

typical of the Pipridae as a whole as it is appreciably different from that reported for the Thrush-like Manakin *Schiffornis turdinus* (Skutch 1969). Detailed observations of the natal pterylosis of this and other genera such as *Sapayoa*, *Tyrannetes* and *Neopelma* would likely provide valuable data and aid in our understanding of the relationships of this diverse family of birds.

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Address: Dr. Charles T. Collins, Department of Biology, California State University, Long Beach, California 90840, U.S.A.

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Occurrence of the Lesser Adjutant Stork *Leptoptilos javanicus* on Bali, Indonesia

by Murray D. Bruce

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In the most recent summary of the geographical distribution of storks, Kahl (1979: 252) did not list the Lesser Adjutant Stork *Leptoptilos javanicus* from Bali. Stresemann (1913: 332) reported a sight record from western Bali that was given to him by a tiger hunter, but Chasen (1935: 54) later questioned Bali as a locality. In the late afternoon of 6 September 1980 I observed one foraging on the reef platform and adjacent beach area of the Bali Barat Nature Reserve, northwestern Bali. I followed it closely for 300 metres until it flew off to roost in a large tree nearby.

This stork was first recorded from east Java by Hoogerwerf (1948a: 48) in the Baluran National Park (cf. Wind & Amir 1977: 75) and is probably the most numerous of the 3 storks recorded in west Java (Hoogerwerf 1948b: 121; 1969: 54). There are now a number of records from east Java east to Banyuwangi, opposite Bali (D. A. Holmes), and its presence on Bali would not be unexpected, as evidenced by June 1981 observations from north Bali reported to me by V. Mason and J. L. McKean severally.

A review of the status elsewhere in Indonesia revealed the following:—*Sumatra*. Most of the limited museum material is from last century, but there have been recent records (D. A. Holmes). *Bangka*. Not mentioned by Kahl, but it has been collected there (G. F. Mees). *Kalimantan* (Indonesian Borneo).

Not indicated from this part of Borneo by Smythies (1968: 137), but during the 1930's it was protected there by law and there were a few scattered records, particularly from the south and east, including a specimen from Rantau (G. F. Mees) as well as one recently observed at Banjarmasin (D. A. Holmes). Dr. G. F. Mees kindly provided additional details for Kalimantan: "... in the 1930's prosecutions took place in Pontianak for the illegal keeping of these birds. It is very unlikely that these would have been other than local birds"; and for records in south and east Kalimantan: he states that these storks and ibises have not been reported from coastal areas but mostly along the large rivers (in E. Borneo from Mahakam, Belajan, Kedang Rantan and Telen).

I concur with the conclusion reached by D. A. Holmes that this stork is widely distributed in these islands, and not uncommon in suitable localities, although in very small numbers.

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Address: Murray D. Bruce, 8 Spurwood Road, Turramurra, NSW 2074, Australia.

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IN BRIEF

Juvenal plumage of the White-throated Thicket-flycatcher *Pachycephalopsis poliosoma*

The New Guinea genus *Pachycephalopsis* (Pachycephalidae) consists of 2 species, the Green Thicket-flycatcher *P. hattamensis* and the White-throated Thicket-flycatcher *P. poliosoma*. The former is considered rare, but the latter, though relatively common, is shy and retiring and little is known about its life history. Not even the juvenal plumage of *P. poliosoma* appears to have been previously described and the following description is of a specimen in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH 341453, male, Balim River, 13 December 1938).