See Hartert, 1922b, p. 410; Zimmer, 1952, p. 9.

Syntype. AMNH 483771, not sexed, collected at Tayabamba, Province of Pataz, Peru, January 1901, by G. A. Baer. From the Rothschild collection.

Both Hartert and Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) stated that this specimen is a "cotype." The latter added that another was in the collection of M. J. Berlioz in Paris.

Chalcostigma purpureicauda Hartert

Chalcostigma purpureicauda Hartert, 1898k, p. 28 ("Bogota"). Status of taxon uncertain (April 1975). See below.

Holotype. AMNH 483931, not sexed, is a "Bogota trade skin," "found in a Bogota collection in London," according to Hartert (1922b, p. 410). Only a red Rothschild collection "type" label is attached.

This specimen has feathers of head, back, and underparts dark green of only faint iridescence. There is a faint bluish tinge (I cannot detect a purplish gloss noted by Schauensee, *loc. cit.*). An irregular patch of brightly iridescent blue and green feathers appears on the throat. The tail is forked. Central rectrices are rich purple basally, becoming bluish, and, at the tip, dark green. Outer rectrices are purple when viewed from above; from below a coppery tone is apparent, particularly on the outer webs.

Simon (1931, p. 381) listed this name in the genus *Metallura* as a valid species. Hartert (*loc. cit.*) did likewise with the remark that he did not see how *Chalcostigma* and *Selatopogon* could be kept separate if this were done. Peters (1945, p. 119) followed this course. Schauensee (1947, pp. 107-111) wrote that he "believed it reasonable to suppose" that this specimen represented a hybrid, the parents being *Agelaiocercus kingi* and *Lesbia victoriae*, but this hypothesis does not appear to be tenable.

Berlioz, having examined this type (*in verbis* 1975), believed that it quite possibly represented a valid taxon, but that if it is indeed a hybrid the parentage was most probably *Chalcostigma* × *Metallura*, rather closer to *Chalcostigma*.

In size, in shape of rectrices, and in its forked tail this specimen resembles *Chalcostigma heteropogon*. It resembles *Ramphomicron micro-*

rhynchum in its similarly forked and violet-colored tail, but the feathers are wider as in *Chalcostigma*. *Ramphomicron* is much smaller.

***Metallura baroni* Salvin**

Metallura baroni Salvin, 1893, p. xlix (mountains near Cuenca, Ecuador).

Now *Metallura baroni* Salvin. See Hartert, 1922b, p. 410; Zimmer, 1952, p. 11; Schauensee, 1966, p. 187.

Syntype. AMNH 483772, male, collected in mountains near Cuenca (12,000 ft.), southwestern Ecuador, by O. T. Baron. From the Rothschild collection.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) was of the opinion that Peters (1945, p. 119) acted prematurely in treating this taxon as a subspecies of *eupogon*. Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) also listed it as a full species.

Warren (1966) listed male and female syntypes in the British Museum which were "presented by Lord Rothschild."

***Trochilus williami* DeLattre and Bourcier**

Trochilus williami DeLattre and Bourcier, 1846, p. 308 ("Les environs de Popayan, près des Volcans," Colombia).

Now *Metallura williami williami* (DeLattre and Bourcier). See Chapman, 1917, p. 305; Schauensee, 1949, p. 573.

Holotype (probable). AMNH 38224, male. To this specimen is attached an Elliot collection label on which appears only "*Metallura williami* Type / Popayan. Bourcier." It accords well with the original description.

Elliot (1879, p. 166) stated that his description was based on the "type in my collection." Chapman (1917, p. 305) wrote: "Bourcier's type, now in the American Museum, has the wing about four millimeters longer and the bill a millimeter shorter than in any bird of our series." Measurements (in mm.) of this specimen are: Wing 61, tail (outer rectrix) 40, bill (from base) 15. Chapman had only four females for comparison (wings 50-55, tails 36.5-40). This name was listed in the Verreaux collection catalogue and this is the only specimen possibly from that collection in the American Museum of Natural History. Berlioz believed it to be the holotype in all probability, having seen this specimen in 1975.

***Metallura primolinus* Bourcier**

Metallura primolinus Bourcier, 1853, p. 295 (Laguano, Rio Napo, Ecuador).

Now *Metallura williami primolina* Bourcier. See Chapman, 1926, p. 317; Schauensee, 1949, p. 573; Zimmer, 1952, p. 10-11. Berlioz, (*in verbis*, 1975) having examined this specimen, believed it to be the holotype (an immature example).

Holotype. AMNH 38223, male. Two labels are attached. Upon a very small one appears "Ecuador," and on the reverse "primol [illegible] femal [*sic*]." On an Elliot collection label appears in his handwriting: "*Metallura primolii* [*sic*] / Ecuador Gould." The name appears in the Verreaux collection catalogue: "*Metallura primolii* Bonaparte."

Elliot (1879, p. 165) listed "*primolii*" Gould (1861) as a synonym and stated "Bourcier's specimen in my collection," inferring that this is the holotype. Gould (1856a, p. 194) wrote: "I have been obliged to figure this bird from very imperfect materials, the only known specimen being in a very indifferent state of preservation. It is contained in the collection of M. Bourcier, of Paris . . ." Mulsant and Verreaux (1877, p. 114) stated that the male was not yet then known and that the type figured by Gould was immature.

The condition of this specimen apparently has not improved. The upper mandible has been broken and eroded by insects. The wings have faded to a dirty brown. Only one tail feather remains. That feather is not tipped with gray as shown in Gould's figure, but otherwise (allowing for wear) it accords with the plate. It appears to be the holotype in all probability, as Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) stated.

***Metallura atrigularis* Salvin**

Metallura atrigularis Salvin, 1893, p. xlix (Sigsig, south of Cuenca, Ecuador).

Now *Metallura williami atrigularis* Salvin. See Hartert, 1922b, p. 410; Berlioz, 1933, p. 347; Zimmer, 1952, p. 10.

Syntype. AMNH 483760, male, collected at Sigsig (12,000 ft.), south of Cuenca, Ecuador, date unknown, by O. T. Baron. From the Rothschild collection.

Both Berlioz (*loc. cit.*) and Zimmer (*loc. cit.*)

considered this taxon to be a subspecies. Brown feathers appear among the blackish purple feathers of the throat of this specimen, indicating that it was not quite, "fere," adult as Hartert recorded (*loc. cit.*).

Warren (1966) listed a syntype in the British Museum, "presented by Lord Rothschild."

Metallura smaragdinicollis septentrionalis Hartert

Metallura smaragdinicollis septentrionalis Hartert, 1899f, p. 73 (Cajabamba, Huamachuco, Levanto, Celendin, Peru).

Now *Metallura tyrianthina septentrionalis* Hartert. See Zimmer, 1952, p. 15.

Lectotype. AMNH 483844, male, collected at Huamachuco (10,400 ft.), March 1894, by O. T. Baron. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 410). From the Rothschild collection.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) wrote that this subspecies differs from *tyrianthina* and *quitensis* in having the tail distinctly violaceous in ventral aspect. Compared with *smaragdinicollis* the tail is less violaceous, the bill longer, and the ventral color paler, according to him.

Chalcostigma ruficeps aureofastigatum Hartert

Chalcostigma ruficeps aureofastigatum Hartert, 1899f, p. 74 (Loja, Ecuador).

Now *Chalcostigma ruficeps* (Gould). See Zimmer, 1952, p. 21.

Lectotype. AMNH 483944, male, collected at Loja, southern Ecuador, on an unknown date, by O. T. Baron. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 411). From the Rothschild collection. Paralectotype: AMNH 483945, not sexed, with the same data.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) listed this name as a synonym, remarking that although the type has a prominent golden area on the terminal third of the gorget this is less apparent in the paratype, no stronger than a Bolivian specimen before him. There is also a Peruvian specimen (AMNH 483946) which has this characteristic.

Cyanolesbia berlepschi Hartert

Cyanolesbia berlepschi Hartert, 1898m, p. xvi (Cumana, Venezuela).

Now *Aglaiocercus kingi berlepschi* (Hartert). See Zimmer, 1952, p. 26; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 224.

Paralectotypes. AMNH 484170, male, 484171, female, collected in the Forest of Los Palmales, State of Cumana, Venezuela, February 25, 1898, by Carraciolo (No. 543). Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 411). From the Rothschild collection.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) wrote "... *berlepschi* is very like *pseudocolestis* [of Colombia] in many respects, and its broad rectrices ... are equalled by some of the Pacific-coastal birds. The white underparts of the females of *berlepschi* carry the increase of ventral white in *coelestis* a step farther as do the broader white tips on the outer rectrices."

Cyanolesbia coelestis aethereus Chapman

Cyanolesbia coelestis aethereus Chapman, 1925b, p. 2 (Alamor, Ecuador).

Now *Aglaiocercus coelestis aethereus* Chapman. See Zimmer, 1952, p. 29; Schauensee, 1966, p. 189.

Holotype. AMNH 171130, male, collected at Alamor (4550 ft.), Province of Loja, Ecuador, August 30, 1921, by George K. Cherrie.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) regarded *coelestis* of Colombia as a subspecies of *kingi*. Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that this could not be correct, for both *A. k. emmae* and *coelestis* occur together on the eastern slope of the Western Andes at the head of the Cauca Valley, Colombia. Females of the two differ strikingly.

Augastes scutatus soaresi Ruschi

Augastes scutatus soaresi Ruschi, 1963a, p. 1 ("Fazenda Alegria, Municipio Santa Barbara, Minas Gerais").

Now *Augastes scutatus soaresi* Ruschi.

Holotype. AMNH 801437, male, collected at Fazenda Alegria, Santa Barbara, Minas Gerais, Brazil, September 16, 1962, by Augusto Ruschi (No. 6401), and so designated in the original description.

Schistes Geoffroyi Chapmani Berlioz

Schistes Geoffroyi Chapmani Berlioz, 1941, p.

235 (Roquefaldá and Yungas, Cochabamba, Bolivia).

Now *Schistes geoffroyi chapmani* Berlioz. See Zimmer, 1953a, p. 3.

Syntypes. AMNH 138701, 138702, males, collected at Yungas, Province of Cochabamba, Bolivia (3600 ft.), June 5, 6, 1915, by Leo E. Miller and H. Boyle (Nos. 12234, 12248). AMNH 148255, 148256, males, collected at Roquefaldá, Province of Cochabamba, Bolivia, February 18, 1915, by George K. Cherrie (Nos. 19079, 19081). A fifth specimen, mentioned by Chapman (1926, p. 322) is not in the American Museum of Natural History.

This name was proposed by Berlioz as a substitute for *S. bolivianus* Simon (1921, p. 213), which was based on an artifact attached to which is only a Simon collection label with the locality "Ecuador" altered to read "Bolivia." The original description does not accord with typical Bolivian birds.

Chapman (1926, p. 323) described this taxon as follows: "has the uniformly colored crown and coppery underparts of *geoffroyi*, but the lateral throat-patches are without white borders and there is less white on the abdomen."

Trochilus cornutus Wied

Trochilus cornutus Wied, 1821, p. 190, footnote (Campos Geraes, headwaters Rio San Francisco, Minas Gerais).

Now *Heliactin cornuta* (Wied). See Simon, 1921, p. 390; Peters, 1945, p. 128.

Syntypes. AMNH 6835, male, AMNH 6836, female, collected near Campos Geraes, Bahia, border Minas Gerais, Brazil, spring 1816, for Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied.

Authors have generally used *H. bilophum* Temminck for this species.

Ornismya constantii DeLattre

Ornismya constantii DeLattre, 1843, col. 1069 ("Guatemala").

Now *Heliomaster constantii constantii* (DeLattre). See Griscom, 1932, p. 210; Slud, 1964, p. 162; Monroe, 1968, p. 191.

Syntype. AMNH 37621, male. Griscom (*loc. cit.*) and Monroe (*loc. cit.*) correctly observed that this specimen accords best with populations

of Nicaragua and Honduras rather than those of southern Mexico and western Guatemala. Griscom, assuming that the type locality "Guatemala" was an error, proposed Bolson, Costa Rica, as a more appropriate type locality.

Elliot (1879, p. 84) stated that the type was in his collection. Ridgway (1911, p. 351) accepted this, as did Simon (1921, p. 391) and Griscom (*loc. cit.*).

The characteristic Verreaux collection label is attached, on this appears "Type / *constantii* / M. Delattre / 1843." This name appears in the Verreaux collection catalogue. It accords with the original description, except that the bill is not quite 40 mm. in length.

Heliomaster veraguensis Boucard

Heliomaster veraguensis Boucard, 1895, p. 304 ("Veragua").

Now *Heliomaster longirostris longirostris* (Audebert and Vieillot). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 366.

Lectotype. AMNH 484483, male, collected in Veragua, Panama, date unknown, by Arcé. Designation by Hartert (1922b, p. 412). Paralectotypes: AMNH 484480-484482, "Bogota trade skins" also from the Rothschild collection.

Boucard (*loc. cit.*) appears to have been doubtful of the validity of his proposed form. "If it should prove a distinct species," he wrote.

Heliomaster stuartae Lawrence

Heliomaster stuartae Lawrence, 1860, p. 108 ("Bogota").

Now *Heliomaster longirostris longirostris* (Audebert and Vieillot). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 578; Wetmore, 1968, p. 368.

Holotype. AMNH 37610, male, "Bogota trade skin," from the collection of R. L. Stuart.

Thaumastura cora var. *cyanescens* Simon

Thaumastura cora var. *cyanescens* Simon, 1921, pp. 224, 395 (Tulpo, Peru).

Now *Thaumastura cora* (Lesson and Garnot). See Zimmer, 1953a, pp. 14-16.

Lectotype. AMNH 484410, male not quite mature, collected at Tulpo (3000 m.), Peru, May 1900, by G. A. Baer, which information appears on an original label. From the Rothschild collection.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "In the series of birds now before me is a specimen from the Rothschild collection that I take to be Simon's type of *cyanescens*. It agrees with the characters Simon noted, and was collected by Baer at Tulpo as was Simon's specimen which was said to be the only one in Baer's material with the supposed characters."

Ornismya orthura Lesson

Ornismya orthura Lesson, 1832, p. 85, pl. 28 ("envoyé de Cayenne à notre ami Longuemare").

Now *Calliphlox amethystina* (Boddaert). See Simon, 1921, p. 400; Zimmer, 1930, p. 292; 1953a, p. 16).

Syntype. AMNH 37866, subadult male. To this specimen is attached an Elliot collection label on which appears in his handwriting: "*Catharma orthura* Elliot / *Ornismya orthura* Less. Type. pl. 29 / Cayenne Languemare." The citation of plate number was a lapse as noted on the reverse side of the label: "No doubt the type of pl. 28 / C.[harles] E. H.[ellmayr]." As Hellmayr noted, this specimen resembles pl. 28 more closely than pl. 29, but it differs markedly from pl. 28 in having the amethystine feathers of chin and throat scattered among gray and faintly iridescent green feathers. In this respect it does agree with the original description (*loc. cit.*, p. 86), which stated: "Cà et là, entre les plumes écaillées, apparaît une couleur grise propre au duvet." In other respects the specimen agrees with both description and plate. It was never mounted and the name does not appear in the Verreaux collection catalogue.

Elliot (1876, p. 400; 1879, p. 112) stated that the type was in his collection. This is the specimen he described as "young male." Mulsant and Verreaux (1877, p. 68) reinforced the claim as follows: "On doit à M. Elliot, devenu possesseur des types de Lesson. . . ." Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) repeated the claim.

A second specimen (AMNH 37867), immature, also bears an Elliot collection label with the notation in his handwriting: "*Catharma orthura* Elliot / *Ornismya orthura* Less. Type. pl. 28 / Cayenne. Longuemare." On the reverse side appears: "Certainly not the type of either pl. 28 or 29 C.[harles] E. H.[ellmayr]." This specimen

differs from pl. 29 in having a white spot behind the eye, four amethystine feathers (as well as brown feathers) scattered on chin and throat, small, only just discernible white tips to outer tail feathers. Because of these discrepancies this specimen appears not to be a syntype, nor does it appear to be a lectotype. Elliot claimed only a mature male (which is not one of Lesson's types) and the specimen mentioned above (AMNH 37866) as types. It is possible that he referred to type of the genus "*Catharma*" as notes on labels imply.

Trochilus campestris Wied

Trochilus campestris Wied, 1832, p. 73 (Campo Geral, Bahia-Minas Gerais boundary, Brazil). Now *Calliphlox amethystina* (Boddaert). See Allen, 1889, p. 258; Zimmer, 1930, p. 292.

Syntypes. AMNH 5651, AMNH 5652, immature, collected at Campo Geral, border of Bahia and Minas Gerais, in 1816, for Prince Maximilian Wied-Neuwied. Only American Museum of Natural History labels are now attached. According to Allen (*loc. cit.*) the following appeared on a Wied collection label: "*Tr. amethystinus* avis hornet. *T. campestris* W. Brasilia, M. R."

Myrtis fanny megalura Zimmer

Myrtis fanny megalura Zimmer, 1953a, p. 21 (Malca, Cajabamba, Peru). Now *Myrtis fanny megalura* Zimmer.

Holotype. AMNH 484532, male, collected at Malca, Cajabamba Province, Peru, April 13, 1894, by O. T. Baron. From the Rothschild collection.

Ornismya Labrador Bourcier

Ornismya Labrador Bourcier, 1839a, p. 389 ("Mexique," in error; Lima, Peru suggested by Zimmer).

Now *Myrtis fanny fanny* (Lesson). See Simon, 1921, p. 402; Zimmer, 1953a, p. 19. Berlioz, having examined this specimen in 1975, agrees.

Syntypes. AMNH 37976, male. To this specimen is attached the characteristic Verreaux collection label (oval with blue border) upon which appears: "Type / *T. Labrador* / male. Bourcier / Perou. 1829." An Elliot collection label is in-

scribed, in his handwriting: "*Myrtis Francescae*, male. Less. / Perou, 1829, ex Bourcier." It is in poor condition. One-half of the bill is missing. It agrees with the original description except for the fact that the under tail coverts are pale iridescent green, and not "ce qu'il y a de plus franchement blanc dans tout ce petit animal." Wing 37 mm.; tail 32 mm.

Elliot (1879, p. 127) stated: "Type of *Labrador* Bourc, in my collection." He listed the name as a synonym of *M. fanny* (Lesson). Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) also claimed these as cotypes. He suggested Lima, Peru, as type locality, as did Bourcier (1846, p. 311) in his description of the female.

AMNH 37982, female, agrees with the description. It is labeled as in AMNH 37976.

Acestrura heliodor meridae Zimmer and Phelps

Acestrura heliodor meridae Zimmer and Phelps, 1950, p. 1 (Páramo Conejos, State of Mérida, Venezuela).

Now *Acestrura heliodor meridae* Zimmer and Phelps.

Holotype. AMNH 484853, male, collected at Páramo Conejos, State of Mérida, Venezuela, May 17, 1897, by S. Briceno Gabaldon é hijos, Naturalista, for the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from other subspecies of *heliodor* by having a darker, less reddish, more purplish throat as described (*loc. cit.*).

Ornismya Jourdanii Bourcier

Ornismya Jourdanii Bourcier, 1839, p. 294 ("Ile de Trinité").

Now *Chaetocercus jourdanii jourdanii* (Bourcier). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 227; Schauensee, 1966, p. 192.

Syntype. AMNH 37920, male. This specimen has the characteristic Verreaux collection label attached. On this appears: "Type / *Jourdanii* / Bourcier 1839 / Trinité." One-third of the label is missing. It accords with the original description. AMNH 37926, immature male, has an Elliot collection label attached on which appears "ex Bourcier." It does not accord with the original description in that spots on the throat are purple, not green.

Elliot (1879, p. 121) stated that the types were in his collection. He described a female,

which cannot have status as a type because Bourcier made no mention of females. Mulsant and Verreaux (1877, p. 126) mentioned specimens in the following collections: Bourcier, Verreaux, Gould, Elliot, Salvin, Loddiges.

Berlioz, having examined this specimen (*in verbis*, 1975), believed it to be a syntype in all probability.

Trochilus Rosae Bourcier and Mulsant

Trochilus Rosae Bourcier and Mulsant, 1846, p. 316 ("Caracas").

Now *Chaetocercus jourdanii rosae* (Bourcier and Mulsant). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 227.

Syntypes. AMNH 37930, male. To this specimen is attached a characteristic Verreaux collection label (oval with blue border) on which appears: "Type / Male. *Rosae* / Bourcier et Mulsant / 1846 / Venezuela." In pencil and a different handwriting has been added "*Chaetocercus*." It was once mounted, as were all Verreaux collection specimens. It accords with the original description, even to the point that the two outer tail feathers are missing. AMNH 37932, female, is also a syntype.

Elliot (1879, p. 121) stated that the types (male and female) were in his collection. Bourcier and Mulsant (*loc. cit.*) made mention of only a male. These specimens may well be syntypes. Mulsant and Verreaux (1877, p. 188) mentioned specimens in the collections of Bourcier, Verreaux, Gould, Elliot, Sclater, Salvin, Loddiges, Muséum de Paris, Muséum Britannique, Boucard, Bouvier, and Sallé.

Berlioz, having examined the male (*in verbis*, 1975), believed it to be a syntype in all probability.

FAMILY COLIIDAE

Colius nigricollis leucophthalmus Chapin

Colius nigricollis leucophthalmus Chapin, 1921, p. 2 (Niagara, Uelle District, Congo Region). Now *Colius striatus leucophthalmus* Chapin. See Peters, 1945, p. 143; White, 1965, p. 220.

Holotype. AMNH 158840, male, collected at Niagara, Uelle District, Congo Region, Africa, November 16, 1910, by James P. Chapin (No.

2015). The following appears on the original label in Chapin's handwriting: "Testes enlarged. Iris grayish white; naked skin behind eye light blue-gray, in front black."

According to White (*loc. cit.*) this subspecies differs from *nigricollis* of the lower Congo in having a paler crest, hind neck more clearly barred, and whitish irides.

Colius striatus ugandensis van Someren

Colius striatus ugandensis van Someren, 1919, p. 26 ("Chagwe, Uganda").
Now *Colius striatus jebelensis* Mearns. See Chapin, 1939, p. 474; Peters, 1945, p. 144.

Holotype. AMNH 633986, male, collected at Chagwe, Uganda, May 28, 1906, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

Colius striatus kikuyensis van Someren

Colius striatus kikuyensis van Someren, 1919, p. 27 ("Nairobi, Kenya").
Now *Colius striatus kikuyensis* van Someren. See Peters, 1945, p. 144; White, 1965, p. 218.

Holotype. AMNH 634012, male, collected near Nairobi, Kenya, east Africa, May 14, 1918, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

Chapin (1939, p. 475) could not recognize this taxon as separable from *kiwuensis*. Both Hartert (1924b, p. 128) and White (1965, p. 218) described it as darker.

Colius striatus mombassicus van Someren

Colius striatus mombassicus van Someren, 1919, p. 26 ("Changamwe, Kenya").
Now *Colius striatus mombassicus* van Someren. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 688; White, 1965, p. 218.

Holotype. AMNH 633978, male, collected at Changamwe, near Mombassa, Kenya, east Africa, July 19, 1918, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

White (*loc. cit.*) described this taxon as differing from *affinis* in being slightly paler and grayer on crown, more dusky on throat, and more clearly barred on foreneck.

Colius leucotis berlepschi Hartert

Colius leucotis berlepschi Hartert, 1899, p. 333 (New Helgoland, north of Lake Nyassa).
Now *Colius striatus berlepschi* Hartert. See Chapin, 1939, p. 477; White, 1965, p. 218.

Holotype. AMNH 633976, female, collected at "New Helgoland" or N'Gabe (lat. 03°08'S, long. 16°10'E), Congo Region, August 17, 1895, by Dr. Percy Rendall. From the Rothschild collection.

Both Chapin (*loc. cit.*) and White (*loc. cit.*) wrote that this taxon is darker than *affinis*, with which name it is listed as a synonym by Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, p. 692).

Colius leucocephalus turneri van Someren

Colius leucocephalus turneri van Someren, 1919, p. 27 (Archer's Post, north Guaso Nyiro, Kenya).
Now *Colius leucocephalus turneri* van Someren. See Sclater, 1924, p. 266; Friedman, 1930, p. 329; Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 690.

Holotype. AMNH 633923, male, collected in northern Guaso Nyiro (Uaso Nyiro, Waso or Engare Uaso Nyiro). Latitude 0°20'S, longitude 36°33'E, Kenya, eastern Africa, March 1919, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

Peters (1945, p. 146) recognized this subspecies with doubt. White (1965, p. 220) listed the name as a synonym of *leucocephalus*.

Urocolius macrurus griseogularis van Someren

Urocolius macrurus griseogularis van Someren, 1919, p. 27 ("Lake Kivu").
Now *Colius macrurus griseogularis* (van Someren). See Chapin, 1939, p. 477; Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 691; White, 1965, p. 221.

Holotype. AMNH 634159, male, collected in thick wood south of "Lake Albert Edward" (Lake Edward), January 21, 1908, by Rudolph Grauer. From the Rothschild collection.

This is the darkest of subspecies of *macrurus*.

FAMILY TROGONIDAE

Curucujus massena australis Chapman

Curucujus massena australis Chapman, 1915b, p. 384 (Barbacoas, Colombia).

Now *Trogon massena australis* (Chapman). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 589.

Holotype. AMNH 117725, male, collected at Barbacoas, Nariño, Colombia, August 30, 1912, by William B. Richardson.

Trogon comptus Zimmer

Trogon comptus Zimmer, 1948a, p. 42 (Bahia de Malaga, Colombia).

Now *Trogon comptus* Zimmer. See Schauensee, 1966, p. 194.

Holotype. AMNH 407962, male, collected at Bahia de Málaga (Magdalena), Pacific coast of Colombia, March 16, 1941, by R. C. Murphy (No. 191).

Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this species is similar to *melanurus* and *massena*. It was originally described as differing from *melanurus* in its lack of white breast band, and from *massena* in having a shorter tail and a black, not green facial area.

Trogon melanurus eumorphus Zimmer

Trogon melanurus eumorphus Zimmer, 1948a, p. 38 (Sarayacu, Rio Ucayali, Peru).

Now *Trogon melanurus eumorphus* Zimmer. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 590, 1176.

Holotype. AMNH 237883, male, collected at Sarayacu, Rio Ucayali, Peru, August 12, 1927, by Olalla hijos.

This subspecies was originally described as differing from *melanurus* of the lower Amazon by the darker upper wing coverts, tertiaries, and outer margins of the secondaries, and having the blackish vermiculations wider. Females are indistinguishable.

Curucujus melanurus pacificus Chapman

Curucujus melanurus pacificus Chapman, 1923a, p. 4 (Alamor, Prov. Loja, Ecuador).

Now *Trogon melanurus mesurus* (Cabanis and Heine). See Chapman, 1926, p. 335.

Holotype. AMNH 167063, male, collected at

Alamor, Province of Loja, Ecuador, October 4, 1920, by George K. Cherrie.

Trogon eximius Lawrence

Trogon eximius Lawrence, 1871, p. 11 ("Isthmus of Panama").

Now *Trogon viridis chionurus* Sclater and Salvin. See Wetmore, 1968, p. 400.

Syntypes. AMNH 44297, 44298, males, and AMNH 44295, female, collected (probably) at Lion Hill, on the Panama Railway, by McLean and Galbraith.

Trogon collaris subtropicalis Zimmer

Trogon collaris subtropicalis Zimmer, 1948a, p. 5 (Andalucia, west side of Eastern Andes, Colombia).

Now *Trogon collaris subtropicalis* Zimmer. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 591.

Holotype. AMNH 115995, male, collected at Andalucia, western slopes of the Eastern Andes of Colombia, June 6, 1912, by Leo E. Miller.

This subspecies was originally described as having longer wings than *collaris*, *virginialis*, and *castaneus*.

Trogonurus aurantiiventris flavidiol Griscom

Trogonurus aurantiiventris flavidiol Griscom, 1924, p. 1 (Cerro Flores, eastern Chiriqui, Panama).

Now *Trogon aurantiiventris aurantiiventris* Gould. See Wetmore, 1968, p. 409.

Holotype. AMNH 182690, male, collected on Cerro Flores (4000 ft.), eastern Chiriqui, Panama, March 12, 1924, by L. Griscom, R. Boulton et al.

Wetmore (*loc. cit.*), with more specimens for comparison, found that the yellower color of the underparts, originally described as diagnostic, is an individual variation.

Trogon personatus sanctaemartae Zimmer

Trogon personatus sanctaemartae Zimmer, 1948a, p. 13 (Valparaiso, Santa Marta, Colombia).

Now *Trogon personatus sanctaemartae* Zimmer. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 593.

Holotype. AMNH 73140, male, collected at

Valparaiso, Santa Marta, Colombia, May 25, 1899, by Grace H. Hull.

This subspecies was described originally as having "stronger pale markings on upper wing coverts and inner remiges" than those in *T. p. personatus*.

***Trogonurus temperatus* Chapman**

Trogonurus temperatus Chapman, 1923a, p. 2 (Laguneta, Central Andes, Colombia).

Now *Trogon personatus temperatus* (Chapman). See Zimmer, 1948a, p. 10; Schauensee, 1966, p. 195.

Holotype. AMNH 111738, male, collected at Laguneta (10,300 ft.), Central Andes of Colombia, August 30, 1911, by Arthur A. Allen.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) maintained that *personatus* and *temperatus* occur at different altitudes in the Central Andes of Colombia, and there little sign of intergradation between the two is to be seen, but that elsewhere intergradation indicates sub-specific relationship.

***Trogon personatus duidae* Chapman**

Trogon personatus duidae Chapman, 1929a, p. 16 (Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Trogon personatus duidae* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 232.

Holotype. AMNH 245923, male, collected on Mt. Duida, Venezuela, December 20, 1928, by Olalla hijos.

***Trogonurus personatus roraimae* Chapman**

Trogonurus personatus roraimae Chapman, 1929b, p. 3 (Rondin Camp, 6800 ft., Mt. Roraima, Venezuela).

Now *Trogon personatus roraimae* (Chapman). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 232.

Holotype. AMNH 236600, male, collected at Rondin Camp, 6800 feet, Mt. Roraima, Venezuela, by T. Donald Carter.

***Trogonurus curucui cupreicauda* Chapman**

Trogonurus curucui cupreicauda Chapman, 1914d, p. 606 (Bagado, 1000 ft., Choco, Colombia).

Now *Trogon rufus cupreicauda* (Chapman). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 594.

Holotype. AMNH 123271, male, collected at Bagado, 1000 ft., Choco, Colombia, September 25, 1912, by Mrs. E. L. Kerr.

***Trogon concinnus* Lawrence**

Trogon concinnus Lawrence, 1862, p. 463 ("New Grenada").

Now *Trogon violaceus concinnus* Lawrence. See Wetmore, 1968, p. 415.

Syntypes. AMNH 44265, male, collected near Lion Hill, on the Atlantic side of the line of the Panama Railway, probably in 1861, by James McLeannan. AMNH 44264, female, with the same data.

***Chrysotrogon violaceus columbianus* Chapman**

Chrysotrogon violaceus columbianus Chapman, 1914d, p. 607 ("Opón, central Magdalena River, Colombia").

Now *Trogon violaceus caligatus* Gould. See Zimmer, 1948a, p. 35.

Holotype. AMNH 121664, male, collected at Opón, central Magdalena valley, January 27, 1913, by George K. Cherrie.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that Gould's type had a blue crown, as originally described. This statement was subsequently (1875, pl. 16 text) denied by Gould and the *caligatus* Gould was considered to be a black-headed species by authors, including Chapman.

***Apaloderma narina brachyurum* Chapin**

Apaloderma narina brachyurum Chapin, 1923, p. 4 (Avakubi, Ituri Dist., Congo Region).

Now *Apaloderma narina brachyurum* Chapin. See Bannerman, 1933, p. 358; White, 1965, p. 222.

Holotype. AMNH 158881, male, collected at Avakubi, Ituri District, Congo Region, September 27, 1913, by James P. Chapin (Lang-Chapin Exped. No. 5083). In Chapin's handwriting, on the original label, appears: "Testes slightly enlarged. Iris brownish-red; naked spot above eye light blue, those below light yellowish green, bordered with light blue on upper edge; bill light greenish-gray, with cadmium yellow base; feet brownish-gray."

Apaloderma minus Chapin

Apaloderma minus Chapin, 1915, p. 510 (Avakubi, Ituri Dist., Congo Region).

Now *Apaloderma aequatoriale* Sharpe. See Chapin, 1923, p. 1.

Holotype. AMNH 158899, male, collected at Avakubi, Ituri District, Congo Region, August 13, 1913, by James P. Chapin (Lang-Chapin Exped., No. 4983).

Harpactes ardens herberti Parkes

Harpactes ardens herberti Parkes, 1970, p. 351 (Mt. Palanan, west of Sancad, Isabela Prov., Luzon, Philippines).

Now *Harpactes ardens herberti* Parkes. See Dupont, 1971, p. 190.

Holotype. AMNH 767748, male, collected on Mt. Palanan (at 3000-3400 ft.), west of Sancad, Isabela Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, May 11, 1961, by G. Alcasid, M. Celestino, T. Oane, and J. Ramos of the Philippine National Museum-American Museum joint expedition.

This subspecies differs from *H. a. luzoniensis* Rand and Rabor, 1952, by having the head washed with maroon.

Harpactes whiteheadi Sharpe

Harpactes whiteheadi Sharpe, 1888b, p. 395, pl. 12 (Kina Balu, Borneo).

Now *Harpactes whiteheadi* Sharpe. See Smythies, 1960, p. 295.

Syntypes. AMNH 633787, male, collected at 3000 feet, (Mount) Kina Balu, northern Borneo, April 2, 1888, by John Whitehead (No. 2373). On what is apparently Whitehead's original label, in Hartert's hand, appears: "This is the type. Cf. Ibis 1888, p. 395. Dr. Sharpe erroneously marked another specimen 'type'" (this specimen is AMNH 663783, collector's No. 2244). AMNH 633789, female, collected March 24, 1888, at the same place by Whitehead (No. 2300). These collector's numbers were designated in the original description. From the Rothschild collection.

Harpactes erythrocephalus helenae Mayr

Harpactes erythrocephalus helenae Mayr, in Stanford and Mayr, 1941, p. 495 (Nyetmawhka, Myitkyina district, Upper Burma).

Now *Harpactes erythrocephalus helenae* Mayr. See Smythies, 1953, p. 359.

Holotype. AMNH 305903, female, collected at Nyetmawhka, Myitkyina district (8500 ft.), Upper Burma, January 27, 1939, by the Vemay-Cutting Burma Expedition.

FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE

Ceryle stictipennis Lawrence

Ceryle stictipennis Lawrence, 1885d, p. 623 (Guadeloupe, West Indies).

Now *Ceryle torquata stictipennis* Lawrence. See Bond, 1956, p. 97.

Syntypes. AMNH 43930, male, collected on Guadeloupe, West Indies, on a date unrecorded, by Charles Colardeau. A female syntype was in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, according to Lawrence (*loc. cit.*).

Ceryle lugubris continentalis Hartert

Ceryle lugubris continentalis Hartert, 1900d, p. 534 (Sikkim).

Now *Ceryle lugubris continentalis* Hartert. See Ali and Ripley, 1970, p. 70.

Holotype. AMNH 635899, not sexed, collected in Sikkim, March 30, 1876, by H. J. Elwes. From the Rothschild collection.

Ali and Ripley (*loc. cit.*) stated that birds of the western Himalayas (*continentalis*) differ in being darker, more slaty, with the white spots on the back and upper wing coverts and less like bars. Forehead and crest darker black with smaller white stippling and streaks. This is true of birds of western China as well. There is some individual variation throughout the range. Hartert (1924b, p. 129) and Peters (1945, p. 165) listed this name as a synonym of *guttulata* Stejneger.

Ceryle rudis afghanistanica Koelz

Ceryle rudis afghanistanica Koelz, 1939, p. 79 (Laghman, Afghanistan).

Now *Ceryle rudis leucomelanura* Reichenbach. See Vaurie, 1959, p. 2; 1965a, p. 664.

Holotype. AMNH 465355, female, collected

at Laghman, Afghanistan, May 26, 1937, by Walter Koelz.

Vaurie stated (1959): "I find, however, that the three specimens [female paratypes] fall perfectly within the range of individual color variation of a series from various regions of India, which includes two from Ceylon, and are virtually identical in size." He listed the name as a synonym in 1965. Ali and Ripley (1970, p. 71) did not mention this name.

Ceryle rudis insignis Hartert

Ceryle rudis insignis Hartert, 1910d, p. 216 (Hoihow, Hainan).

Now *Ceryle rudis leucomelanura* Reichenbach. See Vaurie, 1959, p. 3; 1965, p. 663.

Holotype. AMNH 635881, male, collected at Hoihow, Hainan Island, China, November 13, 1903, by Katsumata. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) stated that birds from Hainan have a longer bill, but Vaurie (*loc. cit.*, 1959) found that the supposed difference is in the range of individual variations of Chinese birds.

Alcedo pallida Brehm

Alcedo pallida A. E. Brehm, 1853, p. 454 (footnote) (Egypt).

Now *Alcedo atthis atthis* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1922a, p. 2182.

Holotype. AMNH 635993, female, collected at Fua, Nile Delta, Egypt, October 27, 1849, by A. E. Brehm. From the Rothschild collection.

Alcedo ispida pelagica Stresemann

Alcedo ispida pelagica Stresemann, 1913, p. 316 (St. Aignan Island).

Now *Alcedo atthis hispidoides* Lesson. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 86.

Holotype. AMNH 636477, male, collected on St. Aignan Island, Louisiade Archipelago, off eastern New Guinea, September 3, 1897, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1924b, p. 130) wrote: "This form differs only on average size, but many specimens are indistinguishable from *A. a. hispidoides*." Rand and Gilliard (1967, p. 281) did not recognize it as a valid taxon.

Alcedo ispida salomonensis

Rothschild and Hartert

Alcedo ispida salomonensis Rothschild and Hartert, 1905, p. 255 (Rendova, Solomon Islands).

Now *Alcedo atthis salomonensis* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 241.

Holotype. AMNH 636507, male, collected on Rendova, New Georgia Group, central Solomon Islands, February 10, 1904, by A. S. Meek (No. A.1244). From the Rothschild collection.

This is the subspecies found throughout the Solomons, according to Mayr (*loc. cit.*).

Corythornis leucogaster batesi Chapin

Corythornis leucogaster batesi Chapin, 1922, p. 442 (Bitye, Cameroon).

Now *Alcedo leucogaster batesi* (Chapin). See Bannerman, 1933, p. 256.

Holotype. AMNH 156061, male, collected at Bitye, River Ja, southern Cameroon, October 3, 1913, by G. L. Bates.

This name was listed as a synonym of nominate *leucogaster* by White (1965, p. 225), but as valid for Angolan birds by Traylor (1963, p. 92).

Myioceyx ruficeps ugandae van Someren

Myioceyx ruficeps ugandae van Someren, 1921, p. 105 (Budongo, Uganda).

Now *Ceyx lecontei* (Cassin). See Rand, Friedmann, Traylor, 1959, p. 283; White, 1965, p. 226.

Holotype. AMNH 637425, male, collected at Budongo, Uganda, June 1, 1919, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1924b, p. 131) wrote that his specimen had the spots on the occiput more bluish, forehead "a little wider black," crown and back darker. These are apparently individual variations.

Ceyx dispar Rothschild and Hartert

Ceyx dispar Rothschild and Hartert, 1914c, p. 106, pl. x (Manus, Admiralty Islands).

Now *Ceyx lepidus dispar* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1945, p. 180.

Holotype. AMNH 637085, male, collected on Manus, Admiralty Islands, 180 miles north of New Guinea, September 9, 1913, by collectors for A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

This is a very distinct subspecies, differing from *mulcatus* of New Ireland in its larger size, azure-blue back, and red bill.

***Ceyx solitaria mulcata* Rothschild and Hartert**

Ceyx solitaria mulcata Rothschild and Hartert, 1914e, p. 24 (New Hanover).

Now *Ceyx lepidus mulcatus* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1945, p. 180.

Holotype. AMNH 637190, not sexed, collected on New Hanover, west of New Ireland, February 18, 1897, by Cayley Webster.

This specimen and another not sexed are paler, less reddish, more tawny on the underparts than those from New Britain. A female from New Ireland resembles those from New Britain.

***Ceyx lepidus pallidus* Mayr**

Ceyx lepidus pallidus Mayr, 1935, p. 2 (Bougainville, Solomon Islands).

Now *Ceyx lepidus pallidus* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 181.

Holotype. AMNH 224750, male, collected at Kino, in the hills (between 1400 and 2000 ft.), eastern Bougainville, Solomon Islands, by H. Hamlin, G. Richards, and F. P. Drowne who was responsible for determination of sex.

This subspecies is similar to *meeki* of Choiseul and Ysabel, having a black bill, but paler below and having the frontal spots paler, as Mayr (*loc. cit.*; 1936, p. 5) pointed out.

***Ceyx lepida collectoris* Rothschild and Hartert**

Ceyx lepida collectoris Rothschild and Hartert, 1901e, p. 376 ("Kulambangra and Guadalcanar").

Now *Ceyx lepidus collectoris* Rothschild and Hartert. See Peters, 1945, p. 181; Mayr, 1945b, p. 242.

Lectotype. AMNH 637174, male, collected on Kulambangra (Kolombangara), central Solomon Islands, November 28, 1901, by A. S. Meek (No. 2809). Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 130). From the Rothschild collection.

Rothschild and Hartert (1905, p. 256) restricted the type locality to the central Solomons. This subspecies has a reddish orange bill and dark ochre underparts. Peters's (*loc. cit.*) recording of this subspecies on Choiseul appears to have been an error.

***Ceyx meeki* Rothschild**

Ceyx meeki Rothschild, 1901a, p. 23 (Ysabel, Solomon Islands).

Now *Ceyx lepidus meeki* Rothschild. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 242.

Syntypes. AMNH 637264, male; female, AMNH 637265, collected on Ysabel, Solomon Islands, June 13, 14, 1901, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies occurs on Choiseul. It has a black bill; underparts yellowish orange and upperparts blackish.

***Ceyx lepidus malaitae* Mayr**

Ceyx lepidus malaitae Mayr, 1935, p. 2 (Malaita, Solomon Islands).

Now *Ceyx lepidus malaitae* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 181.

Holotype. AMNH 226876, female, collected at Arola ("3000 ft., about ten hours walking distance from the east coast," according to Coultas's ms. diary) by a native collector, William F. Coultas of the Whitney Expedition having been responsible for determination of sex.

This subspecies has the upper mandible black, the lower deep yellow. It is paler than *nigromaxilla* of Guadalcanal.

***Ceyx lepida nigromaxilla* Rothschild and Hartert**

Ceyx lepida nigromaxilla Rothschild and Hartert, 1905, p. 256 ("Guadalcanar," Solomon Islands).

Now *Ceyx lepidus nigromaxilla* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 242; Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 41.

Holotype. AMNH 637189, female, collected on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, April 18, 1901, by A. S. Meek (No. 2925). From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from *collectoris* in having the upper mandible black, not orange.

***Alcyone azurea yamdenae* Rothschild**

Alcyone azurea yamdenae Rothschild, 1901c, p. 65 (Yamdena, Tenimber Islands).

Now *Ceyx azureus yamdenae* (Rothschild).

Holotype. AMNH 636872, male (?), collected on Yamdena, Tenimber (Tanimbar, Timor Laut)

Islands, East Indies, January 30, 1901, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

As Hartert (1924b, p. 130) pointed out, this unique specimen is small if truly a male (wing 70 mm., exposed culmen 42). He suggested that this and also four from Babber and Romah were perhaps migrants. The species is not known to migrate. Possibly they were wanderers.

Alcyone azurea mixta Mathews

Alcyone azurea mixta Mathews, 1912c, p. 285 (North Queensland).

Now *Ceyx azureus pulcher* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 365; Peters, 1945, p. 182.

Holotype. AMNH 636857, male, collected at Cooktown, northern Queensland, Australia, July 6, 1900, by an unknown person. Mathews collection number 5875 was acquired by him from Herbert C. Robinson, who was collecting near Cooktown in 1900. From the Rothschild collection.

Alcyone azurea alisteri Mathews

Alcyone azurea alisteri Mathews, 1912a, p. 37 (Parry's Creek, Northwest Australia).

Now *Ceyx azureus pulcher* (Gould). See Mathews, 1927, p. 366; Peters, 1945, p. 182.

Holotype. AMNH 636824, male, collected on Parry's Creek, East Kimberley, northwestern Australia, September 4, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Rothschild collection.

Alcyone azurea victoriae Mathews

Alcyone azurea victoriae Mathews, 1912c, p. 285 (Victoria, Australia).

Now *Ceyx azureus azureus* (Latham). See Mathews, 1927, p. 365; Peters, 1945, p. 182.

Holotype. AMNH 636816, male, collected at Frankston, Victoria, Australia, April 20, 1908, probably by Tom Tregellas, from whom Mathews acquired this specimen (No. 5119).

Alcyone websteri Hartert

Alcyone websteri Hartert, 1898i, p. 371 (New Hanover).

Now *Ceyx websteri* (Hartert). See Gilliard and LeCroy, 1967, p. 202.

Holotype. AMNH 636911, sex not deter-

mined, collected on New Hanover Island, Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, February 20, 1897, by H. Cayley Webster.

As Gilliard and LeCroy (*loc. cit.*) stated this is a well-marked form, which should be regarded as a species related to *azureus*.

Alcyone pusilla laetior Rand

Alcyone pusilla laetior Rand, 1941, p. 11 ("Bernhard Camp, 50 meters, Idenburg River, Dutch New Guinea").

Now *Alcyone pusilla laetior* Rand. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 87.

Holotype. AMNH 305907, male, collected at Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, New Guinea (now West Irian), April 10, 1939, by Austin L. Rand.

Alcyone pusilla halli Mathews

Alcyone pusilla halli Mathews, 1912c, p. 286 ("North Queensland, Cairns").

Now *Alcyone pusilla halli* Mathews. See Keast, 1957, p. 63; Condon, 1975, p. 231.

Holotype. AMNH 636941, male, collected near Cairns, northern Queensland, Australia, August 1908, probably by P. Schraeder, a collector, who sold bird skins to Mathews. Mathews collection number 1255, and so designated. From the Rothschild collection.

This population differs from *ramsayi*, isolated on the north coast, by being darker blue on the back and having the green area on the head more extensive.

Micralcyone pusilla yorki Mathews

Micralcyone pusilla yorki Mathews, 1918a, p. 103 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Alcyone pusilla halli* (Mathews). See Mathews, 1927, p. 367; Keast, 1957, p. 63.

Holotype. AMNH 636953, male, collected on Cape York, northern Queensland, Australia, January 31, 1912, by William McLennan. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

The green area on the head is less apparent in this specimen but otherwise it does not differ from those from Cooktown. Birds of this population are intermediate.

***Pelargopsis melanorhyncha eutreptorhyncha* Hartert**

Pelargopsis melanorhyncha eutreptorhyncha Hartert, 1898c, p. 128 (Sula Mangoli, Sula Islands).

Now *Pelargopsis melanorhyncha eutreptorhyncha* Hartert. See Stresemann, 1940, p. 411.

Syntypes. AMNH 635746, male, collected on Sula Mangoli, Sula Islands, east of Celebes, East Indies, October 1897, by William Doherty; and AMNH 635747, female, collected in November 1897. From the Rothschild collection.

Stresemann (*loc. cit.*) suggested that this population represents wanderers from Celebes. A series of topotypes is in the American Museum of Natural History.

***Dacelo gigas watsoni* Mathews**

Dacelo gigas watsoni Mathews, 1917a, p. 70 (Watson River, Queensland).

Now *Dacelo novaeguineae minor* Robinson. See Keast, 1957, p. 64; Condon, 1975, p. 232.

Holotype. AMNH 637720, male, collected on the Watson River, west coast of Cape York at latitude 13°12'S, about 150 miles north of Cooktown, the type locality of *minor*, June 15, 1914; name of collector not recorded, probably William McLennan who was collecting in the vicinity at that time, and whose handwriting resembles that on the original label. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Keast (*loc. cit.*) was doubtful about the southern limit of the small-sized birds of Cape York because only one from Cooktown was available. This species appears to vary gradually in size according to a north-south cline. It is probable that the populations between Mackay and Cooktown are intermediate and that birds from Cooktown and northern Cape York are inseparable.

***Dacelo gigas tregellasi* Mathews**

Dacelo gigas tregellasi Mathews, 1912c, p. 287 (Victoria).

Now *Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae* (Hermann). See Keast, 1957, p. 64.

Holotype. AMNH 637702, male, collected at Olinda, Victoria, Australia, April 14, 1911, by Tom Tregellas. From the Mathews (No. 9039) and the Rothschild collection.

***Dacelo leachii mungi* Mathews**

Dacelo leachii mungi Mathews, 1912c, p. 287 (Mungi, North-West Australia).

Now *Dacelo leachii cliftoni* Mathews. See Keast, 1957, pp. 64-66.

Holotype. AMNH 637752, male, collected at Mungi Rock Hole, 8 miles southeast of Mount Alexander, near Juggura Creek, which flows north into the Fitzroy River, Australia, June 18, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 9378 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen has the brown stripes on the head only very slightly wider and darker than the type of *cliftoni*. It is in fresher plumage and therefore slightly darker. It is characteristic of populations intermediate between northern birds with wider, darker streaks on the head (nominate *leachii*) and the paler, southern *cliftoni* (see below). Wing 187 mm., tail 111 mm.

***Dacelo leachii cliftoni* Mathews**

Dacelo leachii cliftoni Mathews, 1912a, p. 37 (Carnarvon, West Australia).

Now *Dacelo leachii cliftoni* Mathews. See Keast, 1957, pp. 64-66; Condon, 1975, p. 232.

Holotype. AMNH 637763, male, collected at Clifton Downs, upper Gascoyne, Carnarvon (about lat. 24°50'S), Western Australia, October 3, 1906, by G. C. Shortridge. From the Mathews (No. 9887 and so designated in the original description) and the Rothschild collection. Two British Museum labels are attached (Reg. 1905.12.26.337). One of these is apparently the original label.

As Keast (*loc. cit.*) wrote, northern populations of this species are smaller and darker than southern birds. Intermediate plumages appear, and there is much individual variation. The most obvious character is the width of brown bars on the head, which are relatively narrow in southern birds, allowing the white edges to appear prominently in typical specimens of *cliftoni*. This specimen represents an intermediate, identifiable as *cliftoni*, but being more heavily marked on the head than a specimen from Point Cloates (lat. 22°41'S), but less so than eight of a sample of ten from Derby (about lat. 17°S). Individual variation is also well illustrated by a specimen from

the Coongan River (about lat. 21°S) which is more typical of *cliftoni* than is this type, from about 300 miles southward and near the southern limit of the range of the species.

Measurements (in mm.): wing 191, tail 111, bill from nostril 62. Measurements of specimens from Wyndham (lat. 15°20'S) and Derby and those from the southernmost extreme of the range (south of 20°) overlap completely; the southern population is larger on the average only.

Dacelo leachii nana Mathews

Dacelo leachii nana Mathews, 1912a, p. 37 (Melville Island).

Now *Dacelo leachii cervina* Gould. See Keast, 1957, pp. 64-66; Condon, 1975, p. 232.

Holotype. AMNH 637773, male, collected at Cooper's Camp, Apsley Straits, Melville Island, northwestern Australia, October 6, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10,868 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Treatment of this species has varied. Keast (*loc. cit.*) recognized *cervina* as a small, dark subspecies confined to Melville Island and adjacent coasts, as did Condon (1975, p. 232). Mees (1961, p. 108), Goodwin (in Hall, 1974, p. 135) and others recognized no subspecies.

That this population differs from those of the neighborhood of Wyndham, about 250 miles to the southeast, and Derby, about 500 miles (which do not differ from each other) in its darker coloration on head and underparts cannot be doubted. Of a sample of 38 skins from those localities 89 percent can be distinguished by shade of color. Difference in size is in proportion; 85 percent of the sample may be diagnosed as belonging to one population or the other by this character.

Differences between birds of Cape York and those of Melville Island and vicinity are similar: 85 percent of the sample of 25 from both localities may be recognized as geographical representatives by these means. Birds of Wyndham and Derby cannot be distinguished from those of Cape York by material at hand (see "*kempi*" below).

Specimens from the mainland areas adjacent to Melville Island are similar as a rule in their heavily streaked head and darker coloration both above and below. Slightly paler birds occur, par-

ticularly on Groote Eylandt and the Pellew Islands. In size, birds of Arnhem Land are larger on the average than those of the Coburg Peninsula and Melville Island, three of a series of nine being larger than the largest Melville Island bird. These mainland populations are clearly intermediate between northern (*cervina*) and southern (*leachii* and *cliftoni*). Keast remarked, "The impression gained from studying the material is that the Melville stock is partly isolated but with gene flow outwards on the adjacent coast."

Small and dark as they are these birds represent the northern extreme of a cline, characteristic of other species.

It is probable that Gould's type specimens of *cervina* came from northwestern Australia and the name has been correctly applied.

Gould's original description of *cervina* stated: "Two specimens only have come under my notice, one of which is in my own collection, and the other in that of the British Museum." His plate number 2 figures two females which are not quite as dark as typical birds from Melville Island and the Coburg Peninsula. They were small, for Gould wrote: "When compared with other members of the genus it may be considered a diminutive species. . . ." That he referred to this species (*leachii* not *gigas*) is clarified by his mention of "lazuline blue on back and wings." A female specimen from the Gould collection, from "north coast of Australia" is characteristic of this population, being dark and small (in mm. wing 188, tail 118, bill from nostril 59). It was kindly lent by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and is a syntype in all probability. Gould (1838) stated: "I have reason to believe it [*cervina*] is an inhabitant of the eastern and northern portions of New Holland." Possibly it was collected by Robert Brown, Naturalist of H.M.S. *Investigator* (Capt. Flinders), on the Gulf of Carpentaria in December 1802.

Dacelo leachii kempi Mathews

Dacelo leachii kempi Mathews, 1912a, p. 89 (Cape York, North Queensland).

Now *Dacelo leachii kempi* Mathews. See Keast, 1957, p. 66; Condon, 1975, p. 233.

Holotype. AMNH 637801, male, collected at Utingu, northern Cape York, Queensland, Australia, June 5, 1912, by Robin Kemp. From the

Mathews (No. 13227 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

This population was described originally as smaller in size and darker in color than *leachii*, of more southerly regions on the east coast. Keast (*loc. cit.*) upheld the validity of "*kempi*" as a subspecies. "This bird is fairly small, is dark above but tends to be pale ventrally." Condon (*loc. cit.*) followed. The form is not a distinct one.

Samples of seven males, three females from northern Cape York, and two males, three females from Cairns and Cooktown do not confirm those observations with regard to shade of color. Wing measurements show Cape York birds to be longer than those from Cairns only on the average (203 mm. as against 198 mm.), but 99 percent of these skins cannot be differentiated by this character. Comparison of a series of 11 males, nine females from the vicinity of Wyndham and Derby (on the northwest coast) shows no constant difference in shade of color or measurement from the populations of the east coast. Keast (1957, pp. 64-66) found no difference, and listed *occidentalis* Gould as a synonym of *leachii*.

Dacelo leachii macarthurii Mathews

Dacelo leachii macarthurii Mathews, 1918b, p. 140 (MacArthur River, Northern Territory). Now *Dacelo leachii leachii* Vigors and Horsfield. See Mathews, 1927, p. 374; Keast, 1957, pp. 65, 66; Condon, 1975, p. 232.

Holotype. AMNH 637785, male, collected at Borroloola, MacArthur River (lat. 16°24'S, long. 136°05'E), Northern Territory, Australia, by Henry G. Barnard. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

This specimen is paler above and below than those from Melville Island, Oonpelli, Groote Eylandt. The wing is slightly longer than the average of north coastal males but the bill does not differ. Measurements (in mm.): wing 195, tail 118, bill 62. It is similar to birds of Cape York and Cairns. Mathews (1927) listed *macarthurii* as a synonym of his *kempi* (see above).

Sauromarptis tyro archboldi Rand

Sauromarptis tyro archboldi Rand, 1938, p. 13 (Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, New Guinea). Now *Dacelo tyro archboldi* (Rand). See Mayr,

1941b, p. 90; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 287.

Holotype. AMNH 447418, male, collected at Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, west of Daru on south coast, Papua, New Guinea, January 20, 1937, by A. L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

This subspecies is paler below than is *tyro* of Aru Islands and has pale (almost white) spots on the head.

Melidora macrorhina waigiuiensis Hartert

Melidora macrorhina waigiuiensis Hartert, 1930c, p. 99 (Waigeu).

Now *Melidora macrorhina waigiuiensis* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 88; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 284.

Holotype. AMNH 637640, female, collected on Waigeu Island, off western New Guinea, November 26, 1902, by Johann Waterstradt. From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of Waigeu differ from those of New Guinea in being larger in size.

Halcyon pileata palawanensis Hachisuka

Halcyon pileata palawanensis Hachisuka, 1934, p. 142 (Palawan, Philippine Islands).

Now *Halcyon pileata* (Boddaert). See Peters, 1945, p. 197; duPont, 1971, p. 202.

Holotype. AMNH 638726, male, collected at Taguso, Palawan, Philippine Islands, September 23, 1887, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

This supposed subspecies is a winter visitor in the Philippines.

Halcyon chelicuti eremogiton Hartert

Halcyon chelicuti eremogiton Hartert, 1921, p. 106 (Zinder, French West Africa).

Now *Halcyon chelicuti eremogiton* Hartert. See Chapin, 1939, p. 269; White, 1965, p. 228.

Holotype. AMNH 638544, male, collected at Zinder, French West Africa (now Niger), southern Sahara, February 10, 1920, by Angus Buchanan (No. 356). From the Rothschild collection.

This is the palest subspecies inhabiting the margin of the southern Sahara desert.

Halcyon winchelli nigrorum Hachisuka

Halcyon winchelli nigrorum Hachisuka, 1934, p. 142 (Canloan Volcano, Negros).

Now *Halcyon winchelli nigrorum* Hachisuka. See Parkes, 1966a, p. 83; duPont, 1971, p. 203.

Holotype. AMNH 639032, male, collected on Negros, Philippine Islands, March 16, 1896, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies differs from *winchelli* of Basilan in having more black on the head and a shorter bill.

Halcyon macleayii distinguendus Mathews

Halcyon macleayii distinguendus Mathews, 1912c, p. 288 (South Alligator River, Northern Territory).

Now *Halcyon macleayii macleayii* Jardine and Selby. See Keast, 1957, pp. 67, 68; Condon, 1975, p. 233.

Holotype. AMNH 638910, male, collected on the South Alligator River, October 22, 1902, probably by J. T. Tunney, who collected for the Perth (now Western Australian) Museum at that time and place. Mathews received the bird from the "Perth" Museum. From the Mathews (No. 5214 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Deignan (1964, p. 392) wrote that the type locality of *macleayii*, Moreton Bay, Queensland, as suggested by Mathews (1918b, p. 171) is more probably correct than Port Essington, to which it was restricted by Berlepsch (1911, p. 75), but gave no reason for his opinion, and neglected to point out that Mathews (1927, p. 376) altered his opinion, listing Port Essington as type locality of *macleayii*, and *distinguendus* as a synonym. This course has been followed by later authors including Condon (1975, p. 233) and Storr (1966, p. 39). Storr was doubtful that the type locality was actually Port Essington, implying therefore that *distinguendus* (not *macleayii*) might be the name of northwestern birds. A change of name on a question of the type locality does not appear to be wise.

Alexander Macleay no doubt sent the type specimen of *Halcyon macleayii* to the Linnean Society, for Jardine and Selby (1830, pl. 101, text) wrote: "This beautiful species . . . lately been added to the collection of the Linnean Soci-

ety by the zeal and industry of Alexander Macleay Esq., who though advanced in years, remains indefatigable in promoting the welfare of the Society." Macleay was 63 years of age at the time and Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. He was an amateur entomologist. He was in a position to obtain specimens from collectors and (just as Gould did later) he could have had specimens from the north coast even though Port Essington was not settled at the time. H.M.S. *Mermaid* (Capt. King) was certainly in the vicinity in 1820.

Halcyon macleayii publa Mathews

Halcyon macleayii publa Mathews, 1912a, p. 38 (Melville Island).

Now *Halcyon macleayii macleayii* Jardine and Selby. See Keast, 1957, p. 68; Condon, 1975, p. 234.

Holotype. AMNH 638907, male, collected at Cooper's Camp, Apsley Straits, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, October 11, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10872 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Keast (*loc. cit.*) wrote that Melville Island birds are bluer (not as greenish blue) on the back than eastern birds. This does not appear to be true of birds of the nearby mainland, nor are bills smaller, as described by Mathews (*loc. cit.*).

Halcyon pyrrhopygius obscurus Mathews

Halcyon pyrrhopygius obscurus Mathews, 1912c, p. 288 (North-West Australia).

Now *Halcyon pyrrhopygia* Gould. See Deignan, 1964, p. 391; Condon, 1975, p. 234.

Holotype. AMNH 640230, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf near Wyndham, northwestern Australia, September 10, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 1290 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Differences between eastern and western populations (smaller size and duller coloration, as noted by Mathews, *loc. cit.*) are due to individual and seasonal variations.

***Halcyon pyrrhopygius utingi* Mathews**

Halcyon pyrrhopygius utingi Mathews, 1912a, p. 118 (Cape York, Queensland).

Now *Halcyon pyrrhopygia* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 378; Condon, 1975, p. 234.

Holotype. AMNH 640281, male, collected at Utingu, northern Cape York, Australia, August 6, 1912, by Robin Kemp. From the Mathews (No. 14682 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

***Syma torotoro tentelare* Hartert**

Syma torotoro tentelare Hartert, in Rothschild and Hartert, 1896, p. 534 (Aru Islands). Now *Halcyon torotoro tentelare* (Hartert). See Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 289.

Lectotype. AMNH 637465, female, collected on the Aru Islands (Warmanibai, or Wanambai according to Hartert, appears on the original label), June 24, 1896, by Cayley Webster. Paralectotype: AMNH 637466, male, with the same data. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 131). From the Rothschild collection.

Rand and Gilliard (*loc. cit.*) remarked that *pseustes* of southern coastal New Guinea "is apparently very like *tentelare*."

***Syma torotoro brevirostris* Rand**

Syma torotoro brevirostris Rand, 1938, p. 12 (Wassi Kussa River, Tarara, Papua). Now *Halcyon torotoro brevirostris* (Rand). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 87.

Holotype. AMNH 447419, male, collected at Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, southern New Guinea, December 24, 1936, by Austin L. Rand of the Archbold Expedition.

This population was described as differing from that which occupies most of the south coast of New Guinea (*pseustes*) in its paler underparts and shorter bill. Its range is described as between the Morehead and Wassi Kussa rivers, a distance of about 100 miles. Apparently the population differs from *meeki* by its shorter bill only.

***Syma torotoro meeki* Rothschild and Hartert**

Syma torotoro meeki Rothschild and Hartert, 1901b, p. 147 (southeastern New Guinea between Huon Gulf and Brown River).

Now *Halcyon torotoro meeki* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 88; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 289.

Holotype. AMNH 637488, female, collected at Milne Bay, southeastern New Guinea, October 26, 1898, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

***Syma torotoro ochracea* Rothschild and Hartert**

Syma torotoro ochracea Rothschild and Hartert, 1901b, p. 148 (Goodenough Island).

Now *Halcyon torotoro ochracea* (Rothschild and Hartert). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 88; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 289.

Holotype. AMNH 637495, male, collected on Goodenough Island, off eastern New Guinea, December 9, 1896, by Albert S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

***Halcyon australasia tringorum* Hellmayr**

Halcyon australasia tringorum Hellmayr, 1914, p. 69 (Roma).

Now *Halcyon australasia tringorum* Hellmayr. See Mayr, 1944, p. 134.

Holotype. AMNH 640108, male, collected on Roma (or Romang) Island, east of Wetar Island and north of the eastern tip of Timor, East Indies, July 20, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn (No. 5179 and so designated). From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked only that this is a very variable "hybrid" population, one of the sample indistinguishable from *torotoro*.

***Halcyon australasiae dammeriana* Hartert**

Halcyon australasiae dammeriana Hartert, 1900c, p. 19 (Dammer).

Now *Halcyon australasia dammeriana* Hartert. See Rensch, 1931, p. 531.

Lectotype. AMNH 640147, female, collected at Wulur, Dammer (or Damar Island), northeast of Flores, Banda Sea, East Indies, November 25, 1898, by Heinrich Kühn. Paralectotypes: AMNH 640138-640144, males, with the same data, and AMNH 640145-640147, females, collected November 25, December 5, 1898, at the same place by Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

Rensch (*loc. cit.*) apparently recognized this as the subspecies of Damar and Babar.

***Halcyon australasia interposita* Hartert**

Halcyon australasia interposita Hartert, 1904c, p. 196 (Moa).

Now *Halcyon australasia interposita* Hartert. See Rensch, 1931, p. 532.

Holotype. AMNH 640118, male, collected on Moa, Lesser Sunda Islands, east of Timor, December 2, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn. From the Rothschild collection.

Rensch (*loc. cit.*) recognized this as the subspecies of Leti and Moa.

***Sauropatis sanctus ramsayi* Mathews**

Sauropatis sanctus ramsayi Mathews, 1912c, p. 289 (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia).

Now *Halcyon sancta sancta* Vigors and Horsfield. See Keast, 1957, pp. 68, 69; Condon, 1975, p. 234.

Holotype. AMNH 639405, male, collected on Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf near Wyndham, northern Western Australia, September 28, 1908. From the Mathews (No. 1298 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Keast remarked: "There is a suggestion of a geographical sorting-out of *Halcyon sancta* [on the Australian continent] so far as the colour of the nuchal collar and under surface is concerned." He found individual variation too great to recognize any subspecies. Storr (1966, p. 39) and Condon (1975, p. 234) followed this.

***Halcyon sanctus confusus* Mathews**

Halcyon sanctus confusus Mathews, 1912c, p. 289 (Cooktown, North Queensland).

Now *Halcyon sancta sancta* Vigors and Horsfield. See Keast, 1957, pp. 68, 69; Condon, 1975, p. 234.

Holotype. AMNH 639497, male, collected at Cooktown, northern Queensland, Australia, September 10, 1899, probably by E. Olive, who collected for H. C. Robinson in Cooktown in 1899. Mathews obtained this specimen from Robinson.

For Keast's remarks on this species see above, under *H. s. ramsayi*.

***Saupopatis sanctus adamsi* Mathews**

Saupopatis sanctus adamsi Mathews, 1915a, p. 68 (Lord Howe Island).

Now *Halcyon sancta adamsi* (Mathews). See below; Peters, 1945, p. 206.

Syntypes. AMNH 639578-639584, 639593, 639595, adult males; 639585, 639586, juvenile males; 639587, 639588, adult females; 639589-639592, 639594, juvenile females, collected at The Pines, Lord Howe Island, January, February, March, August, October, and December 1913 by Roy Bell.

Three males differ from a sample of seven from New Zealand, both samples having been collected in November and December, in being darker (green, not blue) on the head and darker green on the back. Differences in females, which are greener, are not as apparent in these small samples. The available sample from Norfolk Island is too small for any conclusion.

***Halcyon sancta macmillani* Mayr**

Halcyon sancta macmillani Mayr, 1940c, p. 2 (Maré Island, Loyalty Islands).

Now *Halcyon sancta macmillani* Mayr. See Keast, 1957, p. 68.

Holotype. AMNH 336473, male, collected on Mare Island, Loyalty Islands, off eastern New Caledonia, December 2, 1937, by L. Macmillan of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This population was described as having a smaller bill than *canacorum* of New Caledonia and averaging darker below. Keast (*loc. cit.*) characterized it as a "weak" race.

***Halcyon enigma* Hartert**

Halcyon enigma Hartert, 1904c, p. 199 (Salibabu, Talaut Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris enigma* Hartert. See Oberholser, 1919, p. 360.

Holotype. AMNH 639899, male, collected at Salibabu, Lirung Island, Talaut Islands, between the Philippines and Celebes, April 1894, by Johann Waterstradt. From the Rothschild collection.

Three female specimens of *Halcyon chloris chloris*, from the Rothschild collection, were taken at Kaburuang, Damar Island, only about 20 miles south of Lirung, in November 1894.

The spring date indicates that they may breed there, and for that reason Hartert listed *enigma* as a full species. It is possible that those females were migrants from Celebes and lingered on the Talaut Islands into the spring. The small *enigma* was collected only on Lirung and only in autumn (April). Small subspecies occur on islands off the coasts of New Guinea and the Solomons, but *enigma* cannot be identified as one of those.

Halcyon sordidus cooktowni Mathews

Halcyon sordidus cooktowni Mathews, 1912c, p. 289 (Cooktown, Queensland).

Now *Halcyon chloris sordida* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 380; Keast, 1957, p. 70.

Holotype. AMNH 639921, male, collected at Cooktown, Queensland, Australia, November 10, 1899, by E. A. C. Olive. From the Mathews (No. 5867 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Halcyon sordidus melvillensis Mathews

Halcyon sordidus melvillensis Mathews, 1912a, p. 38 (Melville Island, Northern Territory).

Now *Halcyon chloris sordida* Gould. See Mathews, 1927, p. 381; Keast, 1957, p. 70.

Holotype. AMNH 639908, male, collected at Cooper's Camp, Apsley Straits, Melville Island, Northern Territory, Australia, October 3, 1911, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews (No. 10874 and so designated) and the Rothschild collection.

Sauropatis sordida colcloughi Mathews

Sauropatis sordida colcloughi Mathews, 1916c, p. 61 (Mud Island, near Brisbane, Queensland).

Now *Halcyon chloris sordida* Gould. See Keast, 1957, p. 70; Condon, 1975, p. 235.

Holotype. AMNH 639925, male, collected on Mud Island, Brisbane River, Queensland, Australia, November 22, 1915, by M. J. Colclough. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Keast (*loc. cit.*) wrote that *colcloughi* of southern Queensland "may well prove to be justified." Condon (*loc. cit.*) listed the name as a synonym and remarked that migrants remain in the southern parts of the range of the species

until summer. This specimen is more bluish green on head and back than any of the inadequate sample from Australia. It resembles a specimen from the Aru Islands more closely than any other. There is no appreciable size difference.

Halcyon sordidus colonus Hartert

Halcyon sordidus colonus Hartert, in Rothschild and Hartert, 1896, p. 244 (Egum Group, Louisiade Archipelago).

Now *Halcyon chloris colona* Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 91; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 293.

Syntypes. AMNH 639933, male, collected on Egum Island, Louisiade Archipelago, off eastern New Guinea, July 25, 1895, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection. AMNH 639934, with the same data.

This is a small, dark subspecies.

Halcyon owstoni Rothschild

Halcyon owstoni Rothschild, 1904e, p. 6 (Asunción, Marianas Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris owstoni* Rothschild. See Baker, 1951, p. 237.

Holotype. AMNH 640062, male, collected by Japanese collectors for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama, January 1, 1904, on Asunción, Mariana Islands.

Gray tips to breast feathers and whitish tips to feathers of wing coverts indicate immaturity. The forehead is only very faintly brownish white.

Halcyon tristrami novaehiberniae Hartert

Halcyon tristrami novaehiberniae Hartert, 1925d, p. 125 (Southwestern New Ireland).

Now *Halcyon chloris novaehiberniae* Hartert. See Peters, 1945, p. 210.

Holotype. AMNH 639971, male, collected in southwestern New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, December 24, 1923, by Albert F. Eichhorn. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1926e, p. 133) described this subspecies as having underside, lores, and collar white, with or without a faint buff tinge, differing from *tristrami* of New Britain in having shorter wings (102-107 mm.) and bills (from

feathering, 35-39 mm.). Measurement of a large sample of New Britain birds shows that overlap of wing measurements is complete and that New Britain birds are browner below as a rule.

***Halcyon tristrami alberti* Rothschild and Hartert**

Halcyon tristrami alberti Rothschild and Hartert, 1905, p. 256 (Kulambangra, Solomon Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris alberti* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 243.

Holotype. AMNH 640019, male, collected on Kulambangra (Kolombangara), central Solomon Islands, February 21, 1901, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Males of this subspecies are deeper ochraceous below; females have throat and mid-belly whitish, according to Mayr (*loc. cit.*). It is very similar to *tristrami* as Hartert (1926e, p. 133) and Galbraith and Galbraith (1962, p. 41) wrote.

***Halcyon chloris mala* Mayr**

Halcyon chloris mala Mayr, 1935, p. 2; 1936, p. 6 (Malaita, Solomon Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris mala* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 211.

Holotype. AMNH 226877, male, collected on Malaita, Solomon Islands, February 4, 1930, by W. F. Coultas, H. Hamlin or E. Mayr of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

According to Mayr (1945b, p. 243), this subspecies is paler ochraceous below and more greenish blue above than *alberti*. It is also smaller.

***Halcyon chloris pavuvu* Mayr**

Halcyon chloris pavuvu Mayr, 1935, p. 2 (Pavuvu, Solomon Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris pavuvu* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 211.

Holotype. AMNH 224957, male, collected on Pavuvu, Russell Islands, about 40 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, August 2, 1927, by Rollo Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies differs in having very large, buff loreal spots according to Mayr (1945b, p. 243). Differs from *alberti* in its paler coloration, above and below (Mayr, 1936, p. 6).

***Halcyon perplexa* Rothschild and Hartert**

Halcyon perplexa Rothschild and Hartert, 1908, p. 361 (Yanuta, San Cristobal, Solomon Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris solomonis* Ramsay. See Peters, 1945, p. 211.

Holotype. AMNH 640036, male, collected on San Cristobal, Solomon Islands, April 20, 1908, by A. S. Meek.

On a Rothschild collection label in Hartert's handwriting appears "*Halcyon (tristrami?) perplexa* = *Halcyon chloris solomonis*."

***Halcyon chloris amoena* Mayr**

Halcyon chloris amoena Mayr, 1931b, p. 10 (Rennell Island, Solomon Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris amoena* Mayr. See Bradley and Wolff, 1958, p. 103.

Holotype. AMNH 226435, male, collected on Rennell Island, about 120 miles southwest of San Cristobal, Solomon Islands, May 21, 1930, by W. F. Coultas and H. Hamlin of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Mayr (1945b, p. 243) described this subspecies as much smaller than others of the Solomons, males very blue above, rufous restricted to eye-stripe, lores, nuchal collar, and sides of throat; females without rufous. Bradley and Wolff (*loc. cit.*) reported a single aberrant (very blue) specimen in a series according with the above description.

***Halcyon chloris brachyura* Mayr**

Halcyon chloris brachyura Mayr, 1931b, p. 9 (Fenualoa Island, Reef Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris brachyura* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 211.

Holotype. AMNH 215655, male, collected on Tiennaloo, Reef (or Swallow) Islets, Banks Group, northern New Hebrides, southwestern Pacific, October 11, 1926, by Rollo Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) described this subspecies as having a relatively short tail as compared with birds of Santa Cruz Islands (index 64.7, as against 68), and a smaller bill and narrow band about the head.

Halcyon chloris vicina Mayr

Halcyon chloris vicina Mayr, 1931b, p. 10 (Disappointment Island, Duff Group).

Now *Halcyon chloris vicina* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 211.

Holotype. AMNH 215631, male, collected on Disappointment Isle, Duff Group, northeast of the Santa Cruz Islands, southwestern Pacific, October 4, 1926, by "Oscar," whose name appears on the original label.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) described this population as similar to that of the Reef Islets (*brachyura*) but having longer wings and relatively longer tail.

Halcyon chloris ornata Mayr

Halcyon chloris ornata Mayr, 1931b, p. 9 (Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris ornata* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 211.

Holotype. AMNH 213870, male, collected on Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Islands, southwestern Pacific, October 18, 1926, by "Oscar," a member of the crew of "France" of the Whitney South Sea Expedition, as appears on the original label.

This specimen is ochraceous below as originally described, as are four males in the sample at hand. The three females are white below. Males of other subspecies of the island group have white underparts.

Halcyon chloris utupuae Mayr

Halcyon chloris utupuae Mayr, 1931b, p. 8 (Utupua Island, Santa Cruz Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris utupuae* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 211.

Holotype. AMNH 213853, male, collected on Utupua Island, Santa Cruz group, September 30, 1926, by Rollo H. Beck and José G. Correia of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies was originally described as follows: "The supraloral spots are very large and in some specimens meet in the middle of the forehead; the ringband [about the head] also is very wide; the bill is large and heavy."

Halcyon chloris melanodera Mayr

Halcyon chloris melanodera Mayr, 1931b, p. 8 (Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris melanodera* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 211.

Holotype. AMNH 213846, male, collected on Vanikoro (or Perouse), Santa Cruz Islands, southwestern Pacific, September 24, 1926, by Rollo H. Beck and José G. Correia of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies is very distinct, being blackish above and below and in having a heavy bill (Mayr, *loc. cit.*). The subspecies is well named. Vanikoro was the island on which La Perouse and his crews met their fates in 1788 or 1789.

Halcyon chloris torresiana Mayr

Halcyon chloris torresiana Mayr, 1931b, p. 7 (Hiu Island, Torres Group).

Now *Halcyon chloris torresiana* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 212.

Holotype. AMNH 215636, male, collected on Hiu Island, Torres Islands, north of New Hebrides, southwestern Pacific, November 3, 1926, by Rollo H. Beck and José G. Correia of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) described this population as similar to *santoensis* but brighter and more bluish above, the supraloral spot small and band about the head narrow and sometimes obsolete.

Halcyon chloris santoensis Mayr

Halcyon chloris santoensis Mayr, 1931b, p. 6 (Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides).

Now *Halcyon chloris santoensis* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 212.

Holotype. AMNH 215610, male, collected on Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides Islands, southwestern Pacific, September 3, 1926, by Rollo H. Beck and José G. Correia of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) described this subspecies as similar to *juliae* of Efate (or Vate) Island, about 175 miles south of Espiritu Santo, "but slightly larger, decidedly lighter, and more bluish on the pileum and back. The ring band is narrower and in some cases obsolete." He included the Banks Group in this classification, although slight geographical variations were found.

Halcyon chloris erromangae Mayr

Halcyon chloris erromangae Mayr, 1938e, p. 2 (Erromanga, New Hebrides).

Now *Halcyon chloris erromangae* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 212.

Holotype. AMNH 447435, female, collected at Dillon's Bay, Erromanga, southern New Hebrides, southwestern Pacific, June 24, 1936, by L. Macmillan, last of the Whitney South Sea Expedition collectors.

This subspecies was described as intermediate between *juliae* and *tannensis*, the male similar to the former and the female similar to the latter.

Halcyon chloris eximia Mayr

Halcyon chloris eximia Mayr, 1941d, p. 2 (Ono Island, Fiji Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris eximia* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 212.

Holotype. AMNH 249513, male, collected on Ono Island, off Kandavu, southwestern Fiji Islands, October 31, 1924, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies was originally described as differing from *vitiensis* Peale in its larger size, broader ring band, and less black vermiculations on the sides of the breast.

Halcyon chloris marina Mayr

Halcyon chloris marina Mayr, 1941d, p. 2 (Ongea Levu, Fiji Islands).

Now *Halcyon chloris marina* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 212.

Holotype. AMNH 249571, male, collected by Mrs. José Correia, on Ongea Levu Island, southernmost of the Fijis, August 4, 1924.

Originally described as differing from *vitiensis* Peale in having large loreal spots, a broader ring band, a blacker nuchal band, paler underparts, and reduced or absent ocher wash on the sides.

Halcyon chloris regina Mayr

Halcyon chloris regina Mayr, 1941d, p. 2 (Futuna Island, central Polynesia).

Now *Halcyon chloris regina* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 213.

Holotype. AMNH 249742, male, collected on Futuna Island, Horn Islands, about 300 miles northeast of the Fiji Islands, May 7, 1925, by José G. Correia of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies was originally described as "somewhat intermediate between *vitiensis* [of Fiji] and *pealei* [of Samoa] but not particularly close to either." It differs from *vitiensis* in its broader ring band and more greenish upper parts, and from *pealei* in its ocher underparts and in lacking a rufous patch on the forehead.

Halcyon chloris manuae Mayr

Halcyon chloris manuae Mayr, 1941d, p. 2 (Tau, Manua Islands, Samoa).

Now *Halcyon chloris manuae* Mayr. See Peters, 1945, p. 213.

Holotype. AMNH 202070, male, collected on Tau Island, Manua Islands, Samoa, December 24, 1923, by Rollo H. Beck and José G. Correia of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Originally described as differing from *pealei* of Tutuila, Samoa by its much narrower ring band and collar and larger blue spot on ear coverts. From *sacra*, which it resembles, it differs in having a larger loreal spot, wider ring band, and generally greener coloration.

Todirhamphus gertrudae Murphy

Todirhamphus gertrudae Murphy, 1924b, p. 1.

Fig. *idem* 1924a, p. 539 (Niau, Tuamotu Archipelago).

Now *Halcyon gambieri gertrudae* (Murphy). See below.

Holotype. AMNH 190157, male, collected on Niau, Tuamotus, September 13, 1921, by Rollo Beck and Ernest Quayle of the Whitney South Sea Expedition (No. 1324).

The eyes are recorded on the label as brown, the upper mandible black, the lower whitish at the base.

David Holyoak, who has examined the (probably) unique type of *Halcyon gambieri* Oustalet in the Muséum National, Paris, kindly told me that it resembles *gertrudae* in having the bill expanded, not laterally compressed at the tip as in *cinnamomina* of the western Pacific. A narrow black collar is present, but is narrower than in

cinnamomina: it is lacking in *gertrudae*. The vertex is paler than *cinnamomina*, darker than *gertrudae*. The color of the back is similar to that of *gertrudae*. Because of the characteristic shape of the bill of birds of the eastern Pacific, but not of the western, *gambieri* and *gertrudae* had better be regarded as subspecies of a distinct species as listed by Peters (1945, p. 214), but there can be no question but that *gertrudae* is a valid taxon.

***Halcyon bougainvillei* Rothschild**

Halcyon bougainvillei Rothschild, 1904e, p. 5 (Bougainville, Solomon Islands).

Now *Halcyon bougainvillei bougainvillei* Rothschild. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 244.

Holotype. AMNH 640160, male, collected on Bougainville (Island), Solomon Islands, May 11, 1904, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

This strikingly distinct species was described as rarest and most handsome species of the Solomon Islands.

***Halcyon bougainvillei excelsa* Mayr**

Halcyon bougainvillei excelsa Mayr, 1941d, p. 3 (inland from Cape Hunter, 4000 ft., Guadalcanal).

Now *Halcyon bougainvillei excelsa* Mayr. See Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 46.

Holotype. AMNH 225048, female, collected at 4000 feet in the mountains inland from Cape Hunter, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, July 1927, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

Galbraith and Galbraith (*loc. cit.*) collected three females. They remarked that the male was unknown and that females differ from *bougainvillei* in the olive back and paler underparts.

***Monachalcyon monachus intermedius* Hartert**

Monachalcyon monachus intermedius Hartert, 1897c, p. 163 (Tawaya, western Celebes).

Now *Halcyon monacha intermedia* (Hartert). See Riley, 1924, p. 50.

Holotype. AMNH 640360, male, collected at Tawaya (north of Palos Bay), western Celebes, September 1896, by William Doherty.

Hartert described this subspecies as inter-

mediate between *monacha* and *capucina*, having only this one. Two more were collected subsequently, according to Riley (*loc. cit.*).

***Monachalcyon princeps erythrorhamphus* Stresemann**

Monachalcyon princeps erythrorhamphus Stresemann, 1931, p. 104 (Latimodjong Mountains, 1800 m., Celebes).

Now *Halcyon princeps erythrorhamphus* (Stresemann).

Holotype. AMNH 299284, male, collected at 1800 m. in the Latimodjong Mountains, northern Celebes, July 21, 1930, by Gerd Heinrich.

According to Stresemann (1940, p. 417) the bill of this subspecies is cinnabar-red, that of *princeps* is brownish-clay (lehmfarben) in life.

***Monachalcyon princeps regalis* Stresemann**

Monachalcyon princeps regalis Stresemann, 1932, p. 112 (Tanke Salokko, 2000 m., Mengkoka Mountains, Celebes).

Now *Halcyon princeps regalis* (Stresemann).

Holotype. AMNH 299296, female, collected at Tanke Salokko, 2000 m., Mengkoka Mountains, southeastern Celebes, July 23, 1931, by Gerd Heinrich.

According to Stresemann (1940, p. 417) the bill of this subspecies is black with orange-red cutting edges; that of *princeps* is brownish-clay colored (lehmfarben) in life.

***Tanysiptera hydrocharis vulcani* Rothschild and Hartert**

Tanysiptera hydrocharis vulcani Rothschild and Hartert, 1915a, p. 42 (Vulcan Island).

Now *Tanysiptera galatea vulcani* Rothschild and Hartert. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 92.

Holotype. AMNH 640560, male, collected on Vulcan Island, off the north coast of New Guinea, November 30, 1913, by collectors for A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

According to Rand and Gilliard (1967, p. 296), this subspecies resembles *meyeri* of northern New Guinea, but is larger (wing 109-118 mm.).

Tanysiptera danae intensa
Rothschild and Hartert

Tanysiptera danae intensa Rothschild and Hartert, 1922, p. 91 (Hydrographer Mountains, 2500 ft., west of Dyke Ackland Bay, New Guinea).

Now *Tanysiptera danae* (Sharpe). See Mayr, 1941b, p. 93.

Holotype. AMNH 640711, male, collected in the Hydrographer Range, southeastern New Guinea, April 20, 1918, by the Eichhorn brothers. From the Rothschild collection.

Tanysiptera nigriceps leucura Neumann

Tanysiptera nigriceps leucura Neumann, 1915, p. 180 (Rooke Island).

Now *Tanysiptera sylvia leucura* Neumann. See Hartert, 1924b, p. 134; Peters, 1945, p. 219.

Lectotype. AMNH 640689, male, collected on Rooke (Umboi) Island, Vitiaz Strait, between New Britain and New Guinea, August 5, 1915, by Albert Eichhorn. Designation by Hartert (1924b, p. 134). Paralectotypes: AMNH 640684-640692, males, collected July, August 1913, on Rooke Island by the Eichhorn brothers, collecting for A. S. Meek.

Tanysiptera sylvia dydimus Mathews

Tanysiptera sylvia dydimus Mathews, 1916a, p. 58 (Tully River, Queensland).

Now *Tanysiptera sylvia sylvia* Gould. See Condon, 1975, p. 236.

Holotype. AMNH 640658, male, collected on the Tully River, Queensland, December 1909, by an unknown person. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Tanysiptera sylvia mira Hartert

Tanysiptera sylvia mira Hartert, 1930c, p. 100 (Ifaar, Sentani Lake, New Guinea).

Now *Tanysiptera sylvia sylvia* Gould. See Mayr, 1941b, p. 93.

Holotype. AMNH 640670, male, collected at Ifaar, Sentani Lake, Humboldt Bay, northern New Guinea, September 30, 1928, by Ernst Mayr. From the Rothschild collection.

This species breeds in northern Queensland and is found as a migrant in New Guinea, according to Mayr (*loc. cit.*).

FAMILY MOMOTIDAE

Prionirhynchus platyrhynchus minor Hartert

Prionirhynchus platyrhynchus minor Hartert, 1898d, p. 498 (Panamá).

Now *Electron platyrhynchum minor* (Hartert). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 441.

Holotype. AMNH 477876, male, collected February 13, 1885, Rio Cascajal, Caribbean slope of Coclé, Panamá, by Father Heyde. Wetmore (*loc. cit.*) confirmed these data.

Eumomota superciliosa vanrossemi Griscom

Eumomota superciliosa vanrossemi Griscom, 1929a, p. 55 (Sacapulas, Guatemala).

Now *Eumomota superciliosa vanrossemi* Griscom. See Monroe, 1968, p. 203.

Holotype. AMNH 406648, female, collected at Sacapulas, valley of the Rio Negro, Guatemala, March 23, 1928, by A. W. Anthony (No. 6740). From the Dwight collection.

Monroe (*loc. cit.*) stated that this is a brighter green than other subspecies.

FAMILY MEROPIDAE

Dicrocercus hirundineus omoensis Neumann

Dicrocercus hirundineus omoensis Neumann, 1906, p. 114 (Koscha, Omo River, Ethiopia).

Now *Dicrocercus hirundineus heuglini* Neumann. See Hartert, 1924b, p. 113.

Holotype. AMNH 640774, male, collected near Koscha, Omo River, southern Abyssinia, February 20, 1901, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

According to Hartert (*loc. cit.*) and others, the shade of blue is too variable for recognition of the subspecies.

Melittophagus sharpei Hartert

Melittophagus sharpei Hartert, 1899g, p. 27 (East Africa).

Now *Melittophagus pusillus cyanostictus* (Cabanis). See Chapin, 1939, p. 300.

Holotype. AMNH 640855, male, collected at The Hand, Somaliland, eastern Africa, July 22, 1894, by A. Donaldson Smith. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1924b, p. 252) maintained that birds of Somaliland and Shoa differ from those of Kenya in having the blue superciliary line extending further back. Chapin (*loc. cit.*) found this doubtful. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952) and White (1965) did not mention this name.

***Melittophagus mülleri yalensis* van Someren**

Melittophagus mülleri yalensis van Someren, 1919, p. 26 ("Elgon and Suk and Kavirondo").

Now *Melittophagus mülleri mülleri* (Cassin). See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 601; White, 1965, p. 235.

Holotype. AMNH 641316, male, collected at Lerundo (as appears on the original label (now Nyarando, western Kenya), eastern Africa, March 17, 1917, by Allen Turner. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies was described originally as being paler than *mülleri* of West Africa. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (*loc. cit.*) recognized it as valid. There appears to be considerable individual variation, for White (*loc. cit.*) listed it as a synonym.

***Merops leschenaulti andamanensis* Marien**

Merops leschenaulti andamanensis Marien, 1950, p. 155 (Port Blair, Andaman Islands).

Now *Merops leschenaulti andamanensis* Marien. See Ripley, 1961, p. 221.

Holotype. AMNH 641320, male, collected near Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean, December, 1897, by A. L. Butler. From the Rothschild collection.

***Merops ornatus shortridgei* Mathews**

Merops ornatus shortridgei Mathews, 1912c, p. 290 ("Strelley" = Strelley River, N.W. Australia).

Now *Merops ornatus* Latham. See Mathews, 1927, p. 393; Condon, 1975, p. 236.

Holotype. AMNH 642092, male, collected on

the Strelley River, which flows into the de Grey River and the Indian Ocean at Larrey Point, Western Australia, August 1907, by an unknown person. No original label. No indication of origin in Mathews's catalogue. From the Mathews (No. 1330) and the Rothschild collection.

***Merops viridis cleopatra* Nicoll**

Merops viridis cleopatra Nicoll, 1910, p. 11 (Mazghouma, near Giza, Egypt).

Now *Merops orientalis cleopatra* Nicoll. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 672.

Holotype. AMNH 642301, male, collected at Mazghouma, near Giza, Egypt, March 6, 1908, by Michael J. Nicoll. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is darker green, less yellowish than is *viridissimus* of the Sahara.

***Merops viridis beludschicus* Neumann**

Merops viridis beludschicus Neumann, 1910a, p. 80 ("Sudost-Persien, Beludschistan, Indus-Ebene").

Now *Merops orientalis beludschicus* Neumann. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 673.

Holotype. AMNH 642251, male, collected at Sarbaz, Persian Baluchistan, Iran, November 18, 1900, by M. Härms. A question mark appears after "Sarbac" on what is probably the original label. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is "paler and brighter" than is *najdamus* of the arid Arabian plateau, according to Vaurie (*loc. cit.*).

***Meropogon Breweri* Cassin**

Meropogon Breweri Cassin, 1859, p. 34 ("Ogobai river, a branch of the Camma river, western Africa").

Now *Bombylonax breweri* (Cassin). See Chapin, 1939, p. 310; White, 1965, p. 236.

Syntype. AMNH 8911, immature, probably collected on the River Ogobai, Gaboon, western Africa, by P. B. Du Chaillu in 1858. From the Elliot collection.

This specimen was once mounted. On the bottom of the stand was written: "*Merops breweri* Cassin. A type. D.G.E." [Daniel G. Elliot]. On an Elliot collection label appears: "purchased from J. Cassin collection." It is probable that this

is a syntype. Only two appear in the catalogue of the Cassin collection in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

There is no indication in the original description that Cassin had more than one specimen. In listing Du Chaillu's collection, from which the type came, he mentioned no other specimens. Stone (1899, p. 38) designated a male lectotype and listed a female in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

***Alcemerops athertoni brevicaudata* Koelz**

Alcemerops athertoni brevicaudata Koelz, 1939, p. 79 ("Cheterianà, Hainan").

Now *Nyctyornis athertoni brevicaudata* (Koelz). See Cheng, 1955, p. 216.

Holotype. AMNH 642636, male, collected at Cheteriang, Hainan Island, China, January 2, 1904, by Katsumata. From the Rothschild collection.

FAMILY LEPTOSOMATIDAE

***Leptosomus discolor intermedius*
Hartert and Neumann**

Leptosomus discolor intermedius Hartert and Neumann, 1924, p. 116 (Anjouan Island).

Now *Leptosomus discolor intermedius* Hartert and Neumann. See Benson, 1960, p. 55.

Holotype. AMNH 643736, female, collected on Anjouan, Comoro Islands, December 7, 1906, by P. N. Krishnasamy Naidoo. From the Rothschild collection.

This population differs from that of Grand Comoro in the shade of color of females, which have brown not reddish chestnut tails. Males have the lower breast darker, not so much in contrast to the belly. The average size is larger but there appears to be much overlap. Birds are smaller than those of Madagascar, Mayotte, and Moheli and there is no overlap.

FAMILY CORACIIDAE

***Uratelornis chimaera* Rothschild**

Uratelornis chimaera Rothschild, 1895b, p. 479 (Madagascar).

Now *Uratelornis chimaera* Rothschild. See Delacour, 1932, p. 51; Rand, 1936b, p. 418.

Holotype. AMNH 643786, not sexed [male]. No original label. "Purchased from a dealer" appears on a Rothschild collection label.

As Hartert (1924b, p. 116) stated this specimen is in worn plumage. It is probably a male. A male sexed by A. L. Rand has a longer tail (275 mm.) than three females (210-227 mm.). Tail of the type is 266 mm. in length. The black central stripes of feathers of head, neck and back in males appear to be browner in females. Immature birds have the feathers of the breast-band partly edged with white, giving a mottled appearance. In mature birds the band is black.

***Eurystomus afer aethiopicus* Neumann**

Eurystomus afer aethiopicus Neumann, 1905a, p. 184 ("Sud-Aethiopien, ferner aus Gebiet des Blauen Nils").

Now *Eurystomus glaucurus afer* (Latham). See White, 1965, p. 237.

Holotype. AMNH 643623, female, collected at Schekko, upper Gelo River, Ethiopia, April 25, 1901, by Oscar Neumann (No. 1162).

There has been little agreement about the validity of all subspecies. Hartert (1924b, p. 115) upheld the validity of this one, stating that "it is generally larger than *afer*, but the color differences are not constant." Mackworth-Præd and Grant (1952, p. 564) wrote that it differs from *afer* in having the whole upper tail coverts deep blue, which is not true of the type. Chapin (MS) considered it to be a synonym of *suahelicus* Neumann. White (1965, p. 237) listed it as above, saying that Ethiopian birds are usually brighter rufous above and more lilac below than *afer* but that similar birds occur with *afer* in the Sudan and Uganda: "It has not been demonstrated that the overlap is due to migration." But he stated further that migratory or nomadic movements do occur.

***Eurystomus gularis neglectus* Neumann**

Eurystomus gularis neglectus Neumann, 1908b, p. 28 (Canhoça, Angola).

Now *Eurystomus gularis neglectus* Neumann. See Traylor, 1963, p. 98; White, 1965, p. 238.

Holotype. AMNH 643711, male, collected November 17, 1907, at Canhoça, Angola (lat. 09°15'S; long. 14°35'E.), by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

Eurystomus orientalis gigas Stresemann

Eurystomus orientalis gigas Stresemann, 1913, p. 297, 299 (Rutland Island, Andaman Islands).
Now *Eurystomus orientalis gigas* Stresemann. See Ripley, 1961, p. 226.

Holotype. AMNH 643217, male, collected on Rutland Island, Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean, March 4, 1907, by B. B. Osmaston. From the Rothschild collection.

Eurystomus orientalis connectens Stresemann

Eurystomus orientalis connectens Stresemann, 1913, p. 302 (Moa).
Now *Eurystomus orientalis connectens* Stresemann. See Rensch, 1931, p. 528; Ripley, 1942, p. 175; Mayr, 1944, p. 142.

Holotype. AMNH 643425, male, collected on Moa Island, off the eastern cape of Timor, November 18, 1902, by Heinrich Kühn.

Eurystomus orientalis bravi Mathews

Eurystomus orientalis bravi Mathews, 1912c, p. 285 (North-West Australia).
Now *Eurystomus orientalis pacificus* (Latham). See Ripley, 1942, p. 176; Condon, 1975, p. 237.

Holotype. AMNH 643304, male, collected 5 miles west of Trig Stream, Parry's Creek, which flows into Cambridge Gulf, northwestern Australia, October 12, 1908, by John P. Rogers. From the Mathews and the Rothschild collection.

Eurystomus neohanoveranus Hartert

Eurystomus neohanoveranus Hartert, 1901e, p. 185 (Expedition Bay, New Hanover).
Now *Eurystomus orientalis crassirostris* Sclater. See Mayr, 1934, p. 6.

Holotype. AMNH 643524, not sexed, collected at Expedition Bay, New Hanover, Bismarck Archipelago, southwestern Pacific, March 22, 1897, by C. Cayley Webster. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) remarked that Hartert compared his type series only to Solomon Island birds having none from New Britain or New Ireland.

FAMILY UPUPIDAE

Upupa major Brehm

Upupa major C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 78, ex MS A. E. Brehm ("besucht im Winter Aegypten").
Now *Upupa epops major* Brehm. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 680.

Holotype. AMNH 643925, male, collected in Egypt, during Baron von Müller's expedition, March 16, 1849, by A. E. Brehm.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) recognized this as only a moderately well-differentiated subspecies.

FAMILY PHOENICULIDAE

Irrisor erythrorhynchos abyssinicus Neumann

Irrisor erythrorhynchos abyssinicus Neumann, 1903, p. 181 (Arba Schika, Anseba River, Eritrea).

Now *Phoeniculus purpureus abyssinicus* (Neumann). See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 636; White, 1965, p. 241.

Holotype. AMNH 644268, male, collected at Arba-Schika, Anseba River, northwestern Eritrea, northeastern Africa, March 17, 1903, by G. Schrader. From the Rothschild collection.

White (*loc. cit.*) pointed out the intermediate characteristics of this population and wrote: "but is better not given nomenclatural standing." It appears to be a recognizable subspecies.

Scoptelus pallidiceps van Someren

Scoptelus pallidiceps van Someren, 1915, p. 116 (Mabira and Kasala Forest, Uganda).

Now *Phoeniculus castaneiceps adolphi-friederici* (Reichenow). See Chapin, MS.

Holotype. AMNH 644407, male, collected in the Kasala Forest, Uganda, May 14, 1914, by V. G. L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

Chapin (1939) did not mention this name. His (MS) notes stated that it is a synonym.

Scoptelus aterrimus cryptostictus Hartert

Scoptelus aterrimus cryptostictus Hartert, 1921, p. 108 (Mt. Baguzan, Asben).

Now *Phoeniculus aterrimus aterrimus* (Stephens). See Bannerman, 1933, p. 235; Peters, 1945, p. 252.

Holotype. AMNH 644359, male, collected on Mt. Baguezan, Azbene, Niger, north-central Africa, June 5, 1920, by A. Buchanan. From the Rothschild collection.

Recently authors have not mentioned this name.

Scoptelus aterrimus maior Neumann

Scoptelus aterrimus maior Neumann, 1905a, p. 197 ("Suksuk Fluss," Ethiopia)

Now *Phoeniculus aterrimus notatus* (Salvin). See Peters, 1945, p. 253.

Holotype. AMNH 644371, male, collected on the Suksuk River (Suksuki appears on the original label. The name cannot be found on modern maps.), Ethiopia, November 27, 1900, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

Neumann had but this one.

FAMILY BUCEROTIDAE

Lophoceros melanoleucos geloensis Neumann

Lophoceros melanoleucos geloensis Neumann, 1905a, p. 187 ("Schekhoamoberen Gelo")

Now *Tockus alboterminatus geloensis* (Neumann). See Sanft, 1960, p. 48; White, 1965, p. 248.

Holotype. AMNH 644806, collected at Scheko (or Schekho, Scheko, Shako, west of Gore), upper Gelo River, Ethiopia, April 24, 1901, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

This race is darker and blacker than *suahelicus* of eastern coastal areas, according to authors (*loc. cit.*).

Lophoceros hemprichii exsul Neumann

Lophoceros hemprichii exsul Neumann, 1928, p. 784 (Moyale).

Now *Tockus hemprichii* (Ehrenberg). See Sanft, 1960, p. 34; White, 1965, p. 264.

Holotype. AMNH 269075, "male," collected at Moyale, on the border of Kenya and Ethiopia, about 200 miles east of Lake Rudolph, eastern Africa, October 1, 1910, by F. J. Jackson. A note on the original label: "probably a female! O. N.[eumann]." From the Rothschild collection.

Lophoceros granti Hartert

Lophoceros granti Hartert, 1895e, p. 55 (Aruwhimi River, Congo).

Now *Tockus hartlaubi granti* (Hartert). See Sanft, 1960, p. 42; White, 1965, p. 248.

Holotype. AMNH 644922, not sexed [male], collected by William Bonny of the ill-fated rear column of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, probably late summer 1887, Aruwimi (Lohale or Lifili) River, middle Congo River. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen was not well prepared, but the distinguishing white-tipped wing coverts are apparent. The upper mandible was clearly not black, as in females, but apparently brownish red.

Anorrhinus galeritus minor Mayr

Anorrhinus galeritus minor Mayr, 1938c, p. 18 (Parit Sampit, South Borneo).

Now *Anorrhinus galeritus* (Temminck). See Sanft, 1960, p. 94.

Holotype. AMNH 446824, male, collected at Parit (Tjempagu) Sampit, southern Borneo, July 2, 1935, by J. J. Menden.

This subspecies was originally described on only one character: i.e., shorter wing, tail, and bill. Mayr had only three specimens from northern Borneo. Those from southern Borneo are smaller than nominate *galerita*. Amadon (MS), who was quoted by Smythies (1957), noted a north-south cline but thought that the conservative treatment was to list the species as monotypic.

Rhabdotorrhinus exaratus sanfordi Stresemann

Rhabdotorrhinus exaratus sanfordi Stresemann, 1932a, p. 111 (Masembo, Mengkoka Mts., Celebes).

Now *Penelopides exarhatus sanfordi* (Stresemann). See Peters, 1945, p. 263; Sanft, 1960, p. 104.

Holotype. AMNH 298996, male, collected at Masembo (550 m.), Mengkoka Mountains, south-eastern Celebes, January 26, 1931, by Gerd Heinrich.

Stripes on base of lower mandible are not all

black as in *exarhatus* but black and yellow in males.

***Rhyticeros plicatus jungei* Mayr**

Rhyticeros plicatus jungei Mayr, 1937a, p. 13 (Madang, Astrolabe Bay, New Guinea).
Now *Rhyticeros plicatus jungei* Mayr. See Sanft, 1960, p. 118; Rand and Gilliard, 1967, p. 303.

Holotype. AMNH 267083, male, collected at Madang, coast of northeastern New Guinea, August 30, 1928, by Rollo H. Beck of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies is larger in size than *ruficollis* and there is little overlap in measurement.

***Rhyticeros plicatus dampieri* Mayr**

Rhyticeros plicatus dampieri Mayr, 1934, p. 9 (Baining Mts., New Britain).
Now *Rhyticeros plicatus dampieri* Mayr. See Sanft, 1960, p. 119.

Holotype. AMNH 333346, male, collected in the Baining Mts., New Britain, August 30, 1932, by William F. Coultas of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies is smaller on the average than *ruficollis* but there is considerable overlap in measurements. Shade of color of head and neck appears to be individual variation.

***Rhyticeros plicatus harterti* Mayr**

Rhyticeros plicatus harterti Mayr, 1934, p. 9 (Bougainville, Solomon Islands).
Now *Rhyticeros plicatus harterti* Mayr. See Sanft, 1960, p. 120.

Holotype. AMNH 220992, male, collected on Bougainville, Solomon Islands, January 30, 1928, by Frederick P. Drowne of the Whitney South Sea Expedition.

This subspecies has the head and neck yellow, not brownish as in *ruficollis*. It is larger in size than is *mendanae* of southern Solomons.

***Rhyticeros plicatus mendanae* Hartert**

Rhyticeros plicatus mendanae Hartert, 1924e, p. 46 ("Guadalcanar," Solomon Islands).
Now *Rhyticeros plicatus mendanae* Hartert. See Mayr, 1945b, p. 246; Galbraith and Galbraith, 1962, p. 47.

Holotype. AMNH 645234, male, collected on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, May 1, 1901, by A. S. Meek. From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of the southeastern Solomons are smaller and have more slender bills.

***Rhytidoceros everetti* Rothschild**

Rhytidoceros everetti Rothschild, 1897, p. 513 (Monjeli, Sumba).
Now *Rhyticeros everetti* (Rothschild). See Mayr, 1944, p. 142; Sanft, 1960, p. 116.

Holotype. AMNH 645174, male, collected at Manjeli, Sumba, East Indies, autumn 1896, by Alfred Everett. From the Rothschild collection.

***Hydrocorax hydrocorax basilanica* Hachisuka**

Hydrocorax hydrocorax basilanica Hachisuka, 1934, p. 154 (Basilan).
Now *Buceros hydrocorax mindanensis* Tweeddale, See Sanft, 1960, p. 129; duPont, 1971, p. 213.

Holotype. AMNH 645053, not sexed [female], collected on Basilan, Philippine Islands, November 1889, by J. B. Steere. From the Rothschild collection.

The wing measures 365 mm., indicating a female.

FAMILY GALBULIDAE

***Brachygalba fulviventris caquetae* Chapman**

Brachygalba fulviventris caquetae Chapman, 1917, p. 338 (La Morelia, 600 ft., Rio Bodoquera, Caquetá, Colombia).
Now *Brachygalba lugubris caquetae* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 603.

Holotype. AMNH 116080, female, collected at La Morelia, Rio Bodoquera, Caqueta, Colombia (600 ft.), July 16, 1912, by Leo E. Miller (No. 3723).

***Brachygalba lugubris naumburgi* Chapman**

Brachygalba lugubris naumburgi Chapman, 1931, p. 1 (Therezina, Piauí, Brazil).
Now *Brachygalba lugubris naumburgi* Chapman. See Zimmer and Phelps, 1947, p. 4.

Holotype. AMNH 242506, female collected at Therezina, Piauí, Brazil, May 1, 1926, by Emil Kaempfer.

Zimmer and Phelps (*loc. cit.*) listed this name as a valid taxon without discussion. It was originally described as similar to *melanosterna* but differing in its shorter, heavier and completely black bill, and "the throat averaging more, the crown less rufescent." This, judging on the sample of 10 specimens, is correct.

FAMILY BUCCONIDAE

Argicus macrodactylus caurensis Cherrie

Argicus macrodactylus caurensis Cherrie, 1916, p. 389 (La Unión, Caura River, Venezuela).
Now *Bucco macrodactylus caurensis* (Cherrie). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 244; Schauensee, 1966, p. 201.

Holotype. AMNH 76135, female, collected at La Unión, Rio Caura, Bolivar, Venezuela, August 10, 1901, by S. M. Klages.

This taxon was originally described as differing from *macrodactylus* in having darker under parts, breast and belly being dusky olivaceous brown, not cinnamon-buff.

Nystactes tamatia interior Cherrie and Reichenberger

Nystactes tamatia interior Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921, p. 3 (Campos Novos, Cerro do Norte, Mato Grosso).

Now *Bucco tamatia interior* (Cherrie and Reichenberger). See Pinto, 1938, p. 310.

Holotype. AMNH 127486, male, collected at Campos Novos, Cerro do Norte, Mato Grosso, Brazil, February 16, 1914, by George K. Cherrie of the Roosevelt Expedition.

Bucco capensis dugandi Gilliard

Bucco capensis dugandi Gilliard, 1949, p. 1 (Rio Duda, Mt. Macarena, Colombia).
Now *Bucco capensis dugandi* Gilliard. See below.

Holotype. AMNH 348775, male, collected on the Rio Duda, eastern foot of Mt. Macarena (1000 ft.), Colombia.

This taxon was described originally as differing from *capensis* in having the crown and sides of the head paler and more tawny, with the remark that J. T. Zimmer and W. H. Phelps were in full agreement as to its validity.

Bucco maculatus parvirostris Hellmayr

Bucco maculatus parvirostris Hellmayr, 1908, p. 86 (Rio Araguaya, Goyaz).

Now *Nystalus maculatus parvirostris* (Hellmayr). See Pinto, 1938, p. 311.

Holotype. AMNH 486147, male, collected on the Rio Araguaya (550 m.), Goyaz, Brazil, June 1906, by G. A. Baer. From the Rothschild collection.

Nystalus maculatus pallidigula Cherrie and Reichenberger

Nystalus maculatus pallidigula Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1923, p. 6 (Urucúm near Curumbá, western Mato Grosso).

Now *Nystalus maculatus pallidigula* Cherrie and Reichenberger. See Pinto, 1938, p. 312.

Holotype. AMNH 127477, male, collected at Urucúm, near Curumbá, Mato Grosso, Brazil, December 8, 1913, by George K. Cherrie of the Roosevelt Expedition.

This subspecies has a paler throat than others and is generally slightly paler.

Malacoptila rufa brunnescens Zimmer

Malacoptila rufa brunnescens Zimmer, 1931, p. 3 (Caxiricatuba, right bank Rio Tapajoz, Brazil).
Now *Malacoptila rufa brunnescens* Zimmer. See Pinto, 1938, p. 313.

Holotype. AMNH 248846, male, collected at Caxiricatuba, right bank Rio Tapajoz, Amazonia, Brazil, May 13, 1931, by A. M. Olalla.

Micromonacha lanceolata austinsmithi Dwight and Griscom

Micromonacha lanceolata austinsmithi Dwight and Griscom, 1924, p. 2 (Carrillo, Costa Rica).
Now *Micromonacha lanceolata* (Deville). See Slud, 1964, p. 180; Wetmore, 1968, p. 484.

Holotype. AMNH 389988, female, collected at Carrillo (1000 ft.), Costa Rica, May 1, 1924, by Austin Paul Smith. The tip of the bill is broken.

Slud (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this northern population was too poorly differentiated for formal recognition as a valid taxon. Wetmore (*loc. cit.*), after examination of all available material, came to the same conclusion.

Nonnulla duidae Chapman

Nonnulla duidae Chapman, 1914b, p. 195 (Foot of Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Nonnulla rubecula duidae* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 247.

Holotype. AMNH 120274, not sexed [male], collected at the foot of Mt. Duida (700 ft.), Amazonas, Venezuela, March 23, 1913, by Leo E. Miller.

Chapman (*loc. cit.*) noted: "male adult testes slightly enlarged." This information does not appear on the label.

Nonnulla sclateri Hellmayr

Nonnulla sclateri Hellmayr, 1907, p. 55 (Humaythá, Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Nonnulla sclateri* Hellmayr. See Pinto, 1938, p. 316; Schauensee, 1966, p. 204.

Holotype. AMNH 486237, female, collected at Humaythá, Rio Madeira, Brazil, August 16, 1906, by W. Hoffmans.

Nonnulla ruficapilla rufipectus Chapman

Nonnulla ruficapilla rufipectus Chapman, 1928, p. 8 (Puerto Indiana, Peru).

Now *Nonnulla ruficapilla rufipectus* Chapman. See Peters, 1948, p. 20.

Holotype. AMNH 231489, male, collected at Puerto Indiana, northeastern Peru, June 26, 1926, by Olalla hijos.

Nonnulla ruficapilla pallida
Cherrie and Reichenberger

Nonnulla ruficapilla pallida Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921, p. 4 (Tapirapoan, Mato Grosso).
Now *Nonnulla ruficapilla nattereri* Hellmayr. See Naumburg, 1930, p. 174; Peters, 1948, p. 21.

Holotype. AMNH 127126, female, collected at Tapirapoan, Mato Grosso, Brazil, January 14, 1914, by George K. Cherrie of the Roosevelt Expedition.

Naumburg (*olim* Reichenberger) listed this name as a synonym without comment.

FAMILY CAPITONIDAE

Capito maculicoronatus Lawrence

Capito maculicoronatus Lawrence, 1861, p. 300 (Panama).

Now *Capito maculicoronatus maculicoronatus* Lawrence. See Wetmore, 1968, p. 492.

Syntype. AMNH 44534, female, collected on the Panama Railway, Atlantic slope of Panama, by James McLeannan, bears a "type label." AMNH 44529, 44530, males, and 44531-44533, females, are syntypes bearing the same data. Population of Panama has orange streaks on sides, and these are typical.

Capito maculicoronatus rubrilateralis Chapman

Capito maculicoronatus rubrilateralis Chapman, 1912a, p. 144 (Junta de Tamaná, Colombia).

Now *Capito maculicoronatus rubrilateralis* Chapman. See Wetmore, 1968, p. 495.

Holotype. AMNH 111764, male, collected at Junta de Tamaná, Rio San Juan de Cauca (800 ft.), December 17, 1911, by Leo E. Miller.

This specimen is typical in having the feathers of the sides red for two-thirds of their length, the bases being yellow.

Capito dayi Cherrie

Capito dayi Cherrie, 1916, p. 394 (Porto Velho, Rio Madeira).

Now *Capito dayi* Cherrie. See Pinto, 1938, p. 323; Schauensee, 1966, p. 206.

Holotype. AMNH 148309, female, collected at Porto Velho, near San Antonio, right bank of the Rio Madeira, Brazil, by George K. Cherrie.

Capito auratus intermedius
Berlepsch and Hartert

Capito auratus intermedius Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, p. 98 (Nericagua, Rio Orinoco).

Now *Capito niger aurantiicinctus* Dalmas. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 141; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 249.

Holotype. AMNH 486457, female, collected at Nericagua, Rio Orinoco, T. Amazonas, Venezuela, April 12, 1899, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) listed this name as a synonym as above but remarked: "It is still possible that there is a form with yellow on the Orinoco and one with an orange abdomen on the Caura River." This difference is not apparent in the two types.

***Capito aurantiicinctus* Dalmas**

Capito aurantiicinctus Dalmas, 1900, p. 177 (Rio Caura, Venezuela).

Now *Capito niger aurantiicinctus* Dalmas. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 249.

Lectotype. AMNH 486452, not sexed, collected on the Caura River, Bolivar, Venezuela, in 1897, by E. André. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 141). From the Rothschild collection.

Phelps and Phelps (*loc. cit.*) restricted the type locality to La Unión.

***Capito auratus orosae* Chapman**

Capito auratus orosae Chapman, 1928, pp. 3, 8 (right bank of Rio Marañon, near the mouth of Rio Orosa).

Now *Capito niger orosae* Chapman. See Gyldenstolpe, 1945a, p. 109.

Holotype. AMNH 231307, male. Only "Orosa R. Amazonas, 5 Otbre 1926. Olalla hijos" appears on the original label. According to Chapman (*loc. cit.*) this locality is on the right bank of the Rio Marañon, near the mouth of the Rio Orosa, opposite to a point midway between Pebas and the mouth of the Rio Napo, Peru.

Gyldenstolpe (*loc. cit.*) compared his single female from the Rio Juruá in western Brazil and assigned it this name "provisionally."

***Capito auratus insperatus* Cherrie**

Capito auratus insperatus Cherrie, 1916, p. 391 (Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia).

Now *Capito niger insperatus* Cherrie. See Gyldenstolpe, 1945, p. 121.

Holotype. AMNH 148306, male, collected at Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé (13,000 ft.), Cochabamba, Bolivia, March 10, 1915, by George K. Cherrie.

Gyldenstolpe (*loc. cit.*) compared a sample of

two males, two females with this and found them identical.

***Eubucco richardsoni nigriceps* Chapman**

Eubucco richardsoni nigriceps Chapman, 1928, p. 7 (Junction of Rio Apiyacu and the Amazon, near Pebas, Peru).

Now *Eubucco richardsoni nigriceps* Chapman. See Berlioz, 1937, p. 229.

Holotype. AMNH 231329, male. On the original label appears "Apayacu, R. Amazonas, 20 enero, 1927. Olalla hijos." Chapman determined the locality to be near Pebas, junction of Rio Apiyacu and the Amazon, Peru.

Berlioz (*loc. cit.*) remarked that this subspecies differs from *richardsoni* in its black head and chin.

***Eubucco bourcierii occidentalis* Chapman**

Eubucco bourcierii occidentalis Chapman, 1914d, p. 608 (San Antonio, 6600 ft., above Cali, western Andes, Colombia).

Now *Eubucco bourcierii occidentalis* Chapman. See Berlioz, 1937, p. 228; Schauensee, 1949, p. 616.

Holotype. AMNH 107955, male, collected at San Antonio (8000 ft. appears on the original label) above Cali, western Colombia, January 6, 1913, by William B. Richardson.

Berlioz (*loc. cit.*) characterized this as a poorly marked, intermediate form.

***Capito Shelleyi* Dalmas**

Capito Shelleyi Dalmas, 1900, p. 179 ("Napo, Ecuador").

Now *Eubucco bourcierii aequatorialis* (Salvadori and Festa). See Hellmayr, 1911, p. 1200; Hartert, 1928b, p. 225.

Lectotype. AMNH 486532, male. On small label is stamped "Equateur / Petit déc. '96." If "Petit" is actually a locality it cannot be found on modern maps. Designation by Hartert (1928b, p. 225). Dalmas's locality "Napo" appears not to be correct as Hartert (*loc. cit.*) pointed out. The lower breast of this specimen is greenish yellow, and typical of birds of the western slopes of the Andes of Ecuador, not tawny orange as in those

of the eastern slopes and Rio Napo (*orientalis*). From the Dalmas and the Rothschild collection.

The name *aequatorialis* antedates *shelleyi* by nine months, as Hellmayr (*loc. cit.*) pointed out.

As Chapman (1914d, p. 609) pointed out, Ridgway (1911, p. 315) identified a specimen in the American Museum of Natural History as Dalmas's type erroneously.

Eubucco bourcierii orientalis Chapman

Eubucco bourcierii orientalis Chapman, 1914d, p. 609 (Zamora, 2000 ft., Loja, Ecuador).

Now *Eubucco bourcierii orientalis* Chapman. See Peters, 1948, p. 29.

Holotype. AMNH 129576, male, collected at Zamora (2000 ft.), Province of Loja, Ecuador, November 5, 1913, by William B. Richardson.

This subspecies differs from *bourcierii* (which it resembles) in having the lower breast tawny orange in males. Females are similar (Chapman, *loc. cit.*).

Megalaima virens clamator Mayr

Megalaima virens clamator Mayr, in Stanford and Mayr, 1941, p. 489 (Shweli-Salween divide, 8000 ft.).

Now *Megalaima virens clamator* Mayr. See Ripley, 1945, p. 552; Smythies, 1953, p. 311.

Holotype. AMNH 646623, male, collected in the mountains between the Shweli and Salween rivers, western Yunnan, near the border of upper Burma at 8000 feet, August 1925, by George Forrest. From the Rothschild collection.

Mayr (*loc. cit.*) described this population as similar to *M. v. magnifica* in having a blue head; the wings are longer and the yellow streaks on the nape are reduced or absent.

Cyanops rubescens Stuart Baker

Cyanops rubescens Stuart Baker, 1896, p. 257 ("Highest ranges in the east of Cachar hills").

Now *Megalaima asiatica asiatica* (Latham). See Ripley, 1961, p. 234.

Holotype. AMNH 646816, male, collected at Hungrum, northern Cachar Hills, eastern Assam, India, February 9, 1895, by E. C. Stuart Baker. From the Rothschild collection.

This specimen has the upper back dark red and red feathers appear among the green on the breast. Ripley (1945, p. 554, note) suggested that it represented an erythristic form, and (*loc. cit.*) later listed the name as a synonym. Hartert (1925b, p. 140) considered it to be a recognizable subspecies but remarked: "in certain places seems to intergrade . . . at Gunjong some males have a small amount of the red and maroon coloring, others not."

Cyanops monticola Sharpe

Cyanops monticola Sharpe, 1889, p. 424 (Mt. Kina Balu, Borneo).

Now *Megalaima asiatica monticola* (Sharpe). See Smythies, 1960, p. 325.

Lectotype. AMNH 647002, male, collected on Mt. Kina Balu, northern Borneo, March 6, 1887, by John Whitehead (No. 1071). Designation by Hartert (1928b, p. 225). Paralectotypes: AMNH 647003, male, March 24; and 647004, 647005, females, March 19 and 28, 1887, by Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

Smythies (*loc. cit.*) regarded this taxon as a full species. It is certainly a representative of *asiatica*.

Cyanops henricii brachyrhyncha Neumann

Cyanops henricii brachyrhyncha Neumann, 1908d, p. 30 (Baut Sang, Baram River, Borneo).

Now *Megalaima henricii brachyrhyncha* (Neumann). See Smythies, 1960, p. 324.

Holotype. AMNH 646896, male, collected at Batu Sang, 2000 ft., Baram River, Borneo, January 1892, by Charles Hose. From the Rothschild collection.

Smythies (*loc. cit.*) was in doubt of the validity of this as a subspecies. A sample of five males are slightly paler than a similar one from Malaya but it is not a well-marked form.

Megalaema duvauceli borneonensis Parrot

Megalaema duvauceli borneonensis Parrot, 1907, p. 171 (Borneo).

Now *Megalaima australis duvaucelii* (Lesson). See Ripley, 1945, p. 555.

Lectotype. AMNH 647049, male, collected at Lawas, North Borneo, February 28, 1889, by John Whitehead. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 141). Paralectotype: AMNH 647050, female, same data. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert remarked that Bornean specimens usually have purer black ear coverts. This single character is obscured by individual variations. Smythies (1957, 1960) did not list this name.

***Megalaima haemacephala celestinoi* Gilliard**

Megalaima haemacephala celestinoi Gilliard, 1949a, p. 277 (Bonga, Samar, Philippine Islands).

Now *Megalaima haemacephala celestinoi* Gilliard. See Rand and Rabor, 1960, p. 392; duPont, 1971, p. 213.

Holotype. AMNH 647243, female, collected at Bonga, Samar, Philippine Islands, June 27, 1896, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

This population was originally described as similar to *haemacephala* of Mindoro and Luzon, differing in the longer bill and shorter wing (bill of type, from nostril, 18 mm.; wing 77 mm.). Rand and Rabor (*loc. cit.*) noted a cline in this species; length of bill increasing, that of wing decreasing.

***Gymnobucco calvus congicus* Chapin**

Gymnobucco calvus congicus Chapin, 1932a, p. 5 (Thysville, Lower Congo district, Belgian Congo).

Now *Gymnobucco calvus congicus* Chapin. See White, 1965, p. 261.

Holotype. AMNH 159352, male, collected at Thysville, lower Congo River, Congo Region, December 23, 1914, by James P. Chapin.

White (*loc. cit.*) wrote that birds of this population are paler, especially on the throat.

***Gymnobucco calvus vernayi* Boulton**

Gymnobucco calvus vernayi Boulton, 1931, p. 44 (Mombolo, 6000 ft., district of Cuanza Sul, Angola).

Now *Gymnobucco calvus vernayi* Boulton. See Ripley, 1945, p. 558; Traylor, 1963, p. 102; White, 1965, p. 261.

Holotype. AMNH 259419, male, collected at Mombolo, district of Cuanza Sul, Angola, West Africa, August 13, 1925, by Rudyerd Boulton of the Vernay Angola Expedition.

The throats of birds of this population are grayish white.

***Gymnobucco bonapartei intermedius* van Someren**

Gymnobucco bonapartei intermedius van Someren, 1921, p. 105 (Mpanga Forest, Uganda). Now *Gymnobucco bonapartei intermedius* van Someren. See Chapin, 1939, p. 512.

Holotype. AMNH 646093, male, collected in the Mubango Forest (as it appears on the original label). Chapin (*loc. cit.*) stated that the type locality is Mpanga Forest (lat. 0°20'N, long. 30°19'E), Uganda, central Africa, September 9, 1916, by V.G.L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

***Buccanodon anchietae rex* Neumann**

Buccanodon anchietae rex Neumann, 1908a, p. 47 (Duque de Bragança, Angola).

Now *Stactolaema anchietae rex* (Neumann). See Ripley, 1945, p. 558; Traylor, 1963, p. 103; White, 1965, p. 264.

Holotype. AMNH 646125, male, collected at Duque de Bragança, Malanje, Angola, Africa, August 5, 1903, by W. J. Ansorge.

Ripley (*loc. cit.*) regarded this genus as a synonym of *Pogonolius*. Traylor (*loc. cit.*) listed this species as above. White (*loc. cit.*) listed it in *Buccanodon*, an older name than *Stactolaema*.

***Viridibucco coryphaea angolensis* Boulton**

Viridibucco coryphaea angolensis Boulton, 1931, p. 46 (Mombolo, 6000 ft., district of Cuanza Sul, Angola).

Now *Pogoniulus coryphaeus angolensis* (Boulton). See Ripley, 1945, p. 559; Traylor, 1963, p. 104; White, 1965, p. 267.

Holotype. AMNH 264721, male, collected at Mombolo, Cuanza Sul, Angola, June 20, 1927, by Rudyerd Boulton of the Vernay Angola Expedition.

Birds of this population are larger and somewhat paler than those of eastern Africa.

***Barbatula subsulphurea ituriensis* Neumann**

Barbatula subsulphurea ituriensis Neumann, 1907c, p. 344 (Kitima, Ituri River).
Now *Pogoniulus subsulphureus flavimentum* (J. and E. Verreaux). See Chapin, 1939, p. 504; Peters, 1948, p. 51.

Holotype. AMNH 646474, male, collected at Kitima, Ituri River, Congo Region, Africa, May 26, 1897, by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

***Tricholaema hirsutum hybridum* Neumann**

Tricholaema hirsutum hybridum Neumann, 1908a, p. 46 (Degama, southern Nigeria).
Now *Tricholaema hirsutum hybridum* Neumann. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 142; Chapin, 1939, p. 518.

Holotype. AMNH 645817, female, collected at Degama, southern Nigeria, July 3, 1902, by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

Both Hartert (*loc. cit.*) and Chapin (*loc. cit.*) recognized this population of the Gold Coast and Niger Delta as an intermediate between *hirsutum* (Sierra Leone to Togoland) and *flavipunctatum* (Cameroon and Gabon). White (1965, pp. 257-258) remarked that "It appears undesirable to recognize this hybrid population by name. . . ." It appears to be a recognizable subspecies.

***Tricholaema hirsutum angolense* Neumann**

Tricholaema hirsutum angolense Neumann, 1908a, p. 47 (Golungo Alto, Angola).
Now *Tricholaema hirsutum angolense* Neumann. See Chapin, 1939, p. 518; White, 1965, p. 258.

Holotype. AMNH 645853, female, collected at Golungo Alto, Cuanza Norte, Angola, western Africa, January 15, 1904, by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection.

This population differs from *flavipunctatum* in having the spots on feathers of underparts brown, not black.

***Lybius undatus senafensis* Neumann**

Lybius undatus senafensis Neumann, 1908d, p. 29 (Senafé Pass, Aethiopia).
Now *Lybius undatus thiogaster* Neumann. See

Hartert, 1925b, p. 139; Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 711.

Holotype. AMNH 645801, male, collected at Senafé Pass, near the border of Eritrea, north-eastern Abyssinia, December 28, 1902, by G. Schrader. From the Rothschild collection.

***Lybius undatus gardullensis* Neumann**

Lybius undatus gardullensis Neumann, 1903a, p. 15 (Gardulla, west of Lake Gandjule, Abyssinia).
Now *Lybius undatus leucogenys* (Blundell and Lovat). See Hartert, 1925b, p. 139; Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 737.

Holotype. AMNH 645776, female, collected at Gardulla, west of Lake Gandjule, southern Abyssinia, January 15, 1901, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

***Lybius vieilloti buchmanani* Hartert**

Lybius vieilloti buchmanani Hartert, 1924d, p. 23 (Tebeig, Air).
Now *Lybius vieilloti buchmanani* Hartert. See White, 1965, p. 256.

Holotype. AMNH 645555, male, collected at Tebeig, Air, central Sahara, Africa, July 26, 1922, by A. Buchanan. From the Rothschild collection.

White (*loc. cit.*) wrote that this most northern population differs from *rubescens* in being somewhat paler above.

***Lybius bidentatus aethiops* Neumann**

Lybius bidentatus aethiops Neumann, 1908d, p. 29 (Uba, Omo Region, Ethiopia).
Now *Lybius bidentatus aethiops* Neumann. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 702.

Holotype. AMNH 645755, male, collected at Uba, Omo, southern Abyssinia, January 25, 1907, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

Mackworth-Praed and Grant (*loc. cit.*) wrote that this population differs from *aequatorialis* by its smaller bill, which is correct. Of a sample of 12 males of both subspecies only two are inseparable by this character. White (1965, p. 253) wrote: "the smaller size of the bill in Ethiopia is inconstant."

***Trachyphonus erythrocephalus*
gallarum Neumann**

Trachyphonus erythrocephalus gallarum Neumann, 1928, p. 786 (Bussidimo, southeastern Ethiopia).

Now *Trachyphonus erythrocephalus versicolor* Hartlaub. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 738; White, 1965, p. 273.

Holotype. AMNH 647404, male, collected at Bussidimo, near Harar, southeastern Abyssinia, June 2, 1902, by Zaphiro. From the Rothschild collection.

***Trachyphonus erythrocephalus*
jacksoni Neumann**

Trachyphonus erythrocephalus jacksoni Neumann, 1928, p. 785 (Wajheir, northeastern Kenya).

Now *Trachyphonus erythrocephalus versicolor* Hartlaub. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 738; White, 1965, p. 273.

Syntypes. AMNH 269076, male, AMNH 269077, female, collected at Wajheir (Wajir), about 100 miles north of the Lorian Plain and west of the Somali border, northeastern Kenya, November 16, 1910, by F. J. Jackson. From the Rothschild collection.

***Trachyphonus darnandi usambiro* Neumann**

Trachyphonus darnandi usambiro Neumann, 1908d, p. 30 (Usambiro, Tanganyika).

Now *Trachyphonus darnandi usambiro* Neumann. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 736; White, 1965, p. 273.

Holotype. AMNH 647479, male, collected at Usambiro, western Mwanza district southeast of Lake Victoria, Tanganyika, eastern Africa, November 2, 1889, by Emin Pasha. The original label appears to be in his handwriting. From the Rothschild collection.

White (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Like the nominate form but yellow chest streaked with red."

***Trachyphonus margaritatus somalicus* Zedlitz**

Trachyphonus margaritatus somalicus Zedlitz, 1910, p. 57 ("N. Somaliland, Gallaländer"). Now *Trachyphonus margaritatus somalicus* Zed-

litz. See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 734; White, 1965, p. 272.

Holotype. AMNH 647452, not sexed, collected at Al Dubar, northern Somaliland, May 11, 1905, by G. W. Bury (No. 3), which information appears on a British Museum label. No original label. From the Rothschild collection.

This desert population is paler than *margaritatus*.

FAMILY INDICATORIDAE

***Indicator pumilio* Chapin**

Indicator pumilio Chapin, 1958, p. 46 (Tshibati, 6400 ft., near Lwiro, Kivu, Belgian Congo).

Now *Indicator pumilio* Chapin. See White, 1965, p. 277.

Holotype. AMNH 648641, male, collected at Tshibati, 6400 feet, near Lwiro, Kivu, Congo region, May 11, 1957, by James P. and Ruth T. Chapin.

This sibling species of montane forests is similar to *exilis* but differs in having the crown more greenish and in lacking the black malar stripe. Underparts are more greenish gray and faintly streaked with darker grayish green. Chapin (*loc. cit.*) stated that the birds are lighter in weight with almost no overlap. Wing and tail measurements overlap. *I. meliphilus* Oberholser is much paler and grayer.

***Indicator minor senegalensis* Neumann**

Indicator minor senegalensis Neumann, 1908a, p. 43 (Thiès, Senegal).

Now *Indicator minor senegalensis* Neumann. See White, 1965, p. 275.

Holotype. AMNH 647730, male, collected near Thiès, near Dakar, Senegal, western Africa, May 9, 1907, by F. W. Riggenbach (No. 662). From the Rothschild collection. The bill of this skin is damaged.

Birds of Senegal to northern Nigeria are similar to *minor* but grayer on the crown and much whiter below according to White (*loc. cit.*).

***Cerioleptes xenurus* Chapin**

Cerioleptes xenurus Chapin, 1915, p. 512, fig. 1 (Avakubi, Ituri District, Belgian Congo).

Now *Melichneutes robustus* (Bates). See Chapin, 1939, p. 553.

Holotype. AMNH 159216, male, collected at Avakubi, Ituri District, Congo region, April 17, 1914, by James P. Chapin.

FAMILY RAMPHASTIDAE

Aulacorhynchus derbianus duidae Chapman

Aulacorhynchus derbianus duidae Chapman, 1929a, p. 16 (Aguita, 3250 ft., Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Now *Aulacorhynchus derbianus duidae* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 251.

Holotype. AMNH 245924, male, collected at Aguita, 3250 feet, Mt. Duida, Venezuela, January 25, 1929, by Olalla hijos.

Aulacorhynchus caeruleogularis maxillaris Griscom

Aulacorhynchus caeruleogularis maxillaris Griscom, 1924, p. 2 (Guayabo, Costa Rica).

Now *Aulacorhynchus prasinus caeruleogularis* (Gould). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 509.

Holotype. AMNH 153922, male, collected at Guayabo, Costa Rica, Central America, March 16, 1908, by Robert Ridgway and J. C. Zeledon.

This name has been recognized by authors in the past. Wetmore (*loc. cit.*), with adequate material, found that the amount of red at the base of the bill is due to individual, not geographical variation.

Aulacorhynchus albivitta griseigularis Chapman

Aulacorhynchus albivitta griseigularis Chapman, 1915a, p. 639 (Santa Elena, 9000 ft., Central Andes, Colombia).

Now *Aulacorhynchus prasinus griseigularis* (Chapman). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 625.

Holotype. AMNH 133272, male, collected at Santa Elena, 9000 feet, Antioquia, Colombia, December 2, 1914, by Leo E. Miller and Horwarth S. Boyle.

Andigena hypoglaucus lateralis Chapman

Andigena hypoglaucus lateralis Chapman, 1923a, p. 5 (Rumicruz, 9700 ft., Junín, Peru).

Now *Andigena hypoglaucus lateralis* Chapman. See Peters, 1948, p. 81.

Holotype. AMNH 174061, male, collected at Rumicruz, 9700 feet, Junín, Peru, March 5, 1922, by H. Watkins.

Birds of Peru were originally described as similar to *hypoglaucus* of Colombia but having the sides more or less tinged with yellow, rump averaging paler yellow. Two males from Peru and a male and two females from Ecuador are paler, more greenish brown on the upper back than a sample from Colombia.

Andigena nigrirostris occidentalis Chapman

Andigena nigrirostris occidentalis Chapman, 1915b, p. 385 (San Antonio, 6600 ft., western Andes, Colombia).

Now *Andigena nigrirostris occidentalis* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 622.

Holotype. AMNH 107922, male, collected at San Antonio, 6600 feet, above Cauca, western Andes of Colombia, January 8, 1911, by William B. Richardson.

Ramphastos monilis aurantirostris Hartert

Ramphastos monilis aurantirostris Hartert, 1925b, p. 143 (Essequibo River, British Guiana).

Now *Ramphastos aurantirostris* Hartert. See Schauensee, 1966, p. 213.

Holotype. AMNH 486618, collected on the Essequibo River, British Guiana (now Guyana), at an unknown date, by R. Tennant. From the Rothschild collection.

Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) remarked that the specific status of this bird, which differs from *tucanus* only in bill color (orange, not red) is unclear. As Peters (1948, p. 84, note) remarked, little is known of possible change in bill color which may be due to age or season.

Ramphastos haematorhynchus Berlepsch and Hartert

Ramphastos haematorhynchus Berlepsch and Hartert, 1902, p. 99 (La Prición, Caura River, Venezuela).

Now *Ramphastos tucanus tucanus* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 143; Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 257.

Holotype. AMNH 486567, male, collected at La Pricion, Caura River, Venezuela, February 16, 1901, by E. André.

FAMILY PICIDAE

Jynx torquilla mauretanicus Rothschild

Jynx torquilla mauretanicus Rothschild, 1909a, p. 103 ("Algeria").

Now *Jynx torquilla mauretanicus* Rothschild. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 685.

Lectotype. AMNH 552879, male, collected at Hammam Meskoutine, east of Constantine, northeastern Algeria, May 17, 1909, by the Expedition Rothschild, Hartert, and Hilgert. Designation by Hartert, 1925b, p. 144.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) characterized this as a rather poorly differentiated form differing from *tschusii* in having the ground color of throat and breast more whitish, in being darker above, and in having a shorter wing.

Jynx pulchricollis Hartlaub

Jynx pulchricollis Hartlaub, 1884, p. 28, pl. 3 (Babira, east of Bahr-el-Djebel).

Now *Jynx ruficollis pulchricollis* Hartlaub. See Chapin, 1939, p. 558.

Lectotype. AMNH 552937, male, collected at Babira, lat. 02°32'N, long. 31°27'E, central Uganda, November 17, 1882, by Ermin Pasha (No. 309). Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 144). Paralectotype: AMNH 552938, female, collected at the same place, same day (No. 319). Both specimens have Ermin Pasha's labels attached. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartlaub (*loc. cit.*) mentioned two specimens in Berlin with which he compared these and Stresemann confirmed their presence to Hartert (*loc. cit.*).

Picumnus cinnamomeus perijanus Zimmer and Phelps

Picumnus cinnamomeus perijanus Zimmer and Phelps, 1944, p. 5 (Las Múcuras, 60 m., Río Palmar, Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela).

Now *Picumnus cinnamomeus perijanus* Zimmer and Phelps. See Peters, 1948, p. 88.

Holotype. AMNH 325222, male, collected at Las Múcuras, 60 m., Río Palmar, Perijá, Zulia,

Venezuela, March 10, 1940, by Ventura Barnés Jr. From the Phelps collection (No. 6421).

Picumnus fulvescens Stager

Picumnus fulvescens Stager, 1961, pp. 1-4 (Garanhuns, Pernambuco, Brazil).

Now *Picumnus limae fulvescens* Stager, according to Stager in correspondence with L. Short (1969).

Holotype. AMNH 242765, female, collected at Garanhuns (3000 ft.), southeastern Pernambuco, Brazil, February 7, 1927, by Emil Kaempfer.

Picumnus olivaceus harterti Hellmayr

Picumnus olivaceus harterti Hellmayr, 1909, p. 67 (Paramba, northwestern Ecuador).

Now *Picumnus olivaceus harterti* Hellmayr. See Chapman, 1926, p. 371.

Holotype. AMNH 488813, male, collected at Paramba (3500 ft.), northwestern Ecuador, November 22, 1899, by G. Fleming (No. 656). From the Rothschild collection.

Picumnus granadensis antioquiensis Chapman

Picumnus granadensis antioquiensis Chapman, 1915a, p. 640 (Peque, 5000 ft., Antioquia, Colombia).

Now *Picumnus granadensis antioquiensis* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 643.

Holotype. AMNH 133352, male, collected at Peque, 5000 feet, Antioquia, western Andes, Colombia, February 4, 1915, by Leo E. Miller and Howarth S. Boyle.

Picumnus cirratus tucumanus Hartert

Picumnus cirratus tucumanus Hartert, in Hartert and Venturi, 1909b, p. 229 (Rio Colorado, Tucumán).

Now *Picumnus cirratus tucumanus* Hartert. See Hellmayr, 1915, p. 156; Hartert, 1925b, p. 145.

Holotype. AMNH 488665, male, collected on Rio Colorado, Tucumán, Argentina, June 29, 1904, by L. Dinelli. From the Rothschild collection.

Bond and Schauensee (1942, p. 2) found this population identical with a population of Rio

Parana. Olrog (1963) omitted this name. Hellmayr (1915, p. 156) found that these birds differ in having longer wings and tails and in having the back and upper wing coverts edged with whitish.

Hellmayr was quite correct in recognizing *tucumanus* as a valid taxon. A sample of 14 specimens from Tucumán compared to a similar one from the Argentine and Paraguay chaco (*pilcomayensis*) shows that Tucumán birds have longer wings, there being no overlap in measurement (48-51.5 mm. as against 52-54 mm.). There is considerable overlap in measurements of tails and bills but the averages of those of *tucumanus* are greater in both respects (tails 32.9 as against 31 mm.; bills 11.6 as against 10.3 mm.). Tucumán birds are generally darker and browner than those of the chaco. Black bars of the underparts are wider and better defined, and the white bars are brownish in many cases. The back is generally more brownish, less gray. Pale subterminal bars are darker and better defined.

In their browner (less grayish) and darker plumage Tucumán birds resemble *cirratus* from Rio de Janeiro and Espiritu Santo, but differ markedly in having narrower red feathers on the head. They are also somewhat more grayish green (not so brown) on the back. The bill is shorter, measurements showing no overlap (10-11 mm. as against 13 mm.). Thus it does not appear possible to consider this name as a synonym of *cirratus* as has recently been done.

Bond and Schauensee (*loc. cit.*) remarked: "Specimens in the American Museum of Natural History from Tucumán (= "*tucumanus*" Hartert) have been examined and are considered identical with the regularly barred variety, of which we have seen examples from the Rio Parana." Four examples from the Rio Parana (Las Palmas, 100 miles south of the mouth of the Pilcomayo; Isla Artega and Isla Carabajal, 8 miles south of Santa Fé) are of intermediate plumage *pilcomayensis* × *cirratus*. They resemble *cirratus*, of Rio de Janeiro, Espiritu Santo, in their generally darker coloration and the regular (uninterrupted) barring of the underparts. They resemble *pilcomayensis* in the narrower red feathers on the head, and the smaller area to which they are restricted, and in their shorter wings, and bills (wings 52, 53 as against 54-57 mm.; bills 11, 12 as against 13, 13.5 mm.). Therefore the population of the lower-middle reaches of the Parana

appears to be a hybrid one. The type locality of *cirratus* is probably northern Argentina or southern Brazil near the coast. The type locality of *pilcomayensis* is probably on the Rio Pilcomayo because Graham Kerr (1891) wrote of the birds of that river, not the Parana. Hellmayr (*loc. cit.*) found birds of the Rio Pilcomayo and the chaco identical.

Picumnus parvistriatus Chapman

Picumnus parvistriatus Chapman, 1921, p. 6 (Daule, Province Guayas, Ecuador).
Now *Picumnus sclateri parvistriatus* Chapman.
See Peters, 1948, p. 94.

Holotype. AMNH 124368, male, collected at Daule, Province of Guayas, Ecuador (lat. 01°56'S, long. 79°56'W), April 27, 1913, by William B. Richardson.

In its color pattern this population is similar to *sclateri*. It is very much paler above and below.

Picumnus squamulatus röhli Zimmer and Phelps

Picumnus squamulatus röhli Zimmer and Phelps, 1944, p. 6 (Cotiza, 1000 m., Caracas, Venezuela).
Now *Picumnus squamulatus röhli* Zimmer and Phelps. See Peters, 1948, p. 95; Schauensee, 1949, p. 642.

Holotype. AMNH 150299, male, collected at Cotiza (1000 m.), Caracas, Venezuela, August 19, 1918, by George K. Cherrie.

Todd (1946, p. 314) considered this taxon to be invalid on the assumption that specimens from northeastern Boyacá, Colombia, are typical of *squamulatus*, which is not the case as Zimmer and Phelps (1954, p. 6) pointed out. They restricted the type locality to Villavicencio, Colombia. From that population *röhli* differs in having the dusky squamulations on feathers of the underparts paler, the ground color whiter. The ground color of the back is darker brown and the dark bars blacker but it cannot be said that the pattern differs, as Zimmer and Phelps (1944) wrote.

Picumnus obsoletus Allen

Picumnus obsoletus Allen, 1892a, p. 55 (El Pilar, Venezuela).

Now *Picumnus squamulatus obsoletus* Allen. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 261.

Holotype. AMNH 56158, male, collected at El Pilar, Sucre, Venezuela, November 5, 1891, by Mrs. H. H. Smith.

This form differs from *röhli* and *squamulatus* by its yellowish color below and ill-defined squamation.

***Picumnus spilogaster orinocensis*
Zimmer and Phelps**

Picumnus spilogaster orinocensis Zimmer and Phelps, 1950, p. 4 (Altagracia, Orinoco River, Bolivar, Venezuela).

Now *Picumnus spilogaster orinocensis* Zimmer and Phelps. See Schauensee, 1966, p. 215.

Holotype. AMNH 488839, male, collected at Altagracia, Orinoco River, Bolivar, Venezuela, January 27, 1898, by George K. Cherrie. From the Rothschild collection.

This population was originally described as similar to *spilogaster* of Guyana and northern Brazil but differing in having uniformly unspotted underparts and paler back. Peters (1948, p. 95) listed *spilogaster* Sundevall, 1866, as a synonym of *minutissimus* (Pallas), 1782. Zimmer and Phelps (*loc. cit.*) found that birds of Guyana differ from those of Surinam and Cayenne in their lack of squamation on underparts. Schauensee (1966, p. 215) followed this, and indicated that he recognized this subspecies.

***Picumnus innominatus malayorum* Hartert**

Picumnus innominatus malayorum Hartert, 1912a, p. 937 (Gunong Ijau, Perak, Malay Peninsula).

Now *Picumnus innominatus malayorum* Hartert. See Delacour, 1947, p. 176.

Holotype. AMNH 552739, male, collected on Gunong Ijau, Perak, Malaya, 4000 feet, April 1898, by A. L. Butler. From the Rothschild collection.

***Sasia abnormis magnirostris* Hartert**

Sasia abnormis magnirostris Hartert, 1901h, p. 51 (Nias Island).

Now *Sasia abnormis magnirostris* Hartert. See Ripley, 1944, p. 370.

Lectotype. AMNH 552780, female, collected at Madjajan, Nias Island, southwest of Sumatra, August 1897, by Raap (No. 344). Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 144). From the Rothschild collection.

Ripley (*loc. cit.*) was unable to find the difference in size of bill originally described but considered that a difference in wing length was perhaps a reason for maintaining this name. The population appears to be doubtfully distinct.

***Colaptes chrysocaulos* Gundlach**

Colaptes chrysocaulos Gundlach, 1858, p. 273 (Cuba).

Now *Colaptes auratus chrysocaulos* Gundlach. See Bond, 1956, p. 99; Short, 1965, p. 5.

Neotype. AMNH 44214, female, collected in eastern Cuba (probably near Santiago or Guantanamo), date unknown, by Juan Gundlach. Designation by Short (*loc. cit.*). AMNH 44215, male. Both specimens from the Lawrence collection. An original Gundlach label is attached.

As Short (*loc. cit.*) pointed out, these specimens were sent to Lawrence by Gundlach with his description of the form as new to science. For this reason they are most probably syntypes. Short designated the female as neotype and restricted the type locality to Santiago or Guantanamo because of the markings on the rump of females of eastern Cuba, which indicate a possible subspecific taxon to come.

***Chrysoptilus punctigula striatigularis* Chapman**

Chrysoptilus punctigula striatigularis Chapman, 1914d, p. 611 (Cali, 3500 ft., Cauca Valley, Colombia).

Now *Chrysoptilus punctigula striatigularis* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 634.

Holotype. AMNH 108891, female, collected at Cali, 3500 feet, Cauca Valley, Colombia, May 11, 1911, by Frank M. Chapman and William B. Richardson.

Short (MS) considered *Chrysoptilus* to be a junior synonym of *Colaptes*.

***Hypoxanthus rivolii quindiuna* Chapman**

Hypoxanthus rivolii quindiuna Chapman, 1923a, p. 6 (Laguneta, 10,300 ft., Central Andes, Colombia).

Now *Piculus rivolii quindiana* (Chapman). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 630.

Holotype. AMNH 111805, female, collected at La Guneta, western Quindio, Cauca, Central Andes, Colombia, September 7, 1911, by A. A. Allen and Leo E. Miller.

***Hypoxanthus rivolii meridae* Chapman**

Hypoxanthus rivolii meridae Chapman, 1923a, p. 6 (Mérida, Venezuela).

Now *Piculus rivolii meridae* (Chapman). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 262.

Holotype. AMNH 100729, male, collected at Mérida, Venezuela, January 9, 1903, by S. B. Gabaldon.

***Piculus rubiginosus differens* Griscom**

Piculus rubiginosus differens Griscom, 1929, p. 11 (Finca Carolina, 3000 ft., district of San Marcos, Guatemala).

Now *Piculus rubiginosus yucatanensis* (Cabot). See Monroe, 1968, p. 209; Short, *in verbis*.

Holotype. AMNH 394470, male, collected at Finca Carolina, 3000 feet, 10 miles south of Tumbador, or about 23 miles west of Quetzaltenango, Pacific slope, Guatemala, October 29, 1925, by A. W. Anthony. From the Dwight collection, No. 61383, and so designated in the original description.

As Monroe (*loc. cit.*) noted, there is no difference in color or size between birds of the lowlands of Guatemala and those of Yucatan or Honduras. Short (*in verbis*) concurs.

***Piculus rubiginosus maximus* Griscom**

Piculus rubiginosus maximus Griscom, 1929, p. 11 (Chanquejelve, 5000 ft., Huehuetenango, Guatemala).

Now *Piculus rubiginosus yucatanensis* (Cabot). Short, *in verbis*.

Holotype. AMNH 394460, male, collected at Chanquejelve, 5000 feet, north slopes of Chuchumetan mountains, about 50 miles north of Huehuetenango, Guatemala, January 24, 1927, by A. W. Anthony. From the Dwight collection, No. 63736 and so designated in the original description.

With the original large samples as well as

smaller ones from southern Mexico neither Short nor I was able to discern any constant difference in shade of color between specimens identified by Griscom as "*maximus*" and those he called *yucatanensis*. Those he called "*maximus*" have longer wings on the average, but the difference is bridged by specimens of "*differens*" which is undoubtedly a synonym of *yucatanensis*. *P. r. "maximus"* may be recognized by only one character: the average of slightly longer wings (129.7 mm. as against 127.7 mm.) if birds from above 5000 feet are compared with those from below. Of a series of 20 specimens 80 percent can be so diagnosed.

***Chloronerpes rubiginosus buenavistae* Chapman**

Chloronerpes rubiginosus buenavistae Chapman, 1915b, p. 386 (Buenavista, 4500 ft., above Villavicencio, Colombia).

Now *Piculus rubiginosus buenavistae* (Chapman). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 632.

Holotype. AMNH 121768, male, collected at Buenavista, 4500 feet, eastern Andes, Colombia, March 5, 1913, by George K. Cherrie and Frank M. Chapman.

This population was originally described as similar to *meridensis* but upper parts and olive bands of underparts darker, cheeks grayer, bill longer.

***Chloronerpes rubiginosus meridensis* Ridgway**

Chloronerpes rubiginosus meridensis Ridgway, 1911a, p. 33 (near Mérida, Venezuela).

Now *Piculus rubiginosus meridensis* (Ridgway). See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 262.

Holotype. AMNH 100734, male, collected near Mérida, Venezuela, on an unrecorded date, by S. B. Gabaldon.

This population was originally described as closest to *uropygialis* of Costa Rica and Panama but posterior underparts more strongly barred and bill more slender.

***Piculus rubiginosus viridissimus* Chapman**

Piculus rubiginosus viridissimus Chapman, 1939, p. 8 (Mt. Ayan-tepui plateau, 2200 m., Venezuela).

Now *Piculus rubiginosus viridissimus* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 264.

Holotype. AMNH 323500, male, collected on the plateau of Mt. Auyan-tepui, 200 m., Bolivar, Venezuela, December 18, 1937, by E. Thomas Gilliard of the Phelps Venezuela Expedition (No. 4455).

This distinctly marked subspecies is greener (not orange) above and paler yellow below than *P. r. guianae* (Hellmayr).

***Chloronerpes rubiginosus trinitatis* Ridgway**

Chloronerpes rubiginosus trinitatis Ridgway, 1911a, p. 32 (Princetown, Trinidad).

Now *Piculus rubiginosus trinitatis* (Ridgway). See Junge and Mees, 1958, p. 74.

Holotype. AMNH 59416, male, collected near Princetown, Trinidad, West Indies, March 3, 1893, by Frank M. Chapman.

***Chloronerpes rubiginosus coloratus* Chapman**

Chloronerpes rubiginosus coloratus Chapman, 1923a, p. 8 (Chaupe, 6100 ft., northeast of Huancabamba, Peru).

Now *Piculus rubiginosus coloratus* (Chapman). See below.

Holotype. AMNH 178387, male, collected at Chaupe, 6100 feet, northeast of Huancabamba, Peru, March 15, 1923, by Harry Watkins.

This population was originally described as similar to *C. r. gularis* Hargitt of subtropical zone of Colombia, but black bars darker and wider (darker than any described race).

The throats of the two males available are stippled with black, but more strongly than in the two females. All four are slightly darker and more greenish above. The males have gray (not red) crowns. In this respect they resemble a sample of *chrysogaster* from the Peruvian Andes, to the south, from which they differ in having the bars of the breast black (not dark greenish yellow).

***Chloronerpes simplex aurorae* Griscom**

Chloronerpes simplex aurorae Griscom, 1928, p. 3 (Almirante, Bocas del Toro, Panama).

Now *Piculus leucolaemus simplex* (Salvin). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 536.

Holotype. AMNH 233594, female, collected at Almirante, Bocas del Toro, western Panama, May 20, 1927, by Rex R. Benson.

Chloronerpes flavigula magnus

Cherrie and Reichenberger

Chloronerpes flavigula magnus Cherrie and Reichenberger, 1921, p. 4 (Monte Cristo, Mato Grosso).

Now *Piculus flavigula magnus* (Cherrie and Reichenberger). See Schauensee, 1949, p. 632.

Holotype. AMNH 127495, female, collected at Monte Cristo, headwaters of the Rio Roosevelt, among rapids, northwestern Mato Grosso, Brazil, March 18, 1914, by Leo E. Miller of the Roosevelt Expedition.

***Chloronerpes callopterus* Lawrence**

Chloronerpes callopterus Lawrence, 1862, p. 476 ("New Grenada").

Now *Piculus leucolaemus callopterus* (Lawrence). See Wetmore, 1968, p. 537.

Holotype. AMNH 44089, "male" (female plumage), collected by James MacLeannan and John Galbraith at Lion Hill on the Panama Railway, Atlantic slope, Panama. Date unrecorded.

This population has the yellow band on sides of the head dull and whitish, those from Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru have this area darker and more orange, and they have longer wings.

***Chloronerpes litae* Rothschild**

Chloronerpes litae Rothschild, 1901d, p. 70 (Lita, 3000 ft., Ecuador).

Now *Piculus leucolaemus litae* (Rothschild). See Chapman, 1926, p. 360; Schauensee, 1949, p. 632.

Lectotype. AMNH 487336, male, collected at Lita, 3000 feet, northwestern Ecuador, September 12, 1899, by R. Micketta. Paralectotype: AMNH 487337, "male," in female plumage, collected at Bulun (160 ft.), northwestern Ecuador, November 24, 1900, by Micketta. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 148).

***Dendromus niger* Neumann**

Dendromus niger Neumann, 1902, p. 9 (Buku Mts., Ethiopia).

Now *Campethera nubica nubica* (Boddaert). See Hartert, 1928b, p. 226; Peters, 1948, p. 117.

Lectotype. AMNH 549667, male immature, collected in the Buka Mountains, Kaffa [or

Kefa] district, southern Ethiopia, March 4, 1901, by Oscar Neumann (No. 974). Designation by Hartert (*loc. cit.*). Paralectotype: AMNH 549668, male immature, with the same data. From the Rothschild collection.

Recent authors, including White (1965) have not mentioned this name.

Campethera loveridgei Hartert

Campethera loveridgei Hartert, 1920d, p. 139 (Morogoro, Tanganyika).

Now *Campethera cailliautii cailliautii* (Malherbe). See Friedmann and Loveridge, 1937, p. 191; Peters, 1948, p. 118; Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 757.

Holotype. AMNH 549850, female, collected at Morogoro, 110 miles west of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika (Tanzania), eastern Africa, April 20, 1917, by Arthur Loveridge. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1925b, p. 149) wrote that this population differs from *cailliautii* of northern Kenya in being more greenish above and below and having the breast spots larger. Friedmann and Loveridge (*loc. cit.*) stated that these characters are reversed in a specimen from the Tana River, northern Kenya. Mackworth-Praed and Grant (*loc. cit.*) did not mention this name but indicated that they considered it to be a synonym, as did White (1965, p. 285). Clancey (1971, p. 120) considered that birds from the vicinity of Dar-es-Salaam south to southern Malawi differ from those of Kenya in having "coarser yellowish white spotting to the mantle and scapulars, more copious spotting below. Wings with well defined broken bars, buffy white transverse bars to the tertials, and the tail lighter citrine. . . ." These characteristics are not apparent in the small samples available. Clancey wrote that postmortem changes as well as individual variations obscure identity of these populations.

Dendromus abingoni annectens Neumann

Dendromus abingoni annectens Neumann, 1908a, p. 95 (Sambo, Benguella).

Now *Campethera abingoni smithii* (Malherbe). See Traylor, 1960, p. 180; Clancey, 1962a, p. 12.

Holotype. AMNH 549879, subadult female, collected at Sambo, six days march west of Hu-

ambo, Benguella, Angola, November 24, 1904, by W. J. Ansorge. From the Rothschild collection. The wings and tail of this specimen are worn to the extent that measurements mean nothing.

Traylor (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "Clancey states [1959] that there is a small race, *annectens* Neumann, in northwest Angola . . . the name is not applicable to it. The type of *annectens* . . . came from the central plateau; birds from this region belong to the large race *smithii*." These findings, as well as those of Clancey (1959) were followed by the South African Ornithological Society's List Committee (Clancey, 1962a, p. 12).

Campothera teniolaema barakae van Someren

Campothera teniolaema barakae van Someren, 1920, p. 96 (Baraka, Lake Tanganyika).

Now *Campethera tullbergi taeniolaema* (Reichenow and Neumann). See White, 1965, p. 287.

Holotype. AMNH 549526, subadult female, collected in primeval forest northeast of Baraka (2000 m.), northwestern shore of Lake Tanganyika, eastern Africa, February 17, 1908, by Rudolph Grauer. From the Rothschild collection.

According to Short (*in verbis*) this specimen is in post-juvenal molt, which might account for the black breast bands, this being the darkest of three topotypes.

Dendromus permistus kaffensis Neumann

Dendromus permistus kaffensis Neumann, 1902, p. 9 (Dalba Konta, Ethiopia).

Now *Campethera cailliautii permista* (Reichenow). See White, 1965, p. 285.

Holotype. AMNH 549513, immature female, collected at "Dalba in Konta" (Kanta, lat. 6°02'N, long. 35°15'E), Kaffa (Kefa) region, southern Ethiopia, February 27, 1901, by Oscar Neumann (No. 944). Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 148). From the Rothschild collection.

This was recognized as a valid taxon by Mackworth-Praed and Grant (1952, p. 751). White (1965, p. 285) listed the name with doubt. Short (*in verbis*) found that this specimen is immature and the darker coloration described as geographical variation is due to age.

***Campothesa caroli budongoensis* van Someren**

Campothesa caroli budongoensis van Someren, 1921, p. 105 (Bugoma Forest, Uganda).
Now *Campethera caroli caroli* (Malherbe). See Chapin, 1939, p. 574; White, 1965, p. 286.

Holotype. AMNH 549623, female, collected in Bugoma Forest (lat. 1°14'N to 1°24'N, long. 30°53'E to 31°07'E), western Uganda, October 20, 1913, by V. G. L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

Short (*in verbis*) agrees that this does not differ from *caroli*.

***Celeus flavescens intercedens* Hellmayr**

Celeus flavescens intercedens Hellmayr, 1908, p. 82 (Fazenda Esperança, Goiaz).
Now *Celeus flavescens intercedens* Hellmayr. See Pinto, 1938, p. 345.

Holotype. AMNH 488251, male, collected at Fazenda Esperança, near Goiaz City, Goiaz, Brazil, December 1905, by G. A. Baer (No. 1656). From the Rothschild collection.

***Celeus roosevelti* Cherrie**

Celeus roosevelti Cherrie, 1916a, p. 183 (Tapirapoan, Mato Grosso).

Now considered to be a hybrid: *Celeus lugubris* (Malherbe) × *Celeus elegans jumana* (Spix), according to Short (1972, pp. 18-20).

Holotype. AMNH 127134, adult female, collected at Tapirapoan, on Rio Sepotuba, northern Mato Grosso, Brazil, January 17, 1914, by George K. Cherrie of the Roosevelt Expedition.

Short (*in verbis*) considered *lugubris* to be a distinct species (listed by Peters [1948, p. 123] as a subspecies of *flavescens*) and *jumana* as a subspecies of *elegans* (listed by Peters [*loc. cit.*] as a distinct species), as did Schauensee (1966, pp. 220, 221).

This specimen and a second female (AMNH 34294 from Chapada, about 140 miles west of the type locality), are probably hybrids resembling *C. lugubris*, but being more cinnamon-rufous brown as in *jumana*, and in having obscure, broken bars on secondaries, which are not visible from above, as in *jumana*, and similarly broken bars on outer rectrices, which bars are well defined in *lugubris*. In size this specimen is intermediate, the wing being as long as the long-

est *lugubris* wing, the tail longer as in *jumana* (see Short, *loc. cit.*).

***Celeus spectabilis obrieni* Short**

Celeus spectabilis obrieni Short, 1973, p. 465 Iriçui, Piauí, Brazil).

Now *Celeus spectabilis obrieni* Short. See below.

Holotype. AMNH 242687, adult female, collected at Uruçui (124 m.), on Rio Parnaíba, Piauí, Brazil, by Emil Kaempfer (No. 3707).

This single specimen differs from *C. s. spectabilis* Sclater and Salvin and *C. s. exsul* Bond and Schauensee by its smaller size, reduced barring in the back, which is almost entirely white, and in having the black area on the breast more confined on upper breast.

***Celeus elegans leotaudi* Hellmayr**

Celeus elegans leotaudi Hellmayr, 1906b, p. 39 (Valencia, Trinidad).

Now *Celeus elegans leotaudi* Hellmayr. See Junge and Mees, 1958, p. 75.

Holotype. AMNH 488280, female, collected at Valencia, Trinidad, West Indies, March 26, 1903, by E. André. From the Rothschild collection, which obtained it through Bodington, whose name appears on the original label.

***Celeus squamatus* Lawrence**

Celeus squamatus Lawrence, 1863, p. 184 (Lion Hill, Panama).

Now *Celeus loricatus mentalis* Cassin. See Wetmore, 1968, p. 544.

Holotype. AMNH 44234, female, collected at Lion Hill, on the Panama Railway, eastern slope of Panama, in 1862, by James McLeannan. From the Lawrence collection.

***Crocomorphus flavus inornata* Cherrie**

Crocomorphus flavus inornata Cherrie, 1916, p. 395 (Santarem, Rio Tapajos).

Now *Celeus flavus flavus* (P. L. S. Müller). See Griscom and Greenway, 1941, p. 204; Todd, 1946, p. 306; Pinto, 1947, p. 393.

Holotype. AMNH 148351, male, collected near Santarem, Rio Tapajos, Amazonas, Brazil, April 17, 1915, by George K. Cherrie.

All authors have found this population ex-

trremely variable. Todd (*loc. cit.*) was no doubt correct in his finding that specimens from the type locality are usually nominate *flavus* of Cayenne and *inornatus* a synonym.

***Micropternus brachyurus kanaræ* Koelz**

Micropternus brachyurus kanaræ Koelz, 1950, p. 5 (Londa, Belgaum District, Bombay).
Now *Celeus brachyurus jerdonii* (Malherbe). See Ripley, 1961, p. 239.

Holotype. AMNH 803066, male, collected at Londa, Belgaum District, Bombay, India, January 28, 1938, by Walter Koelz.

Ripley (*loc. cit.*) listed this name as a synonym with the note that it represents "a size-cline of a continuous nature without effective delimitations." Apparently only one character can be found to differentiate it.

***Colaptes ferrugineus* Brehm**

Colaptes ferrugineus C. L. Brehm, 1856b, p. 464 (Java).
Now *Celeus brachyurus brachyurus* (Vieillot). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 38; 1925b, p. 146.

Holotype. AMNH 552164, female, collected on Java on an unknown date, probably received from Boie, according to Hartert (*loc. cit.*)

***Gecinus pinetorum* Brehm**

Gecinus pinetorum C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 197 ("deutschen Fichtenwälder").
Now *Picus viridis viridis* Linnaeus. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 688.

Lectotype. AMNH 548921, male, collected at Renthendorf, Thuringia, Germany, February 4, 1816, by C. L. Brehm. Designation by Hartert (1918b, p. 36). AMNH 548926 and 548927, immature males, collected in 1817 at Renthendorf, are paralectotypes.

This population has been recognized by Hartert (*loc. cit.*), or listed as a synonym of *frondium* Brehm. Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) found that it represented a stage of a cline of decreasing size, indicating that he considered it a synonym.

***Gecinus cuneirostris* Brehm**

Gecinus cuneirostris C. L. Brehm, 1856b, p. 462 ("Renthendorf").
Now *Picus viridis viridis* Linnaeus. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 37; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 688.

Holotype. AMNH 548922, female, collected at Renthendorf, Thuringia, Germany, March 3, 1845. From the Rothschild collection.

Brehm wrote "er kam hier nur in dem kalten Winter 1845 vor, in welchem einige verhungerten." Hartert (*loc. cit.*), listed the name as a synonym of *pinetorum*. He wrote: "Specimen with exceptionally short stumpy beak, underside pale and with faint brownish tips to the feathers."

***Picus viridis pronus* Hartert**

Picus viridis pronus Hartert, 1911c, p. 125 (Firenzola, near Florence, Italy).
Now *Picus viridis viridis* Linnaeus. See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 688; Short, *in verbis*, agrees.

Holotype. AMNH 548976, male, collected at Firenzola, near Firenze, Italy, January 20, 1902, by an unknown. On a Rothschild collection label appears: "In exchange - Mus. Florence."

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) wrote: "in Italy ("*pronus*") the bill averages slightly more slender than English birds." This appears to be the only character.

***Picus vittatus limitans* Stresemann**

Picus vittatus limitans Stresemann, 1921, p. 74 (East Kangean Island).
Now *Picus vittatus vittatus* Vieillot. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 150; Short, *in verbis*.

Holotype. AMNH 549326, female, collected on Kangean Island, about 80 miles north of Bali, Indonesia, September (year not recorded), by Ernst Prillwitz. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) listed this name as valid but wrote: "it is objectionable to name forms that differ slightly in size only, if not more than a few specimens have been measured." This is not a valid taxon.

***Picus flavinucha marianae* Biswas**

Picus flavinucha marianae Biswas, 1952, p. 213 (Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills, Upper Burma).

Now *Picus flavinucha marianae* Biswas. See Smythies, 1953, p. 295; Short, *in verbis*, agrees.

Holotype. AMNH 305920, male, collected on Mt. Victoria, Chin Hills, Upper Burma, March 16, 1938, by Gerd Heinrich (No. 2088).

Biswas (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that variation in this species is geographical and not polymorphic (differing phenotypes in the same population), as Ripley (1950) maintained. Variations of both color and size are to be found. It appears to be a valid taxon.

According to Smythies (1953, p. 296) *marianae* occurs throughout Burma, except Tenasserim (*lylei*). In the Pegu Yomas, Karen Hills and Karenni intergrades are found. In the southern Shan States birds are intermediate *marianae* \approx *archon*.

Chrysophlegma flavinucha kumaonensis Koelz

Chrysophlegma flavinucha kumaonensis Koelz, 1950, p. 4 (Kathgodam, Naini Tal Dist., United Provinces, India).

Now *Picus flavinucha kumaonensis* (Koelz). See Biswas, 1952, p. 212; Ripley, 1961, p. 242; Short, *in verbis*, agrees.

Holotype. AMNH 803065, male, collected at Kathgodam, Kumaon, United Provinces, India, April 8, 1948, by Walter Koelz.

As Biswas (*loc. cit.*) stated this is the largest of the subspecies (wing 180 and above). Birds lack the yellowish tinge on the green back and have the widest brown bars on the primaries. It represents the northern extreme of a cline.

Gecinus puniceus observandus Hartert

Gecinus puniceus observandus Hartert, 1896b, p. 542 (Malacca, Borneo, and Sumatra).

Now *Picus puniceus observandus* (Hartert). See Delacour, 1947, p. 177; Smythies, 1960, p. 330.

Lectotype. AMNH 549392, female, collected at Deli, Sumatra, January 22, 1888, by Ernst Hartert (No. 191). Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 149). AMNH 549385, male, 549386, not sexed, Mt. Kina Balu, Borneo, February, March, 1888, John Whitehead; AMNH 594393,

male, Deli, Sumatra, Richter, are paralectotypes. From the Rothschild collection.

Gecinus chlorigaster longipennis Hartert

Gecinus chlorigaster longipennis Hartert, 1910d, p. 222 (Mt. Wuchi, Hainan Island).

Now *Picus chlorolophus longipennis* (Hartert). See Hachisuka, 1939, p. 63; Short, *in verbis*, agrees.

Holotype. AMNH 549447, male, collected on Mt. Wuchi, Hainan Island, off southern China, November 15, 1906, by Katsumata, collector for Alan Owston, dealer of Yokohama. From the Rothschild collection.

This population differs from mainland birds of Fukien (*citrinocristatus*) in having shorter wings and in subtle color variation.

Gecinus rodgeri Hartert and Butler

Gecinus rodgeri Hartert and Butler, 1898, p. 508 (Gunong Ijau, 4000 ft., Perak).

Now *Picus chlorolophus rodgeri* (Hartert and Butler). See Delacour, 1947, p. 177; Short, *in verbis*, agrees.

Holotype. AMNH 549437, male, collected on Gunong Ijau, Perak, Malaya, March 1898, by A. L. Butler. From the Rothschild collection.

This population differs from others in being generally darker and being less heavily speckled below. Wings are slightly longer.

Brachylophus chlorolophus vanheysti Robinson and Kloss

Brachylophus chlorolophus vanheysti Robinson and Kloss, 1919, p. 97 (Bandar Baroe and Gunong Talaman, Sumatra).

Now *Picus chlorolophus vanheysti* (Robinson and Kloss). Short *in verbis*.

Syntype. AMNH 549443, male, collected at Bandar Baroe, Deli, northeastern Sumatra, April 12, 1917, by A.C.F.A. van Heyst (No. 254). AMNH 549444, female, collected at the same place by the same person, January 27, 1918, is probably also a syntype.

These birds are green (not brownish) below and somewhat paler above than those of Malaya.

Tiga javanensis exsul Hartert

Tiga javanensis exsul Hartert, 1901h, p. 51 (Bali).
Now *Dinopium javanense exsul* (Hartert). Short,
in verbis.

Lectotype. AMNH 552284, male, collected on Bali, Indonesia, March 1896, by William Doherty. Designation by Hartert (1925b, p. 146). AMNH 552285, male, and 552286, female, with the same data, are paralectotypes.

Bars on feathers of underparts are wider and more numerous in this population, as a rule.

Mülleripicus pulverulentus harterti Hesse

Mülleripicus pulverulentus harterti Hesse, 1911, p. 182 (Assam, Birma bis Tenasserim).

Now *Mülleripicus pulverulentus harterti* Hesse. See Ripley, 1961, p. 246.

Syntypes. AMNH 552576, male, collected at Pya, Upper Chindwin, Burma, March 20, 1904, by E. A. Mearns. AMNH 552577, female, with the same data.

This population is slightly paler, not a well-marked subspecies (Short, *in verbis*).

Mulleripicus funebris mayri Gilliard

Mulleripicus funebris mayri Gilliard, 1949a, p. 279 (Cape Engano, Luzon).

Now *Mulleripicus funebris mayri* Gilliard. Short, *in verbis*.

Holotype. AMNH 552523, male, collected at Cape Engano, northern Luzon, April 27, 1895, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of northern Luzon have yellowish white bills. This appears to be the only character to distinguish them from those of southern Luzon. This name was listed as a synonym by duPont (1971, p. 217).

Dendrocopus pinetorum Brehm

Dendrocopus pinetorum C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 185 ("In gebirgigen Schwarzwaldern").

Now *Dryocopus martius martius* (Linnaeus). See Vaurie, 1959a, p. 19; 1965a, p. 696.

Syntypes (probable). AMNH 552706, female, juv., collected June 8, 1830; 552707, female, June 8, 1830; 552711, female, January 20, 1818,

all at Renthendorf, Thuringia, Germany, by C. L. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert failed to mention this as typical material in his accounts of the types at Tring.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that Dementiev and other reviewers recognized this as a population smaller in size, but with more material this does not appear to be the case.

Thriponax kalinowskii Taczanowski

Thriponax kalinowskii Taczanowski, 1887, p. 607 (Corea).

Now *Dryocopus javensis richardsi* Tristram. See Hartert, 1925b, p. 145; Austin, 1948, p. 167.

Holotype. AMNH 552674, male, collected in Corea on an unknown date. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) wrote that Rothschild bought this specimen from Gerrard and Son, dealers of London, who obtained it from the Branicki Museum, Warsaw, the label of which is attached. On one side of the original label appears "type descriptionis" with this name, on the other Chinese characters.

Thriponax javensis confusus Stresemann

Thriponax javensis confusus Stresemann, 1913, p. 318 (Mt. Arayat, Luzon).

Now *Dryocopus javensis confusus* Stresemann. See duPont, 1971, p. 217.

Holotype. AMNH 552629, male, collected on Mt. Arayat, central Luzon, Philippines, December 21, 1893, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

Dryocopus javensis esthloterus Parkes

Dryocopus javensis esthloterus Parkes, 1971a, p. 17 (Haight's Place, Benguet Subprovince, Mountain Province, Luzon).

Now *Dryocopus javensis esthloterus* Parkes. See below.

Holotype. AMNH 416832, male, collected at Haight's Place, Benguet, Mountain Province, northern Luzon, Philippines, April 24, 1930, by Francisco Rivera.

This population was described as having the white specks on throat and sides of head reduced

and the back unmarked with white and a narrower bill. The amount of visible white feathers on the back appears to be due to individual variation.

***Dryocopus javensis samarensis* Parkes**

Dryocopus javensis samarensis Parkes, 1960, p. 60 (Matuginao, Samar).

Now *Dryocopus javensis pectoralis* (Tweeddale). See Parkes, 1971a, p. 16.

Holotype. AMNH 648725, male, collected at Matuginao, Samar, Philippines, April 18, 1957, by D. S. Rabor.

Parkes (*loc. cit.*) wrote that material seen subsequently to his description proved that birds of Samar did not differ from those of Leyte.

***Melanerpes formicivorus aculeatus* Mearns**

Melanerpes formicivorus aculeatus Mearns, 1890, p. 249 (Squaw Peak, central Arizona).

Now *Melanerpes formicivorus formicivorus* (Swainson). See American Ornithologists' Union Check-list, 1957, p. 319.

Holotype. AMNH 51897, adult male, collected at Harner's Squaw Peak, central Arizona, North America, May 9, 1888, by Edgar A. Mearns.

Phillips, Marshall, and Monson (1964, p. 71) urged the recognition of this as a valid taxon, having a more slender bill than neighboring populations. This is apparently the only character that distinguishes it, and there is considerable individual variation.

***Picus melanopterus* Wied**

Picus melanopterus Wied, 1820, p. 165 (Rio Itabapana, Brazil).

Now *Leuconerpes candidus* (Otto). See Allen, 1889, p. 262.

Syntypes. AMNH 5951, male, 6839, female, collected on the Rio Itabapana (about lat. 21°17'S), Espirito Santo, Brazil, December 1815, by collectors for Wied-Neuwied.

As Allen (*loc. cit.*) remarked, on a Wied collection label appears "*Picus candidus* Otto, M. R., Brasilia, Itabapuan."

***Veniliornis oleaginus tectricialis* Chapman**

Veniliornis oleaginus tectricialis Chapman, 1925c, p. 6 (Mt. Turumiquire, 7900 ft., Venezuela).

Now *Veniliornis fumigatus tectricialis* Chapman. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 272.

Holotype. AMNH 188017, female, collected on Mount Turumiquire, Venezuela, April 9, 1925, by G. H. H. Tate.

***Veniliornis oleaginus aureus* Chapman**

Veniliornis oleaginus aureus Chapman, 1914d, p. 612 (La Sierra, 6800 ft., Central Andes, Colombia).

Now *Veniliornis fumigatus fumigatus* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). See Zimmer, 1942, p. 7; Schauensee, 1949, p. 639.

Holotype. AMNH 116143, male, collected at La Sierra, 6800 feet, Central Andes south of Popayan, Colombia, by Arthur A. Allen and Leo E. Miller.

***Veniliornis oleaginus obscuratus* Chapman**

Veniliornis oleaginus obscuratus Chapman, 1927, p. 1 (Chugur, 9000 ft., Peru).

Now *Veniliornis fumigatus obscuratus* Chapman. See Zimmer, 1942, p. 8.

Holotype. AMNH 229328, male, collected at Chugur, 9000 feet, 40 miles northwest of Cajamarca, Andes of northwestern Peru, April 14, 1926, by Harry Watkins.

This population is darker, "devoid of the brownish and golden coloration that is found in some measure in all parts of the range of *fumigatus*," according to Zimmer (*loc. cit.*).

***Veniliornis passerinus modestus* Zimmer**

Veniliornis passerinus modestus Zimmer, 1942, p. 3 (Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela).

Now *Veniliornis passerinus modestus* Zimmer. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 272.

Holotype. AMNH 177256, male, collected at Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Bolivar, Venezuela, May 11, 1905, by George K. Cherrie (No. 13696).

Veniliornis passerinus diversus Zimmer

Veniliornis passerinus diversus Zimmer, 1942, p. 2 (Frechal, Rio Surumú, Brazil).

Now *Veniliornis passerinus diversus* Zimmer. See Gyldenstolpe, 1945, p. 135; Peters, 1948, p. 172.

Holotype. AMNH 236387, male, collected at Frechal, Rio Surumú, northeastern Brazil, September 13, 1927, by T. Donald Carter (No. 305).

Originally described as similar to *insignis* but having the ground color of underparts paler and having the bars somewhat sagittate in shape and slightly wider.

Veniliornis passerinus insignis Zimmer

Veniliornis passerinus insignis Zimmer, 1942, p. 2 (Igarape Auará, right bank of the lower Rio Madeira, Brazil).

Now *Veniliornis passerinus insignis* Zimmer. See Gyldenstolpe, 1951, p. 138.

Holotype. AMNH 279254, male, collected on Igarape Auará, right bank of the lower Rio Madeira, Amazonas, Brazil, March 16, 1930, by Olalla hijos.

Originally described as similar to *passerinus* but lacking the pale spots on upper wing coverts. From *diversus* it differs in being paler below with slightly narrower pale bars. The throat is barred, not spotted as in *agilis*.

Veniliornis kirkii continentalis Hellmayr

Veniliornis kirkii continentalis Hellmayr, 1906b, p. 39 (Caripé, near Cumana, Venezuela).

Now *Veniliornis kirkii continentalis* Hellmayr. See Phelps and Phelps, 1958, p. 273.

Holotype. AMNH 488057, female, collected at Caripé, near Cumana, Monagas, Venezuela, January 1894, by A. Mocquerys. From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is smaller than *kirkii* of Trinidad and the white bars on underparts are wider.

Veniliornis dignus baezae Chapman

Veniliornis dignus baezae Chapman, 1923a, p. 8 (Baeza, 5000 ft., Ecuador).

Now *Veniliornis dignus baezae* Chapman. See below.

Holotype. AMNH 173780, male, collected at Baeza (lat. 0°3'S, long. 77°52'W), western Napo, Ecuador, September 12, 1922, by Olalla hijos.

According to Short (*in verbis*), this taxon is characterized by a shorter bill. Bars on the underparts are blacker than in other populations.

Veniliornis nigriceps equifasciatus Chapman

Veniliornis nigriceps equifasciatus Chapman, 1912a, p. 144 (Santa Isabel, 12,000 ft., Quindio Andes, Colombia).

Now *Veniliornis nigriceps equifasciatus* Chapman. See Schauensee, 1949, p. 639.

Holotype. AMNH 111819, male, collected at Santa Isabel, Quindio (or Central) Andes, Colombia, September 18, 1911, by A. A. Allen and L. E. Miller.

These birds of higher elevations (although breeding in the same areas as *dignus*) are paler than other subspecies, according to Short (*in verbis*).

Picus pinetorum Brehm

Picus pinetorum C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 187 ("Er bewohnt die nadalwalder Deutschlands").

Now *Picoides major pinetorum* (Brehm). See Vaurie, 1959b, p. 4; 1965a, p. 700.

Syntypes (probable). AMNH 550307, male, collected at Renthendorf, Thuringia, Germany, September 27, 1816, AMNH 550316, male, AMNH 550317, female, same date, all by C. L. Brehm. From the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) pointed out that these specimens are topotypes in all probability, in spite of the fact that Hartert failed to mention these specimens in his lists of types in Tring.

Short (*in verbis*) has listed *Dendrocopus* as a synonym of *Picoides*.

Dendrocopus major parroti Hartert

Dendrocopus major parroti Hartert, 1911d, p. 191 (Corsica).

Now *Picoides major harterti* (Arrigoni). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 702.

Holotype. AMNH 550437, male, collected at Evisa, Corsica, April 1, 1883, by John Whitehead. From the Rothschild collection.

According to Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) bills of this population are longer on the average by 1.5 mm. This is apparently the only differentiating character and it is subject to individual variation.

Picus mauritanus auct. (Picus lunatus) Brehm

"*Picus mauritanus auct. (Picus lunatus)*" C. L. Brehm, 1855a, p. 69 ("In Spanien und Nord-west Afrika").

Now *Picoides major mauritanus* (C. L. Brehm). See Vaurie, 1959b, p. 5; 1965a, p. 702.

Holotype. AMNH 550557, male, collected in northern Morocco, date unknown. "Tangiers preparation" according to Hartert's note on a Rothschild collection label.

This specimen was not mentioned by Hartert in his list of types in Tring, although a red Rothschild collection type label is attached.

***Dendrocopus cabanisi hainanus*
Hartert and Hesse**

Dendrocopus cabanisi hainanus Hartert and Hesse, 1911, p. 192 (Cheteriang, Hainan).

Now *Picoides major hainanus* (Hartert and Hesse). See Greenway, 1947, p. 99.

Syntype. AMNH 550666, male, collected at Cheteriang, Hainan Island, China, January 5, 1904 by Katsumata, collector for Alan Owston, dealer, of Yokohama. From the Rothschild collection.

The describers designated a co-type, in Berlin, as well as this specimen.

Birds of this population have shorter wings than those of mainland China.

***Dryobates medius anatoliae* Hartert**

Dryobates medius anatoliae Hartert, 1912a, p. 924 ("Xanthus, sudlichen Kleinasien").

Now *Picoides medius caucasicus* (Bianchi). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 713.

Holotype. AMNH 551626, female, collected at Xanthus, southern Turkey, April 3, 1874, by C. Fellowes (No. 3474). From the Rothschild collection.

***Picus Hueberi* Brehm**

Picus Hueberi C. L. Brehm, 1843a, p. 728-729 ("Karnthen").

Now *Picoides leucotos leucotos* (Bechstein). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 37.

Holotype. AMNH 550106, female, collected at Klagenfurt, Austria, November 2, 1830, by von Hueber.

This specimen agrees with the original description as Hartert (*loc. cit.*) remarked. He pointed out that this was renamed *polonicus* by Brehm (1855a, p. 69). From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Picus roseiventris* Brehm**

Picus roseiventris Brehm, 1856b, p. 462 ("Unterungarn").

Now *Picoides leucotos leucotos* (Bechstein). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 37.

Syntypes. AMNH 550107, male, 550108, female, collected in Hungary, April 6, 1835, by an unknown person. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Dryobates cathpharius tenebrosus* Rothschild**

Dryobates cathpharius tenebrosus Rothschild, 1926, p. 240 (Shweli-Salween divide, 7000 ft.).

Now *Picoides cathpharius tenebrosus* (Rothschild). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 711.

Holotype. AMNH 550750, male, collected at 7000 feet, Shweli-Salwin Divide, northwestern Yunnan, China, July 1925, by George Forrest. From the Rothschild collection.

This population differs from *cathpharius* in lacking (or only faintly showing in some males) a red border around the ear coverts. From *pyrrothorax* it differs in being darker on cheeks, throat, and underparts, according to Vaurie (*loc. cit.*).

***Dryobates hyperythrus marshalli* Hartert**

Dryobates hyperythrus marshalli Hartert, 1912a, p. 926 (Murree).

Now *Picoides hyperythrus marshalli* (Hartert). See Ripley, 1961, p. 247; Vaurie, 1965a, p. 718.

Holotype. AMNH 550098, male, collected at Murree, northwestern Punjab, India, by C. H. T. Marshall, date not recorded. From the Rothschild collection.

Dendrocopos mahrattensis koelzi Biswas

Dendrocopos mahrattensis koelzi Biswas, 1951, p. 10 (Aripo, northwestern Ceylon).

Now *Picoides mahrattensis mahrattensis* (Latham). See Ripley, 1961, p. 252.

Holotype. AMNH 551713, male, collected at Aripo, northwestern Ceylon, December 11, 1869, by E. Holdsworth. From the Rothschild collection.

Dendrocopos mahrattensis pallescens Biswas

Dendrocopos mahrattensis pallescens Biswas, 1951, p. 8 (Lucknow, India).

Now *Picoides mahrattensis mahrattensis* (Latham). See Ripley, 1961, p. 252.

Holotype. AMNH 176748, female, collected at Lucknow, United Provinces, India, December 31, 1922, by collectors for the Faunthorpe Vernay Expedition (No. 7).

Picus hortorum Brehm

Picus hortorum C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 192 (Deutschland).

Now *Picoides minor hortorum* (Brehm). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 723.

Holotype. AMNH 550899, male, collected at Renthendorf, Thuringia, Germany, February 3, 1822, by C. L. Brehm. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) wrote that this is a poorly differentiated form, more earthy and better streaked below than *minor*; darker, more barred with black, slightly less brownish than *buturlini*.

Dryobates minor wagneri Domaniewski

Dryobates minor wagneri Domaniewski, 1927, p. 76 (Balta Neagra, Romania).

Now *Picoides minor buturlini* (Hartert). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 724.

Holotype. AMNH 550921, male, collected at Balta Neagra, Romania, February 7, 1904, by R. V. Dombrowski. From the Rothschild collection. This specimen was stated to have been at Tring in the original description.

Four specimens available of this population do not appear to differ from a good sample from Italy as Vaurie (*loc. cit.*) stated.

Dryobates minor buturlini Hartert

Dryobates minor buturlini Hartert, 1912a, p. 921 (Colle di Valdenza, Italy).

Now *Picoides minor buturlini* (Hartert). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 724.

Holotype. AMNH 550873, male, collected at Colle di Valdenza, Italy, January 4, 1907, by Squilloni. From the Rothschild collection.

Dryobates minor harterti Domaniewski

Dryobates minor harterti Domaniewski, 1927, p. 90 (Bielyj Ključ, Tiflis, Transcaucasus).

Now *Picoides minor colchicus* (Buturlin).

This name was preoccupied by *Dendrocopos major harterti* Arrigoni, 1902, and was renamed (see below).

Dryobates minor ernsti Domaniewski

Dryobates minor ernsti Domaniewski, 1933, p. 80 (Bielyj Ključ, Tiflis, Transcaucasus).

Now *Picoides minor colchicus* (Buturlin). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 725.

Holotype. AMNH 550870, male, collected at Bielyi Ključ, Province of Tiflis (Tbilisi), Georgia Russia, "7/19" April, 1907. From the Menzbier and the Rothschild collection.

Vaurie stated that this population is a little darker on the back and about intermediate between *colchicus* and *danfordi*. Short added a note on the label to the same effect.

Dryobates minor lönnbergi Domaniewski

Dryobates minor lönnbergi Domaniewski, 1927, p. 77 ("Karesuando, Lapland").

Now *Picoides minor minor* (Linnaeus). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 721.

Holotype. AMNH 550831, male, collected at Karesuando, Sweden ("Lapland" appears on a Rothschild collection label in error), April 4, 1898. What appears to be "O. Thur." is written on an original label. From the Rothschild collection.

Iyngipicus scintilliceus swinhoi Hartert

Iyngipicus scintilliceus swinhoi Hartert, 1910d, p. 221 (No-Tai, Hainan).

Now *Picoides canicapillus swinhoei* (Hartert). See Greenway, 1943, p. 567.

Holotype. AMNH 551083, male, collected at No-Tai, Hainan Island, off the coast of southern China, September 29, 1902, by Katsumata. From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of Hainan are smaller than those of Taiwan and the mainland but are otherwise similar to both.

Dryobates obscurior Rothschild

Dryobates obscurior Rothschild, 1922, p. 10 (Lichiang Range, Yunnan).

Now *Picoides canicapillus omissus* (Rothschild). See Vaurie, 1965a, p. 726.

Holotype. AMNH 551098, immature female, collected in pine forest of the Likiang Range (900-1100 ft.), Yunnan, China, May 1921, by George Forrest. From the Rothschild collection.

Short (*in verbis*) is in agreement with Vaurie (*loc. cit.*).

Iyngipicus grandis excelsior Hartert

Iyngipicus grandis excelsior Hartert, 18981, p. 461 (Alor).

Now *Picoides moluccensis grandis* (Hargitt). See below.

Lectotype. AMNH 551210, male, collected on Alor, Indonesia, March 1897, by Alfred Everett. Designation by Hartert (1928b, p. 226). From the Rothschild collection.

Birds of this population were described as being larger and more lightly streaked below. The range of individual variation is great, and those characters appear not to be due to geographical variation.

Dendrocopos moluccensis igorotus Salomonsen

Dendrocopos moluccensis igorotus Salomonsen, 1953, p. 272 (Haight's Place, Benguet, Mountain Province, Luzon).

Now *Picoides maculatus validirostris* (Blyth). See Parkes, 1958, p. 6.

Holotype. AMNH 416834, male, collected at Haight's Place, Benguet, Mountain Province, Luzon, Philippines, April 19, 1930, by Francisco Rivera.

This population represents the northern extreme of a cline in size but the overlap in length of wing is too great for recognition as a valid taxon, according to Parkes (*loc. cit.*). Short (*in verbis*) agrees.

Iyngipicus obsoletus heuglini Neumann

Iyngipicus obsoletus heuglini Neumann, 1904a, p. 402 (Eritrea and Bogosland).

Now *Picoides obsoletus heuglini* (Neumann). See White, 1965, p. 291.

Holotype. AMNH 551283, male, collected at Ghadi-Saati, Mareb River, northeastern Abyssinia, February 13, 1903, by G. Schrader. From the Rothschild collection.

The small samples available indicate that birds of Eritrea are smaller and paler, as White (*loc. cit.*) stated, than those of Kenya.

Iyngipicus obsoletos nigricans Neumann

Iyngipicus obsoletos nigricans Neumann, 1904a, p. 402 (Uma River, Kona, Ethiopia).

Now *Picoides obsoletus obsoletus* (Wagler). See White, 1965, p. 291.

Holotype. AMNH 551287, male, collected on the Umo River, Kona, southern Ethiopia, February 28, 1901, by Oscar Neumann. From the Rothschild collection.

The type is not separable from *obsoletus*.

Iyngipicus obsoletus ingens Hartert

Iyngipicus obsoletus ingens Hartert, 1900, p. 33 (Nairobi, Kenya).

Now *Picoides obsoletus ingens* (Hartert). See Mackworth-Praed and Grant, 1952, p. 765; White, 1965, p. 291.

Holotype. AMNH 551288, male, collected at Nairobi, Kenya, eastern Africa, January 29, 1899, by W. J. Ansorge (No. 49). From the Rothschild collection.

This subspecies is characterized by darker coloration than that of *obsoletus*.

Picus Harrisii Audubon

Picus Harrisii Audubon, 1838, pl. 417, figs. 8, 9 (Columbia River, near Fort Vancouver, Washington). See Audubon, 1839, p. 191).

Now *Picoides villosus harrisi* (Audubon). See American Ornithologists' Union Check-list, 1957, p. 324.

Syntype. AMNH 44017, male, collected on the Columbia River near Fort Vancouver, Washington, January 18, 1836, by John Kirk Townsend. From the Lawrence collection.

On a Lawrence collection label appears: "Presented by V[ictor] G. Audubon from collection of J. J. Audubon" in Lawrence's hand. On a type label of the American Museum appears: "Type of male shown in plate 417 (figure 8)" in the handwriting of E. Thomas Gilliard. This appears to be correct. Ridgway (1914, p. 218) stated that the "type" was in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, but Deignan made no mention of this in his catalogue of types (1961).

Recent authors have listed this name under the generic name *Dendrocopos* which Short (*in verbis*) considers to be a synonym.

***Dryobates villosus fumeus* Oberholser**

Dryobates villosus fumeus Oberholser, 1911, pp. 597, 619 (San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua). Now *Picoides villosus extimus* (Bangs). See Monroe, 1968, p. 219; Wetmore 1968, p. 575.

Holotype. AMNH 101240, male, collected at San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua, April 6, 1907, by William B. Richardson.

This population of Costa Rica south to Panama represents the southern extreme of a cline, birds being smaller and paler as a rule than those of southern Mexico and Guatemala.

***Dryobates pubescens microleucus* Oberholser**

Dryobates pubescens microleucus Oberholser, 1914, p. 43 (Fox Island River, Newfoundland).

Now *Picoides pubescens medianus* (Swainson). See Todd, 1963, p. 468; Godfrey, 1966, p. 245.

Holotype. AMNH 388225, male, collected on the Fox Island River, Newfoundland, June 29, 1912, by Leonard C. Sanford. From the Sanford collection. The statement that this was a female in the original description was an error.

Todd (*loc. cit.*) recognized this race with the

greatest reluctance on the basis of a single character, shade of color of underparts. Godfrey (*loc. cit.*) did not mention this name, but it is clear in the text that he considered it a synonym of *medianus*.

***Picoides septentrionalis* Brehm**

Picoïdes septentrionalis C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 195 ("Norwegen").

Now *Picoides tridactylus tridactylus* (Linnaeus). See Hartert, 1918b, p. 37.

Lectotype. AMNH 551641, male, collected in Norway, September of an unknown year, by an unknown person. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (*loc. cit.*) listed this specimen as above, designating a lectotype without other comment. Modern authors have not mentioned it.

***Picoides montanus* Brehm**

Picoïdes montanus C. L. Brehm, 1831d, p. 194 ("Tyroler Alpen").

Now *Picoides tridactylus alpinus* Brehm. See Hartert, 1918b, p. 37.

Syntypes. AMNH 551692, male, 551693, female, collected at Rathhausberg, Austrian Tyrol, July 6, 1826, by an unknown person. From the Brehm and the Rothschild collection.

***Mesopicos xantholophus chloroticus*
van Someren**

Mesopicos xantholophus chloroticus van Someren, 1921, p. 105 (Lugalambo, Uganda).

Now *Dendropicos xantholophus* (Hargitt). See Chapin, 1939, p. 594.

Holotype. AMNH 552023, male, collected at Lugalambo, Uganda, November 5, 1915, by V. G. L. van Someren. From the Rothschild collection.

Hartert (1925b, p. 146) recognized this form on the basis of longer wings and more greenish coloration "on the average."

Chapin (1939), Peters (1948), and White (1965) have recognized both *Thripis* and *Mesopicos* as distinct genera. Short (*in verbis*) groups these in *Dendropicos*.

***Chrysocolaptes lucidus andrewsi* Amadon**

Chrysocolaptes lucidus andrewsi Amadon, 1943a, p. 332 ("Sebattik Island, British North Borneo").

Now *Chrysocolaptes lucidus andrewsi* Amadon. See Smythies, 1960, p. 337.

Holotype. AMNH 110982, male, collected on Sebattik Island, North Borneo (Sabah), Indonesia, January 4, 1910, by Roy C. Andrews.

This population was originally described as nearest to *chersonesus* Kloss of Java, differing in having feathers of lower breast and belly margined with brownish (not black), and centers of those feathers washed with pale brownish. Short (*in verbis*), having seen more material, agrees.

***Chrysocolaptes lucidus ramosi* Gilliard**

Chrysocolaptes lucidus ramosi Gilliard, 1949a, p. 278 (Sorsogon, Luzon).

Now *Chrysocolaptes lucidus haematribon* (Wagler). See duPont, 1971, p. 220.

Holotype. AMNH 94131, male, collected at Sorsogon, Luzon, Philippines, July 4, 1903 (? April 7), by E. H. Porter.

Short is in agreement with duPont, as noted on the label attached.

***Picus comatus* Wied**

Picus comatus Wied, 1832, p. 393 (Brasilia).

Now *Campephilus melanoleucos melanoleucos* (Gmelin). See Allen, 1889, p. 262.

Holotype. AMNH 5913, male, collected in southeastern Brazil, 1815-1817, during the Wied Expedition. No original label.

***Picus robustus* Wied**

Picus robustus Wied, 1820, p. 178 ("Brasilia"). Now *Campephilus robustus robustus* (Lichtenstein). See Allen, 1889, p. 262.

Syntypes. AMNH 5908, male, 5909, female, collected, according to the label attached, "Brasilia, Paraguay," probably 1815.

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